

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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12x			16x			20x			24x			28x			32x		

APPENDIX, No. 4,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 15th February to the 1st July, 1856, both days inclusive,
IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 2nd Session of the 5th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

—
SESSION, 1856.
—

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

VOL. 14.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

FIRST REPORT

From the Select Standing Committee on

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Honble. Mr. YOUNG (Chairman,)	Mr. MASSON,
Mr. HOLTON,	“ FERRIE,
“ PATRICK,	“ CLARK,
“ EVANTUREL,	“ MATTICE,
“ GAMBLE,	“ RHODES,
Honble. Mr. MERRITT,	“ SOMERVILLE,
“ CHAPAIS,	“ SOUTHWICK,
“ DEWITT,	“ WHITNEY.

The Committee on Public Accounts respectfully submit their
First Report:—

1.—*Dangers from Fire.*

Your Committee, having been admonished by past occurrences in relation to the safety of the Provincial Records and Accounts, against loss or damage from fire, commenced their investigations, by an inquiry, as to the safety of said records and accounts, in possession of the several Departments in Toronto.

Letters addressed to the different Heads of Departments were forwarded, requiring the opinion of those having the Public Documents under their immediate charge, with any suggestions relative to additional safety, they might be able to offer to the Committee. Replies have been received in answer from all the Heads of Departments, with the exception of the Crown Lands, Provincial Secretary, and the Attorney Generals East and West. These answers, so far as received, are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the House. Mr. Begly, Secretary of Public Works, says:—“That there is neither a Fire-proof Safe nor Vault in the Building at present occupied by this Department, which, however, is only a temporary accommodation, until the office can be moved into the building which it was originally intended to occupy, and which contains a good fire-proof vault of brick.”

Mr. Griffin, Secretary of the Post Office Department, says:—“That the more valuable Books and Records belonging to the Department are kept in capacious Iron Safes, of approved construction, and that owing to the character of the building now occupied, the ordinary registers and papers have never, since the transfer of this Department to the Province, in 1851, been more securely lodged, as respects danger from fire, than at this moment.”

Mr. Dickinson, Acting Deputy Inspector General, says:—“The Public Records of this Department are not sufficiently protected from damage or loss by fire, with the exception of the Security Bonds of the Public Accounts, which

“ are kept in an Iron Safe, and would suggest that two others be procured, which
“ would be sufficient to secure the most material portion of the Books and Docu-
“ ments of the Department. Yet in the erection of Public Buildings, I consider,
“ that Fire-proof Safety Vaults should be constructed, as being decidedly preferable
“ to the former.”

Honorable Mr. Cayley, Inspector General, coincides with Mr. Dickinson, and says: “ I am strongly in favor of Brick Vaults where practicable.”

Mr. Anderson, Deputy Receiver General, says:—“ The Banking, Special Fund, and Municipal Securities, deposited in this Department are, I consider, perfectly safe, being in Fire-proof Safes; but as regards the Books, Vouchers, and other Records of the Department, they are anything but safe, being in mere wooden cases. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the Receiver General and Inspector Generals' Departments being in separate buildings, and not as they now are; the one up and the other down stairs in the same building.”

Honorable Mr. Taché, Receiver General, says:—“ I do not hesitate to state, that I do not consider the archives of my office are in a position of greater safety than they were at Quebec, when I had the honor to address a letter, dated 16th October, having reference to the same subject, for the information of the Committee on Public Accounts then sitting.

“ The Department has indeed been moved from Quebec to Toronto, and located in a building belonging to the Province, instead of being in a private rented house, as it was in Quebec, but no more here than there, are there any vaults in which the archives might be deposited and preserved in safety. Salamander Safes, supposed to be able to resist fire, contain the Debentures deposited, and those belonging to certain special funds, and that is all. I am of opinion, that it would be a very difficult matter to make the expenditure necessary to place the public archives in safety before the question of the Seat Government is definitely settled, and an end thus put to all agitation on the subject.

“ In the meanwhile, perhaps, the Inspector General's Department might be placed in one of the wings of the Parliament Buildings, while my Department might remain in the other. By so doing, it is probable that in case of fire, the archives in one or other of the wings might be saved, and thus a great part of the archives, which are for the most part the same, in both Departments, would be preserved.

“ This arrangement, however, would not be without inconvenience, considering the immediate and constant relations existing between my Department and that of the Inspector General.”

Your Committee believe that so long as the various Departments of Government occupy buildings not specially prepared and constructed for the safety from fire of the Documents and Records belonging to each Department, it will be impossible to provide effectually for their security, but Your Committee unanimously concur in the suggestions made by Deputy Receiver General Anderson, and the Receiver General, Colonel Taché, that it would be advisable to separate the offices of Receiver and Inspector General from each other, in the building where they are now located, the one being up and the other down stairs, and place one of the Departments in the east wing of the Parliament Building, so as to secure more easily in case of fire the Books and Records belonging to one or other of the Departments, which it appears are to a great extent copies of each other.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman.

Toronto, 12th March, 1856.

SECOND REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Mr. HOLTON,
" PATRICK,
" EVANTUREL,
" GAMBLE,
Honble. Mr. YOUNG,
Honble. Mr. MERRITT,
" CHAPAIS,
" DEWITT,

Mr. MASSON,
" FERRIE,
" CLARKE,
" MATTICE,
" RHODES,
" SOMERVILLE,
" SOUTHWICK,
" WHITNEY.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly:

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts respectfully submit the following as their Second Report:—

Your Committee finding that the Public Accounts for 1855 were not ready for examination, and that the Accounts for 1854 had been only partially examined and reported on, deemed it their duty in the first place to summon before them Mr. Mackenzie, Chairman of Public Accounts, during the last session of Parliament, who was requested to place in the hands of Your Committee "all minutes of evidence or other papers in his possession," which had not been reported on during last Session.

Among the evidence and papers so obtained, Your Committee find, after careful examination, a mass of evidence which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, which, they are of opinion, should be reported to the House without further delay.

It appears by the evidence of the Receiver General, that in the month of October, 1850, the sum of £13,000 of Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, maturing on the 1st September, 1853, were redeemed by the Government under and by authority of an Order in Council, dated 21st October, 1850, and Warrant No. D. 2128, and were charged to the account of the Provincial Debentures of Lower Canada, which formed a part of the Consolidated Fund.

It further appears that the said £13,000 of Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures were burned on the 11th November, 1850, by a Committee appointed by an Order in Council of the 4th January, 1850, to destroy all securities redeemed by the Province at the close of each month.

In September, 1853, when the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures matured, the Trustees called upon the Government to redeem them. It appears that the Receiver General applied to the Executive Council for authority to do so, and an Order in Council was passed on the 7th, and a Warrant issued on the 14th September, by which Mr. Bradshaw, Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec, obtained "forty-seven thousand pounds to enable him to redeem for the Government, matured bonds of the Montreal Turnpike Trust to that amount."

The Debentures presented to Mr. Bradshaw for payment only amounted to £34,000, which left a balance in the hands of the Bank of £13,000.

This latter amount remained with the Bank, without interest, for about fifteen months, when it appears the Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Anderson, discovered in course of a conversation with Mr. James Holmes, Secretary of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, that the missing debentures, amounting to £13,000, which had not been presented to the Bank for payment, were those which the Government had redeemed and destroyed three years before by order of the Executive Council, a fact the Government seemed not to be aware of when the Order in Council and Warrant were issued for £47,000 in September, 1853.

It would thus appear that instead of the sum of £47,000 being required in September, 1853, to redeem the aforesaid debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, a sum of £34,000 only was requisite.

Your Committee find that besides the loss of interest on the £13,000 left in the Upper Canada Bank for fifteen months, a sum of £2,240 had accrued as interest on the £13,000 debentures redeemed by Government as aforesaid, for which the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Trust were liable, but which was never demanded by the Government. On the contrary, Your Committee find that the Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Anderson, intimated to Mr. Holmes, Secretary of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, in a *private and non-official* note, that the interest on the Debentures would not require to be paid.

Your Committee have found no official communication remitting this interest, and they have failed to discover any authority under which the interest on the debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, redeemed by Government, could be cancelled.

Your Committee are of opinion that the issue of a Warrant by the Receiver General on the 14th September, 1853, to pay for the redemption of said Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, which were burned in November, 1850, was a grave mistake, which could not have occurred under a properly regulated system of official checks.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman.

TORONTO, 16th April, 1856.

Appendix.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Joseph Cary, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General, called in and examined :—

248.—Be pleased to explain to the Committee the circumstances under which the payment of £13,000 of the debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust Company was made by the Government to the holders in October 1850, the bonds burnt, and a warrant granted in 1853 on the Consolidated Fund, for a sum sufficient to pay these debentures a second time, which occasioned £13,000 to be deposited in the Bank here, till December 18, 1854, to meet the payment of debentures redeemed more than four years before. State what entries were made in the Ledger in October, 1850, and the reason why, on a reference to the Ledger, you did not perceive that a warrant for £47,000 was unnecessary in September, 1853.

(A copy of the question was handed to the witness, who had permission to enclose an answer to the Clerk of the Committee.)

C. E. Anderson, Esquire, Deputy Receiver General, called in and examined :—
(The question asked Mr. Cary was also handed to this witness, who is to return a written answer.)

James Holmes, Esquire, Secretary to the Montreal Turnpike Trust, examined :—

249.—[*Mr. Young.*]—Are you Secretary to the Montreal Turnpike Trustees?
—I am.

250.—Have the Trustees issued debentures for the construction of turnpikes, and if so, for what amount?—They have issued £47,000 under Ordinances, 3rd Vic., cap. 31, and 4th Vic., cap. 7, and £3,750 under Act 9 Vic., cap. 67.

251.—Have the Trustees paid the interest regularly to the holders of their debentures up to the present time?—Yes, with the exception of the interest of the £13,000 destroyed by Government, from 5th July, 1850, to 1st September, 1853, which was never asked for, and the Trustees were given to understand it would not be.

252.—Had the Government regularly demanded the interest at the end of each six months, due on the £13,000 referred to by you, would the same have been paid as to other holders of debentures?—It certainly would have been had there been funds on hand, and if there had not been, time would have been asked to meet it, or an advance, by the Receiver General, have been requested.

253.—Are you aware of the amount of interest due by the Turnpike Trust to Government, up to this time, or to the last period of payment, on the said £13,000?—The amount is about £2,400.

254.—Will you state to this Committee the circumstances which induced you to believe that the Government would not demand the interest from the Trust?—When a renewal of the £13,000 of bonds was required by Government, then the intimation was conveyed to me by Mr. Anderson, of the Receiver General's Department, as if the remission of the interest had been the act of the Receiver General.

255.—Was that information conveyed to you verbally or by a written document, and if the latter, can you furnish this Committee with a copy of the same? By written notes, marked "Private," and, of course, intended to be held private by him, and so considered and held by me.

30TH MARCH, 1855.

The Committee met—

PRESENT :

Messrs. MACKENZIE, (Chairman),
 CLARKE,
 WHITNEY,
 MONGENAI, S,
 DEWITT,

Messrs. SOMERVILLE,
 MASSON,
 RHODES,
 FERRIE, and
 PATRICK.—10.

The explanation in answer to the questions Nos. 248 and 249, put by order of the Committee, to Joseph Cary, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General, and C. E. Anderson, Esquire, Deputy Receiver General, were presented by the Chairman, and read, as follows :—

EXPLANATIONS OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL CARY (see Question 248.)

The payment in redemption of the Montreal Road Trust Bonds, to the amount of £13,000, was made on the authority of the Order of Council of 21st October, 1850, on a communication from the Receiver General of the same date, and under the provisions of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 5, at a discount of 5 per cent.

These bonds were destroyed in the usual manner on the 11th November, 1850, in the presence of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Deputy Inspector General, the Committee appointed for that purpose by Order in Council. The bonds were handed over to the Committee with a schedule of particulars and regular entries of the transactions made in a book kept in the Office of the Inspector General for the purpose, and the whole of the proceeding reported to the Governor in Council in the customary manner.

As all the debentures issued by the Road Trustees, amounting to £51,750, had been debited to them, the redemption of £13,000 did not affect the state of their indebtedness, but reduced the account of Lower Canada debentures outstanding, and were charged to that account, as appears by Statement No. 3, relating to the Public debt of the Province, laid before the Legislature in April, 1851.

The Road Trustees, early in 1853, applied to the Government for permission to redeem £47,000 of their debentures by the issue of new ones; some correspondence ensued, and finally, on the memorandum of the Receiver General, suggesting that a warrant should issue to enable him to redeem the old, and that the Trustees issue new debentures in lieu of them, to be taken by Government for the purpose of investing certain special funds. The Committee of Council directed the issue of a warrant for £47,000 which was done accordingly, and the sum was transferred in the books of the Bank of Upper Canada for the purpose of redeeming the debentures above mentioned; of that amount only £34,000 was applied to the redemption of debentures, the balance remaining in the Bank.

Mr. Dickinson called my attention to the state of this account as being open more than once during 1854, but it was not until the month of December, preparatory to the closing of the several accounts, that Mr. Bradshaw received instructions to transfer the balance. As during the whole of that period there was a large amount in the Bank at the credit of the Province, not bearing interest, the public chest suffered no injury by the delay in making the transfer.

It may not be improper to observe here that, in the year 1850, the Montreal Road Trustees were under the necessity of applying for an aid from the public funds, to enable them to meet the interest on their Debentures to the amount of £15,000.

It has been observed that the accounts of the Trustees, at the end of each year, show a considerable balance in hands. It must be recollected that such

balance is immediately required to meet the half year's interest on their bonds falling due on the 5th of the ensuing month of January.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 28th March, 1855.

Sir,—In reply to the query No. 248, which has this day been submitted to me by the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Public Accounts, of which you are Chairman, I have the honor to submit, as will be found hereunto annexed, copies of the following documents:—

Letter of the Hon. Francis Hincks to Joseph Wenham, Manager, Bank of Upper Canada, Montreal, of date 17th October, 1850.

Extract from Order in Council, of date 21st October, 1850.

Warrant No. D., 2118 for £23,556 17s. 2d. currency, in favor of T. G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.

On examination of these documents it will be at once seen what were the circumstances under which the payment of £13,000 currency of Debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust was made by the Government to the holders in October, 1850."

When the Bonds were so redeemed on 31st October, 1850, they were redeemed as being and forming a portion of the actual debt of the Province under authority of 12 Vic. cap. 5, clause 1, from which I make the following extract:—"That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time, and as the interests of the public service may require, to redeem or to purchase on account of the Province all or any of the outstanding Debentures constituting the public debt of the Province of Canada, or either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or all or any of the Debentures issued by Commissioners or other public officers, under the authority of the Legislatures of either of the late Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, or of the Legislature of Canada; the interest or principal of which Debentures is made a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province."

When the warrant D, 2118, was paid, it was charged to the "Public Debt" of the Province, as will be seen by the margin of said warrant, the full amount, however, of the Government guarantee, £47,000, still stood at the debit of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, both in the books of this Department and that of the Inspector General.

The circumstances attending the burning of the Bonds are simply as follows:—An Order in Council was passed 4th January, 1850, appointing the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Deputy Inspector General a Committee, to meet on the tenth of each month, to examine and destroy such Debentures as had been redeemed during the previous month. On the 10th of November, 1850, the above Committee met, and, among other Debentures, were examined and burned the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds herein referred to; copies of the schedules of said Debentures, with certificate of their being burned, having been duly transmitted to this Department, as well as to that of the Provincial Secretary.

The matter thus remained, as it were, dormant, until September, 1853, so far as this Department was concerned. At this period, about 1st September, Mr. Jary, Deputy Inspector General, brought to this Department the Correspondence, &c., which had taken place on the subject between the Montreal Turnpike Trust, the Provincial Secretary, and Inspector General's Department, on the subject of

the renewal of the Bonds for £47,000. Upon this correspondence, &c., the Receiver General, under date 3rd September, 1853, as per copy herewith, submitted to Council a memorandum recommending that the suggestions of the Inspector General should be carried out, viz., to redeem the Bonds and get them renewed at 20 years for special funds, and requested that a warrant might issue to enable him to redeem the said Bonds. Had this suggestion been adopted, the Bonds would have been redeemed as presented at the Receiver General's Office, and, consequently, only £34,000 would have been paid out of the chest. By Order in Council, however, (copy herewith) of date 7th September, 1853, it was ordered that a warrant issue in favor of J. F. Bradshaw, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, for the purposes above mentioned (see copy of warrant herewith.) Accordingly on the 14th September, 1853, in said warrant, Mr. Bradshaw was paid out of money in the Bank of Upper Canada not bearing interest, the sum of £47,000 currency; he redeemed and handed into the Receiver General's Department on account of said Bonds to the amount of £34,600. So far as my memory serves me, I happened to be in Montreal in the month of May or June, 1854, and calling on Mr. Holmes, the Treasurer of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, I inquired of him who the holders were of the £13,000 Bonds, which, at the time, I thought were still outstanding? When he replied, that I must have forgotten that they were redeemed by the Province in 1850. The occurrence at once presented itself to my mind, and on my return to Quebec I communicated the same to the Inspector General's Department. The Bonds were then renewed, and a certificate of the burning of the others sent to the Turnpike Trust, on receipt of the new Bonds.

On my speaking to Mr. Holmes on the subject, I mentioned that perhaps the Government would call for the interest for the period since they had been redeemed by the Province; when he remarked that it would be of no use as they had not the money, and if it was asked for, that the Trust would have to apply to the Government to advance it, and he this day informs me that the Trust never made any preparation for the payment of the interest on the £13,000 after it was redeemed by Government, and did not expect to be called on for it.

On my return to Quebec in June or May, 1854, I also communicated to the Receiver General my conversation with Mr. Holmes on the subject of the interest. The Receiver General informed me he would consult with his colleagues on the subject; and having done so, he informed me that it had been decided not to call for the arrears of interest for the present, on the grounds, as I understood, that the Montreal Road Trust had until then regularly paid up their interest, while the interest of the Quebec Trust had been as regularly paid by the Province, and as the Montreal Trust had not the funds, that it was to be waived at all events for the present. Having occasion to write Mr. Holmes a private note, I communicated the above information to him.

The whole amount, £47,000, was charged to the Bank of Upper Canada in the Books of the Province, and the same account was credited with the redeemed Bonds as they were sent in, thus leaving the balance standing at the debit of a special account, Bank of Upper Canada, thus shewing the impossibility of its being lost sight of. The balance was transferred to the credit of the Receiver General's general account on the 18th December, 1854, at the request of the Inspector General's Department.

With regard to there being any loss of interest from the fact of the £13,000 being in the hands of the Bank of Upper Canada until December 18, 1854, such was not the case, as it was taken out of moneys not bearing interest, and during the period it was so held by the Upper Canada Bank, there were large sums in all the Banks not bearing interest and of which the £13,000 in question would have formed a part.

On reference to the Public Accounts for year ended 31st May, 1851, it will be seen that the £13,000 redeemed in October, 1850, were there treated as a reduction of the public debt under 12 Vic. cap. 5.

I do not for a moment deny that it escaped my memory, the fact of the redemption of the £13,000 of Bonds in 1850, until it was mentioned to me by Mr. Holmes, but I, at the same time, beg to assert so far as I can see, no loss has or could take place to the Province by the issue of an accountable warrant to a Banking institution.

The Books of the Province clearly shewed the Bank of Upper Canada a debtor for the amount of the balance of the £47,000, and I have already stated no loss of interest has taken place from the fact of the amount being at a special account instead of the general account of the Receiver General, where it would not have borne interest either.

With regard to the latter clause of the query, why I did not perceive on reference to the ledger, that a warrant for £47,000 was unnecessary in September, 1853, I beg to state, that had the application from the Department for the warrant as asked for been granted, no such sum of £47,000 would have been paid out of the chest. I may further remark that the Receiver General's Department is not an Audit Branch of the service, and when the warrant was asked for on 3rd September, 1853, it will be seen on reference to the application, that it was entirely founded on the record handed in from the Inspector General's Department, and which record accompanied the application for the warrant and referred to no other sum than £47,000 currency.

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

C. E. ANDERSON,
D. R. G.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee of Public Accounts,
Quebec.

MONTREAL, 17th October, 1850.

Sir,—Mr. Court, Actuary of the Provident and Savings Bank, will hand you Montreal Road Trust Debentures to the amount of £13,000 (thirteen thousand pounds) and Chambly Road Trust to the amount of £10,800 (ten thousand eight hundred pounds). You will be good enough to pay Mr. Court for these Debentures, the Chambly at par and the Montreal Road Trust at 95, together with the current interest, of which Mr. Court will give you a note. It amounts, he informs me, to £10,984. 12s. 6d. on the Chambly, and £12,572. 4s. 8d. on the Montreal. The whole amount therefore, which you will pay to Mr. Court will be £23,556 17s. 2d., as per statement at foot, and for which a warrant will be immediately issued in favor of Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of your Bank.

I have, &c.,

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

JOSEPH WENHAM, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank Upper Canada,
Montreal.

Chambly Road Trust	£10800	0	0		
Interest from 5th July, 104 days		184	12	6	
					10984 12 6
Montreal Road Trust	13000	0	0		
Less 5 per cent.	650	0	0		
					12350 0 0
Interest on £13,000, 104 days		222	4	8	
					12572 4 8
					<u>£23556 17 2</u>

No. 7099.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 21st October, 1850, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council the same day.

On the communication of the Honorable the Receiver General, dated 21st October instant, recommending that a warrant be issued in favor of Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada, on the Consolidated Fund for £23,556 17s. 2d. currency, being for the redemption of the following Debentures negotiated through the Honorable the Inspector General in Montreal, as per his letter of the 17th instant, to Joseph Wenham, hereunto attached, viz:—

Chambly Road Trust	£10800	0	0		
104 days' interest		184	12	6	
					£10984 12 6
Montreal Road Trust	£13000	0	0		
Less 5 per cent.	650	0	0		
					£12350 0 0
Interest 104 days on £13,000		222	4	8	
					£12572 4 8
					<u>£23556 17 2</u>

The Receiver General at the same time solicits Your Excellency's authority to enable him from time to time, as application shall be made to him, to issue Debentures at ten, fifteen, and twenty years on the Consolidated Fund bearing six per cent. interest, to be sold at par, and the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of such Debentures as now are due or falling due and chargeable on the Consolidated Fund, being in accordance with the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 5, intituled, "An Act for the better management of the public debt, accounts, and property."

The Receiver General further requests Your Excellency's authority to enable him to exchange, for applicants, such Debentures as have been issued under authority of 9 Victoria, cap. 65, for Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, by the issue of others chargeable on the Consolidated Fund under authority of 12 Victoria, cap. 58.

The Committee respectfully advise that a warrant be issued, as recommended, in favor of T. G. Ridout, Esquire, for the sum of £23,556 17s. 2d. for the purpose above stated.

The Committee further advise that the authority applied for in the several matters above detailed, be granted.

Certified.

To the Honorable the Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
K. T., Governor General of British North America.

To the Honorable the Receiver General of the Province of Canada,

You are hereby authorized and required, out of such moneys as are in or shall come to your hands, for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, to pay or cause to be paid unto Thomas G. Ridout, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, or to his assigns, the sum of Twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-six pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, currency, being for the redemption of certain debentures issued on account of the Chambly Road Trust and Montreal Road Trust, as authorized in Council 21st instant.

And for your so doing, this, with the acquittance of the said Thomas G. Ridout or his assigns, shall be to you a sufficient warrant and discharge, this 22nd day of October, 1850.

(Signed,)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy Governor.

Received, this 31st day of October, 1850, from the Honorable the Receiver General, the above mentioned sum, for which I have given duplicate receipts.

(Signed,)

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

No. 253.

The undersigned begs to submit that, referring to the Documents herewith from the Montreal Turnpike Trust, it would appear that in March last the said Trust notified the Government, that during the present month their Bonds to the extent of £47,000, currency, would mature, the interest only of which Bonds is guaranteed by the Government. It was also stated that no doubt but the present holders would gladly renew the Bonds, they bearing interest at 6 per cent, which has been regularly paid by the Trust. It was at the time suggested that perhaps a renewal of the Loan might be obtained on more advantageous terms in England. It will further be observed that on the 24th June last, the Inspector General reported that it would be expedient to redeem the Bonds and to take the new ones for special funds. It will also be seen that the Trust having endeavoured through Messrs. Glyn & Co., London, to renew the Loan to the present holders of the Bonds, the undersigned, however, recommends that the suggestion of the Inspector General be adopted, and that a warrant do issue to enable him to redeem the said Bonds and renew the same for a period of twenty years, on account of special funds.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

E. P. TACHÉ,
R. G.

R. G. O., Quebec,
3rd September, 1853.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on matters of State, dated the 7th September, 1853, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the same day.

On the memorandum dated the 3rd September, instant, from the Honorable the Receiver General, submitting with reference to certain documents received from the Montreal Turnpike Trust, that it would appear that in March last, the said Trust notified the Government that during the present month their Bonds to the extent of £47,000, currency, would mature, the interest only of which Bonds is guaranteed by the Government, that it was also stated that no doubt the present holders would gladly renew the Bonds, they bearing interest at 6 per cent, which has been regularly paid by the Trust, that it was at the same time suggested that perhaps a renewal of the Loan might be obtained on more advantageous terms in England, that on the 24th June last the Inspector General reported "that it would be expedient to redeem the Bonds and take the new ones for special funds," that the Trust having endeavoured through Messrs. Glyn & Co., of London, to renew the Loan in England have failed, and now apply to the Government for permission to renew the Loan to the present holders of the Bonds. The Receiver General, however, recommends that the suggestion of the Inspector General be adopted, and that a warrant do issue to enable him to redeem the said Bonds and renew the same for a period of twenty years on account of special funds.

The Committee humbly advise that the suggestion of the Receiver General be approved, and a warrant issued accordingly in favor of J. F. Bradshaw, Esquire, Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, for the purposes above mentioned.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM H. LEE,
Assistant C. E. C.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General William Rowan, C. B., Administrator,
&c., of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

To the Honorable the Receiver General of the Province of Canada.

You are hereby authorized and required, out of such moneys as are in, or shall come to your hands for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, to pay or cause to be paid unto J. F. Bradshaw, Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, Quebec, or to his assigns, the sum of Forty-seven thousand pounds, currency, being to enable him to redeem for the Government matured Bonds of the Montreal Turnpike Trust to that amount as authorized in Council 7th instant.

And for your so doing, with the acquittance of the said J. F. Bradshaw, or his assigns, shall be to you a sufficient warrant and discharge.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Deputy Governor.

Quebec, this 9th day of September, 1853.

Received this 14th day of September, 1853, from the Honorable the Receiver General the above mentioned sums, for which I have given duplicate receipts.

(Signed,)

J. F. BRADSHAW.

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1855.

The Committee met—

PRESENT.

Messrs. MACKENZIE (in the Chair),
 MASSON,
 CLARKE,
 PATRICK,
 MATTICE,
 RHODES,

Messrs. MONGENAIS,
 FERRIE,
 Hon. Mr. YOUNG,
 " DEWITT, and
 " HOLTON.—11.

The Chairman presented a written statement from C. E. Anderson, Esquire, relative to the Turnpike Trust Debentures, which was read as follows:—

No. 83.

2 P.M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC 2nd April, 1855.

I have the honor to acknowledge your second favor of this day's date, covering queries Nos. 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, and 255, from the Committee on Public Accounts to James Holmes, Esquire, Secretary Montreal Turnpike Trust, and his replies to same.

In reply I have the honor to state for the information of the Committee, that I do not see anything in these queries or replies that call for remark on my part except Nos. 252, 254, 255.

I observe that to query No. 252, Mr. Holmes states that the interest on the £13,000 redeemed by the Province in October, 1850, "would have been paid if there had been funds on hand, or time would have been asked, or an advance by the Receiver General have been requested." Mr. Holmes had not stated that there were funds on hand, and it is not at all a likely matter that there ever were,—for in June 1850 the Trust were under the necessity to apply to the Government for £1500 to meet the interest due 5th July, 1850, and I again repeat what I have already stated in my communication of 28th ultimo, that on that day Mr. Holmes distinctly informed me that the Trust never made any preparations for the payment of the interest on the £13,000 after it was redeemed by the Province and did not look to be called on for it. I further do not see that there is any blame attached to any department of the Government for not calling on the Trust for the interest after these Bonds were redeemed by the Province, the Bonds were not purchased in 1850, but redeemed as a part of the public debt of the Province, and the charge appeared in the Public Accounts laid before Parliament for the year 1850, as made in reduction of the public debt under authority of 12 Vic. cap. 5, clause 1, it was no oversight, it was not intended that it should be called for, and I have a distinct recollection when the Bonds were about to be burned by the Committee, that previously the matter was duly considered and a decision arrived at, that the Bonds were a portion of the public debt and destroyed accordingly. This very fact shews that it was not intended even to call for the interest, as the interest could not be collected without presenting the Bonds, which could not be done after they were burned.

In reply to query 254 Mr. Holmes states that I am the party who conveyed the intimation to him, on renewal of the Bonds for £13,000 from September 1853, that the interest from 1850 would not be claimed, and that the remission had been the act of the Receiver General. I believe in my communication of the 28th ultimo I have clearly and candidly explained this point, viz. that the Receiver General after consulting with his colleagues informed me that it had been decided not to claim any arrears of interest then, but simply to ask for the renewal Bonds

from September 1853 being their period of maturity, this fact that the Receiver General now corroborates; if I have intimated anything beyond this to Mr. Holmes such was not my intention; and I have reason to believe that the fact of my mentioning to the Receiver General, that Mr. Holmes had verbally informed me that the Trust were not prepared to pay arrears of the interest, coupled with their previous punctuality, in some degree induced the Government for the time to waive the claim, I must at the same time state that I did not expect that the Trust would be called upon to pay the arrears of interest, if another Administration had called upon the Trust to pay such arrears, I do not see that that shews any inconsistency on the part of the previous Administration or an acknowledgment of error or oversight.

With regard to query No. 255, and Mr. Holmes' reply, referring to a note or notes from me, marked "private," Mr. Holmes might almost as well have produced the notes, as in reply to query No. 254 he has given the substance, so far as the matter in question is concerned, and I have given the same, both in this communication and also in mine of the 28th ultimo.

Touching the latter clause of your communication in which you state, "if the letters marked "private," * * * * are exclusively upon the business of the Trust * * * * it is for you to consider whether copies ought to be laid before the Committee," To this I beg to reply, that having already given the substance of these notes to the Committee, in this and my previous communication, so far as relates to the subject under discussion, that I see no good end that could be attained by the departure from one of the most sacred recognized rules of society; such being my feeling, I beg most respectfully to decline either producing the private letters myself, or sanctioning the production of them by Mr. Holmes. I may add that these notes referred to, contain other matter than the subject herein referred to.

May I crave permission, in conclusion, to express my opinion, that I look upon "the Montreal Turnpike Trust," in the light of the Agents of the Province, their whole outlay has been raised on the Government guarantee, and I look upon it that they are merely managing the roads for the Government, and in the matter of the interest 'tis simply the Government agent in debt to the Government; if the Trust be now called on to pay up the interest referred to, the result will be that the Trust will apply to the Government for an advance to pay to the Government, 'tis very different from that of a private or Joint Stock Company, in which latter light it appears to me that the matter in question has been looked upon.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ANDERSON,
D. R. G.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Junior, Esquire,
Clerk, Committee on Public Accounts,
Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Masson, moved, that inasmuch as the only information which this Committee can have of public transactions, is through official documents; and that inasmuch as all the information having reference to the interest on the £13,000 debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust appear only to be contained in certain notes marked "private," between the Deputy Receiver General and Mr. Holmes, Secretary to the Trust; it is the opinion of this Committee, that such private notes should be produced, and that the Chairman be requested to signify the same to the Deputy Receiver General.

The Committee met to consider the draft of a Report on the Decimal Currency, which was agreed to, and two resolutions adopted, which were ordered to be reported this day to the House.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 forenoon.

THURSDAY, 12th April, 1855.

The Committee met—

PRESENT:

Messrs. MAACKENZIE (in the Chair),
SOMERVILLE,
Hon. JOHN YOUNG,
Mr. HOLTON,

Mr. CLARKE,
Messrs. DE WITT,
MATTICE,
PATRICK.

The Chairman submitted for the consideration of the Committee the draft of a Fourth Report, (on Decimal Currency, Weights and Measures,) which was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the House.

C. E. Anderson, Esquire, again called in and examined:—

256.—Hon. Mr. *Young*—Has any part of the back interest due on the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, redeemed or purchased by Government, been yet paid by, or demanded from the Trust; and if so, when was it so paid or demanded?—I am not personally aware that it has been demanded or paid by the Trust. The Receiver General informs me he is not aware of any Order in Council being passed ordering it to be called for; and as it became in my opinion a dead letter when the debentures were burned in 1850, I do not see how it could be called for without the authority of Council.

257.—Are you aware whether any Order in Council was passed authorizing your department to remit the interest due by the Montreal Turnpike Trust, on the said £13,000 debentures?—I have every reason to believe that no order in Council was passed authorizing the Receiver General's Department to remit the interest referred to, but I know that when the debentures were received in 1854, that I brought the matter under the Receiver General's notice. He went to Council and consulted his colleagues; on his return he informed me that it had been decided not to claim the arrears of interest, but merely to ask for the bonds to be renewed with interest from the 1st September, 1853; consequently, on the 19th May, 1854, an official communication was addressed to Mr. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer, Trinity House, Montreal, asking for the bonds to be renewed from the same date as the others previously renewed, viz: from the 1st September, 1853, and which was carried into effect. No Order in Council in my opinion was requisite for the non-claiming of the interest, had it been intended to claim the interest, perhaps then an Order would have been requisite.

258.—Are not the Montreal Harbor Debentures of which the interest is guaranteed by the Province, in exactly the same position as the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, on which, also, the interest is guaranteed by the Province?—I believe they are, the liability of the Province is the same in both cases; I do not speak with regard to amount, merely liability

259.—Have the Government purchased or redeemed any part of the Montreal Harbor Debentures?—The Government have not redeemed any portion of these debentures, so far as I am aware, but as Trustees have purchased and hold as follows:—

£40,000 sterling, 5 per cent. debentures	} For the Clergy Fund.
4,000, currency,	
150, currency, .....		For Jesuits' Estates.

260.—Have the Government regularly demanded from the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, the interest due on the debentures, and has the same been regularly paid?—The Government have demanded and received the interest above stated as Trustees for the Clergy and Jesuits' Estates Funds, and the amount has been duly credited these funds. (This case is in no degree analogous to the re-

demption by the Province with the money of the Consolidated Fund of the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds.)

261.—Are you aware that during the construction of the Montreal Harbour, the Commissioners were obliged to ask assistance from the Receiver General to pay interest on their debentures, and was the same not regularly entered to the debit of the Montreal Harbour, so paid?—I have reason to believe the above to be correct, but am equally at a loss to understand what the analogy is between this case and the £13,000 redeemed Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures. The one case was a Loan to the Harbour Trust during the building of the Harbour, and before any Revenue could well be looked for, but when it was found that the work was a paying one and the charges of wharfage not too high on the community, the Government no doubt felt that the interest so loaned should be paid up by the Harbour Commissioners. The case is very different with regard to the Montreal Turnpike Trust. The interest was not loaned or charged to the Trust, or was it ever asked for or intended to be asked for by the Government which redeemed the Bonds in 1850, but redeemed as a part of the debt of the Province under 12 Vic. cap. 5, and which Act did not exist at the time the Montreal Harbour was building. Further, it had been tested that even with the very high rate of Tolls on the Montreal Roads and of which the public complain, the Trust was not able to meet its interest, and in 1850, besides not being called on for the interest for the £13,000, the Government was obliged to pay for them, as I have already stated, a further sum of £1,500 of interest, and which was charged direct to the Consolidated Fund.

262.—[By Mr. *Holton*.]—What account was credited with the discount of 5 per cent. on the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds, purchased or redeemed by Government?—The amount went to credit of Provincial Debentures, Lower Canada, being a portion of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to which account also the redemption money was charged.

263.—[By Hon. Mr. *Young*.]—Do you consider that the redemption by the Government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures exempts that Trust from all obligation to pay interest on the same?—I do not think the Trust is so exempted, but it is quite optional with the Government to demand the interest if it should be deemed expedient, but I take it that an Order in Council would be necessary; but I should doubt the justice of it in the face of the high tolls now existing on the Montreal Roads, where the interest has been so regularly paid by the Trust, and then looking at the very low tolls on the Quebec Roads where the interest has been as regularly paid by the Government. As a matter of course, if the interest is insisted on, the Montreal Trust must raise their tolls to meet it. I am at a loss to understand why the three years' interest in question should be called for from the Trust more than the £1,500 interest paid for the Trust in 1850, and charged to the Consolidated Fund direct.

264.—In Mr. Holmes' evidence he states that the order for the remission of the interest due by the Turnpike Trust, Montreal, was contained in notes marked "Private." Will you state to this Committee if there was any official letter besides the "private" notes, and if so, will you produce copies of the same?—There was an official letter, bearing the same date as a "Private" note, from me to Mr. Holmes, of the 19th May, 1854, and in which I enclosed my private note. The Receiver General's evidence clearly corroborates mine as to the decision of the Government not to claim the arrears of interest; and the copy of the official letter, as under, clearly shews that it was so carried out by calling for the renewal Bonds from 1st September, 1853, only, and there is nothing to shew that the interest was ever asked for,—consequently, remission was not required.

(Copy.)

No. 538.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th May, 1854.

Sir,—Referring to the communication from this Department of the 6th September last, relative to the Government renewing for various special funds the £47,000 currency Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds, maturing about that period.

I have now the honor to request that in addition to those ordered and received per letter from this Department, of 28th December, 1853,..... £24,100

Per " " " " 24th July, 1854,..... 9,680

£33,780

You will be pleased to cause the following Bonds to be prepared and handed over to the Bank of Upper Canada, in your City, under similar process to the £33,780 above stated. The Bonds to be of the same date (1st September, 1853,) and character as the above in every respect:—

2 Bonds £200, £200, in favor of "The Chippawas of Lake Huron and Simcoe,".....	£ 400
8 Bonds £500 each, in favor of "The Mississaguas of the Credit,"	4,000
2 " £200, £100, " " "The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté,"	300
8 Bonds £1000 each, in favor of "The Six Nation Indians,"	8,000
10 " £100 each, " " "The General Fund,"	1,000
1 " £120 " " "The Lower Canada Indians,"	120
	<u>£13,820</u>

The latter amount, with the £33,780 already issued, will make £47,600, being the amount which Government has actually redeemed. The £600 excess arises from Government having redeemed that amount, in 1850, of Bonds issued under 9 Vic. cap. 67, in 1847, and it is now desired that they be renewed in the same manner and terms as the £33,780 Bonds above required. This Department will then account to the Trust for the sum of £13,500 redeemed Bonds, which, with the £320 at credit per letter from this Department, 2nd February last, will complete the transaction.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) E. P. TACHÉ,

R. G.

James Holmes, Esquire,
Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal Turnpike Trust.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow at eleven in the forenoon.

FRIDAY, April 13th, 1855.

The Committee met—

PRESENT :

MESSRS. MACKENZIE (in the Chair),
 HOLTON,
 Hon. J. YOUNG,
 MESSRS. DEWITT,
 Dr. CLARKE,
 Capt. RHODES,

MESSRS. PATRICK,
 Dr. MASSON,
 FERRIE,
 MONGENAIS, and
 MATTICE—11.

Honorable *Etienne Taché*, Receiver General, called in, and examined :—

265.—Are you aware that in October, 1850, £13,000 of Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds, maturing 1st September, 1853, were redeemed by the Province; and if so, under what authority were they redeemed, and to what account was the redemption charged?—Yes, they were redeemed under authority of Order in Council of 21st October, 1850, and warrant No. D. 2118, and charged to the account Provincial Debentures, Lower Canada, which forms a part of the Consolidated Fund.

266.—What became of the Bonds after they were redeemed?—They were burned on 11th November, 1850, by a Committee appointed by Order of Council of 4th January, 1850, to destroy all Securities redeemed by the Province at the close of each month.

267.—Do you consider the act of burning the Bonds, as stated by you, shewed that the Government did not intend to call upon the Trust for any interest?—At the time they were burned my impression was that the Government would not call upon the Trust for any interest.

268.—Are you aware if the Trust ever made any provision for the payment of the interest on these Bonds from 1850 to September 1853?—I am not aware that they did.

269.—Were not these Bonds renewed by the Trust for the Government at 20 years from 1st September, 1853, for account special funds, under authority of Order in Council of 3rd September, 1853?—They were so renewed.

270.—At the time the £13,000 of Bonds were renewed, was the question raised as to the interest from 1850 to September 1853; and if so, what were the circumstances?—At that time I consulted with my colleagues, and expressed to them my opinion that it would be better not to exact from the Trust that interest, as the Quebec Turnpike Trust, holding the same Government guarantee, had never paid any portion of the interest. The opinion so expressed was acquiesced in by my colleagues, and it was verbally decided that the interest should not be then claimed, and I caused an official letter to be written from my Department calling on the Trust to renew the Bonds, with interest, from 1st September, 1853, only.

271.—Are you aware whether the Government ever called, or intended to call, upon the Trust for the interest referred to, and were they not bound to do so under the Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 6?—I am not aware that they did, or had any intention to call for such interest. I do not think myself called upon to give an opinion as to what the Government was bound to do under 4 Vic. cap. 7; but if my interpretation of the Law is correct, I believe that the 12 Vic. cap. 5, pointed out a different course.

272.—Are you aware if the present Government has ordered that the Trust be called upon for three years' interest referred to, say from 1850 to September, 1853?—I am not aware of any Order in Council being passed to the above effect, or any order of the Government otherwise.

273.—Are you aware if the interest referred to has been called for by any head of department belonging to the present Government, and if so, under what authority, and when?—I have been informed that the Inspector General's Department has called for such interest within the past month, but I am not aware of any authority for so doing unless that department considered it their duty so to do.

274.—Is it not the case, that in October, 1850, when the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds, were redeemed, that £10,800 of the Chambly Road Trust Bonds were also redeemed, at the same time and under the same Order in Council, and in fact, by the same warrant?—The above is strictly true.

275.—To what account was the amount of redemption money of the Chambly Turnpike Trust charged?—To Provincial Debentures, Lower Canada, being a portion of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the same as the £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds.

276.—Has the Chambly Trust ever paid any portion of the principal or interest of the said redeemed bonds, or has the Trust ever been called on so to do, and if not, why not?—The Chambly Trust have never paid any portion of the principal or interest, and I am not aware that they have ever been called on so to do. The debentures were redeemed as a part of the debt of the Province, and Government has not to my knowledge called on the Trust to renew the bonds or pay interest.

277.—Is not the Government Guarantee to the Quebec Turnpike Trust of the same character as the Montreal Trust?—Several Acts of Parliament have been passed with reference to the Quebec Turnpike Trust, and although I have read those Acts I do not feel myself competent to state, that the Guarantee is of the same character as the Montreal Trust, although I believe it is substantially the same.

278.—Has the Quebec Turnpike Trust regularly paid the interest on the bonds issued, and if not, who has paid it?—The Quebec Trust has never paid the interest on the Government guarantee bonds, the Province has invariably paid it.

279.—Is it not your opinion that if the Government had called upon the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the three years' arrears of interest on the £13,000 in question, the Trust would either have had to raise the tolls on the Montreal Roads or applied to Government to advance the interest?—It is my opinion that under the circumstances stated the Trust would have had to resort to one or other of the alternatives stated.

280.—If the £13,000 of Montreal Turnpike Debentures redeemed in 1850 formed part of the actual debt of the Province, as the Deputy Receiver General states it did, why was £650 withheld from the holders?—I do not believe that the Government has placed itself in contradiction with itself by redeeming the £13,000 of the Turnpike Debentures of the Port of Montreal, in 1850, supposing that at that time it considered those debentures as forming part of the Provincial Debt, by taking advantage of the discount, 5 per cent., at which they were then in the market. Could not the Government, in all justice and honesty, redeem what it considered to be a part of its own debt at the market price, especially as the holders of those debentures, by disposing of them at a discount of 5 per cent., still made considerable profit, many having bought them as low as 10 per cent. discount? As for me, I am decidedly of opinion that the Government would have been seriously to blame if, neglecting to make an honest profit on the redemption of those debentures, it had put the discount in the pocket of parties who had already done very well by them instead of placing it in the Provincial chest.

281.—If the books of your department were properly kept, could it have been possible for a warrant to issue for £47,000 to redeem or purchase Montreal Turnpike Bonds in September, 1853, £13,000 of which you had redeemed or purchased in 1850?—The question as to whether the books in my office are well or badly

kept, is not to me for a moment problematical. I answer without hesitation that my books are perfectly well kept. Had I consulted them when my memorandum was drawn up to obtain authority to redeem the £47,000 debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, I would have at once perceived that £13,000 of the same debentures had already been redeemed, and should have limited my demand of the redemption of the balance, viz: £34,000, acting on the request of the Turnpike Trust, at the suggestion of the Inspector General's Department, over which the nature of my office gives me no control. I confidently believed that the amount to be redeemed—£47,000,—indicated both by the Trust and by the Inspector General's Department, was correct. Under that impression the memorandum was drawn up without my referring to the books in the office, in which the redemption of the £13,000 in 1850 appears in the most clear and satisfactory manner, so it is quite evident that the mistake did not proceed from my books being erroneously kept, but from my memory having been at fault at the time. I do not wish to lay the responsibility of my lack of memory upon any of the officers in my office, nor do I, upon those in the Inspector General's, although the transaction of 1850 occurred as well to their knowledge as to mine; I assume the whole responsibility of it as far as my department is concerned, but I must add that, if on one side I voluntarily admit my fallibility, on the other, I most positively affirm that my forgetfulness in 1853 of a transaction perfected three years before, did not or could not in any manner or way expose the public to lose a single farthing. The Committee having given me communication of the evidence of Mr. Anderson, my Deputy, in which this gentleman satisfactorily proves that the Province did not nor could not lose either on the capital or on the interest of those £13,000, I deem it useless to enter into particulars to test the truth of my affirmation, which is too well established by the evidence in question, to require on my part any further comment. The Committee is in possession of Mr. Anderson's evidence, and will judge of its merits.

E. P. TACHÉ.

Honorable *Francis Hincks*, M.P.P., examined:—

282.—Does the redemption, by the Government, of any Turnpike or other Trust Debentures free the particular locality or Trust for which such debentures were originally granted, from the payment of the annual interest due on such debentures?—The mere redemption of the debentures certainly would not free the particular locality from payment of the interest, but it must be observed that the Lower Canada turnpike roads are really Government works, managed by Commissioners or Trustees appointed by the Government during pleasure. If the revenues of the Trust are insufficient to meet the interest, the charge must fall on the Consolidated Fund, as it has fallen in the case of the Quebec and Chambly Trusts.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THURSDAY, April 13th, 1855.

The Committee met.—

PRESENT:

Messrs. MACKENZIE, (Chairman,)
 DEWITT,
 SOMERVILLE,
 Hon. JOHN YOUNG,
 Messrs. PATRICK,
 MASSON,

Messrs. MATTICE,
 HOLTON,
 MONGENAI,
 WHITNEY, and
 CLARKE.—11

The Chairman presented a letter from William Dickinson, Esquire, Inspector General's Department, with copies of Deputy Inspector General Cary's letter to the Secretary of the Montreal Turnpike Trustees, and their answer thereto; also a statement of sums due by the Montreal Turnpike Trustees for interest paid on their bonds by the Provincial Government, at various times, which were read as follows:—

No. 182.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 19th April, 1856.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, relative to the arrears of interest upon the Montreal Trust Debentures, and beg to transmit herewith, agreeable to your request, "Copies of the Honorable Inspector General's letter and the answer from the Trust thereto."

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Actg. Dy. Inspector General.

W. L. MACKENZIE Esq., M.P.P.
Chairman, Committee Public Accounts,
Quebec.

No. 157.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 14th March, 1855.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to enclose a statement of sums paid by the Provincial Government at various times, on the bonds of the Montreal Turnpike Road Trust, which I am desired to request you will please to lay before the Trustees for consideration.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

JAMES HOLMES, Esq.,
Secretary, &c., to the Montreal
Turnpike Road Trustees.

Statement of Sums due by the Montreal Turnpike Road Trustees for interest on their bonds paid by the Provincial Government at various times, viz.:—

1841, amount paid this year.....	£1769	7	11
1842, do. do.	1670	0	0
1843, do. do.	1520	0	0
1850, do. up to 1st July.....	1500	0	0
do. on £13,000 from 5th to 17th. Octo- ber, 1850.....	222	4	8

Carried over..... £6681 12 7

	<i>Brought over</i>	£6681	12	7
1853, For interest on bonds for £13,000, advanced by the Province from 17th October, 1850, to 1st September, 1853, the date at which renewal bonds were given by the Trustees.....		2239	11	2
		<hr/>		
		£8921	3	9
		<hr/>		

(Signed,) JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, 14th March, 1855.

TURNPIKE TRUSTEES' OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 22nd March, 1855.

Sir,—Your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a statement of sums paid by the Provincial Government at various times, on the bonds of the Montreal Turnpike Road Trust, to be laid before the Trustees for consideration, was duly received and submitted to the Board at a meeting held yesterday.

The total amount of sums stated in the account, is, £8921 3s. 9d., of this amount, there is only at the credit of the Receiver General in the books of the Trust, £6459 7s. 11d. The reasons why the balance does not appear at the credit of the Receiver General are, firstly that the Government, as holders of Road Bonds, never demanded payment of the interest upon them; and secondly, the Trustees were given to understand that the interest on the bonds held by Government would not be demanded. The appearance therefore, in the statement sent them, of the amount of interest on those bonds, from the 5th July, 1850, to the 1st of September, 1853, was unexpected.

The Board trusts that the Government, upon consideration of the circumstances, will not ask for that amount, say £2461 15s. 10d.

With reference to the £6459 7s. 11d. at the credit of the Receiver General in the books of the Trust, it is respectfully submitted that the Roads cost more than the sums authorised to be borrowed amounted to, and no option was left the Trustees than to complete them with the tolls. It is hoped that the Government, in consideration of this fact, will not ask the Trustees to repay the amount; should they be disappointed, however, in this expectation, they have to state that they have no means of repayment at command, and to suggest authority being given to them to borrow the amount on the same guarantee as offered to lenders by the Ordinances 3 Victoria, cap. 31, and 4 Victoria, cap. 7, said amount, when so borrowed, to be paid to Government.

I have, &c.,

JAMES HOLMES
Secretary of the Turnpike Trustees.

JOSEPH CARY, Esquire,
Deputy Inspector General,
Quebec.

No. 121.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 23rd April, 1855.

Sir,—Referring to my communication of 19th instant, I have now the honor to enclose herewith Queries 257 to 265 with my replies to same, and which I trust will be satisfactory to the Committee.

As regards the Resolution of the Committee, received by me on 11th instant, calling on me to produce certain "Private correspondence between James Holmes, Esquire, of Montreal, and myself, a correspondence which Mr. Holmes, in his evidence before the Committee, states to be considered 'private' by me, and so held by me."

I would beg respectfully to state, that I do not deny the right of Parliament to call for the production of correspondence of whatever nature, but I would at the same time submit, with all due deference to the Committee, whether under existing circumstances there is any necessity for the private notes referred to being produced; they contain other matter than the subject under discussion, and they contain nothing on that subject but what is contained in my evidence, fully corroborated since by the Receiver General, and the official letter of Mr. Holmes of 19th May, 1854, herewith, shews clearly that interest was only demanded from 1st September, 1853, consequently there could be no remission of what was never asked for from the Trust. Under such circumstances I trust the Committee will not insist on the "private" letters being produced.

I have, &c.,

C. E. ANDERSON,
D. R. G.WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE JUNIOR, Esquire,
Clerk Committee on Public Accounts.

James Holmes, Secretary to the Montreal Turnpike Trust, again examined:—

283.—[Hon. Mr. *Young*.]—Did you receive an official letter from the Receiver General's Department, dated 19th May, 1854, and did that letter convey to you any intimation that the interest due on the £13,600 debentures, from 5th July, 1850, to 1st September, 1853, of the Road Trust would be remitted?—An official letter from the Receiver General, of the date mentioned above, was received; but that letter did not convey any intimation that the interest designated in the above question would be remitted. It solely and simply required the issue of £13,600 bonds (to replace the burnt ones), to be dated 1st September, 1853.

284.—Have you at any time since 5th July, 1850, received any official information from the Receiver General's Department, that the interest due by the Road Trust on the £13,600 debentures would be remitted?—None.

285.—Do you then wish the Committee to understand, that the only information you ever received as to the remission by the Government of the back interest on the £13,600 debentures, was contained in certain notes from C. E. Anderson, marked "private?"—Yes. The Turnpike Trust was never officially informed that the interest on the above referred to bonds would not be called for, and the only intimation of such remission is contained in private unofficial notes from Mr. Anderson to me.

286.—Has the Revenue of the Montreal Turnpike Roads been equal to the payment of the interest on the money borrowed to construct them, and to their maintenance?—It has been equal to the payment of the interest on the money

borrowed, and to the maintenance and repairs of the roads after construction; and had the disbursements been restricted to those two objects, no application to Government for advances would have been made: but the amounts the Trustees were authorized to borrow for the construction of the Roads around Quebec, having proved to be insufficient for that purpose, the tolls supplied the deficiency; and secondly, it having become necessary to convert ten miles of plank road into a stone road, the conversion was made at an expenditure of several thousand pounds, from the surplus tolls. But for those diversions of the revenue from the two objects above referred to, no advance from Government would have been required. Should authority be given to the Trustees to issue bonds for the amount advanced to them by the Government, I am sure the revenue will be found equal to the payment of the interest on such additional bonds.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st January, 1855.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Inspector General, I beg to transmit herewith, agreeable to your request, the particulars of payments made by the Province on account of interest on debentures issued by the Trustees of the Montreal and Quebec Turnpike Trust, with a memorandum of the amount outstanding on the 31st December, 1854, which I trust will be satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

W. L. MACKENZIE, Esquire. M.P.P.,
Chairman of Committee on Public Accounts.

INTEREST DUE BY MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROAD TRUST.

MEMORANDUM.—Shewing the amounts of payments by the Province for interest on Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, from the Union up to 31st December, 1854:—

In 1841, paid this year, under the authority of Ord. 3 Vic. c. 31, and 4 Vic. c. 7.....	£1769	7	11
“ 1842, paid this year on account of do.....	1670	0	0
“ 1843, paid this year on account of do.....	1520	0	0
“ 1850, paid Secretary to Trustees to meet interest to the 1st of July, 1850.....	1500	0	0
“ 1850, paid interest from the 5th of July to the 17th of October, 1850, on £13,000 (Debentures reduced by the Province, but subsequently renewed, and Indian Funds invested therein,).....	222	4	8
“ 1853, for interest accrued on £13000 from the 17th of October, 1850, to the 1st of September, 1853, the date at which they were renewed.....	2239	11	2
	<u>£8921</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

The total Debentures outstanding are £50,750 currency, of which £47,000 are held on account of Indian Investment Fund, and £3750 invested by sundry persons.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, January 31st, 1855.

QUEBEC TURNPIKE TRUST.—DEBENTURES, REVENUE AND INTEREST PAID BY THIS PROVINCE.

MEMORANDUM.—Shewing the amount of payments by the Province for interest on Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, from the Union up to the 31st of December, 1854:—

In 1841, paid interest falling due this year,							
" In Public Accounts," Sterling.....				£	360	17	8
1842,	do.		do.		1041	6	10
1843,	do.		do.		1183	8	6
1844,	do.		do.				
on account.....					625	13	0
					<hr/>		
				Sterling,	£3211	6	0
					£3568	2	2
1844,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	720	8 4
1845,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	1725	5 7
1846,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	2031	0 0
1847,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	2033	8 10
1848,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	2032	18 4
1849,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	2032	18 4
1850,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	1865	4 11
1851,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	1715	2 3
1852,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	1317	8 5
1853,	do.	....	do.	do.	....	935	7 9
					<hr/>		
Total interest.....					£19977	4	11

The total amount of Debentures issued by the Trustees was £33882 0 0 Redeemed by the Province, viz:—

In 1850.....	£5590	0	0
1851.....	6100	0	0
1852.....	100	0	0
1853.....	22090	0	0
			<hr/>
			£33882 0 0

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, January 31st, 1855.

MONTREAL AND CHAMBLY TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF U.C.
Montreal, 31st March, 1855.

Sir,—Mr. Ridout, principal Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, having directed me to acknowledge your letter, dated 19th instant, desiring some information respecting £222 paid to the Bank for back interest on £13,000 Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures, then bought by the Government at 5 per cent. discount, and making further inquiry as to the circumstances under which they were offered for sale: I beg to say that the said sum of £222 was not paid, nor were the £13,000 Debentures purchased through this office; and at the same time, to state for your information, that the following amounts have been deposited here, and are now held subject to the disposal of the Government, viz:—

£24,100.....	received 20th January, 1854.
9,680.....	30th do. do.
13,220.....	1st June do.
600.....	8th do. do.
<hr/>	
£47,600	

Upon which the following interest has been collected and placed to the credit of the Receiver General, with the Office of the Bank in Quebec, viz. :—

1854.			
April 15,	4 months, 4 days, on....	£33,780	£697 16 0
July 15,	6 do.	33,780	£1013 8 9
Do.	10 do. 4 do.	13,820	700 0 0
			<hr/>
			1713 10 0
1855.			
Jany. 5,	6 do.	47,600	1428 0 0

There was another transaction connected with the Montreal Turnpike Trust, which occurred in the following manner:—An amount of their Bonds, with a Government guarantee for the interest, being held by different individuals, it was decided to redeem them and issue others, when the sum of £19,000 was so redeemed and sent to Quebec, the amount being repaid through the office there, where you may, perhaps, obtain more particular information than I am able to give; the foregoing being all it is my power to afford.

I am, &c.,

JOS. WENHAM, Junior.

Wm. L. MACKENZIE, Esquire,
Chairman, &c.,
Quebec.

STATEMENT of the Sales of Montreal and Chambly Road Trust Bonds to Government, 17th October, 1850.

MONTREAL ROAD.

Nos. 13	to 18,	6 Bonds at £500.....	£3000	0	0
38	" 39,	2 " " 500.....	1000	0	0
41	" 44,	4 " " 500.....	2000	0	0
47	" 50,	4 " " 500.....	2000	0	0
60	" 63,	4 " " 500.....	2000	0	0
65, 69,	83,	3 " " 500.....	1500	0	0
1, 18, 19,	21,	} 15 " " 100.....	1500	0	0
24, 25,	25,				
26, 27,	36,				
37, 38,	22,				
23, 24,					

	£13000	0	0
Less, 5 per cent. discount.....	650	0	0
	<hr/>		£12350 0 0

		CHAMBLY ROAD.		
No. 7,	1	Bond at £100 ..	£100	0 0
19, 21,	2	Bonds " 200 ..	400	0 0
1, 2, 6, 11, 17, 18,	6	" " 250 ..	1500	0 0
4, 10, 12, 13, 14, ..	7	" " 400 ..	2800	0 0
16, 20,				
23, to 32,	12	" " 500 ..	6000	0 0
3, " 5,				
			£10,800	0 0

Interest paid by Trustees of Roads till 15th July, 1850:—

Interest from thence till 17th October, on £23,800, 104 days.... £406 17 2

£23,556 17 2

Montreal, 17th October, 1850.

For the Montreal Provincial and Savings Bank.

(Signed,) JAMES COURT, Actuary.

—
True Copy.

JAMES COURT, Actuary.

Montreal sold at 95 per cent, with interest.

Chambly sold at par, with interest.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 21st April, 1856.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly:

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts respectfully submit the following Report:—

WHICH SHEWETH,

That they have taken into consideration the resolutions proposed by Mr. J. B. E. Dorion on the third instant, and referred to them by order of Your Honorable House, viz:—

“First,—That it is expedient that the fiscal year in all the Public Departments should expire on the first of September in each year.”

“Second,—That it is expedient that the Accounts of the revenues and disbursements of public moneys should be sent in to the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, or other officer appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts, on or before the fifteenth December in each year.”

“Third,—That any public officer neglecting to send in his accounts within the time prescribed, be declared incompetent to fulfil the duties of any office connected with receiving and paying out public moneys during the ensuing year.”

“Fourth,—That it should be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to audit and revise the Public Accounts, to make a general statement of all the accounts of the receipts and disbursements out of Public Moneys, classified under their proper heads, shewing the state of each account, with such extracts or remarks as may be necessary to render a clear statement of the receipts and disbursements for the preceding year.”

“Fifth,—That the report of the Auditor and such statement of the Public Accounts be printed in time to be laid before the Legislature within the first ten days after the opening of the Session in each year.”

They have examined the Auditor, Mr. Langton; the Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Anderson; and the Deputy Inspector General, Mr. Dickinson; and their evidence is submitted herewith.

At present the accounts of the Crown Lands and Public Works Departments, are made up to the thirty-first December, those of the Customs to the seventh of January, those of the Inspector General and Receiver General's Departments to the thirty-first of January, and those of the Post Office to the thirty-first March. [See Mr. Langton's answer to question 1.]

Your Committee believe that no difference of opinion exist as to the great public advantage that would result from the adoption of a uniform period for closing the accounts of all the Departments, and it is most desirable that the fiscal year should, if possible, correspond with the natural year. The accompanying evidence will show that with efficient departmental arrangements, the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns, may be brought down to the thirty-first December, without delaying their distribution beyond the fifteenth day of March, which your Committee consider sufficiently early, so long as Parliament continues to assemble about the middle of February.

They therefore recommend that the accounts of all the departments should be made up to the thirty-first December, and that the same should be printed and distributed at a period not later than the fifteenth March. To show that no good purpose is served by permitting the Receiver General and Inspector General's Departments to defer the closing of their accounts to a latter period than the other departments, Your Committee cannot do better than quote from the evidence of Mr. Langton, in answer to “question 2.” * * * * *

“With regard to the broken period of the Customs Returns, there can be no difference of opinion, but with regard to the additional months taken in the Inspector and Receiver General's Departments, there may be room for doubt. The object sought to be attained was to insure the whole year's business whether of Revenue or Expenditure, coming into the year's accounts, but this would not be strictly the case under either system. The Customs Collectors are instructed to pay any balance in hand at the end of each month, and such payments do come into the accounts now, which would not if the system were altered, but they are also instructed to pay over whenever their receipts amount to £100, and therefore all such payments in January come into the 1855 accounts, though they properly belong to 1856, whereas they would on the other system come

“ under their proper year. Again in the Crown Lands Department in order to close their accounts the sooner, they omit the agents’ returns for December, so that the Public Accounts even now do not show the Revenue properly belonging to the year. So it is also with regard to expenditure. Some public accountants have no money in advance, but having ascertained their quarter’s expenditure, or rather indebtedness, apply for a warrant to cover it, which issues in January, 1856, and really represents expenditure in 1855, whilst others receive an accountable warrant in advance, which belongs exclusively to 1856, but now appears amongst the expenditure of 1855. If the financial year closed December 31st, the case would be exactly reversed. I mention these details to enable the Committee to see why neither plan would make the Public Accounts accurately represent the transactions of one year, and I think that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to devise a system by which the receipts and expenditure belonging to one year should be, with perfect accuracy, compressed in the accounts of that year, or the balances in the books of accountants strictly correspond with those in the general books of the Province.

“ The time which must necessarily elapse between the payment of money to the Bank in Quebec, and the Receiver General having notice of the payment, or the issue of a warrant in Toronto, and the receipt of the money in Quebec, would alone render such correspondence impossible. The object therefore of closing the Provincial books a month later than those of various public accountants not being attained, I think the practice had better be altered, especially as it is the main impediment to preparing the Public Accounts in time for the meeting of Parliament.”

Your Committee do not consider it necessary to offer any recommendations with respect to the last four resolutions of the series, as they conceive that if the change in the system which they have now recommended be adopted, the mode of carrying it out could be most conveniently arranged by officers of the Financial Department of the Government.

All of which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted,

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1856.

Appendix.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 7th April, 1856.

Committee met—

PRESENT :

Honble. Mr. YOUNG,
Honble. Mr. MERRITT,
Messrs. MASSON,
SOMERVILLE,
FERRIE,
WHITNEY,
CHAPAIS,

Messrs. HOLTON,
MATTICE,
GAMBLE,
SOUTHWICK,
RHODES,
PATRICK.

John Langton, Esquire, Auditor, appeared before the Committee, and was examined:—

1.—Can you inform the Committee at what period the various Public Departments close their accounts for the year?—The accounts of all the Departments are made up to the 31st December, except in the following instances:—The Customs have hitherto closed the quarters on the fifth of April, fifth July, tenth October, and fifth January; the latter being the close of the financial year. It was determined by the Inspector General in December last, that for the future the quarter should correspond with the end of the month; but I find, on inquiry, that no action has been taken in the matter. The other exceptions are the Inspector General's and Receiver General's Departments, in which the financial year ends January thirty-first, and the Post Office, in which it ends March thirty-first.

2.—Would it not be advantageous to have a uniform period for closing the accounts of the year, supposing the fiscal year to terminate on the thirty-first December? Will you state to the Committee, if, in your opinion, it is possible to have the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns printed and ready for distribution by the middle of February in each year, and if not—why not?—It would, in my opinion, be advantageous to have an uniform period for closing the financial year. With regard to the broken periods of the Customs Returns, there can be no difference of opinion; but with regard to the additional month taken in the Inspector and Receiver General's Departments, there may be room for doubt. The object sought to be attained was, to insure the whole year's business, whether of revenue or expenditure, coming into the year's accounts; but this would not be strictly the case under either system. The Customs Collectors are instructed to pay any balance in hand at the end of each month, and such payments do come into the account now, which would not if this system were altered; but they are also instructed to pay over whenever their receipts amount to £100, and therefore all such payments in January come into the 1855 accounts, though properly belonging to 1856; whereas they would, on the other system, come under their proper year. Again, in the Crown Lands Department, in order to close their accounts the sooner, they omit the agents' returns for December, so that the Public Accounts even now do not show the revenue properly belonging to the year. So it is also with regard to expenditure. Some public accountants have no money in advance, but having ascertained their quarter's expenditure, or rather indebtedness, apply for a warrant to cover it, which issues in January, 1856, but really represents expenditure in 1855; whilst others receive an accountable warrant in advance, which belongs exclusively to 1856, but now appears amongst the expenditure of 1855. If the financial year closed December thirty-first, the cases would be exactly reversed. I mention these details to enable the Committee to see why neither plan would make the Public Accounts accurately represent the transactions of one year; and I think it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to devise a system by which the receipts and expenditure belonging to one year should be with perfect accuracy comprised in the accounts of that year, or the balances in the books of accountants strictly correspond with those in the general books of the Province. The time which must necessarily elapse between the payment of money to the Bank in Quebec, and the Receiver General having notice of the payment, or the issue of a warrant in Toronto, and the receipt of the money in Quebec, would alone render such correspondence impossible. The object, therefore, of closing the Provincial books a month later than those of the various public accountants not being attained, I think the practice had better be altered, especially as it is the main impediment to preparing the Public Accounts in time for the meeting of Parliament.

With regard to the second portion of the question, I do not think it possible that closing the financial year on December 31st, the Public Accounts could be ready for distribution by the 15th of February. A few days, three or four at the least, must be allowed for any accountant to make up his books after the close of a financial year; there then occurs the delay of transmitting them by post to head

quarters. The head department must also have some time to make up their books after receiving returns from their sub-accountants; and the Inspector General has then to write the whole into his books; the time necessary for which will increase at each stage of the business, as it becomes more complicated. Then, after the books are made up and balanced, the preparation of the Public Accounts as they are to be printed commences. It must be observed that these published accounts are not transcripts of any accounts in the books, but items of expenditure have to be classified and analyzed from various accounts, and statements have to be drawn up, so arranged as to bring prominently forward the particular points which it is the object of the statement to elucidate. The preparation of these require much labor and thought, and must necessarily be in the hands of a few of the principal clerks. Lastly, the whole has to be printed. I believe it to be physically impossible for the whole of this labor to be accomplished in any satisfactory manner in the space of six weeks. But if it is considered that besides this, all the accounts ought also to be audited, which often involves the necessity of correspondence and referring back to the parties for further explanations and corrections, it must be evident that the time is absolutely insufficient. The desire to hasten the publication has often given rise to improper classification, and sometimes erroneous entries, from the fact of parts of accounts being already in the printer's hands before the rest have been completed, so that an error or omission has not been discovered till it is too late to remedy it. I do not mean, however, to say that by the introduction of some improvements in the keeping of the books, and by commencing earlier to prepare for the publication of the Public Accounts, some time might not be saved, especially since at my suggestion the system of all Departments rendering quarterly accounts, has been introduced. I believe also that six weeks would be sufficient to prepare the Trade and Navigation Returns for distribution.

3.—Supposing that the fiscal year was made to terminate on the 30th September, would there then be time sufficient to have the Public Accounts ready for distribution by the middle of February, and would this change in reference to the Public Accounts secure the Trade and Navigation Returns being made up to the 31st December, and ready for delivery by the middle of March?—If the fiscal year ended on the 30th September, there would be ample time for the accounts to be thoroughly audited, and printed and distributed by the middle of February. I suggested this alteration in a report to the Inspector General, February 4th; but I am aware that there are grave objections to it. If it is possible, without this change, to have the Accounts ready for Parliament, it would certainly be more convenient to have the whole of our season's business represented in the Accounts of the year. If it were only the Revenue and the Trade Returns which were concerned, the difficulty would be easily obviated, because the detailed Table of the Trade and Navigation could continue to be made up as now to December 31st, whatever the end of the fiscal year might be, as they have very little, if any, connexion with the Public Accounts. The Revenue also appears only in large sums in the Public Accounts, and the additional receipts up to the end of December, or indeed any other date, could be ascertained on a few days' notice. The Public Accounts are principally a detail of expenditure, or, at least, it is that portion of them which takes so much time to prepare. But the expenditure of the year takes place principally in the latter half, and the close of this fiscal year in September would divide it inconveniently; still, this inconvenience would not, I think, be so great as that of having the publication of the Accounts hastily conducted, and even then delayed for two months after the meeting of Parliament. If any other means of receiving the early publication of the Accounts could be devised, it would on many accounts be more convenient to make all Departments adopt the natural year as their financial period.

4.—Would there be any difficulty in preparing both the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns up to the 31st December, and of having the same

printed and ready for distribution by the 15th March in each year?—With regard to the Trade and Navigation Returns, there will be no difficulty whatever. As far as the Accounts are concerned, I think it might be done, and even have them thoroughly audited before publication. If this is to be accomplished, however, it would be necessary to introduce some improvements upon the existing system, which may be briefly comprised under the two following heads:—

1st. Far greater punctuality than at present exists on the part of the several Departments and subordinate accountants in rendering their accounts.

2nd. A systematic preparation, from the moment the first quarter's accounts are ready, for the publication at the end of the year.

5.—You say that “far greater punctuality than at present exists on the part of the several Departments and subordinate accountants in rendering their accounts” is necessary; will you state to the Committee at what time you received the accounts of the different Departments for Audit, and will you also state to the Committee the result of your experience, so far, in the examination of the Public Accounts, with any suggestions you can make thereon?—It must be evident that the making out of the whole accounts of the Province in the Inspector General's Department, is entirely dependent upon its being furnished by the several Departments and others with their Accounts, and the utmost possible punctuality must be observed to make it possible for the former to be got ready for Parliament in due season. I do not anticipate much trouble with the minor accountants, who report direct to me, or the Inspector General; the great difficulty will be with the three great departments of the Public Works, the Crown Lands, and the Post Office, from the number of returns they have to receive from their subordinates. With the Public Works, I think the difficulty will be the least in point of time, but the accounts they render will not always represent the actual expenditure, and the Public Accounts will not represent the accounts which they render, in consequence of the system now pursued with regard to payments in that Department. A Contractor having his monthly estimate certified draws money upon it from the Bank. The Bank advances the money on the responsibility nominally of the contractor, but virtually of the Province, for the system is sanctioned by it. The expenditure has actually taken place, but it does not come into the Books of the Board of Works, in some instances, for considerable periods. The Bank sends the estimate to the Board of Works, who issue a certificate, and enter it in their books, and the advance is now no longer to the contractor, but nominally to the Board of Works. The Bank then sends the certificate to the Council office, and a warrant is prepared, which, upon receiving the signature of the Deputy Inspector General, comes for the first time into the books of the Province. As a very considerable time often elapses between these different processes, it constantly happens that the Public Accounts, as published, contain no mention of a payment which appears in the Board of Works Accounts, and these again do not contain payments which have been long made by the Bank; I think this system requires revision.

The Crown Land Department appears to have more difficulty in getting in returns from their agents; and, as I stated before, systematically omits the December return. There would require to be more stringent rules, requiring punctuality from the agents.

In the case of the Post Office the difficulty is still greater, not only on account of the great number of Post Masters, but because in small offices the remuneration is no object; and instead of having any hold upon their subordinates, it is almost a favor to get a man to accept the office of Post Master.

I do not know to what extent it is practicable to ensure increased punctuality, but I feel no hesitation in saying, that if the returns of agents and others are not received by a certain day, this ought not to delay the rendering of the accounts

It ought to be sent in, although not complete, the arrears being reserved to come in with the next quarter; and a list of the defaulters should accompany the account.

In answer to that part of the question which inquires at what time I received the accounts of the several Departments, I beg to state that the first half-year of the Board of Works was in the office when I was appointed. The second half-year came in by degrees, which, as there are about sixty separate accounts current, enabled me to proceed with the auditing by degrees. They had all come in, I think, by the 1st March. The Crown Lands Accounts came to me on the 27th February, though I believe they had already been a few days in the hands of the Deputy Inspector General. I did not receive any of the Post Office Accounts till the 30th March, and then only the two first quarters of the year.

I sent my remarks upon the first half year's accounts to the Board of Works on the 18th February, and upon the second on the 12th March. I have, as yet, received no answer to either. I have also within the last few days received a trial balance which does not come out correct, and I am informed that the Department is now engaged in discovering the error, and that this has been the cause of the delay in answering my call for the further explanations. I sent my remarks to the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the 28th February, but I have received no answer as yet. The Post Office Accounts having been only a few days in my hands, I am not, as yet, in a position to make any remarks upon them.

If I understand the latter portion of your question right, it would imply your desire that I should state to the Committee what features of these accounts principally call for remark. I can only reply that my remarks being very numerous, and relating to a great number of different kinds of deficiencies and errors, which appear to me to exist in the system or the details of the accounts I have audited, I cannot give any idea of them in a few words. It may be more satisfactory to the Committee if I were to produce the remarks themselves. With regard to the Post Office, I can only mention the general fact, that the expenditure has very much exceeded the income, and that it has been met principally by advances from the Bank of Upper Canada, which I think an exceedingly inconvenient system.

I may mention that after some experience of the different accounts submitted to me, and of the deficiencies in vouchers which accompany them, I prepared a minute, which was agreed to by the Board of Audit, and a set of rules respecting the vouchers which would be required, which I have distributed among the different parties rendering accounts, a copy of which I submit.

6.—You say a systematic preparation from the moment the first quarterly accounts are ready for publication at the end of the year, is necessary; will you state to the Committee what suggestions you propose in reference to this matter?—The warrant book and the appropriation book are the foundation of the statement of expenditure in the Public Accounts. They ought, I think, to be under the immediate charge of the chief clerk, who is responsible for preparing those statements. Greater care should also be taken that the warrants express distinctly upon the face of them, on account of what appropriation the payment is authorized. The warrants being prepared in the Council office, it will depend principally upon the party applying for them, to give a proper explanation; and in the case of the Board of Works especially, for which there are numerous different appropriations, it would be advisable that each, besides the verbal description, should be designated by a number. By these means much confusion would be avoided, and if the books were checked once a month, or at any rate once a quarter, a certain foundation would be established, and the work of classifying and arranging the expenditure might be commenced early in the year, and continued from time to time, so as to avoid the hurry now existing at the end of the year. The special

funds and other accounts which are published, might also be kept checked monthly.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

1st February, 1856.

Great diversity having been found to exist in the manner in which the several bodies and individuals who are accountable for the Public Moneys, render their accounts, and a great laxity prevailing in many instances in the vouchers sent, the Board of Audit are desirous of laying down the following Rules upon the subject, to which all Public Accountants should be required to conform:—

1. Every account, or the voucher for each item in the account, as the case may be, should bear on it the signature of the officer having immediate authority in the matter, to certify that the service charged was required and authorized.

2. Every account or voucher should bear the signature of the officer having immediate supervision in the matter, to certify that the service charged was rendered.

3. The officer certifying that the service was authorized and rendered, ought not, unless under unavoidable circumstances, to be the same person through whose hands the money is paid.

4. Every account or voucher should bear the signature of the proper officer to certify that the service is charged for at the proper rate.

N.B.—It is not intended that there should be on each account or voucher, three separate certificates, but that each of the three points should be vouched for; and one signature, unless specially limited, will be considered to certify all three.

5. In case of a contract, the contract, or an abstract of it, should be furnished with the account.

6. To save frequent references, any charge for a salary should state the authority by which the rate of it was determined.

7. All accounts which have been audited within the Department to which they relate, before coming to the Provincial Auditor, should bear evidence upon the face of them of having been so audited, with any remarks which the examination has called for.

8. Where a Board of Auditors is constituted by Statute for the accounts of any Institution, the private Audit should take place before the accounts are sent to the Provincial Auditor, as in the preceding rule.

9. The signature of the party to whom the money is payable, or his Attorney is the only admissable voucher for the payment.

10. In case money has been paid by Draft or Bill of Exchange, and the receipt of the person to whom paid has not come in when the account is made up, the evidence of the purchase of the Bill of Exchange may be taken as a temporary voucher, but cannot supersede the necessity of the actual receipt being ultimately sent in.

11. When payment is made on account of a service not finally completed, there should be evidence with the voucher of the extent to which the service has been rendered.

12. When money has been advanced to be expended for a particular purpose the details of the expenditure must be satisfactorily accounted for, but if the details have not been received when the account is made up, the receipt of the person to whom the money was advanced may be accepted as a temporary voucher.

13. Every voucher, or the accompanying account, should contain full particulars of the charge.

14. In a charge for petty expenses, where no voucher can be shown, there should instead be full particulars of the payment certified by the person making the expenditure.

15. There should always be a voucher for the balance in hand, the Treasurer's certificate that he holds the amount, if in cash, or a Bank certificate of the balance, if, as all considerable balances ought to be, it is in a Bank.

16. All items of money received should be vouched for as fully as the circumstances permit, by sending any Document which may explain the Receipt, and by giving full particulars and details of the reason and manner of the payment.

Approved,

WILLIAM CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

FRIDAY, 11th April, 1856.

The Committee met—

PRESENT:

HON. MR. YOUNG,
MESSRS. RHODES,
DE WITT,
FERRIE,
CHAPPAIS,
GAMBLE,

MESSRS. HOLTON,
MASSON,
WHITNEY,
SOMERVILLE,
MATTICE, and
CLARKE,—12.

C. E. Anderson, Esquire, Deputy Receiver General, appeared before the Committee, and was examined.

7.—Can you inform the Committee at what period the various Public Departments close their accounts for the year?—The various Public Departments do not close their accounts at any one uniform period.

The Crown Land Department profess to close their accounts on 31st December, but these accounts, as I understand it, do not include the month of December neither as to receipts and payments.

The Department of Public Works, on 31st December.

The Customs Department, 7th January.

The Receiver and Inspector General's Departments, 31st January.

8.—Would it not be advantageous to have a uniform period for closing the accounts of the year, supposing the fiscal year to terminate on the 31st December? Will you state to the Committee, if, in your opinion, it is possible to have the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns printed and ready for distribution by the middle of February in each year, and if not, why not?—I think it would be most advantageous to have a uniform period for closing the Public Accounts for the year, and which, I think, should be carried out in every branch of the Public service. I am firmly of opinion that if the fiscal year was made to terminate on 31st December, that the Public Accounts and Navigation and Trade

Returns could be printed and ready for distribution by 1st March in any year; but I think the middle of February too short a period; and while I state the 1st of March, it could only then be effected by certain alterations in the manner of rendering and keeping the accounts, so as to save both labor and time, and which I think could be carried out with benefit to the public service.

I do not see the necessity of the Public Accounts being audited in detail by the Audit Branch, previous to being printed; but I am of opinion that previous to being sent to the printer by the Inspector General's Department, they should, as they progress, be supervised by the Auditor, as to their general corrections, without minutely auditing the details, which could be done afterwards without any loss or inconvenience to the public service. I state this because I do not consider it practicable to audit in detail the accounts in such a short period, and have them printed by 1st March. I may observe, however, that the first three quarters of the year's accounts would be audited in detail.

9.—Supposing that the fiscal year was made to terminate on the 30th September, would there then be time sufficient to have the Public Accounts ready for distribution by the middle of February, and would change in reference to the Public Accounts secure the Trade and Navigation Returns being made up to the 31st December, and ready for delivery by the middle of March?—If the fiscal year was made to terminate on 30th September, there would be very ample time for the Public Accounts to be ready by middle of February,—in fact, I think two months quite sufficient time for the preparation of the Public Accounts. I do not see that the change referred to as to the fiscal year would secure the Trade and Navigation Returns up to 31st December, and ready for delivery by middle of March, any more than if the fiscal year terminated on 31st December, which latter in my opinion is the most suitable period.

10.—Would there be any difficulty in preparing both the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns, up to 31st December, and of having the same printed and ready for distribution by the 15th March in each year?—No difficulty whatever, in my opinion, under proper arrangements.

W. Dickinson, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General, appeared before the Committee, and was examined:—

11.—Can you inform the Committee at what period the various public departments close their accounts for the year?—The various public departments close their accounts for the year on the 31st December, except those of the Receiver General and Inspector General, who defer doing so until the 31st January, to be enabled to include the Returns of the sub-accountants; those of the Collector of Customs being rendered up to the 5th January and the others to the 31st December. The monthly Returns of the Crown Land Agents for December are not included in the annual accounts of the Crown Lands Department, which are rendered to the Inspector General's Department about the first February following.

12.—Would it not be advantageous to have a uniform period for closing the accounts of the year, supposing the fiscal year to terminate on the 31st December? Will you state to the Committee, if in your opinion, it is possible to have the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns printed, and ready for distribution, by the middle of February in each year, and if not, why not?—It would in my opinion be advantageous to have an uniform period for closing the Accounts of the Collector of Customs and other sub-accountants; but considering the time before they can be received and audited, I think it would be unadvisable for the Public Departments to close their accounts at the same time, and I cannot perceive there would be any object attained in doing so.

Supposing the fiscal year to terminate on the 31st December, it would not be possible to have the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns printed and ready for distribution by the middle of February, because there is necessarily delay in making up and transmitting the Returns of the sub-accountants. In fact, one month will elapse before the books of the Receiver General and Inspector General can be closed, and it must be borne in mind that the making up of the Public Accounts is confined to those in charge of the books, and who have their routine duties to perform at the same time; and this being the case, it is apparent the Public Accounts could not be ready for delivery in the middle of February.

13.—Supposing that the fiscal year was made to terminate on the 30th September, would there be time sufficient to have the Public Accounts ready for distribution by the middle of February, and would this change in reference to the Public Accounts secure the Trade and Navigation Returns being made up to the 31st December and ready for delivery by the middle of March?—If the fiscal year were made to terminate on the 30th September, the Public Accounts would be ready for distribution in the middle of February, and the Trade and Navigation Returns would be ready for delivery by the middle of March. On considering this proposition it may be proper to remark that the last quarter's Revenue would form a part of the Revenue of the following year, and it may be well to consider how far it may be objectionable to combine the portions of two years in the Annual Public Accounts.

With reference to the time occupied in making up the Public Accounts, I have found that this year they could not be completed before this date (10th April,) and will be ready for distribution I presume, in three or four days. Much delay however, has been occasioned by the removal; and under ordinary circumstances I dare say, that fair copies can be furnished within two months from the closing of the accounts of the Inspector General's Department.

14.—Would there be any difficulty in preparing both the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns up to the 31st December, and of having the same printed and ready for distribution by the 15th March in each year?—There would be difficulty in preparing the Public Accounts and Trade and Navigation Returns up to the 31st December, and having them printed and ready for distribution by 15th March in each year, but if the Crown Land and Public Works Departments, as also the sub-accountants, were to close one month earlier, this could be effected without any difficulty.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly;

In consequence of the Public Accounts for 1855 not having been printed and distributed until the 24th ultimo, the Standing Committee, to whom were referred the Public Accounts, occupied themselves in the examination of the Accounts for 1854, and the system under which the same are kept; and they have found ample employment in making careful inquiry into several of the principal accounts and the plan pursued in the several Public Departments, in conducting the affairs of the Province; a work which the result of their experience leads them to believe has only commenced, and that a more extended and complete inquiry is essential and absolutely necessary.

They, in the meantime, however, respectfully submit the following as their FOURTH REPORT:

Your Committee in the first place turned their attention to the examination of Table No. 1, shewing the gross Revenue, and an abstract of the expenditure for 1854. In that table of expenditure, a sum amounting to £200,121 13s. 6d. is classed under the name of "Miscellaneous," the particulars of which amount are to be found in page 105, and Table 12 of the Public Accounts for 1854.

A scrutiny into the several items of expenditure which go to make up this sum of £200,121 13s. 6d., satisfied your Committee, that however correct the total amount of expenditure as exhibited by the debtor side of Table No. 1 may be, yet from the fact that as large sums are thrown into this item of "miscellaneous," which properly belong to the various specific accounts, an incorrect statement and a wrong impression is conveyed thereby, as to the actual expenditure for the various public interests.

The following table exhibits the debtor side of the expenditure for 1854, as it appears in the Public Accounts of that year, and also an exhibit of the account, as corrected by your Committee:

DEBTOR SIDE OF "EXPENDITURE"
As per Table 1, of Public Accounts for 1854.

1855. January 31...		£	s.	d.
	Interest on Public Debt.....	226131	18	7
	Civil Government.....	92872	8	4
	Administration of Justice.....	96768	18	1
	Provincial Penitentiary.....	5000	0	0
	Legislation.....	88812	6	8
	Education.....	71281	0	0
	Agriculture.....	18168	0	9
	Hospitals, and other Charities.....	21775	15	0
	Provincial Geological Survey.....	2757	0	2
	Militia.....	2167	14	6
	Maintenance of Light Houses.....	21508	8	0
	Emigration.....	598	6	5
	Pensions.....	10708	7	0
	Indian Annuities.....	6655	0	0
	Census.....	1937	1	10
	Sinking Fund.....	73000	0	0
	Miscellaneous.....	200121	13	6
	Expenses of collection, Customs.....	£57,173	18	3
	Excise.....	2,447	6	0
	Territorial.....	31,182	17	11
	Revenue from Public Works, including £32,775 12s. 3d., for Repairs.....	58,665	12	10
	Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures.....	3,751	12	9
	Casual.....	100	0	0
		152721	7	9
		£1042985	7	1

DEBTOR SIDE,

As Corrected by Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Public Debt.....	226131	18	7
Sinking Fund.....	73000	0	0
Civil Government.....	56615	3	11
Administration of Justice.....	115304	10	1
Provincial Penitentiary.....	5000	0	0
Legislation.....	88812	6	8
Education.....	71281	0	0
Agriculture.....	18168	0	9
Hospitals, and other Charities.....	24480	8	2
Provincial Geological Survey.....	2964	18	5
Militia.....	2167	14	6
Maintenance of Light Houses.....	21508	8	0
Emigration.....	648	6	5
Pensions.....	10708	7	0
Public Buildings and Property.....	57984	12	3
Grants to Local Institutions.....	6212	0	5
Seigniorial Tenure.....	337	15	0
Exhibition at London.....	1500	0	0
Exhibition at Paris.....	1000	0	0
Fisheries.....	2498	7	3
Reciprocity.....	3035	0	0
Patriotic Fund.....	24333	6	8
Commissions of Inquiry.....	2082	5	3
Central Board of Health.....	779	5	2

Carried forward..... £816,558 14 6

DEBTOR SIDE,

As Corrected by Standing Committee on Public Accounts.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	£	816,553	14	6
Expenses of Collection, Customs.....	£57,173	18	3	
Excise.....	2,447	6	0	
Territorial (including Indian Annuities)...	83,609	5	1	
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures.....	3,751	12	9	
Casual.....	100	0	0	
Public Works, (including Repairs and Ex- pense of Rideau Canal and Printing...	79,349	10	6	226431 12 7
	£	1042985	7	1

The Committee do not mean to affirm that their classification of Accounts is in every instance correct, but an examination of the evidence given by the Deputy Inspector General in the Appendix to this report, will shew that the principle adopted by your Committee in the amended balance sheet of expenditure is generally correct. As examples of the incorrectness of the Accounts, they would refer to the item of "Civil Government" which is debited with £42,872 8s. 4d., as the cost of same, instead of £56,615 3s. 11d.; and also to the item "Administration of Justice," which appears to cost £96,768 18s. 1d., instead of £115,304 10s. 1d.

The receipts and expenditure of the Crown Land Department, as exhibited in Tables 5 and 12 of the Public Accounts, do not in the opinion of Your Committee correspond with the statement made in Table 1, that the gross territorial revenue is £102,399 6s. 11d., and the total deductions for expenses of management is £31,182 17s. 11d.

An examination of Table No. 1, would at once give the impression, that the difference between the above amounts, say £71,216 9s., was the nett revenue carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1854, on account of the Crown Land Department.

This does not seem to be the fact. In the first place your Committee think that in order to exhibit a clear statement of the cost of bringing the Public Lands into the market for sale, and also the cost of the Crown Land Department for management of same, that a new account should be opened for revenue arising from Ferries, Rents, and Timber, as the same do not properly belong to or form part of the Public Lands. The amount received in 1854 from these sources were:

From Rens of Ferries	£1,095	5	10
" Crown Domain	2,541	0	7
" Seigniori Lauzon	3,318	8	11
" Woods and Forests	45,757	2	11

£52,711 18 3

This amount deducted from the gross amount of Territorial Revenue, as per Table 5, would leave £49,687 8s. 8d. as the gross receipts from Crown Lands, instead of £102,399 6s. 11d. This done the statement would then appear as follows:

Gross amount receipts from Crown Lands.....	£49,687	8	8
Deductions by Commissioner of Crown Lands as per Table 12, page 161....	£31,182	17	11
Pensions, page 101.....	1,047	4	4
Registry Office expenses, page 102.....	1,522	17	2
Indian Annuities, page 104.....	8,897	17	11
Settlement of vacant lands, opening roads, &c., page 108	39,331	19	9
	£81,972	17	1

Shewing an actual excess of expenditure over the total receipts from sales of lands of £32,285 8s. 5d. for the year 1854, instead of a revenue of £71,216 9s., leaving out the amount received for Rents, Ferries, and Timber.

Your Committee find in Table 12, page 171, the sum of £1,921 19s. 11d. and the sum of £6,372 14s. 1d., in all the sum of £8,294 14s., being 6 per cent. commission on sales of Common School and Clergy Reserve Lands, which they think should also form part of the deductions from Crown Land Revenue; but some explanation of this item is wanting to enable them to decide. A full and explicit statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year, under as many general heads of account as may be necessary, without in any case opening an account for "Miscellaneous," would in the opinion of your Committee conduce to the more clear understanding of the Public Accounts, while a transfer of the more petty accounts could be made at the end of the year into the General Accounts of the Province.

Table 7 of the Public Accounts exhibits statement of the revenue arising from Public Works, by which it would appear that the gross revenue was £108,527 0s. 1d., the expenses for collection, repairs, &c., £58,065 12s. 10d., and the net revenue £50,461 7s. 3d.

Your Committee have appended to this Report a Statement marked No. 1, shewing the gross receipts of the Public Works and expenditure for general management, repairs, &c., by which it would appear that after deducting,

Sales of old iron.....	£41	18	1
New construction on Junction Canal.....	6,331	9	2
Improvement of Lake Chats Navigation.....	16,054	5	8
Light-houses below Quebec.....	6,222	15	0
Piers below Quebec.....	82,914	0	3

the expenditure on all of the Public works of Canada for the year 1854 exceeds the gross receipts by £60,056 18s. 7d., and this independently of all interest on the capital invested in these works.

The gross revenue from the Welland, St. Lawrence, Burlington Bay, Chambly, and Rideau, and Ottawa Canals, amounts to £89,871 4s. 8d.; the expenses for collection, repairs, &c., as per Table 12 of the Public Accounts, are £46,430 17s. 8d., and this by Table 7 would appear to be all the expenditure, but in Table 50 there is a further expenditure on the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals of £34,822 19s., under authority of Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 28 and subsequent Acts; while again in Table 12, page 110 of the Public Accounts, there is a further expenditure of £9,767 18s. 9d. to meet "Salaries, &c., of Engineers' Department, Storekeepers, &c., on the Rideau and Ottawa Canals for the year ended 31st December, 1854." And all this independent of £11,398 17s. 2d. for Tug Boats below Quebec and above Montreal (which latter amount properly belongs and ought to be charged to the St. Lawrence navigation). The result of these figures would stand thus:

Gross receipts of St. Lawrence, Welland, Burlington Bay, Chambly, Rideau, and Ottawa Canals.....	£89,871	4	8
Expenses of collection, repairs, &c., as per Table 12	£46,430	17	8
Repairing, as per Table 50	34,822	19	1
Expenses Rideau Canal, as per Table 12..	9,767	18	9
Tug Boats on St. Lawrence.....	11,398	17	2
	£102,420	12	8

Apparent loss..... £12,549 8 0

irrespective of interest on capital in Canals;—while by the return of the Department of Public Works, those Canals, referred to above, shew a net revenue of £43,9131 6s. 3d.

Your Committee also find that the expenditures alluded to on Welland Canal &c., under special appropriations, are not confined to 1854, but, that they have been annual since 1850, and on the average differing but little in amounts, and they would therefore recommend, that in preparing Table 7, shewing revenues, expenditures, &c., on Public Works, that there should be a column for repairs, &c., under special appropriations, another for Tug service, another shewing net revenue or annual loss.

Your Committee next turned their attention to the items of expenditure in the Public Accounts for Piers below Quebec. From the evidence of the Secretary of the Public Works Department, it appears that the original appropriation for those piers was £42,000, that contracts had been entered into for all of the Piers except that at Rimouski, for the sum of £32,679 5s. 9d., and that the original contract for the Pier at Rimouski, was for £7500. Alterations in the mode of construction were afterwards made, so that on the 1st of January last the amount expended on these works had amounted to £167,460 17s. 4d., while an additional sum of about £6000 has since been expended.

It appears that in the construction of those works public money was expended without the previous sanction or authority of Parliament. At one time, on the 18th December, 1854, a sum of £108,044 10s. 4d. had been expended without the same having been previously appropriated to that purpose by Parliament.

It will be seen by Mr. Begly's evidence, that the claims for damages resulting from the construction of the Beauharnois Canal, paid up to the present time, amount to £35,647 4s.,—that the amount paid to Commissioners for settling claims is £2,208 6s. 4d.,—that the claims which appear to have been arranged by Mr. Larue but not yet paid, amount to £16,267 3s. 7d., and that additional claims have been made but which have not yet been investigated, amounting to £66,034 19s.

In Mr. Begly's evidence will also be found a statement of the contracts given out by the Department of Public Works during the past two years, without having advertised for tenders, some of which contracts are for very important and costly works. A new contract also appears to have been entered into with Mr. Baby for the Tug service below Quebec, extending the period of his original contract and greatly augmenting the annual bonus to be paid him, without having thrown the service open to public competition.

In Table 12 of the Public Accounts, the sum of £2943 16s. 8d. appears as the expenses of the Department of Public Works. Your Committee find that this sum does not include the salaries of all the officers, but that the actual amount was £4807 10s. a custom has prevailed for some years in the Department of Public Works of distributing over the various works of the Province, the salaries of the officers not included in the Civil List. This, Your Committee conceive was very objectionable, but they are glad to find from the evidence of the Secretary that "the system has been changed this year by an order of the Governor in Council, "which directs that these amounts are in future to be placed on the estimates to be "submitted to the Legislature."

Mr. Langton, Auditor of Public Accounts, when under examination before Your Committee, as to the time of closing the fiscal year, stated that in auditing the various accounts submitted to him, that he had occasion to make numerous remarks, on "a great number of different kinds of deficiencies and errors" which appeared to him "to exist in the system or the details of the accounts." This induced the Committee to ask Mr. Langton for a copy of the "remarks" to which he alluded, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, and to which they would specially direct attention.

From a letter dated 28th February, 1856, and addressed by Mr. Langton to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Your Committee would make a few extracts to shew the nature of the duties which Mr. Langton has to perform.

In the Receiver General's Account "I am at a loss to understand the balance "of £10,166 15s. 9d. There does not appear from your balance sheet to have been

"any balance of any account at the beginning of the year, and therefore it would seem that it must have occurred during the year, but your receipts and payments during the year gathered from your other accounts balance without this £10,166 15s. 9d. If then it is an amount paid to him, whence does it arise and how comes it not to have been applied like the other payments to particular accounts."

"(11) Crown Inspections east and west. There are no vouchers, and I do not know what the nature of the charge is."

"(12) Crown Surveys east, voucher 64 is wanting. The same remark applies to these vouchers as to those in (8) many are payments in advance to be accounted for, and of others there is nothing to shew whether any account has been rendered.

"Upon this account I may also observe that in one item credit is given for the sum of £5983 4s. 4d., which it is stated is not yet collected. In the present instance your department has clearly given credit for money which it has not received, and the balance paid to the Receiver General cannot really represent the position of your Department towards the Government, which must either owe you that amount, or it must have been taken from other fund which equally renders the account fallacious."

The next letter of Mr. Langton was addressed to the Public Works Department on the 18th February last, and the Committee think it proper to make a few extracts from that also. "Landing Piers below Quebec, Nos. 135, 137, 139 and 141, in the account, are charges for distinct works, but are included in two vouchers, amounting to £9700 without any particulars of the work done or the contract. By the audit Act it would appear that I should have the contracts themselves, but if not I should be furnished with an abstract to shew the contract prices of the different works. Here, however, there is no information of any kind sent to me. Towage on St. Lawrence, Voucher, no contract, or any thing to shew how the balance of £1000 became due.

Tug Boats below Quebec, Voucher 24, for balance of bonus to Mr. Baby, £1285; no explanation whatever to shew how Mr. Baby became entitled to this sum.

"Light-houses below Quebec, Voucher 22.—No contract, no details or other explanation or how the charge for services rendered, £7,500 was arrived at."

Again on the 12th March Mr. Langton writes to the Hon. F. Lemieux, Chief Commissioner Public Works, commenting on the errors in accounts. A few extracts will show the nature of these:

"(16.) Emigration.—There are two receipts showing that £1,500 was paid; no particulars."

"(17.) Tug Boats below Quebec —Receipts for £17,300; no particulars of what the payment was for."

"Trinity House, Quebec.—A receipt, without either date or name of place, shews that £1000 was paid for services for the Trinity House, Quebec; there is nothing in this or in the four preceding items, amounting to £45,000, which is susceptible of being audited."

Your Committee had intended to have examined into the Accounts of the Crown Land and Post Office Departments, but for the present that work has to be deferred. They, however, thought it best to examine the Deputy Receiver General, Mr. Anderson, whose evidence will be found in the Appendix, and deserves particular attention.

Mr. Anderson states that the amount of cash in the public chest on the 31st March was £340,443 15s. 6d.; that the Banks are in the habit of cashing Board of Works' certificates and Engineers' Estimates, before the same are presented to the Receiver General, and that the Province is liable for the same; that the Bank of Upper Canada about the middle of April had advanced to the Post Office Department £33,000, without as he believed, the knowledge of the Receiver General; that the Bank of Upper Canada on the 15th April had advanced to various De-

partments of the Government upwards of £100,000, "of which the Receiver General had no information, and could not have," and that the sum of £340,443 15s. 6d., on the 31st March was only the apparent but not the true balance.

Your Committee believe that a system which produces a result such as this, is faulty in the extreme, and that a change should immediately be made. No Board of Works' certificate or Engineers' Estimate should be valid, nor should the Province be responsible for the same, until approved of by the Inspector General (or an Officer representing him) and Receiver General, nor should the Post Office Department have the right or power to draw any money from the Bank, without a credit being first opened on account of that Department through the agency of the Receiver General. As Mr. Anderson states, the system is not only wrong in itself, but "the actual state of the Provincial chest can never be depended on; a large amount may appear to be in the chest, while it may at the same time be all pledged as it were, for such advances referred to, and without the knowledge of the Receiver General. It is also dangerous that any one individual should have it in his power to touch or as it were pledge the money of the Province."

Your Committee are also strongly of opinion that the Cash Book of the Receiver General should represent the whole gross receipts of the Province, and the gross payments of whatever kind or nature. Every penny of receipts, no matter by whom received, should be transferred to the Receiver General, for entry in the cash Account of the Province, and no one should have the power to distribute any part of the said gross receipts except through the Receiver General. This is far from being the case at present, for Mr. Langton, in his letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, (see Appendix) says, that Department costs £60,000, of which £50,000 is deducted from gross Revenue before it is paid to the Receiver General.

Your Committee believe an important principle is involved in the change now suggested, and that it will be in vain to attempt any effectual improvement in the system of keeping the Public Accounts without adopting it. Mr. Langton, Auditor, and Mr. Anderson, Deputy Receiver General, both agree with your Committee in this opinion.

In answer to Question No. 56, Mr. Anderson suggests that all Collectors of Revenue should be called upon to "open Accounts in their name of office with the Bank of Upper Canada, and all public money coming into their hands should be placed to credit of such account, and not to their private credit. This latter course, I would respectfully suggest, should apply to all Public Officers having either the receipt or expenditure of public money." This your Committee deem important and it should be carried out. All nevertheless respectfully submitted.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman.

Toronto, 1st May, 1856.

APPENDIX.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, 29th February, 1856.

Committee met—

PRESENT:

HONORABLE MR. YOUNG,
 MESSRS. MASSON,
 FERRIE,
 EVANTUREL,
 SOUTHWICK,
 PATRICK,
 MERRITT,

MESSRS. HOLTON,
 CHAPAIS,
 MATTICE,
 WHITNEY,
 RHODES,—12.

William Lyon McKenzie, Esq., M. P. P., appeared before the Committee, and was examined.

14.--Were you Chairman of Public Accounts during last Session of Parliament?---I was.

15.--Have you any minutes of evidence or other papers in your possession, taken before the Committee of Public Accounts during last Session; and will you transfer to this Committee any such evidence or other papers?---I have, and will hand them to the Committee if permitted to do so.

16.--From your experience as Chairman, in reference to the Public Accounts, have you any suggestions to make to this Committee as to any improvement which, in your opinion, can be made in the system now practised of keeping the "Public Accounts"?---I think that it is impossible to have regular accounts unless we adopt the British system, under which no warrants from the Treasury or any Department are paid at the Bank of England, until the Exchequer has reported that such warrants are sanctioned by Legislative authority. The Exchequer in England is bound to see that the revenue is appropriated by Acts of Parliament. The principles laid down in the Report on the Public Revenue of Great Britain, by Sir Henry Parnell, Lord Sydenham, Messrs. Baring, Ellice, and others,---extracts from which will be found in page 91 of the Second Report of the Committee of Accounts, last Session, and which another Special Committee, of which I was Chairman, brought under the observation of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, through a Report of 1835,---are admirably adapted to secure accuracy in the keeping of the Public Accounts; and in 1849 a law was passed in Canada, requiring the Inspector and Receiver Generals to keep their books by the commercial method. From 1st January, 1849, to October, 1854, the Receiver General's Office never once balanced their Books of Account. Mr. Receiver General Viger proposed, in 1849, to cause to be written on the face of each warrant the account to which it was chargeable. This was not done, however; and, as it is usual to draw money from the Treasury of Canada without the sanction of law, the Receiver General's Office, in very many cases, charging it to one account and the Inspector General's to another; as there are a very large number of what are called accountable warrants, for sums advanced, from time to time, in part payment, or to agents, to be by them disbursed in whole or in part; as one financial department keeps over twenty accounts relative to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, while another keeps them in a different way; as the Auditor, instead of being an officer who could actually check improper demands on

the Treasury, is merely a Clerk in the Inspector General's Office; as Land Agents and the Land Department are often greatly in arrear with their accounts and payments, and as the Board of Works had to hire last year extra help for months together to enable them to balance their books; as it is usual for an Executive Officer to sign the Public Accounts, as a guarantee of their accuracy, or to allow his signature to be affixed by others, though he may never have examined or even seen any of them; as such Public Accounts are often erroneous, in proof of which we have the facts proved before this Committee last Session, I do not see the great utility of my offering any additional remarks. The Second Report of last year's Committee of Accounts, printed last Session, contains a variety of useful suggestions, but when the Audit Bill was before the House last 25th of April, my propositions to add (see Journal, page 918,) to the Statute as it now stands, that "no warrant thus issued shall, in any case, be paid at such Bank, unless it contain a certificate, signed by the Inspector General, or his deputy duly authorised thereunto, that such warrant is sanctioned by law, and naming the Statute giving the authority;" the House rejected the important principle involved by a very large majority. Sir James Stephen tells us in one of his Cambridge University lectures on the Power of the Purse in France: that "Francis I. invented, and his successors continued a device by which the Audit of the '*Chambre de Comptes*' was rendered ineffectual in respect of any money which it was the pleasure of the King himself to spend." His Majesty founded the National Debt of France; his orders were in all cases above the law. I see no great difference in principle between his royal system and ours. Sir James thus describes the effects of Government warrants unauthorized by law:

"Fourteenthly. The same results were induced by the want of any effective plan of rendering and auditing the accounts of the Kingdom. The abuse of the '*acquits de comptant*' was itself enough to baffle every attempt to bring the Government into any due subordination to the people, in the use of the funds raised for the civil and military service of the Kingdom.

No remedy for the confusion visible in the Public Accounts can be effectual, unless the officers in charge of the Financial Departments possess the will and the power, the ability to direct, superintend and enforce reforms; very little can be done without the active co-operation of the Executive Departments. Messrs. Viger, Leslie and Hincks were a very efficient Committee in 1848 to propose and superintend improvements in the mode of book-keeping. Up to 1849, the Receiver General kept no commercial books, merely memoranda statements. The rules then laid down were not followed, nor does it appear to me that any Statute we might pass would be regarded and acted up to. The Committee on Public Accounts have no leisure thoroughly to investigate the accounts and examine the Books of Account; I never could spare a moment last Session to look into the Postmaster General's books, though repeatedly invited by him to do so. The appointment of three active, capable Commissioners to investigate our whole Financial system during the Recess, is much to be desired. This might be done by Bill this Session; and as an argument in favor of such a course, the inquiries made last Session by the Committee of Accounts relative to certain proceedings had regarding a loan to the Montreal Turnpike Trust and the redemption thereof, may be advantageously referred to. No inquiry, however, by any such Commission, could be complete, unless it included the immense expenditure by the Northern and Grand Trunk Railway Corporations, Penitentiary, University of Toronto, &c.

THURSDAY, 6th March, 1856.

The Committee met--

PRESENT :

HONORABLE MR. YOUNG,
 MESSRS. MERRITT,
 CHAPAIS,
 FERRIE,
 RHODES,
 WHITNEY,

MESSRS. HOLTON,
 MASSON,
 MATTICE,
 SOMERVILLE,—10.

Wm. Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General, called in and examined :

17.—In statement No. 1, page 10, of the Public Accounts, exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £42,872 8s. 4d. is placed to the debit of Civil Government.

The Committee find the following items of expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous," in the general statement No. 12.

Page 112—Safe for Provincial Secretary	£	96	0	0
" 104—Census, sundry expenditure.....		1937	1	10
" 105—Louis Prevost, Inspector General's Office, Clerk		32	4	8
" 112—Derbyshire and Desbarats 1809 10 0 } For printing Canada Gazette 500 0 0 }		2309	10	0
" 113—Printing for Provincial Secretary.....		13	10	6
" 111—Frèchette, for printing Edicts and Ordinances..		1800	0	0
" 111—This amount expenses attending preparation of documents.....		200	0	0
" 114—Gratuities to Public Officers.....		5678	6	3
" 115—Wicksteed, Law Clerk to Provincial Govern- ment.....		118	0	0
" 105—E. P. Taché, for destruction of Wolves.....		32	10	0
" 105—Wilkie, for preparing abstract papers, abstract Baptisms and Marriages, District Gaspé.....		7	5	0
" 111—Two-fifths rent of Protestant Burial Ground, Quebec.....		9	6	0
" 111—Paid F. Baby for conveying His Excellency the Governor General from Montreal to Quebec		302	15	0
" 111—De Rottermund, for Books and Maps for the Province, bought in Paris.....		121	13	4
" 112—Paid for testing an apparatus to preserve life....		150	0	0
" 124—Printing blank Debentures.....		934	0	0
		£13,742 2 7		

Are these items not also a part of the expenditure of the Civil Government, and if so "can you assign the reason why they are not included under that head? —The several items comprised in No. 12 are entered in the Ledger and Appropriation Book, under the Acts of the Legislature authorizing such expenditure, the classification being subsequently made for the Public Accounts according to the views of the compiler, or in conformity with his instructions, and which does not appear on record in the general Books of the Province, it must, however, be admitted that such a large amount appearing under "Miscellaneous" tends to lessen the utility of the statement or account shewing the proportionate amounts expended under the several branches of the Public service.

These remarks are more applicable to the practice which has prevailed for the last few years than the course now taken by the department, as the Inspector

General has by a recent classification very materially reduced the number of items under this head, only admitting those which can be strictly so described.)

A portion of these items I think are correctly classed under "Miscellaneous," the greater number, however, it appears to me, might very properly be entered under "Civil Government," the classification hitherto has been considered to fall within the Deputy Inspector General's Department.

18.—In statement No. 1, of the Public Accounts, exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £96,768 18s. 1d., is placed to the debit of Administration of Justice in "Canada" East and West. The Committee find the following items of expenditure, under the head of "Miscellaneous," in the general statement, table 12 :

Page 117 and 118—Quebec Court House.....	£4,217	3	0
" 119—Montreal Gaol.....	738	12	1
" 124—Sundry Officers of Justice, salaries and allowances payable under 13 & 14 Vict., cap 37, and 16 Vict., cap. 196.....	11,879	14	9
" 112—Pensioners employed as Police, Canada West	1700	2	2
	<u>£18,535</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

Are these items not also a part of the expenditures for the administration of Justice, and if so, can you assign the reason why they are not included under that head?—The first items on account of Court House, Quebec, and Montreal Gaol, in my opinion should be included in "Public Works," but with reference to the two last items, although they cannot be considered as an annual expenditure on account of "Administration of Justice" yet being incidental and appertaining to that service, they might, I consider, have been correctly placed under that head of service.

19.—In statement No. 1, of the Public Accounts, exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £21,775 15s. 6d. is placed to the debit of "Hospitals and other charities."

The Committee find the following items of expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the general statement Table 12, page 112:

Page 112	For distressed families in Saguenay....	£ 300	0	0				
" 105 }	Assistance to shipwrecked seamen....	901	7	6				
" 106 }								
" 111 do					with provisions.....	772	14	5
" 113 do					do	711	18	6
		<u>£2386</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>				
" 115	Advertising for Medical Superintendent.		18	12	3			
		<u>£2704</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>				

Are not these items also a part of the expenditure for "Hospitals and other charities," and if so, can you assign the reason why they are not included under that head?—These payments are a casual expenditure, but I am not prepared to affirm they might not properly appear under "Hospitals and other charities."

20.—In statement No. 1 of the Public Accounts exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £2757 0s. 2d. is placed to the debit of Geological Survey. The Committee find at page 111 that £207 18s. 3d. is charged to the Geological Museum at Montreal. "Ought not this last item to be also debited to the Geological Survey" and if so, can you assign the reason why it has not been included under that head?—These items, I think, should be charged to "Public Works," for, although it may be said they relate to the service connected with the "Geological Survey," yet by that rule many of the public buildings' accounts would have to be distributed under different heads, which would be found to be very inconvenient.

21.—In statement No. 1 of the Public Accounts, exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £6655 is placed to the debit of "Indian Annuities."

This Committee find at page 105 the following items :

Paid to relief of Indians at St. Regis.....	£	50	0	0
Balance of unexpended Grants for years "1852, 53 and 54."		2242	17	11
				£ 8897 17 11

Should not all of these amounts be placed to the debit of "Territorial Revenue"; and if so, why do they not appear under that head?—The first charge of £6655 is authorized under Civil List Schedule B, the others under Acts of the Legislature, and cannot under the present system form a deduction from Territorial Revenue.

22.—In statement No. 1 of the Public Accounts exhibiting the expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £200,121.13s. 6d. is placed to the debit of "Miscellaneous." The Committee find the following items of expenditure.

Page 115—Purchase of Spencer Wood and other property at Quebec.....		£10,875	7	11
" 119—Repairs of Spencer Wood		5,256	1	4
" 121— } Rents, repairs, assessments, &c., public				
" 122— } buildings in Canada East.....		5,265	1	1
" 105—Ground Parliament Buildings at Quebec....		1111	2	0
" 122— } Rent of fitting up Buildings at Quebec				
" 124— } to accommodate Legislature.....		11,285	15	4
" 116—Post Office, Montreal.....		4493	1	4
" 118—Marine Hospital, Quebec.....		4575	13	7
" 119—Durham Terrace.....		2920	15	9
				£45,782 18 4
Expenditure in Canada East.....				
" 117—Post Office, Hamilton.....	£3300	0	0	
" " —Post Office, Toronto.....	2739	9	5	
" " —Government House, Toronto.	6162	4	6	
				£12,201 13 11
Expenditure in Canada West				£57,984 12 3

The whole of these items being at present charged to "Miscellaneous" and scattered over several pages of the "Public Accounts," would it not be difficult to find out from Table No. 1, the Public Interest in these buildings and property, and would it not be an improvement to open an account in your Ledgers for Public Buildings and property, (Canada East and West,) to which these items could be debited?—These items of expenditure being chargeable against the consolidated fund and necessarily to be closed at the end of each year in the Ledger, although it would certainly be advisable to open accounts for each and all public buildings and property held by the Government, payments on account of which are debited to the consolidated fund to be kept in this or the Audit Office.

23.—In Statement No. 1 of the Public Accounts, exhibiting the Expenditure of the Province for 1854, the sum of £31,182 17s. 11d. is placed to the debit of "Territorial" Revenue for expenses of collection. The Committee find the following items of expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous."

Page 108—Settlement of vacant lands, opening various roads in Canada West	£12,625	0	0
“ 108—Opening various roads in Canada East.....	26,706	19	9
“ 107—Claims for injuries, &c., affray at Indian Stream Settlement.....	1,508	15	0
“ 110—New Brunswick and Boundary Line Commission	2,692	14	6
	<u>£43,528</u>	9	3

Are not these items also a part of the expenditure appertaining to the deductions from “Territorial” Revenue, and if so why is it that said items do not appear under that head?—It may be considered a question whether these charges should form a deduction from the Territorial Revenue, but in that case, on making the appropriation, they should be made specially chargeable against such revenue, although in objection it may be urged that it would hardly seem reasonable to debit the “Annual Revenue” with payments of this nature, which involve an outlay having in view the general interests of the Province, and tending to develop the resources of the country, and from which immediate revenue cannot be supposed to be derivable.

24. In Statement No. 1 of Public Accounts, exhibiting expenditure for 1854, the sum of £58,065 12s. 10d. is placed to the debit of “Public Works” for collection of revenue (including £32,775 12s. 3d. for repairs). The Committee find the following items of expenditure under the head of “Miscellaneous” in Table 12:

Page 110—Expenses of Rideau and Ottawa, for salaries, &c.	£9,767	18	9
“ 111—Advertising Public Works in Canada West	78	8	9
“ 110—Bonus for Towing Vessels below Quebec	£6,982	10	0
“ 113—Advertising Tug Boats.....	38	13	0
“ 113—Bonus on St. Lawrence above Quebec	4,416	7	2
	<u>£11,437</u>	10	2
	<u>£21,283</u>	17	8

Should not these items also form a part of the deductions from the revenue of Public Works, and if so, why do not such items appear under that head?—The above remarks are in a great measure applicable to these charges.

25. In Statement No. 1 of Expenditure for 1854, the sum of £598 6s. 5d. is debited to “Emigration.” The Committee find the following item in Table 12 under the head of “Miscellaneous:”

Page 115—Emigrant Agent, to pay for Telegraph information	£50	0	0
---	-----	---	---

Should not this have been entered to the debit of “Emigration,” and if so, can you assign the reason why it has not been included under that head?—These items should more properly come under “Emigration.”

26. In Table 12 of the Public Accounts for 1854, under the head of “Miscellaneous” the Committee find the following items:

Page 106—Grant to Medical Faculty McGill College	£250	0	0
“ “ Grant to Montreal School of Medicine	250	0	0
“ 106, 107—Various Literary and other Institutions:			
Montreal.....	£300	0	0
Quebec.....	400	0	0
	<u>700</u>	0	0
“ 107—Mechanics’ Institutes, various places	650	0	0
“ “ Experimental Farm near Toronto.....	500	0	0
“ “ Observatory, Toronto.....	2,265	17	1
“ 109—Nautical College, Quebec....	1,208	14	6
“ “ Observatory at Quebec.....	387	8	10
	<u>£6,212</u>	0	6

Would it not be an improvement to take these items out of the "Miscellaneous" and open a new account for such expenditure, to be designated "Grants to Local Institutions?"—It would seem advisable to introduce an additional head of expenditure, say "Public Institutions," under which items of this character should be classed, and which has been done in the Public Accounts for the past year.

27. In Table 12 of the Public Accounts, under the head of "Miscellaneous," the Committee find the following item :

Page 105—Futvoye, for certain expenses putting Seigniorial Act into operation	£250	0	0
" 107—Translating certain documents belonging to Seigniorial Tenure	87	15	0
	<u>£337 15 0</u>		

Would it not be better to open an Account for the above items under the head of "Seigniorial Tenure Act?"—The first charge was subsequently transferred to the Seigniorial Tenure Account, the latter item is not applicable thereto, being provided for under Estimate 1852, and made chargeable against the "Consolidated Fund."

28. In Table 12 of the Public Accounts, under the head of "Miscellaneous," the Committee find the following items :

Page 107—Balance of cost of Exhibition to London, 1851..	£1,500	0	0
" " Advances to Paris Exhibition	1,000	0	0
" 110—Protection to the Fisheries	2,498	7	3
" 111—Reciprocity Treaty	3,035	0	0
" 113—Patriotic Fund	24,333	6	8
" " Commissions of Inquiry	2,082	5	3
" " Central Board of Health	779	5	2

Amount Total.....£35,228 4 4

Would it not in your opinion be better to open accounts for each of those items in your Ledger?—An additional head of Service has been introduced, entitled "Lighthouses and Coast Service," which will embrace Protection of Fisheries, the other items being of such an unusual character it does not appear to me that there would be any advantage in keeping any record of such further than what appears in the Annual Public Accounts. In making these remarks I have to observe, that the new classification directed by the Inspector General, embraces nearly all the points which are brought under review in the foregoing queries and answers.

Monday, 10th March, 1856.

The Committee met—

PRESENT :

Messieurs YOUNG and FERRIE,—2.

Adjourned for want of a quorum.

Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

The Committee met—

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. YOUNG,
Messrs. MERRITT,
GAMBLE,
MASSON,
FERRIE,

Messrs. MATTICE,
HOLTON,
CLARKE,
CHAPPAIS, and
EVANTUREL,—10.

Adjourned till the 18th March.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1856.

The Committee met —

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. YOUNG,
Messrs. MERRITT,
SOUTHWICK,
EVANTUREL,
MASSON,

Messrs. PATRICK,
MATTICE,
CLARKE,
CHAPAIS and
GAMLE,—10.

Wm. Dickinson again called in and examined :

29. Are the Gross Revenues deposited to the credit of the Receiver General by the various Sub-Accountants, or are they allowed to withhold certain Salaries or Commissions therefrom, and do such gross Revenues appear in the Public Accounts? —Heretofore the general practice has been for the Sub-Accountants to retain their emoluments of Office out of their collections, but arrangements are in progress in the Customs Department, and in the collection of the revenue from Public Works, to secure the payment of the gross Revenue to the credit of the Receiver General, the Crown Lands Department has also been communicated with with a view to the same object by the Board of Audit, the Post Office has not been interfered with. (The 9th Section of Audit Act excepts the Post Office.)

Memorandum.

In reply I beg to offer a few remarks explanatory of the system now in operation which appears to be but imperfectly understood and not perhaps duly appreciated.

At the period of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada it was considered expedient to open a set of books to be kept by double entry when owing to the irregular and unsatisfactory method which had prevailed, it became a matter of some difficulty to establish a balance sheet in order to exhibit the assets and liabilities of the Province, and especially to shew clearly the future financial condition of the affairs of the Province.

Having this object in view the several Public Works, for the construction of which the public debt had been incurred, were made a set off against the outstanding debentures and other liabilities of the Province, and the debts and credits being thus equalized, it was intended that this should form a distinct portion of the statement of affairs, but it was found that without explanation, owing to the amounts appropriated not being fully expended on the one hand, and also by reason of the authorized Loans being but partially negotiated, there would always exist an apparent discrepancy and which became more perplexing on the redemption of debentures and on account of premiums derived from the sale of debentures, until at length the system became completely disarranged and so continued for some time, when by the introduction of additional accounts, viz. : "Losses by Public Works and otherwise" and "redemption of Public Débts" it was intended to absorb the differences which had arisen, and at the termination of 1849 various statements were prepared shewing the several appropriations and the expenditure on account thereof, as also of authorized loans and the amount negotiated on account of such, and by this means the system was in some measure restored.

Since then other differences have arisen owing to the "sales of Public Works" and the expenditure in some cases on account of Public Works for which loans were not authorized and therefore applicable to the Consolidated Fund.

In consequence it has now become necessary, in order to re-adjust the statement, to open an account of "Sales of Public Works," and to make a Journal Entry of such differences ; and it will be seen on reference to the "Statement of Affairs" on 31st January, 1856, what amount of the appropriations are unexpended, as also the balance still authorized to be negotiated, the difference in these amounts being

so much cash advanced appertaining to the Consolidated Fund, and which it is submitted will render the statement more intelligible than heretofore.

In the general Books of the Province the expenditure, chargeable against the Consolidated Fund, appears under the several heads of Account authorizing the same, viz: "Civil List," "Acts Provisional," "Annual Estimates," &c., the classification of such expenditure has been adopted in order to afford more immediate reference in the Public Accounts, and to see more readily the purposes for which the same has been applied.

In addition to the General Ledger, Journal, and Cash Book, several Auxiliary Books are kept, consisting of the "Sub-Accountant Ledger," "Appropriation Book," "Debenture Book," "Warrant Book," and several others of less importance.

The Sub-Accountant Ledger contains the Accounts of all Collectors of Customs and other revenues, shewing the Amount of Collections made by each Sub-Accountant and the deductions therefrom, and is balanced with the general Books before making up of the Public Accounts.

The Appropriation Book contains the issue of all Warrants, which are entered against each item of Appropriation, and shews at once whether there is provision made for such payment, and what remains unexpended on account thereof; this Book is checked with the general Books, and on being found correct greatly facilitates the making up of the Public Accounts.

The Debenture Book contains all outstanding Debentures, shewing when issued and redeemable, the rate of Interest, and an Entry of all redeemed Debentures and the date of such redemption.

In the Warrant Book is entered every Warrant, when being issued, shewing the nature of the Service, the authority under which the same is issued, and other particulars, and from which the Warrants are entered into the Appropriation Book, and is also indispensable as a Book of record and reference.

30.—Can you give the Committee Statement of Amount due from Municipalities, Joint Stock Companies, and Individuals for arrears of interest, Rent of Hydraulic Lots, for Purchase or Lease of Roads, or Bridges, or of other Public Works, with the names of parties who may be so indebted?—Amount due by Lessees of Hydraulic Works on the 31st January, 1854, as per Statement of Defaulters rendered to the Committee of Public Accounts on the 14th Novbr., 1854, viz:—

Ira Gould, Lessee of Lot No 14, Lachine Canal,.....	£	432	0	0
Grant, Hall, and Co., Do. of Lots No. 18, 19, Do.,.....		161	5	0
F. Doré, Do. of Lot No. , Do.,.....		20	0	0
Benjamin Chaffy, Do. of Mill Lot, Williamsburg Canal, .		61	10	0
		<u>£674 15 0</u>		

Since the above period the Accounts have been transferred from this to the Public Works Department, by Order in Council, and all Receipts on Account of Hydraulic Rents are paid in to the Receiver-General, through that Department. And the following are those who have made payments since the 31st January, 1854. Viz:—

James McDougall, Lessee of Lot No 11, Lachine Canal Basin, £	215	0	0
Thomas Peck, Do. of Lot No. 10, .....Do.....	161	5	0
James Hervey, Do. of Lot No. 8,.....Do.....	107	10	0
E. E. Gilbert, Do. of Lots No. 5, 6, 7, ... Do.....	690	10	0
Holland & Dunn, Do. of Lot No. 16, .....Do.....	53	15	0
T. D. Bigelow, Do. of Lot No. 15, .....Do.....	161	5	0
Augustin Labbé, Do. of Lot No. 5, .....Do (Island)..	25	0	0
Grant, Hall & Co., Do. of Lots No. 18, 19, .....Do.....	215	0	0
Ira Gould, Do. of Lot No. 14, .....Do.....	108	0	0
Thomas Peck, Do. of Lot No. 9 (half) .....Do.....	41	5	0
James Hervey, Do. of Lot No. 9 (half) .....Do.....	27	10	0
William Parkyn,	317	0	5
	<u>£2123 0 5</u>		

STATEMENT of amounts due for Purchase or Lease of Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works, on the 31st January, 1856.

WORKS.	PURCHASERS.			Amount of Instalments and Interest accrued up to 31st Jan., 1856.			Amount received on account of Purchase.			Amount received on account of Interest.			Amount due for Interest and Purchase.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	26900	0	0	11310	0	0	2300	0	0	4557	10	0	4622	10	0
Hamilton and Brantford Road.....	27100	0	0	11793	13	6	2710	0	0	4002	8	6	5081	5	0
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	7700	0	0	3349	10	0	770	0	0	1385	15	0	1193	15	0
Kingston and Napanee Road.....	12300	0	0	3975	0	0	0	0	0	2400	0	0	615	0	0
London and Brantford Road.....	6100	0	0	2753	10	0	610	0	0	1136	15	0	1008	15	0
London and Port Stanley Road.....	4500	0	0	1125	0	0	0	0	0	1012	10	0	112	10	0
Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.....	4600	0	0	1150	0	0	0	0	0	1035	0	0	115	0	0
Toronto Roads.....	75100	0	0	32688	10	0	7510	0	0	14456	15	0	*10701	15	0
Cobourg Harbour.....	4000	0	0	1320	0	0	0	0	0	1080	0	0	240	0	0
Oakville Harbour.....	2500	0	0	1320	0	0	500	0	0	480	0	0	340	0	0
Port Dover Harbour.....	7600	0	0	3116	0	0	760	0	0	931	0	0	1425	0	0
Rond Eau Harbour.....	2001	0	0	966	0	0	601	0	0	330	0	0	35	0	0
Whitby Harbour.....	20100	0	0	8566	1	8	3126	16	8	4297	10	0	1431	15	0
TOTALS.....	£ 199601	0	0	82903	5	2	16187	16	8	36995	3	6	26620	5	0

* The Hon. Attorney General, in whose hands the above claims have been placed for collection, states that the amount due on account of Toronto Roads, is in the course of adjustment. W. D.

W. WM. DICKINSON,
Acting D'y. I. Gen'l.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 7th April, 1856.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1856.

Committee met,—

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. Young,
Messrs. Merritt,
Masson,
Rhodes,
Halton,

Messrs. Ferric,
Gamble,
Patrick,
DeWitt,
Somerville,—10.

T. A. Begly, Esq., Secretary Public Works, called in and examined :

31. What was the original grant by Parliament for building Piers below Quebec?—The original grant was £42,100 currency.

32. Were the Contracts entered into for the construction of the several Piers, and if so, will you state the amount of such contracts for each Pier, and the names of the original Contractors, and the difference in amount between the original appropriation and the amount of Contracts?—There were Contracts entered into for the several Piers. The original contract for Rimouski was £7,500 currency. The other Contracts were at rates or prices, and the amounts depended on the quantities of materials, &c., used.

The names of the original Contractors were as follows :—

Murray Bay.....	Francis Baby.
Eboulement	Do.
Berthier	Jas. Rigney and Jas. Smith.
Pointe aux Origncaux.....	Do. Do.
L'Ilet	Do. Do.
Rivière du Loup	Do. Do.
Rimouski	M. Lepage and E. Lepage.

33. Did your department obtain sureties from the Contractors for the due performance of their engagements?—Security was obtained in every case on the original Contracts, and on the second Contract of Francis Baby. After the failure of Rigney and Smith and M. and E. Lepage, the Commissioners deemed it better security to withhold 20 per cent. on the amount of work done than to take personal security.

34. Did the plans for these Piers receive the approbation of the Chief Engineer of the Department, and of the Commissioner of Public Works?—The plans received the approbation of the Commissioners, and of the Chief Engineer of the Department.

35. Were not these plans changed after the contracts were signed, and will you state to the Committee why they were changed, and will you furnish the Committee with the Report of the Engineer, on which the change was founded?—The plans were materially changed about a month previous to the passing of the Contracts. Afterwards the changes were the lengthening of the piers, by extending into water sufficiently deep for vessels to float; substituting crib-work for earth embankment where the latter had washed away, as it was found it would not stand the action of the surf; adding some more iron bolts in place of wooden tree-nails, the latter having drawn in consequence of the buoyancy of the timber, and some of the cribs floated away. There is not any Report of the Engineer.

36. You say the original appropriation was £42,100. Will you state to the Committee what is the amount of Expenditure on the Piers up to this time?—The amount of the expenditure to January, as shown by the Report of Public Works now before the Legislature, was £167,460, 17s. 4d. Since that date something over £6,000 have been expended.

37. How much had been expended above the original appropriation for the Piers below Quebec before any new appropriation was made by Parliament?—Nothing had been expended above the original appropriation previous to the next appropriation.

38.—The expenditure, as exhibited in Table 12 of the Public Accounts for 1854, for disbursements of the Public Works Department, for salaries of the Commissioners, Secretary, &c., amounts to £2943 16s. 8. Will you state to the Committee whether this sum includes the whole disbursements of the Public Works Department for that year—if not, what was the whole expenditure of your Department, and will you point out where the same is to be found in the Public Accounts?—The sum of £2943 16s. 8d., in Table 12 of the Public Accounts, does not include the salaries of all the officers of the Department of Public Works. The whole expenditure of the Department, for salaries, for the year referred to, was as follows:

Chief Commissioner.....	£	800	0	0
Assistant Commissioner..		900	0	0
Secretary		500	0	0
Chief Engineer.....		750	0	0
Assistant Engineer.		400	0	0
Book-keeper.....		350	0	0
Assistant Book-keeper.....		273	15	0
Chief Clerk.....		275	0	0
Two Clerks.....		400	15	0
Two Messengers.....		150	0	0
Assistant Messenger.....		8	0	0
Total.....	£	4807	10	0

Not being aware of the mode in which the Public Accounts are kept at the Inspector General's Office, I cannot state positively where the balance is to be found in those accounts, but I would suppose that it would be in Statement No. 50.

39.—Are not Messrs. Rubidge and Turnbull engaged in the office of the Public Works Department; and if so, what duties do they perform there?—Messrs. Rubidge and Turnbull are employed in the office of the Public Works Department. The former as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman, and the latter as Assistant Book-keeper and Accountant.

40.—The Committee find the sum of £204 15s., in Table 50 of the Public Accounts, charged to James Turnbull for services rendered on the Welland, Lachine, Williamsburg and Junction Canals, for general expenditure; also, for services on Lake Chaudière and Chats improvement, and on the St. Maurice Works; will you explain how this sum is divided over so many works, when you state that Mr. Turnbull was at the time employed in writing in the office of the Department?—The salaries of the officers of the Public Works not on the Civil list, had, from the period when the Department was first established, been charged against the respective Works for which there were appropriations, until the present year, when the system was changed by an order of the Governor in Council, which directs that those amounts are in future to be placed on the estimates to be submitted to the Legislature.

41.—The Committee find the sum of £268 18s. 4d. in Table 50 of Public Accounts, charged to E. P. Rubidge for services rendered on the Welland, Saint Lawrence, Lake Chaudière and Chats Canals, and Light-houses. Will you explain how this sum is divided over so many Works, when you state that Mr. Rubidge was employed at the time in the office of the Department?—Same as the previous answer. Each month's salary was placed against the work for which he had performed the greater service, and sometimes divided between two Works, according to circumstances.

Monday, 7th April, 1856.

Committee met---

PRESENT :

The Honble Mr. YOUNG,
Messrs. MASSON,
FERRIB,
CHAPAIS,
MATTICE,
SOUTHWICK,

Messrs. MERRITT,
SOMERVILLE,
WHITNEY,
HOLTON,
GAMBLE,
RHODES, and

PATRICK,---13.

Mr. T. A. Begly, Secretary of Public Works, called in, and examination resumed :

42. Was there at any time during the construction of the Piers, any over expenditure on appropriations by Parliament ; and if so, when and what amount ?---The largest amount of expenditure over appropriations, was on the 18th of December, 1854, which amounted to £108,044 10s. 4.

43. What was the estimated cost of the several Piers when the contracts were finally signed, based on the tenders placed before your Department by the Contractors ?---The tenders for the Piers below Quebec were opened on the 16th of February, 1852, the calculations were made immediately after, at the prices tendered for and on the quantities furnished by the Engineer. The amounts so calculated on the tenders accepted, were as follows :

Eboulemens.....	£4553 13	2½
Mal Baie.....	2947 9	7
Berthier.....	3827 17	7½
L'Islet.....	4468 11	9½
Pointe aux Origneaux.....	4151 8	9
Rivière du Loup.....	5278 2	8

For Rimouski the lowest tender, according to the calculations made as above stated, amounted to £7452 2s. 2d. Between the time of the tenders having been received and the signing of the contracts, the plan for constructing the Piers was changed, as appears by a memorandum of the Chief Engineer, of the 3rd of March, 1852, and a letter from the same of the 1st of April following. The contracts were signed at the dates following :

Eboulemens.....	19th April, 1852.
Mal Baie.....	19th April, 1852.
Berthier.....	6th May, 1852.
L'Islet.....	20th May, 1852.
Pointe aux Origneaux.....	6th May, 1852.
Rivière du Loup.....	20th May, 1852.
Rimouski.....	7th May, 1852.

I have not any calculations in my possession based on the quantities according to the changes made.

44. Are the Committee then to understand that the total amount of the Tenders for the Piers below Quebec, as at first accepted, amounted to £32,679 5s. 9½d ?---My answer does not imply "that the total amount of the Tenders for the " Piers below Quebec, as at first accepted, amounted to £32,679. 5s. 9½d," as the tender for Rimouski Pier was not accepted of.

45. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of the Memorandum of the Chief Engineer dated 3d March, 1852, and his letter of 1st April, by which the plan for constructing the Piers was changed between the time of the Tenders having

been received and the signing of the Contracts?—I annex the documents asked for viz: Copy of “the Memorandum of the Chief Engineer dated 3rd March 1852, “and his letter of 1st April.” Also a Memorandum of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works bearing on the same subject, found since the previous answers were given.

Memorandum for MR. RUBIDGE.

PIERS BELOW QUEBEC.

BERTHIER, RIVIERE DU LOUP, POINTE AUX ORIGINEAUX, EBOULEMENS, MURRAY BAY.

The specification for these have been revised and amended, signed and put up with the original draughts. Mr. Rubidge will prepare the plans according to the amended Specification, and see that the additional clauses in reference to the platform, timbers, and iron bolts are added to each Specification before being attached to the Contract.

RIMOUSKI.

The agreement with Mr. Taché is to build the pier for £7,500, to be 2,150 ft. long—taking my original Specification as the basis, with the exception agreed to and stated in Mr. Killaly’s Memorandum and in the tender which he proposes to make in the prescribed form.

L’ISLET.

No decision yet come to by the Commissioners in regard to this pier. The plan and Specifications must be altered to correspond with the Memorandum furnished to the Commissioners, before the Contract is entered into. The same principles to be observed as in the five piers for which the same have been prepared.

Prepare an estimate of the quantities in the Piers below Quebec, in accordance with the revised plans.

3rd March, 1852.

(Copy)

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1852.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 29th, calling for some explanation in reference to my plans for the Piers below Quebec. Having brought away no copy of the instructions given to Mr. Rubidge, I will thank you to send me a copy of them before I enter upon the explanations.

I would merely remark at present, that according to the last Specification prepared by me before leaving Quebec, for the Rimouski Pier, solid filling was required throughout, and therefore the security of this Pier is not less provided for than the one at Berthier. If reference is made by the Commissioners to the original plans of these Piers, on which the Tenders were received, it will be seen that in both cases the less exposed parts towards the land were to be only half filled. These plans were made from information derived from Mr. McDonald, without my seeing the places. After further consideration, however, I thought it more safe to provide for solid filling for both. It was never any part of my plan to give less strength comparatively to the Rimouski, than to the Berthier Pier, as your letter seems to imply. They ought both to be solidly filled, for if the latter is less exposed to the sea, it has more ice and current to withstand, and therefore, I would not venture,

without a more intimate acquaintance with the localities, to dispense with any part of the filling.

I will enter more fully upon this subject when I have received the Memorandum referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL KEEFER,
Chief Eng'r P. W.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
Quebec.

Copy of a Memorandum of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, relative to the letting of the work of the Piers below Quebec, dated 17th Feb. 1852.

“Mr. Begly will make a minute and inform Messrs. Rigney and Smith, that their Tender is accepted, on the understanding that the Commissioners shall have the power of requiring the work to be done in a different manner from the specification exhibited, if they think necessary, giving them notice before May next---but such alteration not to affect the class of material specified.---That the contracts will be prepared and ready for completion.
H. H. K.”

46. Can you inform the Committee whether there is at this time any over expenditure or appropriations by Parliament for the construction of these Piers, and if so, what amount?—There is not any over expenditure at present.

47. An amount exceeding £16,000 in table 50 of the Public Accounts seems to have been paid for awards by arbitrations for damages resulting from the construction of the Beauharnois Canal, can you give the Committee a statement shewing the amount paid up to this time for said damages, the amount of acknowledged damage still due, and the whole amount of claims paid and un-paid which has been made up to the present time for damages consequent on the construction of this work, with any other information you may obtain from Mr. Larue or other officers employed?—The claims paid to this date amount to £35,647 4s. 0d. Amount paid to Commissioners for settling claims £2,208 6s. 4d. Amount of claims which appear to have been arranged by Mr. Larue, but not yet paid £16,267 8s. 7d. Claims made but not yet investigated £66,034 19s.

48. In Table 50 of the Public Accounts Mr. Thomas Hewitt is paid the sum of £9399 19s. 9d. “for work done, Engineers services, materials, &c.” Is it not true that Mr. Hewitt is a salaried officer under the Public Works Department, and if so, explain what are his duties, and how it is, that the amount referred to happens to be paid to him for work done, &c.?—The amount referred to was for the St. Maurice Works, and was paid away by Mr. Hewitt, paymaster for those works, in 1854, at the different stations, viz: Three Rivers, Shawénogan, Grand Mére, Grai, and La Tuque, for materials supplied and for work performed. Each month the Superintendent of the work forwards to the Office of the Department, the accounts and paylists, properly made out and certified to, and on their being audited, the amount is sent to the paymaster, who pays the respective parties.

49. In Table 50 of the Public Accounts, you are charged with £450 “to pay accounts connected with Lachine Canal.” Will you explain how this is, and whether such payments are not usually made through a paymaster, appointed for that purpose?—The amount referred to was composed of a certificate for a warrant dated 1st February, 1854, £200, which was paid into the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Upper Canada on the following day, to the credit of the Department; and another certificate dated 22nd July, 1854, £250, and paid into the same Bank on 29th of the said month, (on the warrant having been issued) also to the credit of the Department. Both amounts were checked out in small sums to pay salaries, &c.

Many accounts such as advertising, &c., require, for the convenience of the public, to be paid at the Office of the Department.

50. Will you furnish the Committee with a statement of the contracts, given out by your Department during the last two years, without advertising for tenders?—The undermentioned Works have been let or re-let without having been advertised.

Junction Canal—Re-let to Andrew Elliot.

This was one of the most difficult works in the Province. It was first let to Bowie and Cassels in December, 1851, who broke down in their contract when they had performed work only to the extent of £1595. It was then re-let to Crawford and Milner, whose tender had originally been the next lowest, at the prices for which they had then tendered. They also failed, having received for the work done for "plans" &c., about £24,000, neither of those parties had previous experience in Canal Works. The work was then offered to the next lower tender, that of Crawford and Elliot which had been within about £3000 of that of Crawford and Milner, but as the prices of labor and materials had largely increased between the period when they had tendered, the fall of 1851, and that when the contract was offered to them, 1855, they declined to take the work, but Mr. Elliot accepted it at the prices of the Engineers estimate. The work is now about completed.

Beauharnois Canal Waste-Wear.

Those works were originally let to Wilson, Jack and Hughes and to Owen Lynch. These persons broke down in their contracts, the former partially and the latter altogether, none of them had previously been engaged on similar works. The work was then let to Andrew Hodge, an experienced Contractor, and has progressed in a satisfactory manner.

Road from Canada to New Brunswick.

FRANCIS BABY.—Contractor.

No answer concerning it

Port Stanley Harbor.

JAMES COTTON.—Contractor.

This was an extension of a previous contract which had been let by public competition. The present contract was taken at the Engineer's estimate.

Point au Pelée—Cribs for Light House.

Contracts for materials were let in small jobs. Advertising perfectly useless in that locality.

Steam Dredging Machinery

For Welland Canal, Scugog Works, Beauharnois, &c., Jason C. Osgood, of Troy, United States, Contractor; at the ordinary prices, not to be had elsewhere.

Steam Pumps for General Service.

SIDNEY SHEPARD.—Contractor, Buffalo.

Same as foregoing.

Harbors, Lake Huron.—JOHN BROWN, Contractor.

Those Harbors are a class of work, for the satisfactory execution of the work, owing to their exposed and extended positions, it is obviously necessary that they should be put into the hands, not only of a man experienced in such work, but also possessed of sufficient capital to procure at once the necessary outfit, such as steam-boats, barges, machinery of all kinds, &c. Mr. Brown, the person entrusted with

those works, stands deservedly very high as contractor; and similar extensive works in Georgian Bay having been a short time before let by competition, the works of the Harbors were given to him at the same rates.

Light Houses—Lake Huron.

JOHN BROWN.—Contractor.

Those works, for the reasons given above, were likewise given to Mr. Brown. Most of them are on Islands in positions very difficult of access and could only be carried on properly by a person having the command of steamers and other boats, such as Mr. Brown had to procure for the works of the . The prices are very moderate.

Works of Scugog River, Buckhorn, and Bobcaygean.

JAMES RIGNEY.—Contractor.

The immediately preceding with those works having been strongly urged upon the consideration of the Government by various municipalities and other parties interested in the progress of that section of the country, it became necessary in order that the great advantage to be derived from the season of low water might not be lost, during which certain portions of the work must necessarily have been done at once to let out the contracts. They were therefore given to Mr. Rigney who had made a survey and report on those works two years previously.

St. Ann's Rapids Piers.

HENRY Y. READ.—Contractor.

These works were given to Mr. Read without competition, as he was then engaged in works of a similar description at the head of the Lachine Canal, which had been advertised for and let to the lowest tender. He obtained the St. Ann's works at similar prices.

Burlington Bay Canal.

LAUGHLIN MCCALLUM.—Contractor.

Near to the opening of the navigation, a shove of ice displaced a portion of the piers of this Canal which threatened to stop the navigation, and as not a day was to be lost in remedying the evil, a person competent for such work was at once sent there, who superintended the work then carried on by day labor, it was subsequently deemed more advantageous to the public to enter into contract with this person, Mr. McCallum, at reasonable prices.

Ottawa Works, viz.:

Norman Inglis: Boom timber at Chaudière.

William Battison: Boom timber at Chaudière.

James Godwin: Blasting Channel at Little Chaudière.

N. Burwash: Work at Barner's Island, Madawaska River, and repair of Calumet Slide.

Moses Holt: Repair at Joachin's Slide.

N. Burwash: Fencing Gatineau Lands.

Abbott and Cluff: Repairs of Artillery Store House.

N. Burwash: Dams at Madawaska.

The Superintendent of the Ottawa Works states: "Since my appointment in 1849 up to this date, there has been no instance of a contract price being changed. No contractor has failed to perform what he agreed to on any of the works, and in no instance have I been obliged to call on the Contractor's securities, nor in any case has it been necessary to adopt legal proceedings against a Contractor."

51. Does your Department ever increase the contract prices for work without reletting the work by public competition? If yea, furnish statement of the cases of that nature which have occurred during the past two years, and of the grounds on which the Department proceeded?—The prices were increased in the two instances following, viz :

First, On the Rock Cut, Lachine Canal; Harvy Abbott, contractor. For the reasons given in the accompanying report of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, dated 15th day of September, 1855, which was confirmed by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, dated the twenty-first day of the same month, limiting the price for loose rock (for which no price had been mentioned in the contract) to 2s. 3d. per cubic yard. The Commissioners have since arranged with the contractor at the rate of one shilling and eight pence, and the period for completing the work having expired, the contract has been cancelled.

Secondly, For the establishment of a line of steam tugs below Quebec, Francis Baby, contractor. For the reasons given in the Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, accompanying, dated 26th day of February, 1855, and approved of by an Order of the Governor in Council, dated the same day, which authorizes a better class of vessels and extends the line from Bic to Anticosti.

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

The undersigned has the honor to report that tenders were received in February last for certain works of excavation on the line of the Lachine Canal, for which an appropriation had been made by the Legislature. The proposal of Mr. Abbot was finally accepted, and the work was proceeded with. In the forms of tender and specification on which the contract was based, there were but two classes of material specified, namely "earth excavation" and "solid rock:" for the former Mr. Abbott's contract price was 10d. per cubic yard, and for the latter 3s. 10d. per cubic yard. But in the progress of the work it was found that a large proportion, fully two-thirds, consisted of stones taken from the former excavation of the Canal.

The contractor has presented a memorial, praying to be allowed an extra price for the whole of the earth excavation, on the ground that it does not fairly come under the denomination of "earth excavation."

The undersigned, as a general rule, objects strongly to any after extra allowance being made in the prices stated in the contract; and in the present instance he cannot recommend that any addition be made to the rate stated for "earth excavation." He is, however, of the opinion that the claim of the contractor is entitled to favorable consideration, so far as a portion of the excavation may be certified by the officer of the Department as consisting of stone.

In all cases heretofore, such excavation has been embraced under the head of "loose rock," the usual price for which varies from 2s. to 2s. 6d.; while that for "earth excavation" is ten pence.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends that this Department be authorized to settle the claim of the contractor, by paying him at a rate of 2s. 3d. per cubic yard for such portion of the excavation as the Engineer certifies to consist of loose rock: after making which payment, the cost of the work will still be within the estimate of the Engineer, and the amount of the appropriation.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 15th September, 1855.

The Chief Commissioner of Public Works, referring to his report on the 19th instant, upon the subject of the Tug line below Quebec, has the honor to state for His Excellency's information, that after much communication with the Honorable Inspector General, he finds it to be highly expedient, in the present state of financial matters in England, that the amount of the Estimates to be laid before Parliament, upon which appropriations are to be asked for, should be restricted to the lowest possible sum, consistent with the efficiency of the service for which they are respectively intended.

The undersigned is still of the opinion that the establishment he suggested in his report will, in a short time, be not more than the increase of Trade on the River, that may be calculated on from the opening of it to the Americans, and other causes, will call for; but in the meantime, under the circumstances above adverted to, he recommends the following as the basis of the arrangements with the contractor, viz:

That the contractor shall, without loss of time, undertake to have two first class Iron Screw Steamers, of not less than 300 horse power each, constructed and placed on the line for the towage and relief of vessels.

That the line shall extend from Quebec to Anticosti, that the contractor be paid for ten years the annual bonus of £11,300, in two equal instalments, one in the middle of the season of navigation, the second at the close of it.

That to aid the contractor in the procurement of these vessels, the Government will advance the sum of £19,000, to be paid to the builders of the vessels in such proportion and in such manner as may be satisfactory to them and to the Government; this advance to be secured by full mortgage upon these two new vessels, as well as upon his present vessels, the "Advance" and the "Admiral;" insurance on all of which to be at his cost, and the advance to be repaid with interest, in four annual payments of £4,750 each, out of the 2, 3, 4 and 5 subsidies; the subsidy for the first year to be advanced to him also, to aid in the procuring of the vessels so soon as they shall be ready to enter upon their service.

The rates of towage to be as follows: Quebec being the upper terminus, one shilling and two pence per foot for each mile from Pillar Light and above the same; one shilling currency per foot for each mile from Kamouraska and below Pillar Light; eleven pence currency per foot for each mile from Brandy Pots and below Kamouraska. For the remainder of the distance, namely from the Brandy Pots to Anticosti, ten pence currency per foot per mile. The distance to be computed by the following divisions, namely, a vessel taken up between Brandy Pots and Bic, to pay from Bic; between Bic and Metis, to pay from Metis; between Metis and Cap Chats, from Cap Chats; and between Cap Chats and Anticosti, from Anticosti; and the same rate of towage, in the same proportion, downwards from Quebec: all fractions of a foot to be charged as a foot, and the deepest draft to be taken.

For the aiding of vessels, relieving of wrecks, and detention for the same or salvage, the contractor to be paid according to special agreement between him and the proprietors or masters of the vessels, if such agreement is entered into between them, or it may be fixed by arbitration should such mode be agreed on by them; but in the event of such arbitrators not agreeing as to the amount, or in their failing to render their award within the time previously fixed on by the parties in either of such cases, the just allowance is to be finally decided by the Commissioners of Public Works.

During the above named term of ten years, the contractor to be bound to provide and put on the line one or more vessels, should the Government call on him to do so, on being proportionally subsidized.

The undersigned has submitted the above to the contractor, to which he fully accedes.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

F. LEMIEUX.

Quebec, 26th February, 1855.

STATEMENT shewing the Gross Receipts of the Public Works of Canada for 1854, and the Gross Expenditure for general repairs, management, &c., and the amount of the Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.
Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Public Accounts for 1854, on page 19, Table 1, shew that the Expenses of collecting the Revenue from Public Works in 1854 was		58063	12	10						
Additional Items to be found in Table 12, under the head of "Miscellaneous," forming part of the Expenditure on Public Works:—										
Expenses Eideau Canal.....		9767	18	9						
Steam Tugs on St. Lawrence.....		11399	17	2						
Adv. Public Works and Tug Boats.....		117	1	9						
On Welland Canal.....		18175	14	0						
On St. Lawrence Canals.....		16397	5	1						
On Chambly Canal.....		30	0	0						
On River Richelieu.....		7940	1	10						
On Ottawa Improvement of Navigation between Lake Chaudiere and Lake Chats.....		16054	5	8						
On St. Ann's Rapids.....		33	0	0						
On Landing Piers below Quebec.....		8291	2	3						
On Erection Light Houses.....		7417	8	2						
On Three Lights below Quebec.....		8225	15	0						
On Roads and Bridges, Lower Canada.....		3419	14	2						
On Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada.....		1433	19	0						
On St. Maurics Works.....		14353	14	5						
On Arbitrations.....		2409	13	1						
On Survey of St. Lawrence Rapids.....		4081	3	4						
On Surveys.....		1681	3	5						
On Sanguoy Lock and Bridge.....		665	18	11						
		200798	16	4						
		£250148	6	10						
Less—Sales old iron.....		41	19	1						
The following sums for—										
New constructions—Junction Canal.....		6881	0	2						
Improvement Navigation—Lake Chats.....		16054	5	8						
Light Houses below Quebec.....		6222	15	0						
Piers below Quebec.....		8291	4	0						
The Public accounts for 1854, on page 10, Table 1, shew the Gross Revenue to be as follows:—										
From Canals.....		89871	4	8						
From Harbours.....		2603	15	11						
From Bridges.....		814	9	2						
From Locks.....		1183	3	7						
From Slides.....		10887	9	4						
From Roads.....		3216	17	5						
By Balance to Debit, being amount of Expenditure over Receipts.....										
		108827	0	1						
		60056	18	7						
		£168653	18	8						

Monday, 14th April, 1856.

Committee met,—

PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN YOUNG,

(*Chairman.*)

Messrs. Dewitt,
Holton,
Evanturel,
Chapais,
Mattice,

Somerville,
Whitney,
Ferie,
Masson,
Rhodes,
Southwick.—12.

John Langton, Esq., Auditor, again called in, and examined.

52. You have stated in reply to a previous question, that, in auditing the various accounts submitted to you, you had occasion to make numerous remarks "on a great number of different kinds of deficiencies and errors which appeared to you to exist in the system or the details of the accounts;" will you furnish the Committee with a copy of the remarks to which you allude?—I submit a copy of my letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and extracts therefrom to the Department of Public Works. The letter contains a considerable number of remarks of minor importance, small errors, omissions, &c. The portions I have extracted are selected either for the magnitude of the sums under consideration, or as specimens of the kind of remarks which were called for.

(Copy.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
28th February, 1856.

SIR,—I have had the accounts of your Department under consideration, and although I have not fully examined them, I desire to make some preliminary remarks with a view of gaining further explanation upon some points.

1. I perceive from the accounts which have been handed to me by the Deputy Inspector General, that you keep a separate account with the Government and with the Receiver General, including in the latter all the special funds, and in the former only the territorial revenue. I think the practice is rather inconvenient. Although the territorial revenue is all that properly speaking belongs to the Government, they have the management and are as it were the trustees of the special funds, and it is to the Government in financial matters represented by the Inspector General, that the accounts shall be rendered. The Receiver General is only the Cashier of the Government, and the account to him need only contain sufficient to enable him to enter the payments to the proper accounts as has been done in the account sent to him. But the account with the Government should contain not only your present account, but also what you have given to the Receiver General all in one account. I exclude of course, any Indian funds, which I think are properly only accounted for to the Receiver General, as the Provincial Government is not the trustee in this case.

2. In the Receiver General's account I am at a loss to understand the balance of £10,166 15s. 9d. There does not appear from your balance sheet to have been any balance of his account at the beginning of the year, and therefore it would seem that it must have accrued during the year, but your receipts and payments during the year, gathered from your other accounts, balance without this £10,166 15s. 9d. If then it is an amount paid to him, whence does it arise, and how comes it not to have been applied like the other payments to particular accounts.

3. I observe in the Receiver General's account an entry, Lower Canada Clergy quit-rent, £7, to which there is nothing corresponding in the separate

accounts current, handed to me by Mr. Dickinson. I have taken the entry from the Receiver General's account, but should have the account current also. Being a special fund it will make no difference in the Government account except in as far as it may help to account for a small discrepancy in the commissions, as I make them out from the separate accounts current, and as they are given by you as deductions in the former account.

4. The scrip itself is the best voucher for the two items, scrip E and W, and as it comes here at any rate it had better be sent.

5. Mines. Allow me to call your attention to the 9th section of the Audit Act, which provides that all public moneys shall be paid to the Receiver General. The section is not, perhaps, as explicit as it might have been, but I always understood it to mean, that no deductions were to be made from the gross revenue before paying it in, with the single exception of the Post Office. It is a rule which has been adopted in England and France, and experience has shown it to be the only safe way of managing revenue. Exceptions may sometimes be made, where a commission or per-centage is charged, or in case of money having to be refunded, though it is dangerous to introduce any exceptions to a general rule. but I cannot think that it can ever have been intended that a branch of the revenue should have been charged with an expenditure certainly in no way connected with the collection of it, and which leaves a balance to be charged on other sources of the territorial revenue. It is to be observed also of the vouchers that according to the 12th rule in the minute of the Board of Audit, they can only be accepted as temporary vouchers, till proper details can be given.

6. Crown advertising West ; voucher 16 for £7 2s. 6d. is missing.

7. Exploration of Roads West : the vouchers are only temporary, according to rule 12.

8. Exploration of Roads East : the same remark applies to some of the vouchers: in others, where the payment is said to be made in full, there is nothing to shew whether the detailed account ever was sent in, and what the balance was.

9. Inspection of Agencies East. The greatest part of this account is without vouchers, either the receipts of Mr. Boutillier and his clerk, or any account of the various contingencies: vide rules 9, 13, 14.

10. Inspection of Agencies West. The details are very meagre: I do not think such large payments for travelling expenses and office expenses should be paid without some more detailed information, and if Mr. Gibson sent you in a bill it ought to accompany the receipt.

11. Crown Inspections East and West. There are no vouchers, and I do not know what the nature of the charge is.

12. Crown Surveys East. Voucher 64 is wanting; the same remark applies to these vouchers as to those in 8; many are payments in advance to be accounted for, and of the others there is nothing to shew whether any account has been rendered.

13. The same remark applies as above: voucher 43 is wanting.

14. General Disbursements, Stationery, &c.; no voucher for £2 3s. 9d.; Miscellaneous payments, no vouchers for.....	£ 0 15 0
Do do	20 0 0
Do do	25 0 0
Do do	2 5 0

£48 0 0

Gratuities, no vouchers for this item, £1,928 10s.

15. No vouchers under this head. Agents Postages, East and West. Office Postages.

16. Salaries. The vouchers under this head are only for £9,998 10s. 3d. whereas the charge in the account is £10,743 18s. 3d., leaving £744 19s 2d. unaccounted for.

17. There are no vouchers for the Agents' Commissions, and unless the accounts of each were sent, it would be impossible to audit this item. I am not prepared at present to state what in my opinion would be the best course to adopt in order to audit the several agents' accounts; it is clear that in some way I ought to be able to look into them. I will return to this subject hereafter, but in the meantime I will take this opportunity of recommending that the whole system with regard to Agents should be revised. There can be no reason, in Upper Canada at least, why they should ever receive cash: wherever there is a Land Agency there is a Bank not very far off, and a person buying a lot of land could pay the money into the Bank, and hand to the Agent a duplicate Bank certificate, one to be sent by the Agent to your Department, and one to the Receiver General.

18. From the general expenses of the office there is deducted in your account £8,855 12s. 11d. commission on Clergy and School Lands; the sum ought to be according to the separate accounts current, £8,855 3s. The commission on the missing account for Quit rents probably occasions the difference.

19. It appears to me that there is an omission here. Exactly upon the same principle that six per cent. is charged to the Clergy and School Funds for expense of management: £250 8s. 4d. is charged to the Seigniorship of Lauzon, the Crown Domains and the Jesuits' Estates each, as their proportion of the office expenses, salaries, &c. In the former case the percentage having been charged to the separate accounts, it is deducted from the charges in the general account, but why is not the same course pursued with regard to these special funds? £751 5s. is deducted from the proceeds of the three special funds paid in to the Receiver General, and it is also deducted here from the proceeds of the general territorial revenue. (This has been since partially explained.)

20. The next item is the sum of £88,197 15s. 10d. paid to the Receiver General to balance the account. Here several remarks suggest themselves.

Does the clause of the Audit Act, above quoted, authorize the expenses of the Department exclusive of those relating to special funds and of those of the woods and forests hereafter to be mentioned, to be paid out of the gross revenue to the extent of upwards of £20,000, after allowing the balance you had on hand at the beginning of the year and the accountable warrant for £10,000 to go towards that object. Including all expenses of special as well as general funds, the Department costs £60,000, of which £50,000 is deducted from the gross revenue before it is paid to the Receiver General. I think it was the intention of that clause in the Audit Act to prevent this system being continued, and the Crown Lands to be placed on the same footing as other Departments, and that the salaries and other expenses should come into the Public Accounts as items of expenditure and not deduction, and that the contingencies should be paid as those of the other offices are. If I am in error in supposing this to have been the intention of the Legislature, still I would press upon you, as a matter of convenience, and as conducing to more regularity and simplicity of accounts, and as affording the Legislature a more complete control over the expenditure, to introduce another system for the future. I would further remark upon this sum paid to the Receiver General, which apparently balances the account with the Government, that I cannot understand how the Government account can be closed whilst there appears by your account with the Receiver General a balance of £10,166 15s. 9d., which is not carried to any particular fund.

21. The first item on the credit side is a balance of £7,960 10s. 8d.; this does not agree with the balance in the Inspector General's books, and Mr. Dickinson is engaged in investigating the cause of the disagreement.

22. With regard to the items on the credit side, the four items of fees should be accompanied by a schedule giving some detail of the receipts. These credit vouchers are always more difficult to manage, but they are important, and the nature of the receipt should be explained as far as circumstances permit. The gain on scrip will be checked by the scrip itself when sent. The other items can only be checked by the Agents' books, and I am not at this moment prepared to say what would be the best plan to pursue this year, or to adopt for the future, though the manner of receiving payment before suggested would remove many difficulties.

23. The woods and forests account has other circumstances connected with it worthy of remark. It contains an account of expenditure to a large amount, upwards of £9,000, and independently of the doubt, if there be any, of the propriety of expenditure of this character out of gross revenue, I must observe that it is entirely without vouchers. The expenditure, at any rate, could be easily verified, and the receipts require it no less. I believe the only way in which an efficient check can be exercised over receipts of this character is by the publication of the particulars, and, at any rate, if that is not done, a list of the kind should be sent to me with the accounts. Before I occupied my present office, I had frequent opportunities of seeing the difficulty of ascertaining whether timber dues had been paid, or, if paid, accounted for, and I have been frequently employed to make inquiries upon the subject, the result has been to impress me with the conviction that publicity is the only safeguard.

Upon this account I may also observe that in one item credit is given for the sum of £5,983 4s. 4d., which it is stated is not yet collected. It may be convenient to keep together the whole amount accruing in one year, but in that case the amount not collected should be charged on the other side. In the present instance your department has clearly given credit for money which it has not received, and the balance paid to the Receiver General cannot really represent the position of your department towards the Government, which must either owe you that amount, or it must have been taken from some other fund which equally renders the account fallacious.

24. Passing from the Government account to the special funds many of the same observations will apply. The amounts received must be checked in some way, although I am afraid, according to the present system, it will be difficult to devise anything which will be efficient. As to the expenses there may be more reason in the case of special funds to pay them out of the proceeds, than when you are dealing with the property of the Province; but in this case also I think the gross receipts should be paid in to the Receiver General, and the expenses paid by warrants chargeable to the fund. At any rate there should be vouchers, which at present there are not.

25. With regard to the balance sheets of the end of this year and the last, I would also offer a remark. Upon a cursory comparison of them I find no less than forty seven accounts which have remained unaltered during the year, some to a large amount, and fourteen of which have only changed by a few pounds or shillings. When such a large number, more than a third part of the whole number, remain so long unchanged, I think it indicates the necessity of taking some steps to close them speedily.

I do not offer these remarks as any final opinion upon the accounts of your department; I only received them yesterday, and until I did so I was quite unacquainted with their nature, and of course I can but very imperfectly comprehend them as yet. I take this early opportunity, however, of pointing out the facts which appear to me to be defective, both for the purpose of eliciting information

before I go any farther and with the view of attracting your attention to those points in the system, which I think deserving of your serious consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
 (Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.

To the Hon. J. Cauchon,
 Commissioner Crown Lands.

Extracts of a Letter from John Langton, Esq., Auditor,
 TORONTO, 18th February, 1856.

To T. A. BEGLY, Esquire,
 Secretary of the Board of Works.

I.—ACCOUNT CURRENT UNDER APPROPRIATION.

Landing Piers below Quebec.

Nos. 135, 137, 139, and 141 in the account are charged for distinct works, but are included in two vouchers, together amounting to £9700, without any particulars of the contract or the work done. The Audit Act requires me to audit and examine all contracts of your department, as well as the accounts; and in order to comply with the Act, it would appear that I should have the contracts themselves, at any rate I ought to be furnished with an abstract of them shewing the contract prices of the different works undertaken, in order to compare them with the charges. This remark applies to all the accounts, but in most instances the monthly estimates appear certified by the officer of the Department, shewing the work done, and the price and the amount paid on account. Here, however, there is no information of any kind sent to me, and no certificate even that any work has been performed, although by the accounts it appears that there are persons paid salaries for superintending the works.

Towage on the St. Lawrence.

* * * * *

Voucher No. 36; no contract or anything to shew how the balance of £1000 became due.

Improvement of the St. Lawrence.

No. 34 of this account being a charge of £1562 18s. 11d., is not very easily understood, in consequence of there being no regular account current with Messrs. Meillefort & Raasloff, but I presume it to arise as follows:

1. There is an account shewing a balance due to them with their receipt for.....	£212 15 7
2. Another receipt of theirs for.....	1250 0 0
3. There are certain vouchers deducted in the former account, but sent to me, for.....	44 1 0
4. A statement numbered 12, endorsed.....	56 2 4
	£1562 18 11

Assuming this to be the way in which the amount charged has been arrived at, I would observe that the account which I have numbered 1, refers to statements from 1 to 11, but the only vouchers accompanying it belong to statement 11, the other ten I presume having been properly accounted for last year. It also contains a charge for personal expenses £250, of which I should have had some explanation.

2: There is no explanation whatever accompanying the receipt for £1250.

3. Messrs. Meillefort & Raasloff seem entitled to the £44 1s., deducted from account 1, but there is no voucher that it has been paid to to them.

4. Statement 12 is wrong added, and should have been £57 2s. 4d., and there is no voucher for the repayment of the amount to Messrs. M. & R.

It should also be remarked that the appropriation for this service has been exceeded by £1099 9s. 1d.

Tug Boats below Quebec.

Voucher 24, for balance of bonus to Mr. Baby £1285; there is no explanation to shew how Mr. Baby became entitled to this sum.

Light Houses below Quebec.

Voucher 22; there is no contract and no details or other explanation of how the charge for services rendered, £7500 is arrived at. * * * *

Hamilton Post Office.

Voucher 5, £475 wanting.

Ottawa Works.

Voucher 262, £30 wanting.

Voucher 267 is charged £423 8s., but the sums which by the vouchers seem actually to have been paid, amount to £427 8s., whereas the amount which ought to have been paid, appears to be £410 12s. The difference arises from a sum of £16 16s., which by estimate 3 would appear to have been retained as a drawback on estimate 2, and is paid in the final estimate; but there is no estimate 2 amongst the vouchers, and in its stead two unnumbered estimates paid in full, making an over-charge of £12 10s.

Voucher 280, £1404 16s. 2d., said to be deposited in Court, which might now, perhaps be forthcoming, or some evidence of its existence procured.

Trinity House, Quebec.

There is no proper explanation of the contract for which £1,000 is charged, or why £500 is deducted from the account.

Port Stanley Harbour.

Voucher 1, for £187 10s., is wanting.

St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road.

Voucher 16 for £20; no explanation of services.

Voucher 17 for £71 10s.; no explanation of services.

Voucher 20, Sub-voucher 18, £30 for contingencies; no account.

Voucher 20, Sub-voucher 24; pay-list for £159 16s. 7. not authenticated.

Voucher 20, Sub-voucher 25; pay-list for £24 15s. not authenticated.

Voucher 20, Sub-voucher 26; pay-list for £28 15s. not authenticated.

Voucher 20; pay-list numbered 2 for £136 10s. 5½d., should have been £136 2s. 4½d.; not authenticated.

Voucher 20; pay-list No. 1 for £173 19s. 11½d. not authenticated.

Voucher 20; pay-list No. 2 for £149 4s. 1d. not authenticated

Voucher 20; pay-list No. 1 for £102 13s. not authenticated.

Arbitrations.

I may make the general remark upon this account, that the award of the Arbitrators ought to accompany the account or a list of the sums awarded, certified by them. For this reason Vouchers 411, 417 and 419 are unsatisfactory. In some of the items there is nothing to shew what the services charged for were, whether

for acting as Arbitrators or otherwise ; and when it is clear that the charge is for acting as Arbitrator, there ought to be some detail shewing the length of time employed, the rate per day, travelling expenses, &c. In these respects Vouchers 408, 410, 413, 414, 415, 418, and Messrs. Jervis and Burroughs charge for themselves in 419, are unsatisfactory.

Voucher 406, for £100 0s. 6d., is for law expenses, but it is unaccompanied by any account of what they are for. It may be observed that Voucher 412, in which there are some more details, is certified to by the Solicitor General.

Voucher 416 is the only one for services which gives any explanation of their nature, and it includes in the general sum a charge for legal advice in a case where Mr. Lyons has already been allowed ; Voucher 412 for legal services.

Voucher 419 in four instances the receipt is for a much larger sum than that charged, as is noticed in the account itself, but no explanation of the difference is given.

* * * * *

Trip of Members to Saguenay.

There is an utter absence of any details by which this account can be audited. The only item which pretends to give anything but round sums, is a charge of £19 13s. 9d. for extra waiters furnished by the Commissioner of Public Works. And it is difficult to see upon what ground Mr. Baby is entitled to be paid for them.

Maintenance of River Trent.

There are two items, viz. :

Mr. Raney.....	£ 59 6 0
Mr. Davis.....	88 2 6
	£147 8 6

but there are no accounts from either of these gentlemen, and the Vouchers are undistinguishable, all bearing the name of Mr. Raney, and none of them that of Mr. Davis.

Altogether they amount to...	£ 98 13 8
Being a balance unaccounted for of.....	48 14 10

Repairs of Grosse Isle.

Voucher 23 for £200 ; nothing to shew what the work was.

* * * * *

Montreal Court House.

Voucher 101 for £97 3s., wanting.

" 107 charged £344 10s., receipt only for £200 ; unaccounted for £144 10s.

* * * * *

Repairs of Lachine Canal.

Voucher 74 ; May pay list W 25, false extension, overcharge £1 8s.

" 74 ; charged £1560 1s, should be £1567 1s.

There are a great many pencil marks on the account, making alterations and deductions, by which this sum is arrived at, from whence the mistake had arisen.

When any such charges and deductions are made, it would be better both for the sake of accuracy and to facilitate auditing, to make them out clearly and intelligibly.

Repairs of Welland Canal.

Voucher 88 ; there is no account with this.

“ “ pay list 106, vouchers for 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, are wanting, together making £646 10s. 5d.

Voucher 88 ; pay list 9, vouchers for items 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, are wanting, together making £1382 14s. 7d.

Voucher 88 ; pay list 9, in auditing Delaney's account, error ; extension 5, overcharge.

Voucher 88 ; pay list 26, error in addition ; 10s. overcharge.

Boundary Survey.

Voucher 26, sub-voucher 34, there is first a receipt for £207 10s. ; then another account charging..... £207 10 0

19 5 4½
5 5 0

232 0 4½

giving credit for..... 74 0 0

£158 0 4

the sum charged in the account, being according to the vouchers £74 short charged ; probably right, but confused. £200 is given credit for as a former overcharge without explanation.

Extracts of a Letter from John Langton, Esquire, to the Honorable F. Lemieux, Commissioner of Public Works.

March 12th, 1856.

(2.) *Surveys.*

Voucher 47 deficient ; Shews account charged in account £85 15s. ; but there is no receipt.

Voucher 48 deficient ; There is only a receipt for the whole sum of £494 2s. 4d., but no vouchers for the separate items as the pay list of £111 9s. and others, it may also be remarked that when a salary as high as £100 per month is charged there should be some certificate that it is correct.

(3.) *Survey of Champlain Canal.*

Mr. Jervis charges £2,500 for his services. There should be some certificate that this is correct. In the charge for Mr. Gamble's much smaller remuneration Mr. Killaly certifies, why not to the larger item also. It appears that £3539 15s. 1d. was remitted to New York for Mr. Jervis which cost the Province £35 8s. for premium of exchange. It does not appear to me that the Province should pay this. Mr. Jervis was employed in the Province and might have been paid where his work was done, and if for his own convenience he receives the money in New York, he should pay for its transmission. When payments are made to our own Surveyors in different parts of the country, I never find any charge for Bank Commission on the remittance, though this must frequently be incurred, and I do not see why Mr. Jervis should be more favorably treated.

* * * * *

(5.) *Light Houses below Quebec.*

There is no account to shew how Mr. Baby became entitled to £24,304 8s. 6d. only receipts shewing that various sums to that amount were paid him.

(6.) *Emigration.*

There are two receipts shewing that £1500 was paid, but no particulars to shew what it was for.

(7.) *Services of Steamers.*

There should have been something to show how the steamer was so long detained on this service and by whom it was authorized.

(8.) *Tug-boats below Quebec.*

There are receipts which shew that £17,300 was paid but no particulars of what the payment was for.

(9.) *Trinity House, Quebec.*

A receipt without either date or name of place shews that £1000 was paid for services for the Trinity House, Quebec. There is nothing in this or the four preceding items, amounting together to near £45,000 which is susceptible of being audited.

(10.) *Building Schooner.*

No account for £253 14s. 8d. certified by Mr. Coker accompanies the vouchers.

(11.) *Harbours on Lake Huron.*

Voucher 8. In Mr. Rose's account, No. 43, there is an error of £1 over paid.

(15.) *Landing Piers below Quebec.*

After going over all the accounts carefully I am utterly unable to comprehend Mr. Baby's contract excepting that the sums he has received agree in the total with those for which credit is given him in his contract, but how those sums were arrived at I have no means of knowing. Of the item £1524 0s. 2d. for extra work there is no explanation. Of the L'Islet pier there is a final estimate of work since Jany., 1854, £15,649 7s. 4½d., but when looking back at former accounts current, I find he has received since that date on account of L'Islet pier £15,906 1s. 9d. The only document relative to the pier at Points aux Origneaux is an estimate on which £1700 was to be paid, and Mr. Baby received £4795 16s. 10. This estimate makes the whole work done £23,750 2s. 6d., and the amount paid variously stated as £23,654 5s. 8d. and £23,617 10s., whereas I find it from former accounts current £24,539 14s. So the estimate for Rivière du Loup authorizes the payment of £3000 and by the account £6,232 4s. 2d. was paid—the whole work is estimated at £25,649 14s. 10d. and the amount paid is called £24,917 10s. 8d., whereas by former accounts current I find £27,544 18s. 8d. paid. With regard to the Rimouski pier the whole work is estimated at £21,311 12s. 3d. and including a payment in the last half of 1853 this appears to be the sum actually paid. It must be evident that I have no means of judging

of the accuracy of the account under these circumstances, and I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with an abstract of Mr. Baby's account from the commencement for his several contracts, which were still running during the last year, shewing the sums paid to him at different times, and the final estimates on which the payment was made.

* * * * *

(19.) *Ocean Steamers.*

There is no voucher for the payment of £27,809 10s. 7d.

* * * * *

(21.) *St. Lawrence Canals.*

Voucher 437—The monthly estimates seem to follow each other regularly, but in the account a sum of £500 is interposed between the August and September estimates, for which there is no voucher.

* * * * *

(23.) *Public Buildings.*

Voucher 722.—No account of what work was.

Voucher 723—An account for eighty-seven days work, between the 1st of July and 10th of September, at which Mr. Gauvreau naturally expresses some surprise, and refers to Mr. Hebert, the foreman; Mr. Hebert certifies that it is correct, but to make it possible alters dates from 1st July to 10th October, although the account itself is dated September 14.

Voucher 684 is an account for repairing water-pipes at Spencer Wood, for six months; the amount being £230 18s. 6d., the almost daily repairs of pipes and water-closets at the rate of nearly £500 a year indicates some gross neglect in the original construction.

* * * * *

(24.) *Arbitrations.*

Voucher 421 for £550 is not receipted.

Voucher 426 charged £1047 12s. 8d., receipts are only for £947 12s. 9d., the difference is apparently the hundred pounds, respecting which there appears a memorandum that it was paid John McCrea in the half year ending June; but on referring to these accounts I only find his receipt in full for £500.

* * * * *

(25.) *Grosse Isle Repairs.*

There is one feature of your accounts which has given me much difficulty, which may be remedied without great additional trouble to your department. There are always a number of open accounts as contractors', paymasters', &c., and in auditing a particular account I find it begins with a balance for or against them which I have no opportunity of verifying. It is, nevertheless, an important item in the account which I am bound to examine, and in order to enable me to do so I am obliged to keep a statement of all these balances taken from the accounts you have sent me and carry them on from half year to half year, or, as it will be for the future, from quarter to quarter. In the case of Mr. Baby, you have not even sent me papers which will enable me to do this. But in fact this is not a labor which I should be called upon to perform. Wherever you have an open account an abstract of it should be sent to me, and with contractors this is especially necessary; and the Act requires that I should also audit the contracts, that is, I presume, ascertain that there is a contract, how entered into, whether the

work is done and charged as provided by the contract. All this I should be furnished with, and with it a statement of how their account stands.

There is another thing to which I would call your attention, namely, the exceedingly inconvenient way in which your officers are paid, by charging their salaries partly on one work and partly on another; with superintendents who are really engaged in a particular work this is no doubt proper, but the expenses of the office should be paid at once, and charged to the department generally. As to the collections on the different works they are paid, if I rightly understand it, directly to the Government, without the intervention of your department, and the casual receipts which I find noticed in some of your separate accounts current are all the receipts which come through your hands. Am I then to understand that the two general accounts current for works under appropriation and works specially provided for received this day, are a statement of the whole of your transactions with the Government?

Allow me to remind you that I have not as yet received your balance sheet, and that we are now within three weeks of the end of another quarter, when further accounts from you may be expected. It will be very inconvenient if we cannot get the business of one year closed before another has commenced.

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

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Hon. F. Lemicux,
Commissioner Public Works.

Tuesday, 22nd April, 1856.

Committee met,—

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Young,
Messrs. Ferrie,
Somerville,
Masson,
Rhodes,

Messrs. Merritt,
Holton,
Dewitt,
Evanturel,
Mattice,—10.

Deputy Receiver General *Anderson* again called in and examined.

53. Will you furnish the Committee with a statement shewing the amount of Cash in the hands of the Receiver General on the 1st April instant?

MONDAY, 31st March. 1856.

Balance on hand this night in following Banks.....£340,443 15 6.

	AVAILABLE.	AT INTEREST.
Molson's Bank.....	£ 2,500 0 0	£ 0 0 0
Quebec Bank.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bank of Montreal.....	80 8 11	0 0 0
City Bank.....	8 10 6	37,500 0 0 3 per cent.
Bank du Peuple.....	4,000 0 0	37,500 0 0 3 per cent.
Commercial Bank.....	3,017 8 6	75,000 0 0 4 per cent.
Bank of Upper Canada.....	165,441 3 3	0 0 0
Gore Bank.....	18 6 6	0 0 0
Bank of British North America.....	377 17 10	0 0 0
Zimmerman Bank.....	12,000 0 0	0 0 0
City and District Savings Bank.....	0 0 0	3,000 0 0 4 per cent.
	£187,443 15 6	£153,000 0 0

Receiver General's Office,
WILLIAM HEDGE, Clerk,
in charge of Bank Accounts.

C. E. ANDERSON,
D. R. G.

54. Are the Banks not in the habit of cashing Board of Works Certificates and Engineers Estimates, for work performed, before the same are received by the Receiver General, and is the Province, under the present system, liable for all such payments?—The Banks are in the habit of cashing Board of Works Certificates and Engineers' Estimates as stated; the Government I understand are liable for the former but not the latter.

55. Has not the Bank been in the habit of advancing moneys to the Post Office Department, without the knowledge of the Receiver General? If so, to what extent was such advance made at any one time, and is it not your opinion, in order to insure the safe keeping of the Public Accounts, that all such transactions, in whatever department of the Government, should be made through the Receiver General?—Mr. Ridout, the Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada has informed me of such advances being made by the Bank, and I have no reason to believe that it was with the knowledge of the Receiver General; about the middle of the present month the advance was about £33,000, as I understood; I am most decidedly of opinion that no correct statement of account can be arrived at while such a system exists, and I am also of opinion that every payment of whatever character, made by the Government or on account of the Government, should in the first instance be through the instrumentality of the Receiver General, otherwise the actual state of the Provincial chest can never be depended on, a large amount may appear to be in the chest, while it may at the same time be all pledged as it were for such advances referred to, and without the knowledge of the Receiver General; I further deem it dangerous that any one individual should have it in his power to touch or as it were pledge the money of the Province.

56. Can you inform the Committee, or have you any means of knowing to what extent such payments were made, on account of the Province, at any one time, without the knowledge of the Receiver General?—On the 18th of the present month of April the Bank of Upper Canada was under advances for Board of Works Certificates, Engineers' Estimates, Post Office Department, &c., and of which the Receiver General had no information and could not have, upwards of £100,000 currency.

57. [By Chairman.] Are the Committee then to understand that the sum of £340,443 15s. 6d., stated by you to be on hand in cash on the 31st March last, is the apparent but not the true balance?—It is only the apparent balance; it is nowever, the actual and correct balance so far as receipts and payments under

authority by this Department are concerned, but as I have stated in answer to query 55, a large amount of it may be pledged for advances by the Bank of Upper Canada, and of which the Receiver General is not aware and has not the means of obtaining the information.

58. [*By Chairman.*] Do you not think that it would be desirable that the Cash Book of the Receiver General should represent the whole gross receipts and payments of the Government, as well as the actual Balance at any one time in the Provincial chest, and if so, what suggestions can you make to the Committee to secure this object?—I am most decidedly of opinion that the whole gross Provincial Revenue should be paid into the Receiver General's chest without any deduction whatever, and which in my opinion is perfectly practicable, with the exception of the Post Office Department, and as I have stated in answer to query No. 55, I am of opinion that every payment on account of the Province should be made direct by warrant on the Receiver General; the Board of Works Certificate might serve as the ground work for a warrant but no payment should be allowed to be made on the certificate itself; the actual and real cash balance in hand would then be shown both by the books of the Receiver and Inspector General's Departments; I would suggest respectfully to the Committee, in order to attain the above end, that all Collectors of Revenue, of whatever kind throughout the Province, with the exception of the Post Office Department, be instructed to pay in the whole of their gross collections to credit of the Receiver General, without distinction of any kind. Collectors of Customs and their subordinate officers throughout the Province, who by departmental regulation are only entitled to receive their salaries at the end of each quarter, but who from custom are in the habit of being paid out of the collections from time to time during the quarter, will naturally complain of such a change; but they can with little or no trouble be placed on the same footing as the Departments of the Government at headquarters, who are paid monthly, through the instrumentality of the Bank of Upper Canada. The details of this would form a departmental arrangement which I deem it unnecessary to give here. The same arrangement could be carried out in almost every case, with the exception, as I have stated, of the Post Office Department. In order to carry out the system proposed, without inconvenience to the officers, it should be insisted on that every officer throughout the Province, entitled to receive salary or allowance of any kind from the Government, should be obliged to appoint the Cashier or acting Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada or Fiscal Agent of the Government their Attorney for such purpose; this cannot be looked upon as arbitrary inasmuch as the Bank of Upper Canada performs such duty gratuitously. This course would insure much greater regularity in payments and would also insure that all payments appertaining to any one year would be paid and appear in the public accounts for that year, which is very desirable and is far from being the case now. I would further suggest that all Collectors of Revenue should be called upon to open accounts in their name of office with the Bank of Upper Canada, and all public moneys coming into their hand should be placed to credit of such account and not to their private credit. This latter course I would respectfully suggest should apply to all public officers having either the receipt or expenditure of public money.

59. Can you furnish the Committee with a statement shewing the Municipal Debentures in which any of the Public Moneys of the Province are invested, the name of the Municipality, the number, amount, date, and period when interest commenced accruing of each debenture, together with the amount paid for the same, and the date of such payment?—

STATEMENT shewing the particulars of purchases made for Investment of Public Moneys on account of Special Funds in Debentures issued under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act for Upper Canada, (16 Vic. ch. 22,) as required by the Committee on Public Accounts, (query 59) under date 18th March, 1856.

On Account of what Fund purchased.	Nos. of Debentures.	Dates, &c.	Currency Amounts of Debentures.	Amounts paid.	When paid for.	Date from which Interest accrues.	For what Municipality the Debentures were issued.	
Clergy Fund U. C. (Old Sales.)	121 to 124	1st April, 1854. 24 Debentures at £500 Stg. }	14,600 0 0		3rd January, 1855...	1st April, 1854...	Lanark and Renfrew.	
	3253 to 3276	24th August, 1854, 24 Debentures at £250 Cy. }	6,000 0 0		26th September, 1854.	18th Aug. 1854...	Town of Brantford.	
	3277 to 3284	24th August, 1854, 8 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	4,000 0 0	24,600 0				
	150 to 155	1st April, 1854, 6 Debentures at £500 Stg. }	3,650 0 0	0	0 26th September, 1854.	18th Aug. 1854...	Do	
Clergy Fund, U. C. New Sales.....	2907 to 2925	4th September, 1854, 19 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	9,500 0 0		3rd January, 1855....	1st April, 1854...	Lanark and Renfrew.	
	2857 to 2896	20th July, 1854, 40 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	20,000 0 0		3rd January, 1855....	4th Sept. 1854...	Town of Niagara.	
	7 to 66	1st March, 1853, 60 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	30,000 0 0		24th January, 1855....	20th July, 1854...	Town of London.	
	3762 to 3763	18th August, 1854, 2 Debentures at £100 Cy. }	200 0 0		9th November, 1854.	1st March, 1853...	Town of Port Hope.	
	3557 to 3616	18th August, 1854, 60 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	30,000 0 0		20th January, 1855....	18th Aug. 1854...	Village of Stratford.	
	Clergy Surplus Revenue.	540 to 563	1st June, 1855, 24 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	12,000 0 0	98,350 0	0 26th September, 1854.	18th Aug. 1854...	Town of Brantford.
		2252 to 2293	22nd March, 1854, 42 Debentures at £100 Cy. }	4,200 0 0		7th July, 1854.....	1st June, 1853....	Huron and Bruce.
		2294 to 2302	22nd March, 1854, 9 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	4,500 0 0		22nd May, 1854.....	22nd March, 1854...	Town of Cobourg.
		2314 to 2353	22nd March, 1854, 40 Debentures at £250 Cy. }	10,000 0 0		22nd May, 1854.....	22nd March, 1854...	Do.
	Clergy Fund, L. O. (New Sales.)	3285 to 3299	18th August, 1854, 15 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	7,500 0 0	30,700 0	0 22nd May, 1854.....	22nd March, 1854...	Do.
3552 to 3556		18th August, 1854, 5 Debentures at £500 Cy. }	2,500 0 0		20th September, 1854.	18th Aug. 1854...	Town of Brantford.	
				10,000 0	0 20th September, 1854.	18th Aug. 1854....	Do.	

On Account of what Funds purchased.	Nos. of Debentures.	Dates, &c.	Currency Amounts of Debentures.	Amounts paid.	When paid for.	Date from, which Interest accrues.	For what Municipality the Debentures were issued.	
Common School Fund... (12 Vic. cap. 200.)	584 to 589	1st June, 1853, 6 Debentures at £500 Cy.	3,000 0 0		7th July, 1854.....	1st June, 1853....	Huron and Bruce.	
	1225 to 1232	17th October, 1853, 8 Debentures at £250 Cy.	2,000 0 0		7th July, 1854.....	17th Oct. 1853....	Town of Bytown.	
	101 to 109	31st October, 1853, 9 Debentures at £500 Stg.	5,475 0 0		7th July, 1854.....	31st Oct. 1853....	Town of Prescott.	
	110 to 116	17th October, 1853, 7 Debentures at £500 Stg.	4,258 6 8		7th July, 1854.....	31st Oct. 1853....	Do.	
	117 to 120	31st October, 1853, 4 Debentures at £500 Stg.	2,433 6 8		7th July, 1854.....	31st Oct. 1853....	Do.	
	1233 to 1312	17th October, 1853, 80 Debentures at £250 Cy.	20,000 0 0		10th July, 1854.....	3rd May, 1854....	Elgin.	
	2214 to 2241	27th February, 1854, 28 Debentures at £100 Cy.	2,800 0 0		10th July, 1854.....	27th Feb'y, 1854..	Town of Cornwall.	
	2709 to 2808	30th July, 1854, 100 Debentures at £100 Cy.	10,000 0 0		24th January, 1855..	20th July, 1854... 24th July, 1854... 20th July, 1854... 20th July, 1854... 24th July, 1854... 18th Aug. 1854... 4th Sept. 1854... 1st June, 1858....	Town of London.	
	2809 to 2856	20th July, 1854, 48 Debentures at £250 Cy.	12,000 0 0		24th January, 1855..	Do.	Do.	
	1393 to 1406	17th October, 1853, 14 Debentures at £250 Cy.	3,500 0 0		24th January, 1855..	Do.	Do.	
	3727 to 3729	18th August, 1854, 3 Debentures at £100 Cy.	300 0 0		24th January, 1855..	Village of Stratford.		
	2927 to 2976	4th September, 1854, 40 Debentures at £500 Cy.	25,000 0 0		24th January, 1855..			
	Grammar School Fund..	564 to 583	1st June, 1853, 20 Debentures at £500 Cy.	10,000 0 0	90,766 13 4	14th August, 1855....	4th Sept. 1854....	Wyndam (Township)
			Total Currency.....	£259,416 13 4	10,000 0 0	1st July, 1854.....	1st June, 1858....	Huron and Bruce.

Amounting in all to an aggregate of Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Thousand Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence, Currency.

Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 5th April, 1856.

C. E. ANDERSON,
D. R. G.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1855.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, April, 1856.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL,
CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

1856.

I N D E X.

Aylmer Court House.
 Arrearages.
 Appropriation, Public Works.
 Administration of Justice, C.W.
 Administration of Justice, C.E.
 Attorneys and Solicitors General, East.
 do and do West.
 Agriculture, Canada East.
 do Canada West.
 Annuities, Indian.

 Bank Imposts.
 Balance Sheet.
 Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.
 Buildings, Public, and Works.

 Customs.
 Crown Seizures.
 Casual Revenue.
 Common School Fund.
 Cullers' Fund, Quebec.
 do do, Sorel.
 Consolidated Fund.
 Charities and Hospitals.
 Census.
 Circuit Judges, Canada East.
 Court of Vice Admiralty.
 Criminal Prosecutions, East.
 do do, West.
 Contingencies of Sheriffs, East.
 Coroners, East.
 Court House Keepers.
 Circuit Courts, Expenses.
 Criminal Justice, West.
 Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas,
 U.C.
 Court House, Montreal.
 Court House, Kamouraska.
 Court House, Aylmer.
 Civil Government.
 Crown Law Department.
 Civil Government, Miscellaneous.
 Court of Queen's Bench, L.C.
 Circuit Allowances, L.C.
 Circuit Allowances, U.C.
 Court of Chancery, U.C.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, U.C.
 do do, L.C.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Interest,
 U.C.
 do do, L.C.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund,
 U.C.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund,
 L.C.
 Crown Land Sales of Clergy Reserves, Upper
 and Lower Canada.

Comparative Statement.
 Chambly Canal and River Richelieu.
 Coast Service and Light Houses.
 Clergy Reserve Revenue, U.C., 18 Vic. cap.
 2.
 Clergy Reserve Revenue, L.C., do.
 Clergy Commutation, Church of England,
 L.C.
 do do, U.C.
 do do, Presbyterian Church of Ca-
 nada, connected with Church Scotland,
 L.C.
 do do, U.C.
 do do, United Synod of the Pres-
 byterian Church, U.C.
 Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, U.C.
 do of the Wesleyan Methodist Church,
 U.C.

Debentures, Outstanding.
 Debentures, Special Account.
 Debentures, Redemption of.
 Deductions from Customs.
 do from Excise.
 do from Public Works.
 do from Territorial.
 do from Seizures.
 do from Casual Revenue.
 Department of Public Works.
 Deputy Judges.

Excise.
 Expenses of Civil Government.
 Expenses of Legislature.
 Education, L.C.
 Education, U.C.
 Executive Council Office.
 Election Expenses.
 Emigration.
 Enrolled Force.

Fines and Forfeitures.
 Fee Fund, C.W., 12 Vic. caps. 63 and 64.
 Fee Fund, C.W., 9 Vic. cap. 83.
 Fee Fund, C.E., 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 37.
 Fisheries, Protection of.
 Free Banking Statement.
 Fee Fund, U.C., 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 58.

Geological Survey.
 Governor General's Secretary's Office.
 Grain, Seed.

Hospitals and Charities.

High Constables, L.C.
Harbours and Light Houses.

Institutions, Public.
Indispensable Expenses.
Interest on Public Debt.
Indian Annuities.
Inspector General's Office.
Indemnity to Members.
Interpreters to Courts, L.C.

Jesuits' Estates Fund.
Judges, Queen's Bench, L.C.
Judges, Superior Court, L.C.
Judges, Queen's Bench, U.C.
Judges, Court of Chancery, U.C.
Judges, Court of Common Pleas, U.C.
Justice, Miscellaneous, L.C.
do, do, U.C.

Kamouraska Court House.
Keepers of Gaols, L.C.

Law Fees, 12 Vic. caps. 63 and 64.
Law Fees, 9 Vic. cap. 33.
Law Fees, 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 37.
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
Lunatic Asylum, Quebec.
Lunatic Asylum Fund, Toronto.
Legislative Grants Public Works.
Legislature, Expenses of.
Light Houses, Maintenance of.
Legislative Council.
Legislative Assembly.
Light Houses and Coast Service.

Marriage Licenses, L.C.
do do, U.C.
Montreal Court House.
Militia and Enrolled Force.
Maintenance of Light Houses.
Miscellaneous Charges.
Miscellaneous Administration of Justice, L.C.
do do do, U.C.

Militia Pensions.
Marine Hospital, Quebec.
Miscellaneous Printing.

Nautical College, Quebec.

Outstanding Debentures.
Observatory, Toronto.
Observatory, Quebec.
Ottawa Works.
Ocean and River Steam Service.

Public Works, Revenue.
Public Works, various Acts.

Public Debt, Recapitulation.
Penitentiary, Kingston.
Pensions, Schedules A and B, Civil List.
Provincial Secretary's Office.
Provincial Registrar's Office.
Post Master General's Department.
Physicians to Gaols, L.C.
Prothonotaries, L.C.
Public Works, Department.
Pensions, Militia.
Pensions, other.
Public Works, Miscellaneous.
Public Buildings, repairs of, &c.
Public Works, Sales of.
Public Works, Expenditure.
Public Institutions.
Police.
Printing, Miscellaneous.
Public Works and Buildings.
Police River, Quebec.

Revenue from Public Works.
River Police, Quebec.
Recapitulation Public Debt.
Receiver General's Office.
Registration of Statistics Department.
Recorder's Court, Upper Canada.
Rideau and Ottawa Canals.
Roads and Bridges, L.C.
River and Ocean Steam Service.

School Land Fund Distributive, U.C.
Statement of Affairs.
Sinking Fund.
Sheriff's Contingencies, L.C.
Superior Court, L.C.
Settlement of Vacant Lands, L.C.
Settlement of Vacant Lands, U.C.
School Lands, Common Sales of.
St. Lawrence Canals Expenditure.
Seed Grain as a Relief to certain Inhabitants.
Seigniorial Tenure.

Territorial Revenue.
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.
Tonnage Duty, Montreal.
Tavern Licenses, Lower Canada.
Tug Boats, above Montreal.
Tug boats, below Quebec.

Unprovided Items.

Vice Admiralty Court.
Vacant Lands Settlement, C.E.
Vacant Lands Settlement, C.W.

Welland Canal.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No. 1.

SCHEDULE

Of ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS respecting the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the PROVINCE of CANADA.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCE of CANADA, on the 31st January, 1856, in which the year 1855 is included.

3.—A Statement exhibiting the Gross Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year 1855; also an Abstract of the Expenditure, including Expenses of Collection, during the same period, and the State of the Consolidated Fund, on the 31st January, 1856.

R E C E I P T S.

- 4.—Statement of the Revenues from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada, during the year ended 5th January, 1856, received between the 1st February, 1855, and 31st January, 1856.
- 5.—Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops Retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlers, Steamboats, Ferries, Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction, during the year ended 5th January, 1856, received between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, applicable to the Consolidated Revenue.
- 6.—A Statement of the Total Receipts on account of Territorial Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.
- 7.—Statement of the Duties on Bank Issues, paid by the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 29. in the year ended 31st December, 1855.
- 8.—Statement of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works, in the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856.
- 9.—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, collected within the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1855.
- 10.—Statement of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January 1856, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1855, consisting of Fees on Land Patents, and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, including Interest on Public Deposits, and other Incidental Receipts.
- 11.—Statement of the Revenue arising from Fees received from the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; also, the Master, Registrar, and Deputy Registrars of the Court of Chancery, in virtue of the undermentioned Acts, between 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE.

No. 12.—General Statement of the Expenditure made by the Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on account of the Province of Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1856, under the Civil List Act, Schedules A and B, and various other Acts of the Legislature, including the Payments made under the Estimate of 1855, as voted by Act 18 Vic. cap. 90. Also, the Deductions made from the Revenue for expenses of Management, Collections, &c., &c.

SCHEDULE

OF STATEMENTS EXHIBITING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF
THE SEVERAL UNDERMENTIONED SPECIAL ACCOUNTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1855.

No. 13.—Statement of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of the payments therefrom for the Encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, during the year ended 31st January, 1856.

14.—Statement of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1855, at Quebec and Montreal, under Act 6 Will. 4, cap. 35, continued by Act 18 Victoria, cap. 85, and the sums paid thereout to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

15.—Statement of Monies arising from Sale of School Lands, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 2 Victoria, cap. 19, and amended by Act 16 Victoria, cap. 186, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856.

16.—Statement of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1855, in Canada East, and to form part of the Consolidated Fund, as directed by Act 12 Victoria, cap. 58, sec. 3.


17.—Statement of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended 31st December, 1855, in Canada West, and subject to the provisions of the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, chapter 70.

18.—Statement of the Monies received from the Rate or Duty imposed by Provincial Act 16 Vic. cap. 86, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, and the sums paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination, during the season of the Navigation of the year 1855, including also, the Expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.

19.—Statement of Tonnage Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, during the year 1855, under Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 25, and appropriated towards defraying the Expenses of the Quebec River Police.

20.—Statement of the Fees received by the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, for the Measuring, Culling, and Counting of Timber, and of the Payments therefrom to the several Cullers, including the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1855, as authorized by Act 8 Victoria, cap. 49, and amended by 16 Victoria, cap. 186; also, 9 Victoria, cap. 16.

21.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for measuring and Culling Timber, by George Colley, Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel, during the season of 1855.

- No. 22.—Statement of the Amount of Fees, &c., received and due certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, including the Payment of their Salaries and Disbursements for the year ended the 31st December, 1855, in virtue of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 37, amended by 16 Vic. cap. 196.
- 23.—Statement of the Revenue derived from Law Fees received in Canada West in virtue of the Act of Canada, 9 Vic. cap. 33, by various Officers of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and Court of Chancery between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856; being applicable to the Interest and Redemption of £3000, issued in Debentures, for the Law Society of Upper Canada, under the authority of the said Act.
- 24.—Statement of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, received between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, and of the Payments made thereout to the different Municipalities in Lower Canada, and towards the erection of a Court House at Montreal, during the year ended the 31st December, 1855, as authorized by Acts 8 Vic. cap. 72, 12 Vic. cap. 113, and 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 94.
- 25.—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on account of the purchase of the several undermentioned Public Works, in virtue of the Acts 19 Vic., cap. 5, and 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 57 and repayment of Loans to Incorporated Companies, between the 1st February, 1855, and 31st January, 1856.
- 26.—Statement of Monies collected at Montreal, under Acts 12 Vic. cap. 112, and 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 94, on Account of Law and other Fees, and for Duties on Tavern Licenses, issued for the City and County of Montreal, during the year 1855, the same being applicable towards the erection of the new Court House at Montreal, as also the Payments made on account thereof, to the 31st January, 1856.
- 27.—Statement of the Monies arising from Law and other Fees collected in the District of Ottawa, and of the Payments made thereout, towards the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Aylmer, up to 31st January, 1856, under Act 12 Vic. cap. 112.
- 28.—Statement of the Monies arising from Law and other Fees, collected in the County of Kamouraska, and of the Payments made thereout towards the Erection of a Court House and Gaol at that place, up to 31st January, 1856, under Act 12 Vic. cap. 112.
- 29.—Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves for Upper Canada, for the year 1855.
- 30.—Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Sales for Lower Canada, for the year 1855.
- 31.—Statement shewing the Total Amount applicable for the purposes authorized under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the Amount for which the Clergy of the several Denominations in Upper Canada have commuted their Stipends, and the Balance at credit of the Municipalities' Fund, Upper Canada, on the 31st January, 1856.
- 32.—Statement shewing the Total Amount applicable for the purposes authorized under Act, 18 Vic. cap. 2, the amount for which the Clergy of the several Denominations in Lower Canada have commuted their Stipends, and the balance at credit of the Municipalities' Fund, Lower Canada, on the 31st January, 1856.
- 33.—A Statement giving the Names of the Clergy in Lower Canada, who have commuted their Stipends under Act 18 Vic., cap. 2, the Amount of Salary of which they were in receipt, prior to the 9th May, 1853, and the Amount of Commutation Money paid to each, up to 31st January, 1856.
- 34.—A Statement giving the Names of the Clergy in Upper Canada, who have commuted their Stipends, under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the Amount of Salary of which they were in receipt, prior to the 9th May, 1853, and the Amount of Commutation Money paid to each, up to 31st January, 1856.
- 

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 35.—A Schedule of Consolidated Municipal Debentures paid under the authority of the Act, 16 Vic. cap. 22, prior to 31st January, 1856, the same bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on account of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated.
- 36.—A Statement of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada, constituted under the authority of Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, shewing the amount received from the several Municipalities, as also, the Expenses payable therefrom, up to the 31st January, 1856.
- 37.—A Statement showing the Receipts and Payments on account of Interest on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, Upper Canada, issued under authority of Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, up to 31st January, 1856.
- 38.—A Schedule of Consolidated Municipal Debentures, Lower Canada, paid under the authority of the Acts 16 Vic. cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 13, prior to the 31st January, 1856, the same bearing interest at Six per cent. per annum, on account of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated.
- 39.—A Statement showing the Receipts and Payments on account of Interest on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, Lower Canada, issued under the authority of Acts 16 Vic. cap. 22. and 18 Vic. cap. 13, up to the 31st January, 1856.
- 40.—A Statement of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Lower Canada, constituted under the Authority of Acts 16 Vic. cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 13, shewing the amount received from the several Municipalities, up to the 31st January, 1856.
- 41.—Statement relative to Banks, under Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 21, to December 31st, 1855.
- 42.—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, on account of the Expenditure under the Estimates, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, as provided for in the Estimates of those years.
- 43.—Statement of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between 1st February 1855, and 31st January, 1856, on account of the undermentioned Public Works, as provided for in the Estimates of the years 1849, 1851, 1853, 1854, and 1855, under Acts 12 Vic. cap. 32; 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 46; 16 Vic. cap. 156; and 18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.
- 44.—Statement of Debentures redeemed under Authority of Act 12 Vic. cap. 5, to 31st January, 1856.
- 45.—A Statement of Debentures issued on behalf of various Special Accounts for which the Government is partially liable, up to the 31st January, 1856.
- 46.—Recapitulation of the Public Debt of Canada, shewing the rate of Interest, when payable, and the Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon, on the 31st January, 1856.
- 47.—A Memorandum of the outstanding Debentures, representing the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1856, and shewing when the same becomes redeemable.
- 48.—A Statement shewing the Amount at credit of the Sinking Fund of the Province of Canada, up to the 31st January, 1856, the same being invested in reduced 3 per cent. Annuities.
- 49.—Statement shewing the Balance of Legislative Grants for Public Works, authorized to be raised by Loan, the Debentures paid and redeemed during 1855, and the balance negotiable under the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap 5, to the 31st January, 1856.

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1854 and 1855.

51.—Statement of Monies arising from the Sale of Common School Lands, including Rent, Interest, &c., in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 12 Vic. cap. 200, during the year 1855; also, shewing the Deductions therefrom, and the Balance at credit of that Fund, on the 31st January, 1856.

52.—Statement of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, by the County Treasurers and Chamberlains, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, pursuant to Act of Canada, 13 & 14, Vic. cap. 68, intituled, "An Act to provide Funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the "Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada;" shewing, also, the payments made therefrom.

A.—Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, up to 31st January, 1856, in payment of various Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, and for which a Supply is required.

W. CAYLEY,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, March, 1856.

No.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the PROVINCE of CANADA,

DR.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Loans to Incorporated Companies.</i>						
Desjardin Canal Company	30065	19	8			
Grand River Navigation Company	825	11	2			
Grantham Academy	438	2	8			
Oakville Harbour Company	2267	18	11			
Tay Navigation Company	1941	0	3	35538	12	8
<i>Provincial Works.</i>						
St. Lawrence Canals	1721133	15	7			
Welland Canal	1695974	0	5			
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu	104943	6	2			
Lake St. Peter	78558	15	5			
Burlington Bay Canal.....	58620	17	2			
Ottawa Works.....	168030	14	0			
Harbours and Light Houses .. £375223 14 8						
Montreal Harbour	120356	13	4			
	495580	8	0			
Improvements of the Trent	139626	11	0			
Roads and Bridges, Upper Canada	513670	16	4			
do do, Lower Canada.....	£222521	14	1			
do do, do, Mont- real Turnpike Trust....	50750	0	0			
do do, do, Que- bec do	33882	0	0			
	307153	14	1			
Provincial Penitentiary	34207	15	1			
Miscellaneous	215125	5	1			
	5527625	18	10			
Losses by Public Works and otherwise				127802	14	1
Sales of Public Works and Repayment of Loans to Incorporated Companies				27211	11	3
				5718178	16	10
Amount brought down £5718178 16 10½						
Balance of Appropriations, authorised by Loans unexpended	47079	1	8			
	5765257	18	6			
Bank of England Investment Fund				658018	8	10
Rebellion Invasion Claims, Canada East				8774	2	7
Quebec Loan				82697	11	6
Law Society, Upper Canada				7000	0	0
Lunatic Asylum				24250	0	0
Upper Canada Building Fund {Lunatic Asylum				14884	8	0
{Normal School				15000	0	0
Court House, Lower Canada {Montreal				44607	9	5
{do				17	2	3
<i>Carried over</i>	£	197280	18 9	6871192	5 8	

2.

on the 31st January, 1856, in which the year 1855, is included.

CR.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imperial Guaranteed Loan	1825000	0	0			
Debentures, (Principal and Interest payable in London).....	1704186	18	7			
do, (do do do in Canada).....	721449	12	1			
Redemption of Public Debt.....				4310636	10	8
				500658	6	7
				4811294	17	3
Amount Brought down..... £4811294 17 3						
Balance of Loans authorized and not negotiated, see State- ment No. 49.....				953903	1	3
	5765257	18	6			
Sinking Fund Redemption of one and a-half million Loan				658018	8	10
Provincial Debentures, 9th Vic. cap. 65, and 12th Vic. cap. 58				8715	6	3
do, 9th & 10th Vic. caps. 62 & 35				82770	0	0
do, 9th Vic. cap. 33				7000	0	0
do, 9th Vic. cap. 61, and 12th Vic. cap. 34				24250	0	0
do, 13th & 14th Vic. caps. 2 & 68				80000	0	0
do, 12th Vic. cap. 112; Montreal				80000	0	0
do, 18th Vic. cap. 164; do				11700	0	0
<i>Carried over</i>	£	194485	6 3	5464808	6 1	

No. 2.—

—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st

January, 1856, in which the year 1855 is included.—(Continued.)

DR.—(Continued.)			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
<i>Provincial Works.—(Continued.)</i>								
Brought over			197230	13 9	6371192	5 8		
Court House, Lower Canada { Kamouraska			2238	15 0				
{ Aylmer			5395	12 8				
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company			486666	13 4				
Great Western Railroad Company			936833	6 8				
Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railroad Company			577916	13 4				
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada			1480166	18 4				
do do do, Lower Canada			171000	0 0				
Grand Trunk Railroad Company			2439423	7 6				
Glyn, Mills and Co., for Grand Trunk Railroad Debentures held by them subject to order			433571	9 1				
Baring, Brothers, and Co., for do do do			433571	9 1				
					7164014	13 9		
<i>Special Fund Investment.</i>								
Municipalities Fund, Canada West			264752	10 1				
do do do East			22000	0 0				
Common School Fund, 12 Vic. cap. 200			93766	18 4				
Grammar School Fund			41662	6 8				
do do, Special account			1590	0 0				
Indian Fund			127641	13 4				
do in Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures			47600	0 0				
Widows' Pension Fund and uncommuted Stipends, Canada West			29700	0 0				
do do do, Canada East			1000	0 0				
Jesuits' Estate Fund			53715	0 0				
Cullers' Fund, Quebec			4750	0 0				
Great Western Railroad Sinking Fund			24000	0 0				
					719478	3 5		
Cash	1331916	11 7						
Less.—In advance on account of Public Works and redemption of Debentures	906769	19 7						
			425152	12 0				
Baring, Brothers, and Co.			2450	5 1				
Bank of England, Agency account			229	4 6				
Bonds of Cobourg Harbour Company			4000	0 0				
Tavern Licenses, Canada West			1356	9 0				
Trinity Fund, Quebec			122	10 1				
Services, 1856			4775	7 10				
Quebec Loan			15403	0 1				
Interest on Municipal Loan Debentures, Upper Canada			50850	3 2				
do do do, Lower Canada			1695	2 6				
War Losses			95	15 7				
Montreal Harbour Company			814	8 5				
Unprovided Items			102015	16 6				
Glyn, Mills, and Co.			24347	2 3				
Indemnification to Revenue Inspectors, Upper Canada			1184	4 11				
Commissariat Department			1825	0 0				
<i>Carried over.</i>	£		636267	7 11	14247685	2 10		

CR.—(Continued.)			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
<i>Brought over.</i>								
			194435	6 3	5404808	6 1		
<i>Provincial Debentures, 12th Vic. cap. 112; Kamouraska</i>								
			2238	15 0				
do, do do Aylmer			4918	14 10				
do, 14th & 15th Vic. cap. 73			486666	13 4				
do, do do			936833	6 8				
do, do do			577916	13 4				
do, 16th Vic. cap. 22			1480166	13 4				
do, do, do, and 18th Vic. cap. 13			171000	0 0				
do, various Acts Grand Trunk Railroad			3298901	13 4				
					7158167	16 1		
<i>Special Funds.</i>								
Municipalities Fund, Canada West			297324	18 1				
do do do East			24134	6 4				
Common School Fund, 12 Vic. cap. 200			79937	19 6				
School Land Fund,			47064	9 9				
do do, Distribution			15007	2 6				
do do, Special Accounts			1590	0 0				
Indian Fund			195272	0 1				
Widows' Pension Fund and uncommuted Stipends, C.W			44441	7 10				
do do do, C.E.			1904	12 9				
Jesuits' Estate Fund			48214	8 1				
Cullers' Fund			4750	0 0				
Great Western Railroad Sinking Fund			24240	11 10				
					783887	7 9		
Consolidated Fund			1302245	6 0				
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company			2678	14 9				
Great Western Railroad Company			226	13 4				
Huron, Erie and Ontario Railroad Company			10001	4 1				
Tavern Licenses, Canada East			2694	13 3				
Marriage Licenses, do			3022	5 10				
do, Canada West			22887	5 7				
Royal Institution			2	10 0				
Montreal District Council			630	18 11				
Copyright Duty			453	13 5				
Commutation Fund			5092	5 7				
do, Jesuits' Estates			2245	9 0				
Law Fees, 9th Vic. cap. 33			2624	5 3				
Lunatic Asylum			27975	12 7				
Cullers' Fund			2052	16 8				
Seamen's Penalties			24	7 1				
<i>Carried over.</i>	£		1884856	1 4	18401868	9 11		

No. 2.—

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st

DR.—(Continued.)	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Special Fund Investment.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought over.....</i>			636267	7	11	14247685 2 10
Law Fees, 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 37.....			7335	16	2	
Exchange 3 per cent. Consols Investment			5000	10	3	
Emigration			2731	3	3	
Glyn, Mills, & Co., Commutation Account			18519	5	5	
Indian Fund (Special Account)			50	0	0	
Water Police, Quebec.....			221	1	10	
Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Co.			2248	5	0	
Erie and Ontario Railroad Company			9138	1	7	
Tonnage Duty, Quebec			1707	18	7	
Interest Account, 1856			6621	4	0	
Public Works, 1856			150	0	0	
						689990 14 8
Total			£	14937675	17	6

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

—(Continued.)

January, 1856, in which the year 1855 is included.—(Continued.)

CR.—(Continued.)	Currency.			Currency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Special Funds.—(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Brought over.....</i>				1384856	1	4	13401363 9 11
Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada				27542	5	0	
do do do, Lower Canada				1598	11	5	
Tonnage Duty, Montreal				100	8	2	
Dividends on 3 per cent Consols.....				16438	8	10	
Crown Lands Department				20198	5	10	
Reciprocity Duties.....				14	8	8	
Montreal.....				5475	10	9	
Kamotraska				157	4	11	
Aylmer				154	6	8	
Chicoutimi.....				86	4	6	
Gaspé				287	7	10	
Bonaventure				24	18	4	
Bank of Upper Canada				58976	17	9	
Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railroad Company ..				750	0	0	
Clergymen Church of England, Upper Canada..				12470	16	8	
do do, Lower Canada..				1277	10	1	
Ministers Wesleyan Methodist Church, Upper Canada				486	13	4	
Clergymen Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada				10466	7	6	
Total				£	14937675	17	6

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the GROSS REVENUE of the PROVINCE OF CANADA, of COLLECTION during the same period, and the State

1856.	EXPENDITURE.	Page.	Currency.		Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January 31.	Interest on Public Debt	33	219470	12 11		
	Civil Government	35	65021	19 3		
	Administration of Justice	55	109353	11 11		
	Provincial Penitentiary	82	15000	0 0		
	Legislation	82	96697	15 4		
	Education	87	106738	1 8		
	Agriculture	101	17660	10 6		
	Hospitals and other Charities	105	39317	8 0		
	Geological Survey	108	1574	19 11		
	Militia and Enrolled Force	108	23050	0 6		
	Lighthouses and Coast Service	110	32894	6 3		
	Emigration	113	2466	1 11		
	Pensions	113	11413	18 6		
	Public Institutions	118	9904	15 5		
	Ocean and River Steam Service	122	42647	12 4		
	Police	123	5514	18 6		
	Miscellaneous Printing	124	5447	2 3		
	Public Works and Buildings	125	68479	10 11		
	Indian Annuities	134	9855	0 0		
	Census	134	1838	3 6		
	Sinking Fund	134	85151	5 7		
	Seigniorial Tenure	203	6950	6 0		
	Miscellaneous	135	19950	16 10		
	Expenses of Collection :—					
	Customs, (including £5811 11s. 1d.) for Return Duties,	138	£67954	19 0		
	Revenue from Public Works, including £41266 17s. 9d. for repairs	170	63966	3 0		
	Excise	179	2485	13 4		
	Territorial	179	49017	4 8		
	Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures	196	3022	17 8		
	Casual	203	12034	18 7		
			198481	16 3		
					1194880	13 9
	To Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund				1302245	6 0
	Total, Currency		£		2497125	19 9

3.

for the year 1855; also, an ABSTRACT of the EXPENDITURE, including EXPENSES of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, on the 31st January, 1856.

1856.	REVENUE.	Page.	Currency.		Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January 31.	By Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund, 31st January, 1855		£1297033	18 11		
	ADD,—On account of Sales Public Works, including £352 Os. 7d. per Statement, No. 25.		15384	0 7		
			1812417	19 6		
	LESS,—Amount included in Statement, No. 48, Public Accounts, 1854		£31912	19 3		
	Arrears of former years, per Statement, No. 42, Public Accounts, 1855		193	0 10		
	Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada		727	14 7		
			82833	14 8		
					1279584	4 10
	Customs	14	881774	10 3		
	Excise	18	19246	10 7		
	Territorial	20	125347	5 1		
	Bank Imposts	22	22459	9 10		
	Revenue from Public Works	23	100208	12 1		
	Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures	25	5807	6 6		
	Casual Revenue	28	55980	11 2		
	Law Fee Fund, 12 Vic., caps. 63 and 64	32	6717	9 5		
					1217541	14 11
	Total, Currency		£		2497125	19 9
January 31.	By Balance at credit of Consolidated Fund		£		1302245	6 0
	MEMO.—Shewing the state of the above Balance, viz :—					
	Advanced on account of Public Works and for redemption of Debentures		906763	19 7		
	Cash Available		395481	6 5		
					1802245	6 0

STATEMENT of the REVENUES from CUSTOMS DUTIES in the PROVINCE of CANADA, during the year ended 5th January, 1856, received between the 1st February, 1855, and 31st January, 1856.

P O R T S.	Gross Revenue collected under Provincial Act, 10th & 11th Victoria, chapter 31.			Deductions made in Progress of Collection.			Other Expenses of Collection paid by Warrant on the Receiver General.			Total Deductions, See Statement No. 12.			Net Revenue in Currency.		
				Salaries and other Expenses of Collection.			Return Duty.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MONTREAL	310219	4	1	11202	19	6	3655	7	1	15158	6	7	295060	17	6
QUEBEC	74307	12	4	8489	14	6	191	15	3	8681	9	9	65626	2	7
ST. JOHNS	597	10	4	485	16	5	17	4	3	807	5	3			
AMHERST	373	8	11	296	10	8				296	10	8	76	18	3
BEAUCE	8	16	10	8	6	6	0	8	4	75	8	4			
COTEAU-DU-LAC	71	4	3	81	0	0				81	0	0			
CLARENCEVILLE	306	6	8	251	5	0				251	5	0	109	1	8
COATICOOK	3708	0	9	879	6	9				893	0	9	2815	0	0
DUNDEE	571	15	6	239	15	11	42	0	2	292	0	7	279	14	11
FRELIGHSBURGH	788	5	4	220	0	0	9	19	7	229	19	7	558	5	9
GASPE	1135	1	6	601	3	8	8	7	6	604	11	2	530	10	4
GEORGEVILLE	146	15	8	230	0	0				230	0	0			
HEMMINGFORD	348	11	6	170	0	0	0	16	2	170	0	0	178	11	6
HUNTINGDON	80	13	5	112	0	0				112	16	2			
LACOLLE	90	11	4	54	8	8				213	1	4			
LYSLE VERTE				25	0	0				75	0	0			
NEW CARLISLE	2178	10	10	669	17	4	26	0	4	695	17	8	1482	13	2
PHILIPSBURG	784	5	9	481	6	5				481	6	5	302	19	4
POTTON	183	11	9	197	1	5				197	1	5			
RUSSELTOWN	28	18	5	55	3	1				145	0	0			
RIMOUSKI				25	0	0				75	0	0			
STANSTEAD	946	12	10	688	4	4	0	15	11	100	0	0	258	8	6
SUTTON	213	2	0	145	0	0				145	15	11	67	6	1

THREE RIVERS	580	7	0	212	10	0				10	14	0	357	3	0
TROUT RIVER	256	18	11	109	15	11						0	147	8	0
AMHERSTBURGH	1451	1	9	530	6	6	20	19	7	27	6	9	872	8	8
BROCKVILLE	5875	13	2	1191	15	6	4	7	6				4179	10	2
BELLEVILLE	8000	17	4	922	15	6	5	2	1				7072	19	9
BRANFORD	11186	8	7	800	13	1							10885	15	6
BYTOWN	6842	5	3	847	8	5	54	3	10				5940	13	0
BATH	637	19	5	131	0	0	0	17	5				506	2	0
BRIGHTON	260	7	3	104	16	2				187	14	10	17	16	3
BRUCE MINES	500	4	8	195	10	3							364	14	5
COBOURG	7055	11	9	841	13	9	144	11	3				6069	6	9
CHATHAM	5013	2	10	451	2	11	106	5	1				4455	14	10
CHIPPAWA	2011	14	11	588	10	2	23	15	9				1332	1	7
CORNWALL	845	10	6	233	19	6	2	1	6				609	9	6
CRAMAHE	459	6	0	195	7	0							263	13	0
DUNNVILLE	1651	1	6	378	14	1	17	7	11				1254	19	6
DICKENSON'S LANDING	74	15	6	67	0	6									
DUNDAS	6628	13	3	294	12	0	49	4	3				6284	17	0
ELGIN	73	16	0	143	7	6							2139	7	2
FORT ERIE	3171	2	9	1002	2	11	29	12	8				1908	2	7
GODERICH	2210	18	4	302	15	9							311	8	11
GANANOQUE	528	17	1	172	0	5	45	8	2						
GRAFTON	19	15	5	19	15	0				109	14	7			
HAMILTON	140930	10	10	3780	2	4	247	5	3				186903	3	3
KINGSTON	21884	5	11	2488	2	2	29	19	3				19871	4	6
LONDON	24717	7	10	695	17	2	33	10	7				23988	0	1
MAITLAND	11	19	1	96	15	5				94	7	8			
MORRISBURGH	902	10	5	536	5	5							366	5	0
NIAGARA	4054	18	11	546	11	7	61	10	2				3446	17	2
NAPANEE	788	17	2	218	1	6	1	13	9				535	5	1
NEWCASTLE	870	5	8	119	11	8							750	14	0
OAKVILLE	2582	1	4	374	2	0							2207	19	4
OWEN SOUND	197	11	2	79	14	10	6	6	2				91	0	2
OSHAWA	1090	19	11	156	5	0				20	10	0	934	14	11
PRESCOTT	6317	18	2	910	5	11	22	17	6				5367	12	6
PICTON	2587	11	11	302	11	0							2285	0	11
PENETANGUISHENE	7	13	5	31	5	0									
Carried over	668924	0	11	45617	6	7	5135	0	3	1445	3	9	618047	13	1

P O R T S.	Gross Revenue collected under Provincial Act, 10th & 11th Victoria, chapter 31.		Deductions made in Progress of Collection.				Other Expenses of Collection paid by Warrant on the Receiver General.		Total Deductions, See Statement No. 12.		Net Revenue in Currency.	
			Salaries and other Expenses of Collection.		Return Duty.							
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>	668924	0 11 2	42617	6 7 0	5155	0 3	1445	3 9	52217	10 7 0	618047	13 1 2
PORT BURWELL	1806	19 2 2	356	5 0 0					356	5 0 0	1450	14 7 3
Do COLBORNE	620	7 3 3	175	0 0 0					175	0 0 0	445	7 2 3
Do CREDIT	224	4 11 3	98	9 11 0	0	10 0	102	2 3	201	2 2 0	23	2 9 0
Do DALHOUSIE	3525	16 3 3	835	7 0 0	9	6 9			844	13 9 0	2681	2 6 6
Do DOVER	3420	17 8 8	489	16 6 2	54	6 2			544	2 8 8	2876	15 0 4
Do DARLINGTON	1912	8 8 8	271	16 3 3	3	17 1			275	13 4 4	1636	15 4 4
Do HOPE	4615	14 9 9	659	16 10 0	7	5 5			667	2 3 3	3948	12 6 6
Do MILFORD	35	11 4 4	138	19 5 5					138	19 5 5		
Do ROWAN	956	11 10 10	168	0 2 0	2	14 5			170	14 7 7	785	17 3 3
Do SARINIA	1901	0 1 1	328	15 0 0					328	15 0 0	1572	5 1 1
Do STANLEY	10544	19 10 10	1015	3 1 1	5	6 8			1020	9 9 9	9324	10 1 1
Do TRENTON	331	18 1 1	118	19 5 5	0	1 3			119	0 8 8	212	17 5 5
QUEENSTON	3050	13 6 6	405	13 4 4	14	18 6			420	11 10 0	2630	1 8 8
RIVIERE AUX RAISINS	446	18 6 6	9	15 9 9			85	4 3	95	0 0 0	346	18 6 6
RONDEAU	15389	8 7 7	100	0 0 0	114	9 4	69	13 8	2408	17 9 9	12920	10 10 0
STAMFORD	108	1 1 1	51	17 0 0			129	8 0	181	5 0 0		
ST. REGIS	509	13 9 9	287	17 3 3					313	14 0 0	255	19 9 9
SAULT ST. MARIE	210	17 11 11	131	0 0 0	16	11 6			147	11 6 6	63	6 5 5
SAUGEEN	162585	17 8 8	4367	7 4 4	399	18 6			4767	5 10 0	147818	11 5 5
TORONTO	3048	2 2 2	322	10 0 0					322	10 0 0	2725	12 2 2
WHITBY	156	10 1 1	90	11 0 0			34	10 0	125	1 0 0	31	9 1 1
WELLINGTON	637	11 10 10	248	3 6 6	1	8 6	26	14 11	248	3 6 6	389	8 4 4
WALLACEBURG	6411	12 6 6	1331	5 5 5					1359	8 10 0	5052	3 8 8
WINDSOR, (Late Sandwich)												
Totals	881445	12 5 5	59904	10 6 6	5811	11 1 1	1892	16 10 10	67608	18 5 5	815459	14 3 3

Deduct Excess of Expenses above Collections at the Ports of—	209	14 11 6										
St. Johns	66	11 6 6										
Beauce	9	15 9 9										
Côteau du Lac	88	4 4 4										
Georgeville	32	9 9 9										
Huntingdon	176	18 8 8										
Lacolle	100	0 0 0										
L'Isle Verte	13	9 8 8										
Poiton	116	1 7 7										
Russeltown	100	0 0 0										
Rimouski	71	2 0 0										
Dickenson's Landing	69	11 6 6										
Elgin	109	14 7 7										
Grafton	179	3 11 11										
Maitland	23	11 7 7										
Penetanguishene	103	8 1 1										
Port Milford	85	5 6 6										
Rivière aux Raisins	73	3 11 11										
St. Regis												
And—Amount of Warehouse account, Ports of Montreal and Quebec	328	17 10										
Less—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General, for Contingencies of the Customs Branch, and for Miscellaneous charges	6421	19 5										
Off—Balances at the Credit of Collectors on 31st January, 1856	6076	18 10										
Totals	881774	10 3 3										

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No.

STATEMENT of the REVENUE arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops Steamboats, Ferries, Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction, during 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, applicable to the Consolidated

DISTRICTS, CANADA EAST.— COUNTIES AND UNION OF COUNTIES, CANADA WEST.	Shops.			Stills.			Billiard Tables.					
	No.	Duty.			No.	Duty.			No.	Duty.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
MONTREAL, No. 1 Division	26	180	0	0	2	473	10	6	1	12	12	6
Do No. 2 do	110	550	0	0	4	2718	12	10				
QUEBEC	133	665	0	0								
GASPE	4	20	10	0								
KAMOURASKA	11	55	0	0								
OTTAWA	16	72	0	0								
ST. FRANCIS	25	125	0	0								
THREE RIVERS	36	180	0	0								
BONAVENTURE	6	31	8	0								
BRANT					4	621	12	8				
CARLETON					1	22	11	2				
DURHAM					7	547	13	10				
ESSEX					1	105	15	4				
FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDING- TON					7	724	5	11				
HASTINGS					5	673	4	9				
HURON AND BRUCE					2	54	8	10				
HALDIMAND					3	166	4	4				
KENT AND LAMTON					3	87	9	2				
LINCOLN AND WELLAND					5	170	12	6				
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE					4	892	15	2				
LANARK AND RENFREW					1	13	2	10				
MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN, 1st Division					7	202	9	7				
Do Do, 2nd do					7	275	1	7				
NORTHUMBERLAND					3	471	18	2				
NORFOLK					3	233	11	8				
OXFORD					5	266	5	6				
PRINCE EDWARD					1	74	0	10				
PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA					2	28	10	1				
PERTH					5	77	9	8				
SIMCOE					2	31	4	0				
WENTWORTH AND HALTON, North Division					2	469	15	1				
WELLINGTON AND GREY					5	753	18	0				
WATERLOO					9	1247	8	5				
YORK, ONTARIO, AND PEELE, Centre Division					2	597	15	9				
Do, Do, Do, East do					8	309	4	0				
Do, Do, Do, West do					5	354	18	0				
Totals	367	1828	13	0	115	12665	0	2	1	12	12	6

ADD.—Amount received in January, 1855, from District of Quebec,

LESS.—Warrants as per Statement, No. 12.
do.—Balances outstanding

Totals, Currency

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

5.

retailing Spirituous Liquors, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, the year ended 5th January, 1856, received between the 1st February, Revenue.

Hawkers and Pedlars.	Steamboats.			Ferries.			Auctions.			Total Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection.			Total Net Revenue.						
	No.	Duty.			No.	Duty.			No.	Duty.			Revenue.			Collection.			Revenue.			
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
6	12	15	0	0	4	28	0	0	7	3380	6	8	3987	4	8	182	6	7	3804	18	1	
16	24	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	21	472	14	5	3789	7	3	205	19	10	3493	7	5	
13	26	0	0	0					8	613	10	5	1304	10	5	162	17	10	1141	12	7	
									5	27	9	11	49	19	11	5	18	5	44	1	6	
									2	2	0	0	84	18	1	29	6	3	55	11	10	
					2	10	0	0	1	29	18	1	84	18	1	29	6	3	55	11	10	
6	12	15	0	0	1	5	0	0	7	94	11	11	82	0	0	14	0	0	68	0	0	
5	10	12	6	0					2	10	5	0	200	17	6	151	14	9	49	2	9	
													31	3	0	6	13	5	24	9	7	
													621	12	8	69	1	6	552	11	2	
													22	11	2	10	12	7	11	18	7	
													547	13	10	98	17	7	453	16	3	
													105	15	4	14	15	7	90	19	9	
													724	5	11	102	14	3	621	11	8	
													673	4	9	68	13	3	604	11	6	
													54	3	10	21	14	1	32	9	9	
													166	4	4	36	16	2	120	8	2	
													87	9	2	2	17	3	84	11	11	
													170	12	6	55	1	11	115	10	7	
													892	15	2	82	12	8	810	2	6	
													13	2	10	10	3	1	2	19	9	
													202	9	7	64	2	7	188	7	0	
													275	1	7	80	5	0	194	16	7	
													471	18	2	52	2	0	419	16	2	
													233	11	8	40	6	7	193	5	1	
													266	5	6	60	16	4	205	0	2	
													74	0	10	13	4	1	60	16	9	
													28	10	1	16	8	8	12	1	5	
													77	9	8	51	7	6	26	2	2	
													31	4	0	20	11	2	10	12	10	
													469	15	1	42	9	9	427	5	4	
													753	18	0	86	14	1	667	3	11	
													1247	8	5	132	16	7	1114	6	10	
													597	15	9	48	17	9	548	18	0	
													309	4	0	86	9	0	222	15	0	
													354	18	0	77	14	10	277	3	2	
													£101	6	6							
													56	15	5							
																158	1	11	158	1	11	
													£19246	10	7	2485	18	4	16760	17	3	

and erroneously credited Seigniorial Fund

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No. 6.

A STATEMENT of the Total Receipts on account of Territorial Revenue of the Province of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Rent of Ferries.</i>						
Received from Isaac Plumb, for 1 year's Rent of Ferry, from Prescott to Ogdensburg, to 10th August, 1855	91	10	0			
do Hiram Fulford, for 1 year's Rent of Cole's Ferry, to 9th October, 1855	15	5	0			
do W. H. Wilson, for 1 year's Rent of Ferry, from Brockville to Morristown, to 14th August, 1855	20	5	0			
do G. McMicken, for 1 year's Rent of Ferry at Niagara Falls, to 26th October, 1855	313	0	0			
do James Hogan, for 1 year's Rent of Gatineau Ferry, to 24th October, 1855	14	0	0			
do Elizabeth Campbell, on account of Rent of Oliver's Ferry	5	0	0			
do F. A. B. Clench, for 18 months' Rent of Ferry, from Niagara to Youngstown, to 1st April, 1855	30	0	0			
do W. F. Lake, for 2 years' Rent of Ferry across the Bay of Quinté, from Dorland's Point, Adolphustown, to Marysburgh, to 1st October, 1855	15	18	0			
do Charles Warren, for 1 year's Rent of Ferry, from Gorman's Landing to Allumette Island, to 1st November, 1855	2	0	0			
				506	18	0
For Amount received from Mrs. Charlotte Lawson, being for Commutation Money on Seignior, DeRamsay	226	12	0			
do do from Mrs. P. Cartier, Commutation of Tenure	5	0	9			
do do from Messrs. Burroughs and Fiset, Prothonotary, Quebec, being amount of Collocation awarded the Crown, on 7th February, 1855, Cause 398, Thomas Ruston, Petitioner	105	0	0			
				336	12	9
<i>General Receipts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>						
For Amount of Crown Instalments, Canada West	68193	5	7			
do of do, Canada East	3374	19	1			
do of Fee Fund	44	18	8			
do of Crown Quit Rent	138	0	0			
do of Crown Arrears' Rent	85	14	1			
do of Location Fees, Canada East	85	15	0			
do of Gain on Scrip	8	8	4			
do of Casual Fees	98	0	10			
do of Surveyor's Fee Fund	2	10	0			
				66976	11	9
<i>Carried forward</i>	£	67820	1	11		

No. 6.—(Continued.)

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				67820	1	11
<i>Woods and Forests, &c.</i>						
For Ottawa Timber Dues and Ground Rents	13788	8	5			
do Timber Dues	20063	0	1			
For St. Maurice Territory, do	238	4	2			
For St. Francis do, do	30	11	3			
For Lower St. Lawrence, do, do	470	14	7			
For Bay of Chaleurs, do, do	294	9	1			
For Lower Ottawa Collections	5412	16	8			
For St. Maurice do	2331	18	5			
For Ontario Territory, do	4237	5	10			
For Madawaska do, do	397	11	11			
For St. Francis do, do	397	12	9			
For Huron and Superior do, do	447	5	0			
For sundry Agents' Collections and Ground Rents	1996	18	7			
				50606	16	9
<i>Crown Domain.</i>						
For Amount of Lods et Ventés	267	13	6			
do of Cens et Rentés	7	11	10			
do of Rentés Constituées, Foncières, &c.	119	17	10			
do of Beach and Water Lot Rentés	869	0	10			
do of Patent Fees	115	0	0			
do of King's Posts	60	0	0			
do of Rent of Seal Shoals	12	12	0			
do of Copies of Plans, &c	20	0	6			
do received on account of Mining Locations				1471	16	6
				450	0	0
<i>Seigniorv of Lauzon, applicable to Seigniorial Tenure.</i>						
For Amount received for Lods et Ventés	821	1	8			
do do for Cens et Rentés	431	13	5			
do do for Quint	1038	6	8			
do do for Fine on Commutation of two Seigniories	364	16	0			
do do for Rentés, Foncières, &c	53	13	5			
do do for Rent of Mills, Farms, &c.	1135	17	2			
do do for Survey reimbursed	6	1	6			
do do for Sale of Mills, Farms, &c	1987	3	4			
do do for Commutation Money	314	10	7			
do do for refund from Honorable Mr. Primrose, on account of Commission on Disbursements on Mills	465	13	1			
do do for do from do, for Insurance	42	3	9			
do do for do from do, for Miscellaneous Expenses	253	1	4			
Less—Deductions—						
For proportion of Salaries chargeable to this fund, for the year 1855	£ 6409	1	11			
For Surveys, &c.	£ 250	8	4			
For Stationery, Printing, &c	1123	15	8			
	86	8	0			
	1410	12	0			
				4998	9	11
Total, Receipts	£ 125347	5	1			

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Duties on Bank Issues, paid the Receiver General, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 29, in the year ended 31st December, 1855.

	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
Amount of Duties received from the Bank of Montreal, for the year ended 31st October, 1855.	7196	17	6
do do of Upper Canada, do	4210	14	8
do do Commercial Bank of Kingston, do	3226	7	6
do do Bank of British North America, do	2426	14	0
do do Gore Bank of Hamilton, do	2340	10	9
do do Quebec Bank, do	1292	15	4
do do Banque du Peuple at Montreal, do	814	19	7
do do City Bank of Montreal, for the six months' ended 30th April, 1855.	950	10	6
Total, Currency.	22459	9	10

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works, in the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856.

	Gross Revenue.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c., see Statement No. 12.			Net Revenue, Currency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	W O R K S .									
CANALS	{ Welland.....	56459	19	8	32895	10	6	23564	9	2
	{ St Lawrence.....	18697	18	0	22315	14	8	.....	.....	.....
	{ Burlington Bay.....	5709	15	4	1780	2	9	3929	12	7
	{ Chambly.....	2530	6	3	1936	9	5	593	16	10
	{ Rideau and Ottawa.....	3484	12	9	.....	.....	.....	3494	12	9
HARBOURS	{ Cobourg.....	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....	240	0	0
	{ Port Dalhousie.....	5	16	3	.....	.....	.....	5	16	3
	{ Port Stanley.....	1313	2	3	1063	0	0	250	2	3
	{ Rondeau.....	75	0	0	.....	.....	.....	75	0	0
	{ Whitby.....	427	10	0	.....	.....	.....	427	10	0
BRIDGES	{ Dunnville.....	119	12	4	.....	.....	.....	119	12	4
	{ Melbourne.....	127	19	6	51	15	0	76	4	6
	{ Union Suspension.....	445	3	7	75	0	0	370	3	7
LOCKS	{ St Anns.....	1097	5	11	814	7	4	282	18	7
	{ St. Ours.....	75	13	0	947	13	3	.....	.....	.....
SLIDES	{ Ottawa.....	5462	11	0	2763	17	4	2698	13	8
	{ Trent.....	5	0	0	360	7	4	.....	.....	.....
	{ St. Maurice.....	1071	8	2	1917	14	1	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Carried over</i>	97348	14	0	66921	11	8	36118	12	6

No. 8.—(Continued.)

WORKS.	Gross Revenue.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Repairs, &c., see Statement No. 12.			Net Revenue, Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	97348	14	0	66921	11	8	36118	12	6
{ Dundas and Waterloo	552	10	0	.....	.....	.....	552	10	0
{ London and Brantford	137	0	0	.....	.....	.....	137	0	0
{ Port Hope and Rice Lake	345	0	0	.....	.....	.....	345	0	0
{ Toronto	1689	15	0	.....	.....	.....	1689	15	0
{ Bonner's Property, St. Louis Road, Quebec	135	13	1	.....	.....	.....	135	13	1
	£ 100208	12	1	66921	11	8	33978	10	7
Deduct Excess of Expenses over the Revenue on	£	s.	d.						
St. Lawrence Canal	3617	16	8						
do on St. Ours Lock	872	0	3						
do on Trent Slide	355	7	4						
do on St. Maurice Slide	846	5	11						
ADD—Balances outstanding in 1855	3603	16	10				5691	10	2
LESS—Payments by Warrant on the Receiver General for miscellaneous charges against various Public Works	648	8	2				33287	0	5
do —Dues refunded .....	.....	.....	.....			
Totals	£ 100208	12	1	2055	8	8	2055	8	8
	£ 100208	12	1	63966	3	0	36242	9	1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, collected within the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, on account of the year ended the 31st December 1855.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Amount received from the Clerk of the Peace for Quebec do from the Clerk of the Peace for Montreal. do from the Clerk of the Peace for Quebec. do from the Sheriff of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. do from the do of the do of Prince Edward. do from the do of the do of Leeds and Grenville. do from the do of the do of Wentworth. do from the do of the do of Haldimand. do from the do of the do of Ottawa. do from the do of the do of Middlesex. do from the do of the do of Kent. do from the do of the do of Lambton. do from the do of the do of Huron and Bruce. do from the do of the do of Simcoe. do from the do of the do of Lincoln and Welland. do from the do of the do of Hastings. do from the do of the do of York and Peel. do from the do of the do of Oxford. do from the do of the do of Essex. do from the do of the do of Perth.	Gross Revenue.			Expenses of Collection and Seizing Officers' Share, see Statement No. 12.			Total, Net Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
115	10	0				115	10	0	
118	11	0				118	11	0	
12	10	0				12	10	0	
19	14	3				19	14	3	
185	3	2				185	3	2	
71	5	0				71	5	0	
38	2	6				38	2	6	
99	15	0				99	15	0	
37	0	0				37	0	0	
5	4	6				5	4	6	
15	1	0				15	1	0	
11	17	6				11	17	6	
7	16	9				7	16	9	
47	10	0				47	10	0	
11	7	7				11	7	7	
38	0	0				38	0	0	
7	8	6				7	8	6	
185	10	8				185	10	8	
8	16	0				8	16	0	
205	0	0				205	0	0	
19	0	0				19	0	0	
1260	3	5				1260	3	5	

Carried over

No. 9.—(Continued.)

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Brought over
 Amount received from the Sheriff of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew
 do from the do of the do of Prescott and Russell
 do from the do of the do of Wellington
 do from the do of the District of Quebec
 do from the do of the do of Montreal
 do from the Magistrates, Canada West
 do from the Revenue Inspectors, Canada East

Seizures.

At the Port of Amherstburgh
 do do Brockville
 do do Bytown
 do do Coboung
 do do Chippawa
 do do Coaticook
 do do Dundee
 do do Fort Erie
 do do Frelighaburgh
 do do Georgeville
 do do Hamilton
 do do Kingston
 do do Lacolle
 do do London
 do do Montreal
 do do Matland
 do do Niagara

	Gross Revenue.		Expenses of Collection and Seizing Officers' Share, see Statement No. 12.		Total, Net Revenue.	
	£	d.	£	s.	£	d.
		1260	3 5 0 0 6			1260	3 5 0 0 6
	19	0 7 0 0 6			19	0 7 0 0 6
	2	4 15 0 0 0			2	4 15 0 0 0
	13	18 0 0 0 0			13	18 0 0 0 0
	98	11 0 0 0 0			98	11 0 0 0 0
	10	0 0 0 0 0			10	0 0 0 0 0
	41	14 10 0 0 0			41	14 10 0 0 0
	125	17 0 0 0 0	89	16 0 0 0 0	36	1 2 6 6 8
	77	0 0 0 0 0	52	16 1 1 1 1	23	13 7 7 9 9
	50	0 0 0 0 0	37	5 2 1 1 1	12	14 7 9 3 3
	74	0 0 0 0 0	54	2 1 1 1 1	20	7 9 3 3 3
	224	1 11 8 2 3	155	18 7 15 1 7	68	8 13 1 1 8
	16	8 2 3 3 3	7	0 19 11 11	8	0 12 6 6 8
	1	12 3 3 3 3	0	10 19 11 11	4	4 19 6 6 8
	15	19 5 11 11 11	10	19 13 3 3 3	13	16 10 10 10 10
	44	0 0 0 0 0	30	17 6 6 6 6	10	12 10 10 10 10
	40	0 0 0 0 0	20	17 7 7 7 7	196	9 9 9 9 9
	669	0 0 0 0 0	472	19 8 8 8 8	3	11 10 10 10 10
	11	9 1 1 1 1	7	17 3 3 3 3	1	5 11 11 11 11
	4	16 3 3 3 3	3	10 4 4 4 4	10	16 11 11 11 11
	34	6 6 6 6 6	23	8 8 8 8 8	47	17 8 8 8 8
	67	11 11 11 11 11	19	9 9 9 9 9	36	3 3 3 3 3
	108	0 0 0 0 0	72	7 7 7 7 7	1	11 11 11 11 11
	5	0 0 0 0 0	3	8 4 4 4 4		

do do Napanee
 do do Prescott
 do do Phillipsburgh
 do do Porton
 do do Port Colborne
 do do do Credit
 do do Dalhousie
 do do Dover
 do do Sarnia
 do do Stanley
 do do Quebec
 do do Rivière aux Raisins
 do do Stamford
 do do St. Johns
 do do Stanstead
 do do St. Regis
 do do Sutton
 do do Toronto
 do do Windsor, late Sandwich
 do do Wallaceburgh

	Gross Revenue.		Expenses of Collection and Seizing Officers' Share, see Statement No. 12.		Total, Net Revenue.	
	£	d.	£	s.	£	d.
		5	1 5 4 0 0	3	12 3 3 3 3	1	9 2 0 0 0
	299	6 0 0 0 0	274	15 0 0 0 0	125	8 11 11 11 11
	27	10 2 2 2 2	18	15 1 1 1 1	8	12 13 13 13 13
	28	0 0 0 0 0	18	15 3 3 3 3	7	5 19 5 5 5
	26	0 0 0 0 0	17	0 7 7 7 7	5	14 10 10 10 10
	23	12 11 11 11 11	63	19 3 3 3 3	26	12 12 12 12 12
	90	2 9 9 9 9	14	7 11 11 11 11	5	14 13 13 13 13
	40	11 6 6 6 6	34	18 5 5 5 5	185	6 6 6 6 6
	598	8 8 8 8 8	413	2 1 1 1 1	11	19 5 5 5 5
	11	19 5 5 5 5	5	1 2 2 2 2	1	19 7 7 7 7
	7	0 0 0 0 0	130	16 4 4 4 4	58	15 8 8 8 8
	189	12 0 0 0 0	27	9 2 2 2 2	12	2 4 4 4 4
	39	11 6 6 6 6	78	6 10 10 10 10	39	5 5 5 5 5
	117	10 3 3 3 3	4	19 4 4 4 4	1	18 8 8 8 8
	6	18 0 0 0 0	2	11 3 3 3 3	1	3 9 9 9 9
	3	15 0 0 0 0	731	10 9 9 9 9	313	12 6 6 6 6
	1045	0 0 2 2 2	62	10 9 9 9 9	28	9 5 5 5 5
	91	0 0 0 0 0	3	13 9 9 9 9	0	9 9 9 9 9
	4	3 6 6 6 6				
	5807	6 6 6 6 6	2999	14 2 2 2 2	2807	12 4 4 4 4
			23	3 6 6 6 6	23	3 6 6 6 6
	5807	6 6 6 6 6	3022	17 8 8 8 8	2764	8 10 10 10 10

Less—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1856. £291 5 9
 Off—Balances outstanding, 31st January, 1855 275 2 3

App—Warrant No. 1257, being remission to H. Hall, a fine imposed on him by Court of Queen's Bench £ 16 3 6
 7 0 0

Totals £ 5807 6 6

W. CAYLEY,
 Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, on account of the year ended the 31st December, 1855, consisting of Fees on Land Patents, and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seals, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, including Interest on Public Deposits, and other Incidental Receipts.

R E C E I P T S .	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office—Eastern Section.</i>						
Fees on 10 Commissions under the Great Seal, at 65s.....	32	10	0			
do 11 do under the Privy Seal, at 25s.....	13	15	0			
do 18 Patents of Invention, at 100s.....	90	0	0			
do 1 do, on account	2	0	0			
do 6 Assignments of Patents of Invention, at 15s.....	4	10	0			
do 1 Copy of do,	0	14	0			
do 2 Copies of Specifications of do, 15s. and 6s.	1	1	0			
do 1 Register <i>de Novo</i>	5	16	8			
do 9 Land Patents, at 17s.....	7	13	0			
do 2 do, at 30s.....	3	0	0			
do 2 do, at 45s.....	4	10	0			
do 9 do, at 47s.....	21	3	0			
do 1 do,	2	9	6			
do 2 do, at 50s.....	5	0	0			
do 2 do, at 60s.....	6	0	0			
do 1 do,	3	3	6			
do 1 do,	6	4	0			
do 1 Certificate under Great Seal	0	15	0			
do 125 Notarial Certificates, at 2s. 6d.....	15	12	6	225	17	2
<i>Western Section.</i>						
Fees on 18 Commissions under the Great Seal, at 65s.....	58	10	0			
do 28 do under the Privy Seal, at 25s.....	35	0	0			
do 72 Patents of Invention, at 100s.....	360	0	0			
do 32 Licenses to Medical Practitioners, at 20s.....	32	0	0			
do 51 Commissions to Notaries Public, at 40s.....	102	0	0			
do 26 Assignments of Patents of Invention, at 15s.....	19	10	0			
do 1 Copy of Specification of do	0	4	0			
do 1 Lease of Ferry, Corporation of Belleville.....	1	12	6			
Fees on Commissions of Escheats, Estate of Thomas Rowan..	3	5	0			
do Release of land from Mortgage by the Crown, Wm. Miller	3	5	0			
do do do, G. M. Ryckman....	3	5	0			
do 182 Notarial Certificates, at 2s. 6d.....	22	15	0			
				641	6	6
<i>Carried forward</i>			£	867	3	8

No. 10.—(Continued.)

R E C E I P T S .	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				867	3	8
<i>Provincial Registry Office.</i>						
Fees on 27 Exemplifications, at 41s. 3d.....	55	13	9			
do 1 Special do,	5	13	4			
do 40 Certificates, at 2s. 6d.....	5	0	0			
do 10 Copies of Patents, at 13s. 4d.....	6	13	4			
do 24 do, at 12s. 6d.....	15	0	0			
do 2 do, at 17s. 6d.....	1	15	0			
do 2 do, at 30s. 0d.....	3	0	0			
do 2 do, at 15s. 0d.....	1	10	0			
do 2 do, 35s. and 72s. 6d.....	5	7	6			
do 2 do, 16s. 3d., and 22s. 6d.....	1	18	9			
do 6 Copy Rights, 3 at 10s., and 3 at 5s.....	2	5	0			
do Recording Patent of Invention	1	10	0			
do 1 Copy of do	0	12	6			
do 2 Certified Extracts, 7s. 6d. and 5s	0	12	6			
do 107 Seaches, at 1s. 3d.....	6	18	9			
				113	5	5
<i>Fee Fund.</i>						
Received from the Treasurer of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham	674	0	6			
do do York and Peel	397	5	0			
do do County of Hastings.....	388	13	9			
do do do Brant	96	17	11			
do do do Norfolk	28	14	0			
do do do Oxford	40	0	9			
do do Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	143	15	11			
do do Wentworth and Halton.....	74	6	0			
				1843	18	10
do from the Coroner of Quebec, monies found on the bodies of persons, on whom Inquests were held	0	16	7			
do from Solicitor General Ross, the following sum being balance unexpended of amount advanced for conveying Prisoners to England.....	34	1	3			
do from Thomas A. Begly, Secretary, Department of Public Works, for fire wood sold on Government Lands, Toronto	23	10	0			
do from do, for sale of Furniture from Parliament Buildings, Quebec	91	2	0			
do from the Prothonotary, Three Rivers, the amount of freight of a safe for his office, the same having been paid twice.....	5	6	3			
do from Messrs Green and Doucet, Clerk of the Peace, being the net amount of sales of unclaimed goods, under 4 Will. IV. cap. 5.....	1	9	6			
do from Sir Allan N. McNab, being a repayment by No. 2 Division, Agricultural Society, County of Dorchester	75	0	0			
				281	5	7
<i>Carried over</i>				£ 8055	8	6

No. 10.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>				3055	8	6
<i>Interest on Public Deposits.</i>						
Received from the Commercial Bank, 6 months' Interest on £100,000, to 30th June, 1855, at 3 per cent. per annum	1500	0	0			
do from the Montreal do, do on £50,000, to do, at 4 per cent. do	1000	0	0			
do from Bank of British North America, do on £75,000, at 4 per cent. do	1500	0	0			
do from do, on Special Deposits, to 1st No- vember, 1855	416	13	4			
do from the Bank of Upper Canada, Interest on Mont- real Turnpike Trust Debentures	1017	17	4			
do from La Banque du Peuple, 6 months' Interest on £50,000, to the 30th June, 1855, at 3 per cent.	750	0	0			
do from do, 1 month's Interest on £50,000, to 31st August, 1855, at 3 per cent. £125 0 0						
do from do, 5 do on £37,500, from 1st September, 1855, to 31st January, 1856, at do..... 468 15 0				593	15	0
do from the Commercial Bank, 2 do on £100,000, from 1st July to 31st August, 1855, at do 500 0 0						
do from do, 5 do on do, from 1st September 1855, to 31st January 1856, at 4 per cent..... 1250 0 0				1750	0	0
do from the City Bank, 1 do on £50,000, to 31st August 1855, at 3 per cent. 125 0 0						
do from do, 5 do on £37,500, from 1st September 1855, to 31st January, 1856, at do..... 468 15 0				593	15	0
do from the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, 2 months' Interest on £11,000, from 1st August to 30th Sep- tember, 1855, at 4 per cent. 73 6 8						
do from do 67 days do on £4000 from 1st October to 6th December, 1855, at do..... 29 7 5						
do from do 56 do do on £3000, from 7th December, 1855, to 31st January, 1856, at do..... 18 8 3				121	2	4
				9243	8	0
<i>Carried forward</i>			£	12298	11	6

No. 10.—(Continued.)

R E C E I P T S.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				12298	11	6
<i>Interest on Public Deposits.—(Continued.)</i>						
Received from Messrs Glyn, Mills, & Co., premium on the sale of £100,000, Sterling, 6 per cent. Debentures, negotiated by them, <i>i.e.</i> , £8750, Sterling, equal in Currency to	10645	16	8			
do from Baring Bros. & Co.	10645	16	8			
				21291	13	4
do from Messrs Glyn, Mills, & Co., premium on the sale of £30,000, 6 per cent. Debentures, negotiated by them, <i>i.e.</i> , £2575, Sterling, equal in Currency to	3132	18	4			
do from Baring Bros. & Co.	3132	18	4			
				6265	16	8
For premium on the sale of £74,200, Sterling Debentures, of the Presbyterian Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Upper Canada, at 1½ per cent. as per agreement, £10,759, Sterling.....	13090	2	4			
do do on the do of £17,200, do, do, Lower Canada, at do as per agreement, £2494, Sterling	3084	7	4			
				16124	9	8
			£	55980	11	2
<i>Deductions by Warrant.</i>						
Thos. D. Harington, twelve months' additional Salary as Chief Clerk, Provincial Secretary's Office, to 31st December, 1855	115	0	0			
J. F. Bradshaw for a Bill of Exchange on London, for £9621 9s. 6d., at 1½ per cent. premium, transmitted to Messrs Glyn, Mills, & Co., of London, to credit of Alpheus Todd, Assistant Librarian, Legislative Assembly, in accordance with instructions from the Speakers of both Houses	11919	18	7			
				12034	18	7
Net Revenue			£	43945	12	7

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Fees received from the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; also, the Master, Registrar, and Deputy Registrars of the Court of Chancery, in virtue of the undermentioned Acts, between 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

<i>Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, 12 Vic. cap. 63.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the County of York.....				1163	17	9			
do do from do Court of Common Pleas, for the do				899	1	3			
do do from the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, for the County of Brant.				95	18	10			
do do do Carleton				205	11	9			
do do do Elgin				154	4	10			
do do do Frontenac, Lenox and Addington.				403	9	5			
do do do Hastings'				668	17	8			
do do do Huron and Bruce				83	8	11			
do do do Haldimand				34	14	6			
do do do Halton				20	2	7			
do do do Kent				155	6	1			
do do do Lambton				48	11	11			
do do do Lincoln and Welland				165	5	4			
do do do Leeds and Grenville				136	14	7			
do do do Lanark and Renfrew				54	0	7			
do do do Middlesex				427	9	6			
do do do Northumberland and Durham...				355	7	3			
do do do Norfolk				45	5	9			
do do do Ontario				53	19	2			
do do do Oxford				105	17	0			
do do do Prince Edward				55	8	8			
do do do Peterborough and Victoria.....				32	6	7			
do do do Prescott and Russell				13	5	10			
do do do Perth				42	14	4			
do do do Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.				275	8	10			
do do do Simcoe				52	7	1			
do do do Wentworth				112	1	9			
do do do Wellington				77	2	9			
do do do Waterloo				39	10	2			
							5967	10	8
<i>Court of Chancery, 12 Vic. cap. 64.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received from the Master for the County of York....				269	16	7			
do do do Registrar do do				423	8	11			
do do do Master and Deputy Registrar, County of Essex				7	15	11			
do do do do and do, of Frontenac.				9	13	3			
do do do do and do, of Middlesex.				39	4	1			
							749	18	9
Total, Currency .....				.....	.....	.....	£ 6717	9	5

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 12.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on account of the Province of Canada, during the year ended the 31st January, 1856, under the Civil List Act, Schedules A and B, and various other Acts of the Legislature, including the Payments made under the Estimate of 1855, as voted by Act 18 Vic. cap. 90. Also, the Deductions made from the Revenue for expenses of Management, Collections, &c., &c.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Sterling.		Currency.		Total Currency.			
		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		
Various Acts.	Bank of England.....	<i>INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.</i>									
		For 1 year's Interest, to 31st December, 1855, on £1,000,000 sterling Debentures, at 4 per cent.....			40000	0					
		For 1 do do, to 30th September, 1855, on £500,000 Sterling, do, at do.....			20000	0					
		do ½ do per cent. Commission.....			300	0					
				£	60300	0			78365	0	0
							8882	19			8
							2070	0			0
							4155	16			9
							8501	0			0
							15000	0			0
	Glyn, Mills & Co.....				392	17			7		
do 1 do do, on redemption of £175,300 sterling, Debentures.....				1758	0				0		
				41455	14			78365	0	0	
			<i>Carried over.....</i>								

UNDER WHOM AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				219	470	12 11
		<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>						
Civil List, Schedule B.	P. J. O. Chauveau	Salary as Provincial Secretary, from 1st to 26th January, 1855, at £800 per annum	57	15	7			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase from do to do, at £450 per annum	32	10	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	George E. Cartier	Salary as do, from 27th January to 31st December, 1855, at £800 per annum	742	4	5			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase, from do to do, at £450 per annum	417	10	0	1250	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	Etienne Parent	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Secretary East, to 31st December, 1855	600	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	60	0	0	660	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	E. A. Meredith	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Secretary West, to do	500	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	60	0	0	560	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	T. D. Harington	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Clerk, Receiver of Fees, and in charge of the Contingencies of the Public Offices, to do	300	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	45	0	0	345	0	0
		N.B.—£115 is paid him out of the Casual Revenue, making his Salary £460 per annum.						
		<i>Clerks—Eastern Branch.</i>						
Civil List, Schedule B.	Thomas Ross	Twelve months' Salary as 1st Clerk, to 31st December, 1855	222	4	4			

18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional Increase	52	15	8			
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	55	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	Henry Jarny	Ten months' Salary as 2nd do, from 1st March to do, at £247 4s. 4d.	206	14	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, from do to do, at £27 15s. 8d.	23	4	7			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	55	0	0	284	18	7
Civil List, Schedule B.	W. H. Jones	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd do, to do	200	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	45	0	0	245	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	A. R. Roche	Twelve months' Salary as 4th do, to do	175	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0	225	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	Sabin Tétu	Twelve months' Salary as 5th do, to do	200	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do	50	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0	200	0	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	John Gow	Twelve months' Salary as Housekeeper, to do	83	6	8			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	20	16	8	104	3	4
Civil List, Schedule B.	James Dorr	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do	56	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do	19	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	18	15	0	93	15	0
		<i>Clerks—Western Section.</i>						
Civil List, Schedule B.	Grant Powell	Twelve months Salary as 1st Clerk, to 31st December, 1855	297	4	4			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional as do, to do	52	15	8			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do	52	10	0	402	10	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	Henry Steele	Twelve months' Salary as 2nd do, to do	200	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do	25	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0	275	0	0
		<i>Carried over</i>				5075	6	11
						9485	0	4
						219470	12	11

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Clerks—Western Section.—(Continued.)</i>								
<i>Brought over.....</i>								
Civil List, Schedule B.	C. J. Birch.....	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd Clerk, to 31st December, 1855.....	175	0	0	5075	6	11
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	50	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional as do, to do.....	45	0	0			
do cap. 90.	G. S. Bertrand.....	Twelve months' Salary as Extra Clerk, to do.....	125	0	0	270	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	as do, to do.....	31	5	0			
do cap. 90.	C. J. Boulanger.....	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk, arranging the Public Archives at Montreal, to do, at 10s. per diem.....				156	5	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	J. N. Fradet.....	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....	56	0	0	182	10	0
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	19	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional as do, to do.....	18	15	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	Thomas Amiot.....	<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Twelve months' Salary as Deputy Registrar and French Translator, to 31st December, 1855.....	238	7	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do, to do.....	116	13	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	William Kent.....	Twelve months' Salary as 1st Clerk, to do.....	222	4	4			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	27	15	8	410	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do.....	50	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	George H. Lane.....	Twelve months' Salary as 2nd do, to do.....	194	8	8			
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>								
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	55	11	4			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Amable Bélanger.....	Twelve months' Salary as Extra Clerk, to do.....	200	0	0	300	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do, to do.....	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	M. Valiquette.....	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....	75	0	0	250	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	18	15	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	E. P. Taché.....	<i>Receiver General's Office</i>						
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary as Receiver General, to 31st December, 1855.....	800	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	C. E. Anderson.....	Twelve months' Salary as Deputy Receiver General, to do.....	450	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	300	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	200	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	Theo. Dufort.....	Twelve months' Salary as 1st Clerk, to do.....	60	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	250	0	0	560	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	100	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	J. B. Stanton.....	Twelve months' Salary as 2nd do, to do.....	52	10	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	225	0	0	402	10	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	G. C. Reiffenstein.....	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd do, to do.....	225	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	25	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	55	0	0			
do cap. 90.	F. Braun.....	Nine months' Salary as Extra Clerk, from 1st April to do, at £200 per annum.....	150	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	37	10	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	F. Casault.....	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....	56	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	19	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	18	15	0			
..... £								
3076 15 0								
19693 7 3								
219470 12 11								

18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	55	11	4			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Amable Bélanger.....	Twelve months' Salary as Extra Clerk, to do.....	200	0	0	300	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do, to do.....	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	M. Valiquette.....	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....	75	0	0	250	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	18	15	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	E. P. Taché.....	<i>Receiver General's Office</i>						
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary as Receiver General, to 31st December, 1855.....	800	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	C. E. Anderson.....	Twelve months' Salary as Deputy Receiver General, to do.....	450	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	300	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	200	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	Theo. Dufort.....	Twelve months' Salary as 1st Clerk, to do.....	60	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	250	0	0	560	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	100	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	J. B. Stanton.....	Twelve months' Salary as 2nd do, to do.....	52	10	0			
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	225	0	0	402	10	0
Civil List, Schedule B.	G. C. Reiffenstein.....	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd do, to do.....	225	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	25	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	55	0	0			
do cap. 90.	F. Braun.....	Nine months' Salary as Extra Clerk, from 1st April to do, at £200 per annum.....	150	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.....	37	10	0			
Civil List, Schedule B.	F. Casault.....	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....	56	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do.....	19	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional do as do, to do.....	18	15	0			
..... £								
3076 15 0								
19693 7 3								
219470 12 11								

Carried over.....

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
18 Vic. cap. 89.	A. S. Menzies.....	<i>Inspector General's Office.</i> —(Continued.) <i>Brought over.</i>	206	5	0	502	16	0	19698	7	3	219470	12	11
Civil List, Schedule B.	H. H. Duffill	Increase of Salary as 1st Clerk, to 30th September, 1853, at £55 per annum	41	5	0	247	10	0						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as 2nd Clerk, to 31st Dec., 1855	150	0	0									
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	75	0	0									
do	do	do as do, to do	45	0	0									
do	J. R. Audy	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd do, to do	250	0	0	270	0	0						
do cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
do	J. A. Green.....	Twelve months' Salary, as Check do, to do	230	0	0	300	0	0						
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
do	J. M. Muckle	Twelve months' Salary, as do, to do	250	0	0	300	0	0						
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	David Ryan.....	Twelve months' Salary as House Keeper, to do	66	8	4									
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, to do	19	0	0									
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	18	15	0									
do	do	<i>Auditors Branch.</i>				104	3	4						
do cap. 78	John Langton.....	Salary, as Auditor of Public Accounts, from 9th October, to 31st December, 1855, at £500 per annum.				114	2	7	6660	19	8			
Civil List, Schedule B.	Sir A. N. McNab, Knight	<i>Executive Council Office.</i>												
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as President of Committees, to 31st December, 1855	800	0	0									
do	do	do as do, to do	450	0	0									
		Increase				1250	0	0						

Civil List, Schedule B.	W. H. Lee	Twelve months' Salary, as Clerk, to do	500	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	60	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	do	do				560	0	0						
Civil List, Schedule B.	W. Himsworth	Allowance, as Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, from 1st July, 1851, to 25th November, 1853, at £100 per annum.				240	4	4						
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as Confidential Clerk, to 31st December, 1855	400	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	M. A. Higgins	do as do, to do	60	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as 1st Clerk, to do	250	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	F. Valleraud	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as 2nd do, to do	250	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	Olivier Coté.....	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as 3rd do, to do	250	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	John Ryan	do as do, to do	50	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary, as Messenger, to do	75	0	0									
Civil List, Schedule B.	Michael Naughton	do as do, to do	18	15	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	75	0	0									
		Increase	18	15	0									
		do as do, to do				98	15	0						
		do as do, to do				93	15	0						
		do as do, to do				3597	14	4						
Civil List, Schedule B.	Jean Chabot	<i>Department of Public Works.</i>												
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Salary as Chief Commissioner, from 1st to 20th January, 1855, at £750 per annum	54	3	4									
Civil List, Schedule B.	F. Lemieux	do as do, to do, at £50 per annum	3	12	3									
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	do as do, from 27th January, to 30th September, 1855, at £750 per annum	508	6	8									
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do, at £50 per annum	33	17	9									
		Increase	305	0	0									
		do as do, to do, at £450				905	0	0						
		<i>Carried over.</i>				905	0	0	29951	14	3	219470	12	11

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.
		<i>Department of Public Works.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Brought over</i>	905	0	0	2995	14	3
Civil List, Schedule B, 18 Vic. cap. 90.	H. H. Killaly	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Commissioner, to the 31st December, 1855	650	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Additional Canal, to do	254	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule B, 18 Vic. cap. 89.	Thomas A. Begly	Increase as Secretary, to do	60	0	0			
	do	Twelve months' Salary as Secretary, to do	562	10	0			
	Pierre Gauvreau	Increase Salary	60	0	0			
	F. P. Rubidge	do as Architect, to do	24	0	6			
	S. Strang	do as Assistant Engineer, to do	30	0	0			
	J. Turnbull	do as Book-keeper, to do	26	5	0			
	C. D. Shanly	do as Assistant do, to do	27	7	6			
	J. Guy	do as Chief Clerk, to do	27	10	0			
	J. W. Harper	do as Clerk, to do	25	0	0			
	M. Walsh	do as do, to do	9	7	6			
	P. Owens	do as Messenger, to do	9	7	6			
	F. Lefoux	do as do, to do	9	7	6			
		<i>Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.</i>						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	William Hutton	Twelve months' Salary as Secretary, to 31st December, 1855	400	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	60	0	0			
do cap. 90.	E. Campbell	Twelve months' Salary as 1st Clerk and Accountant, to do	300	0	0			
			213	12	6	2701	2	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	60	0	0			
do cap. 90.	N. F. Laurent	Twelve months' Salary as 2nd Clerk, to do	250	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	E. Deguise	Twelve months' Salary as 3rd do, to do	225	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	45	0	0			
do cap. 90.	D. McLeod	Twelve months' Salary as 4th do, to do	200	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Michael Fiset	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do	75	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	18	15	0			
do cap. 90.	J. Johnston	Twelve months' Salary as do, to do	75	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	18	15	0			
do cap. 90.	William Hutton	Amount of his Gratuity as Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, for 1854						
	John Sewell	Postages of the Bureau of Agriculture, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1854	23	11	4			
	Sir Allan N. MacNab	Balance of Contingencies for 1855	277	8	8			
	do	To make good the Contingent expenses of the same, in 1854, and for Printing over and above the appropriation of that year	300	0	0			
	do		360	0	0			
18 & 14 Vic. cap. 17	Robert Spence	<i>Post Master General's Department.</i> Twelve months' Salary as Provincial Post Master General, to 31st December, 1855						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional as do, to do	750	0	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do	50	0	0			
do cap. 91.	do	To meet the deficiencies of the Post Office Revenue, for the Years 1854 and 1855	450	0	0			
do do	William H. Griffin	To cover the amount of a Quarter's Gratuity to the Officers of the Post Master General's Department, paid in July, 1854	1250	0	0			
			20000	0	0			
			964	5	0			
			22914	5	0			
			57529	11	9			
		<i>Carried over.</i>				219470	12	11

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	CURRENCY.			TOTAL CURRENCY.														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.												
Civil List, Schedule B.		S E R V I C E.	<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.—(Continued.)</i>																	
			<i>Brought over.</i>						1742	15	4	750	11	10	57529	11	9	219470	12	11
			J. Dorr & J. N. Fradet	Three months' Allowance for Lodgings, to the 31st December, 1855, at £30 per annum, each		15	0	0												
			George Desbarats	Twelve months' Rent of premises, Montreal, used for storing Public Documents, to 1st November, 1855.		25	0	0												
			W. A. Leggo & others.	For Embossing Press, Seal, and repairs of the same		13	0	0												
			S. C. Clark	For Maps		7	15	0												
			S. McLaughlin & others	For sundry small items of Disbursements, during the year 1855		16	15	4				1850	5	8						
			<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>																	
			Derbshire & Desbarats.	For Stationery and Registry Books, for the year 1855		200	4	0												
			P. Sinclair & others	For do and Books, for the do		21	9	3												
			Post Master General	9 months' Postages at Quebec, from 1st October, 1854, to 30th June, 1855.		9	13	8												
			M. Valiquette	For Disbursements as Messenger, during the year 1855		24	13	3												
			Augustin Côté	For Registry Books, &c.		15	0	0												
			Sundry Persons	For sundry trifling Disbursements		6	19	7												
			C. H. Laisseraye	9 days as Extra Clerk, at 7s. 6d.		3	7	6				281	8	0						
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>																				
Thomas Burn	Twelve months' Salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per diem, including 2 months' advance of £38 2s. 6d.		266	8	9															
F. H. Himsworth	do as do, to do, at do, do		266	8	9															
L. T. Robitaille	25 days as do, from 6th to 30th September, 1855, at 10s. per diem		12	10	0															

W. Winder	9 months' Salary, from 1st February, to 31st October, 1855, at £150 per annum		112	10	0												
Thomas Blakeny	Salary as do, from 12th to 31st December, 1855, at £150 per annum		8	3	0												
Sundry Persons	For Subscription to various Newspapers, during the year 1855		100	8	3												
Post Master General	For 9 months' Postages at Quebec, from 1st October, 1854, to 30th June, 1855		41	8	3												
Derbshire & Desbarats.	For Stationery, &c., for the year 1855		206	2	4												
P. Sinclair	do do do		52	19	1												
Derbshire & Desbarats	For printing 10,000 copies in English, and 10,000 in French, of the Despatches of Lord Elgin on the prospect of Canada, including £30 for the Translation		973	8	10												
H. J. Morgan	313 days' Salary as Extra Messenger, to the 31st December, 1855, i.e. 156 days, at 1s. 9d., 53 at 2s. 2d., and 104 at 2s. 6d. per diem		35	16	9												
C. Baker	1 month's Salary as do, to do, at £98 15s. per annum		7	16	3												
Philip S. Hill & others.	For sundry trifling Disbursements, during the year		9	17	10				2093	18	1						
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>																	
F. G. Scott	227 days as Extra Clerk, from 16th February, to the 30th September, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per diem, including 2 months' allowance of £38 2s. 6d.		180	0	0												
Christopher Green	11 months' Salary as do, from 1st January to 30th November, 1855, at do, including do		246	17	6												
J. A. Kavanagh	Salary as do, from 5th February to do, at do, including do		226	12	6												
Ed. Byrn	69 days' do as do, from 1st February to 30th April, 1855, at 10s. per diem		44	10	0												
John Drysdale & others.	For extra services, rendered in the Inspector General's Office, in preparing and copying the Public Accounts of Canada, for the year 1854, at £20 each.		120	0	0												
Thomas Lannen	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Messenger, to 31st December, 1855, at 5s. per diem, including 2 months' advance of £15 5s		106	14	0												
<i>Carried over</i>						924	14	0	4946	3	7	57529	11	9	219470	12	11

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Civil List, Schedule B.							
	Inspector General's Office.—(Continued.)						
	<i>Brought over</i>	924	14 0	4946	3 7	219470	12 11
	Patrick Ryan.....						
	Salary as Assistant Messenger, from 7th to 31st December, 1854, at 30s. per month, and from 1st January to 30th September, 1853, at 37s. 6d. per month, including 2 months' advance, of £3 15s.....	27	8 0				
	F. G. Scott.....						
	For travelling Expenses to Montreal, on the Public Service, 25 days, at 20s.....	25	0 0				
	C. W. De L'Armitage.....						
	For Public Notices in the Kingston Morning Herald, in 1854 and 1855.....	22	9 5				
	Rollo Campbell.....						
	For Printing done for the Department.....	12	6 7				
	Derbshire & Desbarats.....	157	18 1				
	do do, Audit Branch.....	51	17 8				
	Post Master General.....						
	For nine months' Postages at Quebec, to the 30th June, 1855.....	237	11 4				
	Sundry Persons.....	4	11 7	1463	16 8		
	Receiver General's Office.						
	William Hodge.....						
	Twelve months' Salary as Extra Clerk, to 31st December, 1855, at £318 per annum, including 2 months' advance of £53.....	371	0 0				
	do do as do, to do, at £270, including 2 do of £45, (less £3 in error).....	312	0 0				
	do do as do, to do, at 12s. 6d. per diem, including 2 do of £38.....	265	7 10				
	Charles Selby.....						
	Salary as do, from 1st January to 5th April, 1855, at £150 per annum.....	39	10 10				
	Theo. Dufort.....						
	For extra services rendered in the Receiver General's Office, as per Order in Council, 12th June, 1855.....	100	0 0				

Sundry Persons.....	For Subscription, &c., to various Newspapers, during the year 1855.....	105	7 7				
Post Master General.....	For 9 months' Postages at Quebec, to 30th June, 1855.....	288	4 6				
Derbshire & Desbarats.....	For Stationery, &c., for the eighteen months ended the 31st December, 1855.....	537	4 2				
J. Irwin.....	Twelve months' Salary as Assistant Messenger, to 31st December, 1855, at 5s. per diem, including two months' advance of £15 5s.....	106	11 6				
F. Casault.....	For Disbursements as Messenger, during 1855.....	63	19 4				
J. F. Pellant.....	For Maps and Plans.....	10	17 6				
W. A. Leggo.....	For Office Seals.....	4	10 0				
M. Lamontagne.....	For a Clock, and repairing the same.....	5	16 3				
A. DeGaspé.....	For Expenses of Parcels to and from New York.....	7	10 0				
Sundry Persons.....	For trifling Disbursements during 1855.....	12	10 5	2180	9 11		
	<i>Department of Public Works.</i>						
Sundry Persons.....	For Subscription, &c., to various Newspapers, during the year 1855.....	33	9 6				
Derbshire & Desbarats.....	For Stationery, &c., for 18 months, ended 31st December, 1855.....	806	3 3				
E. R. Frechette.....	For do, for do, in 1855.....	60	6 1				
William Pemberton.....	For copies of Correspondence, of J. Counter's claim against Junction Canal, 81,000 words, at 6d. per 100.....	2	0 6				
J. P. M. Lecourt.....	For 186 days' Salary as Extra Clerk, from 29th March to 30th September, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per diem.....	116	5 0				
Baptiste Derome.....	For 3 months' do as do, from 1st May to 31st July, 1855, at £5 per month.....	15	0 0				
P. L. Morin.....	For a plan on a large scale of the City of Montreal.....	3	15 0				
George Lindsay.....	For copying Reports, &c., 6566 words, at 6d. per 100.....	1	12 10				
C. H. Lassieraye.....	For do, i.e. 80 pages, at 1s. 1d., 239 at 10d., and 2750 words, at 6d. per 100.....	14	19 7				
Joseph Guy.....	For do do, 182,000 words, at 6d. per 100.....	29	11 0				
F. Chassé.....	For 24 days as do, at 7s. 6d., copying 48 pages of Reports, at 1s. 3d., and 267 do at 1s.....	25	7 0				
Thomas E. Norman.....	For copying Reports, 189,542 words, at 6d. per 100.....	47	7 8				
J. W. Harper.....	For do Contracts, &c., containing 206,150 words, at 6d. per 100.....	51	10 9				
	<i>Carried over</i>	707	8 2	8590	10 2	219470	12 11

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Civil List, Schedule B.	R. Owens	<i>Department of Public Works.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i>	707	8	2	8590	10	2	
	F. Leroux	For 12 months' Salary as Messenger, to 31st December, 1855, <i>i.e.</i> 6 months, at £6 5s., and 6 at £7 16s. 3d., and £24 for clearing the Offices, including 2 months' advance of £15 12s. 6d	124	0	0				
	Thomas A. Begly	For 189 days as Extra Messenger, to 30th June, 1855, at 5s., including one month at £8 1s. 3d.	55	6	3				
	Sundry Persons	For contingent expenses of the Office, up to the 30th September, 1855.	26	7	3				
	Musson & Co	For Sundry trifling Disbursements	8	16	0				
		For Ice, Lime, &c.	0	9	0				
		<i>Crown Law Department.</i>				928	0	8	
		<i>Attorney General—Lower Canada.</i>							
		Sundry Persons	For Subscriptions to various Newspapers, during 1855.	36	0	2			
		Post Master General	For nine months' Postages at Quebec, to 30th June, 1855	36	6	7			
	Derbshire & Desbarats.	For Stationery, &c., for the eighteen months ended 31st December, 1855	254	10	2				
	J. & O. Cremazie & others	For the purchase of Books for the Law Library	158	13	8				
	W. A. Leggo & others.	For Engraving Maps, &c.	10	5	0				
		<i>Attorney General—Upper Canada.</i>				495	15	7	
	Sundry Persons	For Subscription to various Newspapers, during 1855	16	3	9				
	Post Master General	For nine months' Postages at Quebec, to 30th June, 1855	25	14	3				
	Derbshire & Desbarats.	For Stationery, &c., for the eighteen months ended 31st December, 1855	336	8	9				

A. H. Armour	For the purchase of Law Books for Law Library	23	6	8						
E. Pardey	For Maps, &c., repairing Presses, &c.	8	6	0						
J. Drysdale & others	For four copies of the Blue Book of Canada for the year 1854, at £25 each				409	19	5			
	<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>				100	0	0			
Samuel Johnston	For nine months' Contingencies of Office, to the 30th September, 1855	25	19	5						
M. Fiset	For three do, to 31st December, 1855	7	10	0						
B. Moreau	For 126 days as Labourer, cutting Wood, at 4s. per day	25	4	0						
Dennis Murphy	For 66 do as do, at 5s. per day	16	10	0						
	<i>Departments Generally.</i>				75	3	5			
Montreal Telegraph Company	For Telegraph communications, including Steamers' Reports, &c., during the Year	798	8	11						
British North American Telegraph Company	For do do, during do	130	14	6						
	Less.—Discount on the Year's business, with the Montreal Telegraph Company, as per agreement	924	3	5						
	<i>Public Buildings.</i>	186	9	6						
Philip St. Hill	Amount of certain Contingent expenses incurred by him as Keeper of the Building occupied by Provincial Secretary, and other Departments at Quebec and Toronto, during the Year 1855	298	11	7						
David Ryan	do of the do occupied by the Receiver and Inspector Generals' Departments, for the do	206	14	10						
Quebec Gas Company	For Gas furnished various Departments, Quebec, during the nine months ended 30th September, 1855	96	13	10						
François Bâby	For furnishing 647½ Cords of Firewood to various Departments, during the Years 1853 and 1854, <i>i.e.</i> 323 at 29s. 6d., and 315 at 20s. 6d. per cord, including the carting of 472 Cords at 6s. 3d.	961	17	3						
	<i>Carried over</i>	1563	17	6	11337	3	2	57529	11	9
								219470	12	11

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil List, Schedule B.	R. Wishart & others	Public Buildings.—(Continued.)	1568	17	6	11337	3	2	21947	12	11
	D. Ryan & others	Brought over	14	2	3	57529	11	9			
	Louis Valiquette and Benoni Grenier	For 8½ cords Firewood, i.e., 2 at 37s. 6d., and 6½ at 31s. 10½d. per cord.	128	5	6						
	Philip St. Hill	For 185 days employed as Labourers about the Public Buildings, at 5s. each per diem, including 2 months' advance of £15 5s. each	213	0	0						
	Joseph Goulette	To pay an extra Labourer, Toronto, 46 days, at 5s. 6s. 10½d., and an additional allowance of £16 1s. 9d., including the employment of an extra man in cutting 31 cords at 2s.	57	11	10						
	P. McCaffrey	For do 137 days, i.e. 124 at 5s., and 13 at 4s., including 15s. for Disbursements	84	7	0						
	William Drum	For Furniture for various Departments of the Civil Government.	165	15	0						
	Jean Benoit	For the same	130	14	5						
	Valiere & Son	For the same	21	17	6						
	Lafleur & Plante	For the same	5	0	0						
	M. Morrison	For Carpenters' work	23	12	6						
	F. Belleau	For do	20	6	5						
	H. Benjamin & Son	For Carpets and Mats	16	3	0						
	Dorion & Frère	For do	6	13	9						
	E. Pardey	For Bell Hanging	5	0	0						
Thomas Norris	For Crockery Ware	5	17	3							
John Kane	For Tinsmiths' work	93	4	11							
Thomas A. Begly	For Furniture, Fuel, Cleaning, &c., of the Department of Public Works	108	4	5							

L. Hamel	For cleaning Water Closets	6	10	0							
P. Rousseau	For carting Fuel	4	10	0							
C. McDonald	For Repairs to Windows	7	0	5							
William Irvine	For Cartages and Sweeping Chimneys	4	4	6							
David A. Ross	Five years' allowance for Superintending the Printing of the Public Accounts of Canada, from 1849 to 1853, both inclusive, at £20 per annum	100	0	0							
Jean Chabot, Chief Commissioner Public Works	For Travelling expenses, from 1st October, 1854, to 27th January, 1855	100	0	0							
David Luck	Twelve months' Salary and Allowance for two Servants as Keeper of the Government Offices, Montreal, to 31st December, 1855	149	12	6							
do	Increase do, to 30th September, 1855										
	at £31 10s.										
	£ 23 12s. 6d.										
	Less.—The following sum included in the unprovided Statement of this year, marked A, to be made good	2997	0	8							
		14334	8	10							
		6841	16	4							
		7492	7	6							
	Total, Civil Government								65021	19	8
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
CANADA EAST.											
Court of Queen's Bench.											
Civil List, Schedule A, Sir L. H. LaFontaine, Baronet	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Justice, to the 31st December, 1855	900	0	0							
do	Increase do as do, to do	350	0	0							
do	Salary as Puisné Judge, from 1st to 26th January, 1855, at £1222 4s. 4d. per annum	91	13	4							
Civil List, Schedule A, J. R. Rolland	Carried over	91	13	4							
											284492 12 2

18 Vic. cap. 89.

18 Vic. cap. 89.

Civil List, Schedule A.

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.		Total Currency.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
		<i>Brought over</i>							20305	13	9	284492	12	2
		<i>Deputy Judges.</i>												
16 Vic. cap. 1.	J. J. C. Abbott	Salary and travelling Expenses as Deputy Judge, from 19th May to 25th August, 1855			297	12	6							
	J. B. Parkyn	do do as do, between 22nd December, 1854, and 11th May, 1855			193	8	9							
	Charles Panet	do do as do, from 16th May to 6th July, 1855			164	10	6			656	0	9		
		<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty.</i>												
Civil List, Schedule A.	Henry Black	Twelve months' Salary as Judge, to 31st December, 1855			222	4	4							
	Charles Drolet	do do as Registrar, to 30th September, 1855, at £160 13s. 4d. per annum	900	0	0	0								
	J. B. Parkyn	Twelve months' Salary as Marshall, to 31st December, 1855	350	0	0	0								
		<i>Attorneys and Solicitors General.</i>												
18 Vic. cap. 89.	L. T. Drummond	Twelve months' Salary as Attorney General, East, to 31st December, 1855	170	0	0	0			1250	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule A.	do	Increase do as do, to do	28	15	0	0								
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary of an Extra Clerk, to do	30	0	0	0			198	15	0			
Civil List, Schedule A.	do	Increase do as do, to do	19	10	0	0								
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary of a Messenger, to do	62	10	0	0								
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do of a do, to do												

Civil List, Schedule A.	Dunbar Ross	Twelve months' Salary as Solicitor General, East, to do.	600	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.	150	0	0				750	0	0			
Civil List, Schedule A.	George Futvoye	Twelve months' Salary as permanent Clerk to the Crown Law Department, to do	300	0	0									
	do	Additional do as do, to do	100	0	0									
	do	Increase do as do, to do.	60	0	0				460	0	0			
		<i>Criminal Prosecutions.</i>												
do cap. 90.	W. L. Felton, Queen's Counsel	Being for Professional services performed by him, Court of Queen's Bench, Sherbrooke, in February and September, 1855							69	16	8			
	Henry Driscoll, Queen's Counsel	do do, Montreal, in March, 1855, and other services, up to 30th September, 1855							326	0	0			
	J. G. Taché	do do, at Kamouraska, in April, 1855							26	10	0			
	J. E. Turcotte, Queen's Counsel	do do, at Three Rivers, in September, 1855							10	0	0			
	Dunbar Ross, Solicitor General	For Disbursements incurred by him in the Emgrossing of Indictments for Criminal Term of July, 1855, Quebec							44	8	6			
	F. R. Angers	Being for Professional Services performed by him on the part of the Crown, in January, 1855							18	10	0			
	Dunbar Ross, Solicitor General	For do on the part of do, prior to the date of his appointment, and during the years 1852 and 1853							74	2	0			
		<i>Circuit Allowances.</i>										560	7	2
Civil List, Schedule A.	Sir L. H. LaFontaine, Baronet	Being the usual allowance for attending the Court of Appeals, Quebec, in January and July, and the Criminal Term at Three Rivers, in February, 1855, and at Aylmer, in December, 1854	100	0	0									
	T. C. Aylwin	do do at Sherbrooke in February and October, at Quebec in July, and at Aylmer in December, 1855	125	0	0									
	C. D. Day	do do at Sherbrooke in February and October, and at Three Rivers in June, 1855	75	0	0									
		<i>Carried over</i>	300	0	0							24682	17	8
												284492	12	2

No. 12.—(Continued.)

Under what Authority Paid.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Civil List, Schedule A.	George Vanfelson	Circuit Allowances—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i> Being the usual allowance for attending the Court of Queen's Bench at Three Rivers, in July, 1855 .. do Court of Appeals, Montreal in March and October .. do and the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, in February, and at Aylmer in June, 1855 .. do do at Sherbrooke in January, at Three Rivers in February and June, at Montreal in May and June, and Court of Appeals at Montreal in March, 1855 .. do Court of Appeals, Quebec, in January, 1855, and Superior Court at Montreal, in April and May, 1855 .. do do at Quebec, in July, 1855 .. do do Superior Court at Three Rivers in November, 1855 .. do do Court of Appeals at Montreal, in March and October, 1855 .. do do Superior Court, Kamouraska, in March, 1855, and at Montreal in April and May, 1855 .. do do Court at Aylmer, in February and July, 1855 .. do do Court of Appeals at Quebec, in January, and the Court at Aylmer and Three Rivers, in February, 1855 .. do do Circuit Court at Leeds, in February and June, 1856 .. do do Superior Court, Kamouraska, March, 1855 .. do do Queen's Bench, do, April, 1855 .. do do do in April and November, 1855 .. do do Superior Court, in October, 1854, at Sherbrooke, in January, 1855, Court of Appeals, Montreal, in March, and Circuit Court at Portneuf, in January, 1855 ..	300	0	0	21692	17	8	284492	19	2
	R. E. Caron		25	0	0						
	Ed. Bowen		100	0	0						
	Ed. Short		150	0	0						
	Charles Mondcelet		75	0	0						
	James Smith		25	0	0						
	J. F. J. Duval		25	0	0						
	William Badgely		50	0	0	825	0	0			
	James Smith		75	0	0						
	C. J. E. Mondcelet		50	0	0						
	A. N. Morin		75	0	0						
	Ed. Bowen		25	0	0						
	R. E. Caron		25	0	0						
	J. F. J. Duval		50	0	0						
	W. C. Meredith		87	10	0						

18 Vic. cap. 90.

Under what Authority Paid.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Civil List, Schedule A.	George Vanfelson	Contingencies of Sheriffs. Balance of the Contingent expenses of his Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1855 .. On account of the same, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1855 .. do do, for the year 1856 .. do do, for do 1854 .. do do, for do 1855 .. do do, for do 1856 .. Balance of the do, to 30th June, 1855 .. On account of do, to 31st December, 1855 .. do do, for the year 1856 .. Balance of do, for year ended 30th June, 1855 .. <i>Carried over</i>	50	0	0						
	William Badgely		37	10	0						
	Ed. Short		37	10	0						
	Thomas C. Aylwin		50	0	0						
	Dominick Mondelet		195	0	0						
	Henry Driscoll, Acting Judge		50	0	0						
	J. F. Taschereau		25	0	0						
	F. O. Gauthier		37	10	0						
	J. B. Parkyn		87	10	0	887	10	0	1662	10	0
	William S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec										
	do										
	do										
	John Boston, Sheriff, Montreal		3562	2	2						
	J. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Three Rivers		2600	0	0						
	do		1000	0	0						
G. F. Bowen, Sheriff, St. Francis	700	0	0								
do	6806	15	0								
do	500	0	0								
do	312	13	6								
do	600	0	0								
do	200	0	0								
do	1112	19	0								
do	12	8	7								
do	12	8	7								
do	1628	10	8								
do	26345	7	8								
do	264492	12	2								

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90.	N. A. Duberger	<i>Interpreter to Courts.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over.</i>						
		Twelve months' Salary as Interpreter to the Courts at Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1855.	139	0	2	477	0	12
		<i>High Constables.</i>						
	William Downes	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable, Quebec, to 31st December, 1855.	40	0	0	166	15	6
	do	Balance of his Fees and Disbursements, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1854.	302	18	0			
	do	Amount of the same, for do ended 30th June, 1855.	473	13	7			
	do	On account of do, for do 31st December, 1855.	350	0	0	1166	11	7
	Benjamin Delisle	Twelve months' Salary as High Constable, Montreal, to 31st December, 1855.	40	0	0			
	do	Amount of Fees and Disbursements, for year ended 30th June, 1855.	708	8	5			
	Philip Burns	Twelve months' Salary as do, Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1855.	30	0	0			
	do	On account of Fees and Disbursements, for the year 1854.	100	0	0			
	do	do do 1855.	250	0	0			
	Elezar Clark	Twelve months' Salary as do, St. Francis, to 31st December, 1855.	30	0	0			
	do	On account of the fees and Disbursements of his Office for the year 1855.	1750	0	0			
	Severin Dupuy	Twelve months' Salary as do, Kamouraska, to 31st December, 1855.	30	0	0			
			1750	0	0	1780	0	0

	do	Amount of the Fees and Disbursements, for the year ended do	46	18	0			
	John Gordon	Nine months' Salary as do, Ottawa, to 30th September, 1855, at £30 per annum	22	10	0			
	do	On account of the Fees and Disbursements, for the year 1854.	180	0	0			
		<i>Keepers of Gaols.</i>						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	James McLaren	Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec, from 1st January to 14th March, and from 1st April to 31st December, 1855, at £138 17s. 8d. per annum.	192	6	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Increase do as do, to do	111	2	4			
do cap. 90.	W. S. Sewell	Three months' Allowance for two Turnkeys, to the 31st March, 1855.	£	30	11			
	James McLaren	Nine months' do for do, to do, 31st December, 1855.				202	10	0
						435	18	0
do cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Increase for two Turnkeys, to do	182	10	0			
						425	18	10
do cap. 90.	Thomas McGinn	Twelve months' Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Montreal, to 31st December, 1855.	£	138	17			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do as do, to do.	111	2	4			
						250	0	0
do cap. 90.	do	Twelve months' Allowance for two Turnkeys, to do	£	80	0			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do do, to do.	102	10	0			
						182	10	0
do cap. 90.	Richard Gennis	Twelve months' Salary as Keeper of Gaol, Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1855.	£	61	2			
do cap. 89.	do	Increase do do, to do.	38	18	0			
			100	0	0			
		<i>Carried over.</i>	100	0	0	858	8	10
						522	21	19
						284	49	2

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
18 Vic. cap. 90.	Richard Gennis	<i>Keepers of Gaols.—(Continued.)</i>	100	0	0	558	8	10	284	492	12	2
do cap. 89.	do	<i>Brought over.</i>	182	10	0	282	10	0	522	21	19	5
do cap. 90.	Patrick Read	Twelve months' Allowance for two Turnkeys, to 31st December, 1855. £100 0 0.	37	15	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	do do, to do. \$3 10 0	62	4	8	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 90.	H. Desjardins	Twelve months' Salary as Keeper of Gaol, at Sherbrooke, to 31st December, 1855.	75	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	25	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 90.	John Murphy	Twelve months' Salary as do, at Aylmer, to do	62	15	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	37	4	8	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
do cap. 90.	Thomas Tuzo	Nine months' Salary as do, at Percé, to 30th September, 1855				30	0	0	30	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	John McLellan	Salary as do, at New Carlisle, from 1st January to 20th March, 1855, at £40 per annum	8	15	7	18	15	7	18	15	7	0
do cap. 89.	William Adams	Three months' Salary as do, to 30th Sept., 1855.	10	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	0
		<i>Court House Keepers</i>										
do cap. 89.	Patrick Lowe	Twelve months' Salary as Keeper of the Court House, Quebec, to 31st December, 1855	60	0	0	1489	14	5	1489	14	5	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	90	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	0

do cap. 90.	Amable Loisellic	Twelve months' Salary as do, Montreal, to do	80	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	70	0	0	222	4	4	222	4	4	0
do cap. 90.	Joseph Robitaille	Twelve months' Salary as do, Three Rivers, to do	40	0	0	272	4	4	272	4	4	0
do cap. 89.	do	do as do, to do	10	0	0	55	11	0	55	11	0	0
do cap. 90.	C. M. Hyndman	Twelve months' Salary as do, Sherbrooke, to do				40	0	0	40	0	0	0
		<i>Physicians to Gaol.</i>				30	0	0	30	0	0	0
do cap. 90.	Joseph Morin	Twelve months' Salary as Physician to the Gaol at Quebec, to 31st December, 1855				30	0	0	30	0	0	0
do cap. 89.	Pierre Beaubien	do do as do, Montreal, to do				847	3	6	847	3	6	0
do cap. 89.	George Badeaux	do do as do, Three Rivers, to do				637	16	8	637	16	8	0
do cap. 89.	James B. Johnston	do do as do, Sherbrooke, to do				292	12	4	292	12	4	0
do cap. 89.	Peter H. Church	Nine September, 1855. do do as do, Ottawa, to 30th				210	11	3	210	11	3	0
do cap. 89.	A. S. Michaud	Twelve do as do, Kamouraska, 31st December, 1855				23	0	0	23	0	0	0
		<i>Prothonotaries.</i>				31	15	0	31	15	0	0
do cap. 89.	Burroughs & Fiset	Balance of their Disbursements as Joint Prothonotary, Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1855				6	5	6	6	5	6	0
do cap. 89.	Monk, Coffin & Papineau	do do as do, Montreal, for				56	11	3	56	11	3	0
do cap. 89.	Ed. Barnard	Amount of do as do, Three Rivers, to 31st December, 1855				2174	15	6	2174	15	6	0
do cap. 89.	Morris & Short	do of do as do, Sherbrooke, for year ended 30th June, 1855				5685	1	9	5685	1	9	0
do cap. 89.	John Wilkie	do of do as do, New Carlisle, for half year ended 31st December, 1855										
do cap. 89.	George F. Tremblay	do of do as do, Percé, including £17 for Repairs, to do										
do cap. 89.	Chalou and Dery	do of do as do, Kamouraska										
do cap. 89.	A. Lafontaine	For purchase of Fuel for Court House, Aylmer										
		<i>Carried over.</i>				£			5685	1	9	0
									284	492	12	2

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
18 Vic. cap. 90.	A. Lafontaine	Prothonotaries.—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>				50851	9	0	284492	12	2
	do	Amount of Fees and Allowances as Clerk of the Peace, do, for half year ended 31st December, 1854, do of do as do do Crown, do, for do					111	8	6		
	J. G. Dumoulin	<i>Circuit Courts.</i> Nine months' Rent of Circuit Court, Arthabaska, to 30th June, 1855, at £25, and three months' from 1st October to 31st December, 1855, at £56, including £7 for Contingencies	39	15	0						
	Thomas J. Tachereau	Twelve months' Salary of do, Beauce, to 1st May, 1855	15	0	0						
	Ovide Bossé	Rent and Contingencies of do, Chicoutimi, for half year ended 30th April, 1855	11	15	0						
	Joseph Meagher	Twelve months' do of do, Carleton, (Gaspé) to 5th January, 1855	20	0	0						
	J. B. Mann	Contingencies of do, do, to 16th February, 1855	5	0	0						
	John De St. Croix	Twelve months' Rent of do, Fox River, to the 31st December, 1854	19	11	8						
	F. X. Bender	Amount of the Contingencies of do, Berthier, including alterations and improvements to the same, to 1st May, 1855	74	5	0						
	Louis Beaudry	do of Rent and do, Beauharnois, to 1st November, 1855	52	10	0						
	Henry Dalton	do of Rent and do, Grand River, Gaspé, for the year 1854	20	10	0						
	John Eden	Twelve months Rent of do, Gaspé Basin, to 1st April, 1855	30	0	0						

L. N. Gauvreau	do	do of do, Green Island, to 30th June, 1855	69	18	3						
William Hume	do	Rent of do, Leclis, to 8th May, 1855, and Three years' Contingencies, to the 1st May, 1855	38	10	0						
Joseph Filteau	do	Rent and Contingencies, Iothière, to do	27	10	0						
J. B. F. Pauchaud	do	Rent of do, Magdalen Islands, for 1855	10	0	0						
Peter Cowan	do	do and Contingencies, do, Missisquoi, to 8th April, 1855	38	2	6						
Roger Lefevre	do	Rent do, Portneuf, to 31st October, 1855, and £10 10s. for Stationery, for Year 1855	40	10	0						
John Smith	do	Twelve months' Rent and Contingencies, do, Rimouski, to 1st May, 1855	27	10	0						
F. C. Cleve	do	do do, Richmond, to 22nd May, 1855, including Seal for Court	12	15	0						
Pierre Chevallier	do	Rent and Contingencies, do, Richelieu, to 29th May, 1855	36	0	0						
John Fraser	do	do do and do, Restigouche, to 24th July, 1855	25	0	0						
J. O. LeTourneur	do	Amount of Contingencies, do, Richelieu, for 1855	17	8	9						
Albert Bender	do	Twelve months' Rent and Contingencies, do, St Thomas, to 30th April, 1855	42	15	0						
F. H. Marchand	do	Rent and do of do, St. Johns, to 1st November, 1855	59	8	0						
F. H. LeMaire	do	Twelve months' Rent do, St. Benoit, Two Mountains, to 1st May, 1855	25	0	0						
B. L. LePage	do	Six months' Rent of do, at Terrebonne, to 20th April, 1855, and Contingencies for 1854	40	9	0						
J. G. DeLorimer	do	Twelve do and 4 Contingencies, L'Assomption, to 30th April, 1855	42	10	0						
C. A. Richardson	do	do, Stanstead, to 23rd May, 1855	16	0	0						
Charles DuBerger	do	do, Saguenay, to 30th September, 1855	27	5	0						
J. O. Bastien	do	Fifteen do and do, Vaudreuil, from 1st May, 1854, to 1st August, 1855	58	1	3						
P. E. Vezina	do	Twelve do and do, Yamaska, to 15th September, 1855, including Contingencies to 1st October, 1855	30	10	0						
			973	10	2				284492	12	2
			58022	11	1						

Carried over

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90.	William Falconbridge, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses Green & Doucet, Clerk of Peace, Quebec	Miscellaneous Items of Justice. <i>Brought over</i> For services on the part of the Crown, at Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1855 For distribution, in accordance with the scale submitted in their Report, to Elie Bélanger and others, Witnesses summoned from St. Thomas, to give evidence as to the death of Charlotte Todd, supposed to have been murdered For expenses attending as Witnesses in same case For twelve days as Interpreter to Grand Jury to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions in January, 1855, in the absence of the Interpreter of the Courts, at 23s. 4d. per diem For eleven days do at Quarter Sessions, in April and July, 1855, at do For ten days do in October, 1855, at 11s. 8d. per day For Furniture and Carpets for the Courts of Appeal and Admiralty do Court of Queen's Bench, &c. For do To reimburse the Costs incurred by him in a case in which the Attorney General East, pro Regina, was Plaintiff, and he Defendant under 2nd clause 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 33 For a Translation and Copy of the Evidence in the case of the Queen vs. Therivige For the recapture of Pelletier and Levesque, who escaped from Kamouraska Gaol, as per Proclamation dated 7th May, 1855	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			110	5	7	580	22	11
			66	14	11	28	449	2
			10	11	4			
			14	0	0			
			12	16	8			
			5	16	8			
			27	11	1			
			42	18	0			
			11	18	6			
			11	18	0			
			50	0	0			

Benjamin Delisle, High Constable, Montreal	For the Arrest, Commitment, and Conveyance of Samuel Hasseltine, charged with Felony in Toronto	£	46	10	0			
Green & Doucet	For making Pigeonholes for the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Quebec	£	12	0	0			
R. B. Johnston	Amount of Fees and Allowances due him for the half year ended 30th June, 1855	£	218	0	0			
do	Being his Salary and Allowances as Special Magistrate in the District of St. Francis and elsewhere, for the year, 1855	£	68	7	6			
do	On account of the Pay and Contingent expenses of the Police Force under his charge during do	£	1753	0	0			
George Workman	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger to the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Superior Court, Quebec, to 31st December, 1855	£	75	0	0			
G. Levesque	For preparing certain Indices, for the Attorney General of Lower Canada	£	30	0	0			
William S. Sewell, Sheriff of Quebec	On account of the Expenses at the House of Correction, Quebec, for the years 1854 and 1855	£	200	0	0			
J. H. Terrill	Amount of the Grant for performance of duties as High Constable, St. Francis, including arrears of £125	£	250	0	0			
John Boston, Sheriff, Montreal	To enable him to pay the Petty Jurors, attending the Quarter Sessions at that place	£	500	0	0			
W. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec	The same	£	500	0	0			
J. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Three Rivers	The same	£	300	0	0			
O. Martineau, Sheriff, Kamouraska	The same	£	100	0	0			
John Boston, Sheriff, Montreal	Amount of the Expense incurred by him in the correcting and revising of the Jury Lists in the District of Montreal, for the year 1855	£	882	12	6			
Dunbar Ross	Travelling and other Expenses, incurred during the years 1853 and 1855	£	22	10	10			
Total Administration of Justice, East			£	5989	1	4		
<i>Carried over</i>			£	63961	12	5		
Total			£	63961	12	5		
			£	28	449	2		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£ s. d.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				6300	12	5	284492	12	3
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.											
CANADA WEST.											
<i>Court of Chancery.</i>											
12 Vic. cap. 64.	William H. Blake	Twelve months' Salary as Chancellor, to 31st December, 1855									
	J. C. P. Esten	do as Vice do, to do	1250	0	0						
	J. G. Spragg	do as do do, to do	1000	0	0						
16 Vic. cap. 80.	do	Increase	8	0	0						
	A. N. Buell	Twelve months' Salary as Master, to do	1000	0	0						
	William Stanley	do as Clerk in his Office, to do	500	0	0						
16 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional	125	0	0						
	Alexander Grant	Twelve months' Salary as Registrar, to do	200	0	0						
	John Black	do as Clerk in his Office, to do	400	0	0						
16 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Additional	75	0	0						
12 Vic. cap. 64.	A. Grant	Contingencies of his Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1855	97	12	11						
	A. N. Buell	do of his do, for the years 1854 and 1855	4	8	6						
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>											
Civil List, Schedule A.	Sir J. B. Robinson, C. B.	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Justice, to 31st December, 1855	102	1	5	4692	1	5			
			1606	13	4						

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£ s. d.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				3600	13	4	76444	13	0
COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.											
12 Vic. cap. 63.	J. B. Macaulay	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Justice, to 31st December, 1855	1000	0	0						
	Archibald McLean	do as Puisné Judge, to do	1000	0	0						
	W. B. Richards	do as do to 31st December, 1855	200	0	0						
18 Vic. cap. 80.	do	Increase	1000	0	0						
12 Vic. cap. 63.	L. Hayden	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, to do	400	0	0						
	Robert Pearson	Salary as Senior do of do, from 1st January to 14th September, 1855, at £250 per annum	175	19	1						
	A. F. Scott	do of his do, from 15th September to the 31st December, 1855, at £250 per annum	74	0	11						
	George C. Goldsmith	do as Junior do of do, to do	150	0	0						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	L. Hayden	Contingencies of his Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1855	114	5	10						
<i>Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.</i>											
12 Vic. cap. 63.	C. C. Small	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, to 31st December, 1855	750	0	0						
18 Vic. cap. 90.	do	Contingencies of his Office and those of the Superior Court, and Offices in Osgoode Hall, from 1st October, 1854, to 31st December, 1855	772	15	2						
12 Vic. cap. 63.	W. H. Coxwell	Salary as Senior Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, from 1st January to 12th August, 1855, at £250 per annum	154	4	3						
	John Small	do as do of the do, from 13th August to 31st December, 1855, at do	95	15	4						
	Thomas Coxwell	Twelve months' Salary as Junior do of do, to 31st December, 1855	150	0	0						
	D. Cameron	Three months' do as Deputy do of do, for the County of Brant, to 31st March, 1855, at £30 per annum	7	10	0						
		<i>Carried over</i>	1922	14	9	76444	13	0	284492	12	2

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 89.	Henry Smith, junior	<i>Attorneys and Solicitors General.</i> —(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>	1675	0	0	19601	12	2
0 Vic. cap. 56.	Hamilton Biggar	Twelve months' Increase of Salary as Solicitor General, to 31st December, 1855.....	750	0	0	28449	2	9
		<i>Expenses of Criminal Justice.</i>						
		Being the amount payable to him as Treasurer of the County of Brant, for the Administration of Criminal Justice in that County, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....						
	D. O'Connor	do, Carleton, for do	741	0	5			
	George Bullock	do, Essex, for do	481	6	0			
	Henry Black	do, Elgin, from 1st August, 1854, to 4th July, 1855.....	710	4	8			
	William Ferguson	do, Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, from 1st September, 1854, to April, 1855.....	585	15	4			
	F. LePan	do, Grey, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....	979	3	2			
	George Brown	do, Huron and Bruce, for half year ended do	271	0	10			
	A. P. Farrell	do, Haldimand, for the year ended do	222	7	10			
	F. McAnany	do, Hastings, for do	1024	15	5			
	George Browne	do, Halton, for the half year ended do	316	15	2			
	A. Charlevis	do, Kent, for year ended do	217	9	5			
	Alexander Vidal	do, Lambton, for do	735	7	4			
	D. McDougall	do, Lincoln and Welland, for year ended 30th June, 1855.....	439	12	9			
			861	9	5			

do	do	do, do on account of the half year ended 31st December, 1855.....	1161	9	5			
J. L. Schofield	do	do, Leeds and Grenville, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....	557	11	5			
W. H. Radenhurst	do	do, Lanark and Renfrew, for the do	415	3	10			
W. W. Street	do	do, Middlesex, for the half year ended 31st December, 1854.....	1050	0	3			
Henry Groff	do	do, Norfolk, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....	364	18	9			
A. A. Burnham	do	do, Northumberland and Durham, for half year ended 31st December, 1854.....	679	0	3			
William Paxton	do	do, Ontario, for year ended the 30th June, 1855.....	560	15	9			
James Kintrea	do	do, Oxford, for do	617	9	0			
Neil Stewart	do	do, Prescott and Russell, for do	250	14	11			
A. McGregor	do	do, Perth, for do	258	16	2			
William Sheridan	do	do, Peterborough and Victoria, for the do	316	12	5			
R. McDonald	do	do, Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, for do	309	7	4			
Ed. Lally	do	do, Simcoe, for the half year ended 31st December, 1854.....	626	1	9			
William Hewatt	do	do, Wellington, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....	389	12	0			
C. Enslin	do	do, Waterloo, for years 1853 and 1854.....	164	12	11			
James Kirkpatrick	do	do, Wentworth, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....	2113	18	1			
J. S. Howard	do	do, York and Peel, for do	1633	7	8	18224	11	3
		<i>Fee Fund.</i>						
6 Vic. cap. 13, & 13 & 14	Hamilton Biggar	Treasurer for the County of Brant, being to make up the deficiency of the Fund for paying the Salary of the Judge, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1855.....	25	0	0	100251	3	5
Vic. cap. 53.		<i>Carried over</i>	25	0	0	28449	2	9

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
18 Vic. cap. 90	W. H. Draper.....	<i>Circuit Allowances.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i>	150	0	0	725	0	0	105,292	10	8	291,492	12	2
	A. McLean.....	The usual allowance for attending the Autumn Assizes of 1855, at Colbourne, Peterborough, Kingston, Picton, Belleville, and Whitchy.....	150	0	0									
	William B. Richards..	do do, Grey, Oxford, Brant, Norfolk, Waterloo, and Wellington.....	150	0	0									
	J. B. Macaulay.....	do do, Barrie, Sydenham, Niagara, Milton, Cayuga, and Hamilton.....	150	0	0									
	Robert Lees.....	do do, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont and Glengary, Prescott and Russell, Lanark and Renfrew, and Carleton.....	125	0	0	725	0	0	1450	0	0			
	John Prince, Queen's Counsel.....	<i>Criminal Prosecutions.</i> For professional services performed by him in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the Fall of 1854, and Eastern Circuit Spring Assizes, 1854.....				56	14	6						
	S. Richards, junior....	do do, Kent, Lambton, and Essex.....				172	5	0						
	George Sherwood.....	do do, Cayuga, Niagara, Whitchy, Barrie and Hamilton, and Spring Assizes, 1855, at Niagara, Barrie, and Hamilton.....				478	10	0						
	J. H. Cameron, Queen's Counsel.....	do do, do, at Brackville, Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in September, 1854.....				21	10	0						
	G. B. Lyon.....	do do, do, Spring Assizes, 1855, at Toronto do, do, 1854, Lanark and Renfrew, Leeds and Grenville, Prescott and Russell, and Carleton.....				117	5	0						
						87	10	0						

No. 12.—(Continued.)

Thomas Galt.....	do do, Norfolk, Brant, Wellington and Waterloo.....	102	10	0											
John Strachan.....	do do, Fall Assizes, 1854, Huron and Bruce; Spring of 1855, at Elgin, Lambton and Essex; Fall, at Goderich, St. Thomas, Sandwich and Sarnia.....	278	15	0											
G. A. Pinipotts.....	do do, Spring, 1855, Ontario, Northumberland and Durham, and Peterborough and Victoria.....	205	10	0											
H. C. R. Beecher.....	do do, do, Spring Assizes, 1855, at Middlesex and Kent.....	120	10	0											
D. G. Miller.....	do do, do, Spring, 1855, Perth and Oxford.....	25	10	0											
D. B. Bead.....	do do, do, do, Autumn, 1855, Oxford, Norfolk, Perth and Waterloo.....	168	6	0											
Skeffington Connor.....	do do, do, Spring do, County of York.....	152	10	0											
A. J. McDonald.....	do do, do, Fall do, Perth.....	24	10	0											
M. C. Cameron.....	do do, do, Fall do, Wellington and Brant.....	111	10	0											
J. B. Robinson, junior.	For payment of Costs of several Suits in Civil Cases, prosecuted by the Firm of Brock & Robinson, on behalf of the Crown, in 1847.....	22	8	0					2088	7	6				
And. Fleming.....	Twelve months' Salary as Usher, Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, to 31st December, 1855.....	20	0	0											
James Alexander.....	do do, do, as Keeper and Messenger to the Superior Courts, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to do.....	100	0	0											
Alexander Ross.....	do do, do, as Messenger to the Court of Chancery, to do.....	75	0	0											
Dennis O'Connell.....	do do, do, as Crier and Usher to the Court of Common Pleas, to do.....	20	0	0											
Ed. Armstrong.....	Being for the recapture of Robert Hindman do, from the Gaol in the County of Carleton.....	12	10	0											
Asa A. Burnham.....	To reimburse H. Rutan, Sheriff of Northumberland and Durham, this sum disbursed by him on account of service of Subpoenas in Crown Suits, and for Postages in 1844, 5, 6, and 1849.....	4	9	7											
	<i>Carried over</i>	231	14	7					1088	20	18	2	261,492	12	2

Miscellaneous Items.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90. 18 Vic. caps. 4. & 90.	Rev. C. F. Casault	<i>Education—Canada East.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i>	15852	15	5	15852	15	5
do cap. 4.	Cyprien Tanguay	Grant in aid of the Male and Female Schools at Kamouraska, for 1855	125	0	0			
do cap. 4.	L. L. Desaulniers and others	do	100	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Pierre C. Valois	do	125	0	0			
do caps. 4	Rev. A. Thibault	do	50	0	0			
& 90.	Louis Vincent	do	75	0	0			
	J. M. Ferras and others.	do	50	0	0			
	do	do	175	0	0			
	H. H. Whitney & others.	do	150	0	0			
18 Vic. cap. 90. do caps. 4 & 90.	Rev. F. Martin	do	300	0	0			
	Etienne Parent	do	300	0	0			
	Rev. L. F. Fortin & others	do	250	0	0			
	Rev. M. Fargues	do	275	0	0			
		do	500	0	0			

18 Vic. cap. 4. do cap. 90	C. Symmes John Egan	in aid of Aylmer Academy, for 1854	100	0	0			
	Rev. N. C. Fortier	Aylmer Protestant and Roman Catholic Academies, for 1855, at £75 each	150	0	0			
	Rev. F. H. Delage	College of St Michel, including £150 for their Building for 1855	350	0	0			
	E. Duchesnay	Male Academy, L'Islet, £50, and Female do, £37 10s., for do	87	10	0			
	Rev. A. Mansseau	College of St. Marie de la Beauce, towards Building do	200	0	0			
	Paul Benoit	Female Academy at St. Charles de L'Industrie, for 1855	50	0	0			
	Rev. E. Chevier	Model School, Deschambault, for do	50	0	0			
	do	College of St. Marie de Monnoir, including £100 for Building for do	200	0	0			
	do	Female Academy at do, including £50 for do	70	0	0			
	Rev. R. C. Brunceau	Academy, Verrières, for 1854	50	0	0			
	do	College at do, for 1855	100	0	0			
	Rev. C. F. Casault	Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent do	150	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	F. H. Lachance & others.	Academy St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans, for 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0			
do cap. 90. do caps. 4 & 90.	Rev. L. M. Archambault	Female do at St. Hughes, including £150 for Building, for 1855	225	0	0			
	W. L. Felton & others.	Danville Academy for 1854 and 1855, at £75 per annum	150	0	0			
do cap. 4.	S. H. Masson	College at Cocteau du Lac, towards their Building, for 1854	150	0	0			
do cap. 90. do caps. 4 & 90.	Rev. H. Brassard	do	50	0	0			
	S. T. Terrill & others.	do	100	0	0			
	A. J. Martineau	Georgeville High School, for years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0			
	J. G. Crebassa	Academy at St. Marthe, for do and do	100	0	0			
	do	Male do at Sorel, for do, at £75 per annum	150	0	0			
	do	Female do do, at £30 per annum	100	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Rev. W. Bond	to the Schools of the Colonial School and Church Society, including £300 towards Building debt.	500	0	0			
		<i>Carried over</i>	£ 22010	5	5			
						505543	14	5

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.		Total Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90	W. L. Felton	<i>Education—Canada East.</i> —(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>	22	10 5	5055	48 19 5
do	do	Grant in aid of the St. Francis College, for years 1854 and 1855, at £500 per annum	600	0 0		
do	do	Dudswell Academy, for do, at £50 per annum	100	0 0		
18 Vic. cap. 4	Joseph Laporte	Point aux Trembles Academy, Montreal, for their Building, for 1854.....	100	0 0		
do cap. 90.	Rev. F. P. Portier	do to the Academy, for 1855.....	100	0 0		
do caps. 4 & 90.....	Rev. F. Morin	Male and Female Academics at Cap Santé, for 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	90	0 0		
do cap. 90.	J. B. Daoust	Male Academy, St. Eustache, for 1854, £50, and for 1855, £10.....	30	0 0		
do caps. 4 & 90.....	do	do do at do, for 1855.....				
do	John McLaren and Jean Gagné	Malbaie Academy, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum.....	100	0 0		
do cap. 90.	Sœur St. Olivier	Bate St. Paul Sisters' School, for 1855.....	37	10 0		
do	Rev. L. J. Guyon	Female Academy at St. Fitzabath, for do	75	0 0		
do	Rev. J. H. Harper	Male and Female Schools at St. Gregoire, at £50 each, for do	100	0 0		
do	Joseph V. Genest	Superior School, Gentilly, do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. E. Durocher	Belœil Superior Academy, do	100	0 0		
do	E. Parent	Varences Lyceum do	75	0 0		
do	do	do, Female Boarding School, for do	50	0 0		
do	J. M. Ferrés	Sutton High School, for do	75	0 0		
do	Sœur Veronique	do				
do	Crucifix	do				
do	Rev. J. Mauraull.	Female Academy at Longueil, for do	50	0 0		
do	do	St. Thomas de Pierreville Superior School, do	50	0 0		

do	J. Rousseau	La Baie du Febvre do	50	0 0		
do	J. B. Guevremont	Sorel Sisters' Female School, for do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. J. L. Brassard	Conversion de St. Paul Superior School, for do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. J. Barret	St. Liguori Model School, do	37	10 0		
do	John Egan	Clarendon Academy, do	50	0 0		
do	do	Buckingham do, do	50	0 0		
do	John Meikle	Lachute do, including £25 for their Building, do	75	0 0		
do	Rev. P. H. Harkin	St. Cesaire Female Academy do	30	0 0		
do	Rev. C. F. Casault	St. Aimé Sisters' Female do	37	10 0		
do	J. B. Daoust	St. Benoit Youville Institution do	50	0 0		
do	do	St. Scholastique Female School do	30	0 0		
do	Pierre Fortin	Laprairie Academy do	50	0 0		
do	Jacques Catudal	St. Cypprien do	50	0 0		
do	Jacques Remillard	St. Jacques le Mineur Superior School do	37	10 0		
do	Rev. C. L. Vinet	St. Constant do	37	10 0		
do	Benjamin Dionne	Trois Pistoles Model School do	50	0 0		
do	do	Kakouma Sisters' Academy do	50	0 0		
do	Joseph Bettez	Somerset Village Model School do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. M. Proulx	St. Marie de la Beauce Superior Female Academy do	125	0 0		
do	Sœur Sec. Pierre	do				
do	John O'Farrell	St. Famille, Island of Orleans, Female do	50	0 0		
do	do	St. Croix Female Academy (under Sisters for do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. F. Judd	Diocesan School, St. Johns, do	100	0 0		
do	Rev. C. F. Casault	Female Academy, under Sisters at do	50	0 0		
do	do	for do	50	0 0		
do	Andrew Cowan	Covansville Academy, for do	50	0 0		
do	J. M. Ferrés	Missquoi High School, for do	50	0 0		
do	Rev. J. O. Archambault	Male and Female Academics, St. Timothée, at £37 10s. each	75	0 0		
do	do	1855.....				
do	W. L. Felton	Cookshire High School, Eaton Township, for do	50	0 0		
do	Archibald Cary	Dissentient School at St. Foye, for do	50	0 0		
do	A. Maulton	Cassville Select School, for do	5	0 0		
<i>Carried over</i>			£ 25	49 15 5		
			5055	48 19 5		

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			s.			d.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 & 14 Vic. cap. 48.....	Egerton Ryerson.....	Twelve months' Salary as Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1855.	500	0	0	458	02	12	10	505	54	19	5	
	John G. Hodgins.....	do as Deputy Superintendent and Senior Clerk.	225	0	0									
	Thomas Hodgins.....	do as 2nd Clerk in Office, to do	175	0	0									
	Egerton Ryerson.....	Amount of the Contingencies of his Department from 1st October, 1854, to 31st December, 1855	1068	6	2									
	do	For Salaries of Officers and other Contingent expenses of the Normal School, Toronto, for the year ended 31st March, 1856	1500	0	0									
	do	Being to facilitate the attendance of Teachers, in training at the same, for do	1000	0	0									
	do	To procure Plans and Publications for the improvement of School Architecture and Practical Science, in connection with Common Schools	206	0	0									
	do	To enable him to pay the sum of £24,642 10s. 6d., being the apportionment of the Grant for Common Schools for 1855, to the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper Canada viz:— <i>Counties.</i>	2700	0	0									
		To the County of Addington	88	16	6									
						1963	6	2						

do	of Brant	481	0	9
do	of Bruce	60	6	6
do	of Carlton	598	15	0
do	of Dundas	385	14	0
do	of Durham	661	14	9
do	of Elgin	584	8	3
do	of Essex	377	2	6
do	of Frontenac	459	11	3
do	of Grenville	492	7	3
do	of Glengary	470	4	6
do	of Grey	344	16	9
do	of Hastings	701	11	6
do	of Halton	448	15	9
do	of Haldimand	444	3	0
do	of Huron	500	17	9
do	of Kent	419	9	6
do	of Leeds	696	7	3
do	of Lanark	614	6	6
do	of Lennox	194	3	3
do	of Lincoln	488	2	3
do	of Lambton	324	7	3
do	of Middlesex	821	14	3
do	of Norfolk	529	5	9
do	of Northumberland	687	0	0
do	of Ontario	743	9	9
do	of Oxford	739	18	0
do	of Prescott	288	15	0
do	of Prince Edward	443	5	6
do	of Peterborough	356	1	3
do	of Peel	623	17	6
do	of Perth	374	2	3
do	of Russell	71	15	0
do	of Kennew	232	8	9
do	of Stormont	343	1	9
do	of Simcoe	739	9	3
do	of Victoria	333	19	9
do	of Wentworth	598	15	0
do	of Welland	457	3	9
	<i>Carried over.</i>	184	17	5
		2700	0	0
		478	25	19
		505	54	19
				5

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .			Currency.			Total Currency.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
13 & 14 Vic. cap. 43.	Egerton Ryerson.	<i>Counties.—(Continued.)</i>												
		<i>Brought over</i>			2700	0	0	47825	19	0	505543	19	5	
		<i>Cities.</i>												
		To the County of Wellington			606	2	9							
		do of Waterloo			600	2	6							
		do of York			1184	15	0							
		To the City of Hamilton			383	10	6							
		do of Kingston			311	10	0							
		do of Toronto			742	10	0							
		do of London			240	10	0							
		do of Ottawa			210	0	0							
		To the Town of Belleville			109	12	9							
		do of Brantford			105	0	0							
		do of Brockville			96	5	0							
		do of Cobourg			90	1	9							
do of Chatham			60	2	6									
do of Cornwall			41	13	0									
do of Dundas			85	12	0									
do of Niagara			40	10	3									
do of Perth			83	4	6									
do of Peterborough			53	15	0									
do of Picton			57	10	0									
do of Port Hope			41	9	6									
do of Prescott			71	7	3									
do			52	10	0									
To the Town of Belleville			109	12	9									
do of Brantford			105	0	0									
do of Brockville			96	5	0									
do of Cobourg			90	1	9									
do of Chatham			60	2	6									
do of Cornwall			41	13	0									
do of Dundas			85	12	0									
do of Niagara			40	10	3									
do of Perth			83	4	6									
do of Peterborough			53	15	0									
do of Picton			57	10	0									
do of Port Hope			41	9	6									
do of Prescott			71	7	3									
do			52	10	0									
			18417	5	0	2700	0	0	47825	19	0	505543	19	5
			606	2	9									
			600	2	6									
			1184	15	0	20808	5	8						
			383	10	6									
			311	10	0									
			742	10	0									
			240	10	0									
			210	0	0									
						1898	0	6						

16 Vic. cap. 185.	S E R V I C E .			Currency.			Total Currency.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
	<i>Town Municipalities.</i>													
	do of St. Catharines			1099	8	9								
	<i>Villages.</i>													
	To the Village of Berlin			31	1	9								
	do of Bowmanville			47	7	3								
	do of Brampton			23	16	0								
	do of Caledonia			28	16	0								
	do of Chippewa			29	18	6								
	do of Galt			55	5	9								
	do of Ingersoll			36	13	6								
	do of Oshawa			27	2	6								
	do of Paris			53	12	9								
	do of Preston			30	0	0								
	do of St. Thomas			34	7	9								
	do of Smith Falls			23	12	6								
do of Stratford			21	17	6									
do of Thorold			33	5	0									
do of Trenton			29	6	3									
do of Vienna			27	1	0									
do of Yorkville			34	15	0									
do of Windsor			21	17	6									
			589	16	6									
Further aid in support of the Normal and Model Schools, and in supplying a copy of the Journal of Education to each School Corporation, and each local Superintendent.			1000	0	0									
For the purchase of Books, Publications, Specimens, Models, and objects suitable for a Canada Library and Museum			500	0	0									
<i>Carried over</i>			1500	0	0	27342	10	6	47825	19	0	505543	19	5

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.			Currency.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
16 Vic. cap. 185	Egerton Ryerson.....	1500	0	0	27842	10	6	47825	19	0	50554	19	5
16 Vic. cap. 186	do	500	0	0									
	do	500	0	0	2500	0	0						
18 Vic. cap. 182	do				7483	10	0						
	do												
	do	1000	0	0									
	do	2500	0	0									
	do	350	0	0									
	do	500	0	0									
	do	250	0	0									
	do	3500	0	0	8100	0	0						

Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Twelve months' Increase Salary as Superintendent of Education, Canada West, to 31st December, 1855.....	250	0	0									
John G. Hodgins.....	do as Deputy Superintendent and Senior Clerk, to do	225	0	0									
Thomas Hodgins.....	do as 2nd Clerk in the Office, to do	100	0	0	575	0	0	46001	0	6			
18 Vic. cap. 4	Thomas G. Ridout.....												
do cap. 90.	David Buchan.....				7500	0	0						
do caps. 4 & 90.....	S. D. Rice	1111	2	2									
do cap. 90.	John Hamilton	750	0	0									
	Very Rev. A. McDonell, Right Rev. A. F. M. de Charbonnel.....	1250	0	0									
	E. Vanderwaters.....	350	0	0									
	Rev. C. F. Casault.....	500	0	0									
	do to the St. Michael's do, Toronto, for 1855.....	200	0	0									
	do to the Episcopal Methodist College, Belleville, £250, including £:50 for their Building.....												
	do to the Roman Catholic College, City of Ottawa, for 1855				5411	2	2	12911	2	2			
	Total—West... £60875 8s. 10d.											106788	1
	Total Education—East and West.....												8
	A G R I C U L T U R E.												
	CANADA WEST.												
18 Vic. cap. 90.	R. L. Denison				1000	0	0						
	Amount payable to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year 1855				1000	0	0						
	Carried over.....				1000	0	0					612282	1

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.			Currency.			Total Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
16 Vic. cap. 18.	R. L. Denison	<i>Agriculture—West.—(Continued.)</i>										
		<i>Brought over.</i>										
		Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, to enable him to pay the several County Agricultural Societies the proportion of the Legislative Grant which they are entitled to receive, for the year 1855.										
		To the County of Addington	105	15	0							
		do Brant	250	0	0							
		do Bruce	150	0	0							
		do Carleton	250	0	0							
		do Durham	150	0	0							
		do Dundas	148	10	0							
		do Essex	250	0	0							
		do Elgin	250	0	0							
		do Frontenac	150	0	0							
		do Grey	250	0	0							
		do Glengary	150	0	0							
		do Hastings	250	0	0							
		do Haldimand	250	0	0							
		do Halton	250	0	0							
		do Huron	150	0	0							
		do Kent	250	0	0							
		do Lincoln	150	0	0							
		do Lambton	250	0	0							
		do Lanark	150	0	0							
		do Lennox	127	10	0							
		do Leeds and Grenville	250	0	0							
		do Middlesex	250	0	0							
		do Norfolk	250	0	0							
		1000	0	0								
		£	612282	1								
					1							

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.			Currency.			Total Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
18 Vic. cap. 90.	William Evans	<i>A G R I C U L T U R E.</i>										
		CANADA EAST.										
		Amount payable to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, for the year 1855.										
		Treasurer to the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, to enable him to pay the several County Agricultural Societies the proportion of the Legislative Grant which they are respectively entitled to receive, for the year 1855.	250	0	0							
		(This sum was paid through error, has been refunded since the closing of these Accounts.)										
		For this sum paid the County of Berthier	250	0	0							
		do Division No. 1, Bellichasse	95	1	6							
		do do No. 2	64	8	9							
		do do No. 1 and 2, Bonaventure	210	0	0							
		<i>Carried over.</i>	869	10	3							
			1000	0	0							
			£	9143	10	0						
							1					

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
16 Vic. cap. 11.	William Evans	<i>Agriculture—East.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i>	869	10	3	1000	0	0	612282	1	1
		For this sum paid Division No. 1, Beauharnois	187	10	0						
		do do do	62	10	0						
		County of Champlain	250	0	0						
		Division No. 1, Chambly	153	15	0						
		do do do	90	0	0						
		County of Drummond	250	0	0						
		Division No. 1, Dorchester	102	0	0						
		do do do	48	0	0						
		do do do	43	10	0						
		do do do	139	10	0						
		do do do	134	11	6						
		do do do	115	18	6						
		do do do	155	15	6						
		do do do	27	5	9						
		do do do	250	0	0						
		County of L'Islet	138	15	0						
		do do do	145	16	8						
		do do do	104	3	4						
		Division No. 1, Missisquoi	215	5	0						
		do do do	177	15	6						
		do do do	72	4	6						
		do do do	138	1	0						
		do do do	75	10	0						
		do do do	24	10	0						
		do do do	146	5	0						
		County of Quebec									

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
16 Vic. cap. 90.	Louis Massue	171	7	9	7517	0	0	17660	10	0	
		47	13	4							
		30	18	11							
		102	15	0							
		76	17	0							
		173	8	0							
		194	8	11							
		55	11	7							
		97	11	6							
		81	6	0							
		184	13	8							
		65	6	4							
		130	10	0							
		167	10	0							
		82	10	0							
		250	0	0							
		250	0	0							
		116	13	4							
		133	6	8							
		129	4	5							
		106	0	7							
		189	3	5							
		60	16	7							
		250	0	0							
Total Agriculture											
HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITIES											
Treasurer and one of the Commissioners for the relief of indigent sick persons in the District of Quebec, being the amount of the expenses of those objects for the half year ended 30th June, 1855					442	8	0				
J. B. Trestler & Joseph Bourret					1000	0	0				
Being the amount of the Grant for the same purpose, in the District of Montreal, for 1855					1442	8	0				
<i>Carried over.</i>									6299	42	11

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	John McDougall	<i>Hospitals and other Charities.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i>	1442	3	0	6299	42	11
	Samuel Gerard	Amount of the expenses of the same, for the District of Three Rivers, for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1855	471	18	10			
	Eliza M. Massue	do of the Grant in aid of the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £1000 per annum	2000	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Mrs. M. Fulford	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Quebec, for do, at £100 per annum	200	0	0			
	Mrs. M. M. Mountain	do Ladies Benevolent Society, Montreal, for Widows and Orphans, for 1855	100	0	0			
	Mary Ann Tylce	do Managers Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec, for do	100	0	0			
	Eliza Taylor	do Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for do	150	0	0			
	Julie Quesnel	do Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec	100	0	0			
	Elizabeth H. Vankoughnet	do Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal, for do	200	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	Right Rev. F. M. de Charbounell	do Protestant Orphan Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto, for do	400	0	0			
	R. M. Kerr	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Toronto, for 1854 and 1855, at £200 per annum	200	0	0			
do cap. 4.	R. M. Kerr	do Hamilton Orphan Asylum, for 1854	75	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Augusta Durnford	do University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, for 1855	75	0	0			
	Rev. C. F. Casault	do do under the care of the Sœurs de la Messecorde, for do						

do	Peter Patterson	Lying-in Hospital, Toronto, for do	75	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	Rev. J. B. A. Feland	do Asylum of the Good Shepherd, Quebec, do	75	0	0			
	Rev. J. Auclair	do Hospice de la Maternité, for 1854 and 1855, at £75 per annum	150	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Sœur Dechamp	do General Hospital des Sœurs de la Charité, Montreal, for 1855	250	0	0			
	Rev. C. F. Casault	do Les Sœurs de la Providence at do, do	350	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	J. W. Brent	do Toronto House of Industry, do towards the relief of sick at Kingston, for do	500	0	0			
	Very Rev. A. McDonell	do Kingston Hotel Dieu Hospital, for 1854 and 1855, at £200 per annum	750	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Rev. C. F. Casault	do Roman Catholic Hospital, Bytown, for 1855	400	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	Sister Mary Martha	do Hamilton Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for 1854 and 1855, at £200 per annum	150	0	0			
	Rev. C. F. Casault	do St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal, for 1855	400	0	0			
do cap. 90.	John Collins	do Eye and Ear Institution, at do, for do	150	0	0			
	Thomas A. Evans	do Montreal Dispensary, for do	50	0	0			
	T. P. Blatherwick	do (Canada Military Asylum, for Widows and Orphans, Quebec, for do	50	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	Mrs. M. Fulford	do Montreal House of Refuge, for do	150	0	0			
	J. W. Brent	do Toronto General Hospital, for 1854 and 1855	3000	0	0			
do cap. 90.	John Counter	do Kingston do, for 1855	1000	0	0			
do cap. 4.	R. M. Kerr	do Hamilton do, for 1854	800	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.	Agar Yelding	do Protestant Hospital, Bytown, for do	150	0	0			
	James McKirdy	Amount of the Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, from 1st October, 1854, to 31st December, 1855	15125	9	2			
	do	On account of the same, for the year 1856	106	13	2			
	Louis Massue	Amount of the Expenses of the Lunatic Asylum (Beauport) near Quebec, for the year 1856, including balance of 1854, of £65 4s. 9d.	8074	5	0			
do cap. 90.	Marine and Emigrant Hospital	For this Sum voted in Estimate, 1855, towards the Expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, for the year 1854	1836	18	10			
	Total Hospitals and Charities		£	89817	8	0		
	<i>Carried over</i>		£	669259	19	1		

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
18 & 14 Vic. cap. 12.....	W. E. Logan	<i>Brought over</i>							669259	19	1
	Alexander Murray	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Nine months' Salary as Provincial Geologist, to the 30th September, 1855, at £555 11s. per annum.....							416	13	3
	Thomas Hunt	Twelve do as Assistant do, to 31st December, 1855.....							333	6	8
	W. E. Logan	Nine do as Chemist do, to 30th September, 1855, at £300 per annum.....							225	0	0
		On account of the Disbursements of the Survey, during the year ended 31st March, 1856.....							600	0	0
		Total, Geological Survey.....							1574	19	11
		MILITIA AND ENROLLED FORCE.									
18 Vic. cap. 77.	Col. G. F. DeRottenburg	Six months' Salary as Adjutant General of Militia, to 31st December, 1855, at £750 per annum.....							375	0	0
do cap. 89.	D. G. McDonell	Twelve months' do as Deputy Adjutant General, West, to 31st December, 1855.....							500	0	0
do cap. 89.	A. DeSalaberry	Six do Increase, as do, to 30th June, 1855.....							30	0	0
do cap. 90.	Charles Pettitclair	The same as Deputy Adjutant General, East.....							530	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Twelve months' Salary as Clerk in the Department, to 31st December, 1855.....							530	0	0
do cap. 90.	Joshua Thompson	Increase as do, to do.....							185	0	0
		Eight months' Salary as do, to 31st August, 1855, at £225 per annum.....							46	5	0
									150	0	0

do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do.....							30	0	0
do cap. 90.	Robert Berry	Four months' Salary as do, to 31st December, 1855, at £225 per annum.....							75	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do.....							15	0	0
do cap. 90.	P. L. McDonell	Twelve months' Salary as do, to do.....							150	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do.....							37	10	0
do cap. 90.	H. Smeaton	Twelve months' Salary as Messenger, to do.....							75	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do.....							18	15	0
do cap. 90.	John G. Irvine	Twelve months' Salary as Provincial Aid-de-Camp, to do.....							300	0	0
do cap. 89.	do	Increase as do, to do.....							60	0	0
do caps. 4 & 90.....	D. G. McDonell and A. DeSalaberry	Amount of the Contingent Disbursements of their Department, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.....							292	11	5
	Col. G. F. DeRottenburg	To pay William Drum, for Furniture furnished his Department as Adjutant General of Militia.....							33	11	6
	W. A. Leggo	For a Seal and Press, for do.....							5	10	7
	William R. Wright	Salary as Extra Clerk in the Office, from 22nd October, to 31st December, 1855, at £187 10s. per annum.....							36	6	10
9 Vic. cap. 28.	D. McDonell	To pay certain Expenses of two ordinary Courts Martial, of 4th Battalion of Haldimand Militia.....							368	0	4
do cap. 90.	Lieut. Col. J. G. D. Tulloch	To enable him to pay the Enrolled Pensioners stationed at Toronto, London, Niagara, Prescott and Bytown, for the year ended the 31st December, 1855.....							6	11	7
	do	do the Compensation due the Pensioners, in lieu of lands, for the nine months ended do.....							7878	15	4
	E. P. Taché, Receiver General	Amount granted for the arming and equipment of a Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada.....							1825	0	0
									10000	0	0
		<i>Carried over</i>							22655	17	3
									670894	19	0

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90.	Col. G. F. DeRottenburg	<i>Militia and Enrolled Force.</i> —(Continued.) <i>Brought over.</i>	22655	17	8	22655	17	8
	Doctor A. T. Michaud	Allowance, including travelling Expenses, as one of the Commissioners, appointed to inquire and Report upon the means of reorganizing the Militia of Canada, and other purposes	34	10	0	34	10	0
	Doctor P. Beaubien	For examining and granting Certificates to 23 wounded Militiamen, at £1 10s. each	3	0	0	3	0	0
	Doctor Joseph Morrin	do do to 2 do, do	19	10	0	19	10	0
	Doctor George Badeaux	do do to 13 do, do	6	0	0	6	0	0
		do do to 4 do, do	63	0	0	63	0	0
		Total, Militia and Enrolled Force	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 & 15 Vic. cap. 52.....	Lyman Savage & Co	<i>LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.</i> For Oil supplied for Light Houses, Canada West, during 1855	2400	0	0	2400	0	0
	J. Mathewson & Son	do do for do	256	10	0	256	10	0
	A. H. Wilson	do do for do	11	16	3	11	16	3
	Alexander Fraser	do do for do	82	8	1	82	8	1
	E. P. Taché	For Supplies furnished for Light Houses do	83	13	2	83	13	2
	A. Levy	do do for do	118	14	6	118	14	6
	L. J. Beliveau	do do for do	123	6	11	123	6	11
	R. K. Chisholm	do do for do	46	18	0	46	18	0
	James Dougan	For Repairs to Light House, at Port Dalhousie.	9	10	0	9	10	0
	George Ellis	For Work done and Materials furnished Light Houses	21	12	0	21	12	0
	L. Shickluna	do do do	27	0	11	27	0	11

D. C. Smith	do do	50	0	0	50	0	0	
Thomas Hewitt	do do	220	0	2	220	0	2	
H. Jones & Co	do do	200	0	0	200	0	0	
C. Garth	do do	156	8	7	156	8	7	
Robert Francis	For paying the Salaries of certain Light House Keepers, &c., in 1855	156	7	6	156	7	6	
Thomas A. Begly	On account of the maintenance of the same	150	0	0	150	0	0	
J. W. Harper	On account of his Salary as Clerk in the Department of Public Works for services rendered for the same.	58	12	4	58	12	4	
James Turnbull	do do as do	22	10	0	22	10	0	
Joseph Guy	do do as do	58	6	8	58	6	8	
W. Sweetman & others	Amount paid them for Salaries and Allowances as Light House Keepers, Upper Canada, during the year 1855	2252	7	3	2252	7	3	
A. Lemoine	On account of the Salaries of the Quebec Trinity House and Light House Keepers, including Contingent expenses of that Board, for the year 1855	10100	0	0	10100	0	0	
do	To enable him to discharge Debts due by the same to the Estates of A. S. Scott, and G. W. Taylor	6332	16	3	6332	16	3	
F. Baby	For services rendered the Trinity House, Quebec, during the year 1855, in laying the Buoys, &c.	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	
James Holmes	On account of the various expenses attending the Montreal Trinity House during the year 1855	17432	16	3	17432	16	3	
R. Cassels	For a Bill of Exchange on Halifax in favor of the Hon. James McNab, Receiver General of Nova Scotia, for £1255 14s., at 1 per cent. discount, being the proportion payable by this Province towards the expenses of Maintaining the Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf, for the years 1853 and 1854	2500	0	0	2500	0	0	
Firmin Levesque	Being Salary due the late J. O. Gammache as Keeper of a Depot of Provisions, West Bay, Anticosti, from 1st July to 2nd October, 1854, at £50 per annum	15	18	0	15	18	0	
do cap. 4.	Bernard Bradley	Six months' Salary as do at Shallop Creek, do to 30th June, 1855	25	0	0	25	0	0
	<i>Carried over.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		40	18	0	40	18	0	
		27582	3	5	27582	3	5	
		69888	19	6	69888	19	6	

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s		d		Currency.		Total Currency.	
			£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
18 Vic. cap. 4.	A. Lemoine	<i>Light Houses and Coast Service.</i> —(Continued.)	40	18	0				40	18	0	6
	Thomas Evans	<i>Brought over.</i>										
do cap. 90.	Pierre Brochu	For providing Provisions for such Depots, including arrears of £362 6s. 5d. from 1854.	712	6	5				712	6	5	
	Jonathan Noble	Six months' allowance for residing at Assametagan, to 31st December, 1854.				12	10	0				
	Marcel Brochu	do do Kempt Road to assist Travellers thereon, to 30th June, 1855				12	10	0				
		do do do to do do				12	10	0				
do cap. 4.	C. R. Coker	do do at the foot of Metapedia, to do				12	10	0				
	Thomas C. Lee	For Specifications for the Building of a Schooner for the protection of the Fisheries				19	3	9		803	4	5
	P. Fortin	On account of Building the same				1,067	1	3				
do cap. 90.	do	do do do				13	15	0				
	M. Carron	do of his Salary as Special Magistrate, and that of Capt. Falbot, his Crew, and other expenses attending his Trip to protect the Fisheries in the Gulf during the Season of 1855, on board the Schooner "La Canadienne"	15	40	9	10						
	J. G. Clapham	Amount of Pilotage of the Schooner "La Canadienne" from Quebec to Bic Island				8	13	3				
	Olivier & Co	For Professional services connected with the same				6	8	8				
	F. Baby	For Work done for do				4	8	3				
		For use of Steamer to bring up Captain Fortin's party from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Autumn of 1854.				5	40	0		2,140	0	0
	Philip Whitty	For Water Tanks and Pumps furnished the Schooner for the protection of the Fisheries				15	17	0				

Civil List, Schedule A.	Civil List, Schedule B.	£		s		d		Currency.		Total Currency.			
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
	Thomas C. Lee	For payment in part for the Outfit of the same	52	6	3								
	A. McLimont	For Insurance of do	136	10	0								
	Louis Poire	For Towing the same, in July last, from Pointe aux Lievres to Quebec	10	0	0								
	Thomas Menzies	For the special Survey and classing of the same on the Fisheries' service	18	15	0								
		Total, Light Houses and Coast Service.				368	18	5		4,508	18	5	
		<i>EMIGRATION.</i>											
Civil List, Schedule B.	A. C. Buchanan	Twelve months' Salary as Chief Emigrant Agent, to 31st December, 1855				444	8	8					
	do	do do do Increase				60	0	0					
	do	The usual Contingent expenses of his Department for the eighteen months ended 31st December, 1855, at £307 15s. 6d. per annum								504	8	8	
18 Vic. cap. 89.		For this sum in aid of Emigration Expenses as voted in Estimate of 1855								461	13	3	
		Total, Emigration								1,500	0	0	
		<i>PENSIONS.</i>											
Civil List, Schedule A.	Samuel Gale	Twelve months' Pension as late Judge at Montreal, to 31st December, 1855				600	0	0					
	J. R. Rolland	Pension as do do, from 27th January to 30th September, 1855, at £816 16s. 4d. per annum				552	5	3					
		Three months' Pension, to 31st March, 1855				10	0	0					
	Mrs. Rottot	Nine do do, to 30th September, 1855, at £55 11s. per annum				41	13	3					
	A. DeSalaberry	do do do, as late Secretary to the Board of Jesuits' Estates, to do				55	11	0					
	Jane Livingstone	do do do, as late Clerk to the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, to do				50	0	0					
	G. H. Ryland	do do do, as late Clerk to the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, to do				111	2	0					
	do	do do do, as late Clerk to the Executive Council of Lower-Canada, to do				268	6	3		1,152	5	3	
		<i>Carried over</i>									729,245	7	8

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Civil List, Schedule B.	B. Tierney	Twelve months' Pension to 31st December, 1855	268	6	3	1152	5	3	729245	7	8
	Rev. R. R. Burrage	do do	100	0	0						
	Lucy Roloff	do do	111	2	0						
	P. L. Panet	do do	83	6	8						
	Samuel Ridout	Three do do	222	4	4						
	Sophia Shaw	Nine do do	55	11	1						
	William Cloughly	£111 2s. per annum do do	83	6	6						
	James Nation	Twelve do do	27	15	4						
	Daniel McDougall	do do	125	0	0						
	Harriett McNab	do do	84	0	0						
	F. A. Moodie	do do	50	0	0						
	William Carroll, Representative of late J. Carroll	do do	100	0	0						
	Sarah Usher	Six do do	10	0	0						
	John McMillan	Twelve do do	100	0	0						
	Peter Miller	do do	20	0	0						
	Margaret Bright	Six do do	31	5	0						
	Maria Church	Nine do do	37	10	0						
	Susannah Kerry	do do	15	0	0						
	R. H. Thornhill	Twelve do do	125	0	0						
James Fitzgibbon	do do	300	0	0							
George Hamilton	do do	150	0	0							
Julie H. Bebard	do do	125	0	0							
Pensions.—(Continued.)											
<i>Brought over</i>											
			202	10	0	2694	7	2	3840	12	5
			31	5	0				729245	7	8
			126	11	6						
			5	19	2						
			20	19	9						
			331	12	0						
			333	9	2						
			330	15	7						
			32	10	0						
			29	3	2						
			18	5	1						
			17	15	2						
			16	5	0						
			13	3	2						
			11	6	8						
			1611	10	5				729245	7	8
			<i>Carried over</i>								

85 Geo. III. cap. 10.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
A. DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General, Militia East.	R. A. Tucker	do do	300	0	0							
	J. G. Chewitt	do do	150	0	0							
	<i>Militia Pensions.</i>											
			To pay the Pensions of 39 Militiamen, for the half year ended 30th April, 1855, at £15 per annum each.	202	10	0						
			Michel Boucher, his Pension from 27th May, 1853, to 30th June, 1855, at do	31	5	0						
			Mary Ann Blais, Widow, and to J. B. Hebert, only surviving son of the late J. B. Hebert, who was wounded during the War of 1812, and who was drowned about 13 years ago, from 11th May, 1833, to the 19th October, 1841, at do	126	11	6						
			Arrears of Pension as a Wounded Militiaman, from 7th December, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, at do	5	19	2						
			To pay F. Lavolette arrears of Pension as do, from 8th December, 1853, to 30th April, 1855, at do	20	19	9						
			Lewis Clapgood as do, from 23rd May, 1833, to do, at do	331	12	0						
			J. B. Belanger, from 8th April, 1853, to 30th June, 1855	333	9	2						
			Joseph Robichaud do, from 12th June, 1833, to do, at do	330	15	7						
			J. B. Roy, do, from 1st May, 1853, to do	32	10	0						
			M. Fournier, do, from 21st July, 1853, to do, at do	29	3	2						
			M. Belanger, do, from 12th April, 1854, to do	18	5	1						
			J. B. Duperré, do, from 24th do, do	17	15	2						
			A. Desjardins, do, from 1st June, do	16	5	0						
			M. Beaudin, do, from 16th August, do	13	3	2						
			P. G. H. Roy, do, from 26th September, do, to do	11	6	8						
			<i>Carried over</i>	1611	10	5				729245	7	8

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
85 Gco. III. cap. 10.	Col. G. F. DeRottenburg, Adjutant General	1011	10 5	2846	12 5	7292	45 7 8
		22	16 6				
		31	15 5				
		23	15 10				
		17	14 4				
		10	2 5				
		0	4 2				
		29	15 11				
		25	9 0				
		15	18 2				
		30	4 0				
		258	8 9				
		402	4 9				
				2479	19 9		
		3443	3 3				
7 Wm. IV. cap. 103, & 1 Vic. cap. 44.	E. P. Taché, Receiver General						

Militia Pensions.—(Continued.)

Brought over.
 To pay Augustin Rousseau arrears of Pension as a Wounded Militiaman, from 23rd December, 1853, to 30th June 1855
 do J. Drolet, do, from 18th May, do, to do
 do Charles Labelle, do, from 29th November, do, to do
 do Jacques Labrie, do, from 25th April, 1854, to do
 do Joseph Landry, do, from 29th October, do, to do
 do J. F. Sirois, do, from 26th to 30th June, 1855
 do J. B. Bacquet dit Lamontagne, as do, from 5th July, 1853, to do
 do Joseph Caron, as do, from 20th October, 1853, to do
 do Joseph Pothier, as do, from 8th June, 1854, to do
 do Marc Morin, as do, from 26th September, 1853, to 30th September, 1855
 do Hens at Law of Louis Carrier, as do, from 22nd November, 1833, to 14th February, 1851
 do to Militia Pensioners, Lower Canada, for the half-year ended 31st October, 1855
 Amount of Payments made by him on account of Pensions to Militiamen, &c., in Upper Canada, during the year 1855.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	Currency.		Total Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
18 Vic. cap. 13.	George Nichols	210	0 0	3653	3 3
	Mrs. Sarah Falkner, Representative of the late W. Falkner				
	Charles Elliot	23	18 3		
	Mrs. Valieres de St. Real	100	0 0		
	William Ginger			66	13 4
	Samuel Waller			100	0 0
	William Coates			133	6 8
	John Bright			20	0 0
	Louis Noreau			20	0 0
	F. Roderigue			13	10 0
	Louis Gagné			13	10 0
	G. B. Faribault			258	4 10
	Alphonse DeSalaberry			37	10 0
	Mrs. Charlotte Antrobus			200	0 0
	Catherine Smith			100	0 0
	Charlotte McCormick			100	0 0
	Jacques Brien			10	0 0
				1072	14 10
				10308	13 8
				7292	45 7 8

Carried over

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
18 Vic. cap. 90.	Mrs. Helen McDonell	<i>Pensions.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over.</i>	1072	14	10	10303	13	8	7292	45	7	8
do caps. 4 & 90.	do	Nine months' Allowance to her on her claim for Dover, for certain property taken by Government, through the Welland Canal Commissioners, paid during the year 1855, at £50 per annum	37	10	0	1110	4	10	11413	18	6	6
		<i>Total, Pensions</i>										
		<i>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</i>										
		Amount of the Grant in aid of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for the year 1855	250	0	0							
do caps. 4 & 90.	A. F. Holmes	School of Medicine, Montreal, for do	250	0	0							
	do	do, Kingston, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £250 per annum	500	0	0							
do cap. 90.	G. T. Cary	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, for 1855	50	0	0							
	do	Natural History Society, Montreal, do	50	0	0							
	do	Mechanics' Institute, Quebec, do	50	0	0							
	do	do, Montreal, do	50	0	0							
	do	do, Toronto, do	50	0	0							
do caps. 4 & 90.	do	do, London, C.W., do	50	0	0							
	do	do, Niagara, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0							
do cap. 90.	E. C. Thomas	Hamilton, for do, at do	100	0	0							
	do	Belleville, for the year 1855	50	0	0							
	do	do, Brockville, for do	50	0	0							
	do	do, Bytown, for do	50	0	0							

do cap. 4	C. S. Patterson	Pictou, for do	50	0	0									
do caps. 4 & 90.	do	do, Perth, for 1854	50	0	0									
	do	do, Guelph, for do	50	0	0									
	do	do, St. Thomas, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0									
	do	do, Brantford, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, St. Catharines, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Whitby, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Three Rivers, for 1855	50	0	0									
	do	do, Berthier, for 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0									
	do	do, Simcoe, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Woodstock, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, County of Peel, for do at do	100	0	0									
do cap. 4	do	do, Chatham, for 1854	50	0	0									
	do	do, Port Hope, for do	50	0	0									
	do	do, Stratford, for 1855	50	0	0									
do cap. 90.	do	do, County of Sherbrooke, for 1855	50	0	0									
do cap. 4	do	do, Peterborough, for 1854	50	0	0									
	do	do, Renfrew, for do	50	0	0									
	do	do, Iberville, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0									
do caps. 4 & 90	do	do, Fonthill, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Mitchell, County of Perth, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Berlin, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Dundas, for do at do	100	0	0									
	do	do, Oakville, for do at do	100	0	0									
do cap. 4	do	do, Waterdown, for 1854 at do	100	0	0									
	do	<i>Carried over.</i>	3600	0	0									
												740659	6	2

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.....	J. B. Crebassa and Ed. O. Heir	Amount of the Grant in aid of the Mechanics' Institute at Sorel, for the years 1854 and 1855	5600	0	0	740659	6	2
do cap. 90.	Rev. M. Forges.....	do do, St. Vincent de Paul, for 1855	100	0	0			
	R. B. Somerville.....	do do, Huntingdon, for do	50	0	0			
	J. Scriver.....	do do, Hemmingford, for do	50	0	0			
	Mahlon Willet.....	do do, Chambly, for do	50	0	0			
	Joseph Cary.....	do do, Prescott, for do	50	0	0			
	William Williamson.....	do do, Smith's Falls, for do	50	0	0			
	R. B. Bernard.....	do do, Barrie, for do	50	0	0			
	L. V. Scotte.....	do do, St. Hyacinthe, for do	50	0	0			
	Robert Spence.....	do do, West Flamborough do	50	0	0			
	James Young.....	do do, Galt, for do	50	0	0			
	John Merkle.....	do do, Lachute, for do	50	0	0			
	L. Champagne.....	do do, Lanoraie, for do	50	0	0			
	D. Fisher.....	do do, Bowmanville, for do	50	0	0			
	H. Finlayson.....	do do, Paris, for do	50	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.....	J. S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, for do	50	0	0			
	Rev. D. Wilson.....	Canadian Institute, Toronto, for years 1854 and 1855, at £250 per annum	500	0	0			
do cap. 90.	F. Vežina.....	do do, towards their Building, for do and do, at £500 per annum	1000	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.....	P. R. Lafrenaye.....	do do, Canadian Institute, Quebec, for 1855	50	0	0			
do cap. 4.	J. M. Bonacina.....	do do, Montreal, for years 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum	100	0	0			
		do do, at Eytown, for 1854	50	0	0			

do cap. 90.	G. L. P. Carriere.....	do, City of Ottawa, for 1855	50	0	0			
	J. W. Brent.....	do do, Atheneum, Toronto, for do	100	0	0			
	James Watson.....	do do, Huron Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, for do	50	0	0			
do caps. 4 & 90.....	F. E. Junetu.....	do do, Teachers' Association, Quebec, for their Library, for do	50	0	0			
	Thomas Pope.....	do do, Library Association, Quebec, for 1854 and 1855, at £50 per annum, and for Books for 1854 and 1855	250	0	0			
do cap. 90.	C. Lightfoot.....	do do, Montreal Home and School of Industry, for 1855	100	0	0			
	G. A. Young.....	do do, Hamilton Mercantile Library Association, for do	50	0	0			
	F. E. Juneau.....	do do, his Literary Institution, for do	50	0	0			
	E. J. Taylor.....	do do, Montreal Mercantile Library Association, for do	50	0	0			
do cap. 4.	A. G. Buisières.....	do do, Institute, St. Roch, for 1854	50	0	0			
	A. Beuvais.....	do do, Literary Institute, Laprairie, for do	50	0	0			
	Rev. P. Harkin.....	do do, Sherbrooke, do	50	0	0			
do cap. 90.	G. T. Kingston.....	Six months' Salary as Principal of the Nautical College, Quebec, to 3. th June, 1855	230	15	0			
do cap. 89.	do	do do, Increase do, to do	30	0	0			
do cap. 90.	Alfred Hamel.....	Salary as Assistant do, from 1st January to 21st June, 1855, at £150 per annum, and a Gratuity of one Quarter's Salary on his services being dispensed with	260	15	0			
	G. T. Kingston.....	Being to pay Wages of the Boatswain, Sergeant, and Housekeeper do, to do, including do	108	15	10			
	do	do do, Lodging money and House rent, from 5th April, 1853, to 30th June, 1855	100	14	1			
	do	do do, Balance of the Contingent expenses of the Department, to do	160	0	0			
	Louis Savard.....	do do, For certain Work done at the College	48	16	3			
			23	4	6			
do caps. 4 & 90.....	Thomas Worthington.....	Being for Work done for the Observatory, at Toronto	1005	16	0			
	J. B. Cherriman.....	Balance due him for expense of the same, up to 30th June, 1855	385	7	2			
	Cumberland and Storm.....	do do, For Professional services at do	75	0	0			
	George T. Kingston.....	do do, Three months' Salary as Professor of Meteorology, to 30th September, 1855, at £300 per annum	75	0	0			
		Carried over.....	1541	3	2			
			7747	5	8			
			740659	6	2			

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			s.			d.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90.	George T. Kingston	Public Institutions.—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>	1541	3	2							7747	5	8	740650	6	2
	E. D. Ashe	On account of the Salaries and Contingencies of Quarter ended 31st December, 1855	220	15	7							1761	18	9			
	do	Twelve months' Salary as Superintendent of the Royal Observatory, Quebec, to 31st December, 1855	152	2	4												
	do	do of his Assistant to do	122	10	0												
	do	Contingencies for the year 1855	120	18	8							395	11	0			
		Total, Public Institutions													9904	15	5
		<i>OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.</i>															
do caps. 4 & 90.	F. Baby	Being the amount due him for Tug Service below Quebec, for the season of 1855	1000	0	0							11300	0	0			
	Thomas Maxwell	Balance of his Contract for the same above Quebec, during the year 1854	6000	0	0												
	Calvin and Breck	On account of the same for 1855	194	12	4												
	George Platt	do of his Salary and Travelling Expenses as Superintendent	108	15	1												
	Thomas A. Begly	To enable him to pay for certain work for the Tug Service.	29	11	8							7347	12	4			
	C. St. Michel	For Advertising for do	14	13	3												
	Thomas Tierney & Co.	do do															
	J. F. Bradshaw	Being on account of the services of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company										24000	0	0			
		Total, Ocean and River Steam Service													42647	12	4

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			s.			d.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 90.	John Glass	Being one-half of the Expenses incurred by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, for the Maintenance of the Montreal River Police, from May to November, 1854	898	16	7												
	William Ermatinger, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Montreal	On account of the Pay and Contingent Expenses of the same, from 1st December, 1854, to the 30th September, 1855	2127	1	3												
	do	Being for one quarter's Rent of the Buildings, occupied by the same as a Station House, to 1st February, 1855	12	10	0												
		To this sum voted in the Estimates of 1855, to cover the excess of Expenditure incurred for the Quebec River Police in 1854, over and above the Tonnage Duty, appropriated by Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 25, for that service	528	14	10												
		To meet the Excess of the same service in 1855, as voted in the Estimates of that year	750	0	0												
		Total	3038	7	10												
2 Vic. cap. 2.	William Ermatinger	Twelve months' Salary as Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Montreal, to 31st December, 1855	300	0	0												
	do	To pay Extra Clerk in his Office, for do, at 10s. per day	182	10	0												
	do	For 4 days' Travelling Expenses on the Public Service, at 35s. per diem	7	0	0												
	do	For Contingent Expenses of his Office for 1855	20	0	0												
	do	Amount of the pay of two Policemen, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st January, 1856, at 5s. per diem each.	198	0	0										707	10	0
	John Maguire	Twelve months' Salary as Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Quebec, to 31st December, 1855	300	0	0												
	do	For extra Work done in compliance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly	2	10	0												
		<i>Carried over</i>	802	0	0										707	10	0
		Total										4317	2	8	7932	11	11

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£ s d.			Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
8 Vic. cap. 2.	John Maguire	Police.—(Continued.)	302	10	0	4817	2	8	707	10	0	709211	18	11
	do	Brought over												
	do	For Contingent Expenses of his Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1855.	20	13	10									
	do	For Summer and Winter Clothing, for two Policemen	30	0	0									
		Eleven months' pay of two Policemen, i.e. from 1st January to 30th November, 1855, at 5s. per diem each.	136	16	0				490	5	10			
		Total, Police.							1197	15	10			
		MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING.												
18 Vic. cap. 90.	E. R. Frechette	On account of the Printing of the 2nd and 3rd Volumes of the Edits et Ordonnances, Lower Canada, as required under an Address of the Legislative Assembly of 8th June, 1853	3900	0	0									
	Thomas Amiot	To meet the Expenses of Superintending the reprint of the same	50	0	0									
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	James Beatty	For Printing the Rules and Regulations of the Upper Canada Division Courts.	7	10	0									
	John Donoghue & Co.	do the Report of the Board of Health in English and French, as per Address of the Legislative Assembly of 23d October, 1854	106	6	3									
	E. R. Frechette	do done for the Provincial Secretary's Office, from 24th December, 1853, to the 30th June, 1855.	103	18	9									

Derbshire & Desbarats.		Balance of their Account for Subscription to the Canada Gazette, furnished the various Functionaries throughout the Province, including publication of Proclamations, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1855.	1212	7	3									
		Total, Miscellaneous Printing.												
		PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.												
16 Vic. cap. 156.	Thomas A. Begly	To pay Messrs Brown, Baillargé and Larue, for services connected with building the Custom House, Quebec	15	3	4									
	Charles Baillargé	For Professional Services do	53	15	0									
	Drake & Tabb.	On account of work performed for new Post Office, Montreal	93	5	11									
	Gillard & Kelland	do of do for do, do	107	3	11									
	John Wells	do of do for do, do	188	14	7									
	Joseph Andrews.	do of do for do, do	76	9	2									
	George Morrison.	do of do for do, do	114	18	9									
	Itierie & Date.	do of do for do, do	25	0	0									
	Robert Hammond	do of do for do, do	6	5	0									
	Ostell & Perrault	For Professional Services as Architects, do, do	615	0	0									
	J. W. Harper	For two months' Salary in advance, as Clerk in the Department of Public Works	41	13	4									
16 Vic. cap. 156.	J. Buchanan	For purchase of Land for new Post Office at Hamilton	475	0	0				660	5	8			
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	Sharpe & Houston	For work done for do at do	3907	12	7									
	Gilbert Griffin	For do for do at do	590	0	0									
	Cumberland & Storm.	For Professional Services for do at do	225	0	0									
18 Vic. cap. 90.	E. Moore, J. F. Moore, & Henry McKinstry.	For the purchase of Land, for building a Custom House at Hamilton	2000	0	0									
	Pringle & Bridges	For Professional Services, in connection with do	15	2	9									
		Carried over							2015	2	9			
			7851	19	4							804173	14	8

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.		Total Currency.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
16 Vic. cap. 156	Pierre Chateaufvert	Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>	2580	8	11	7853	19	4	804173	14	8	
	F. Belleau	For work performed at the new Wing of the Maine Hospital, Quebec	230	14	10							
	C. Chateaufvert	do at do	21	3	6							
	C. Baillargé	do at do	25	0	0							
	Joseph Fluet	For Services as Foreman, at do	171	10	0							
	P. Whitty	For Work performed at do	233	13	0							
	C. Garth	do at do	69	0	0							
	John Pyc	do at do	84	18	9							
	C. McDonald	do at do	122	1	9							
	F. Larose	do at do	63	13	0							
	Z. Vandry	do at do	18	15	3							
	W. Wurtelc	do at do	41	19	0							
	Joseph Petitclair, N.P.	do by the late William Hotelhouse	30	7	6							
	Thomas A. Begly	For Professional Services	12	10	0							
	John Ross	For Extra Insurance on the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, in consequence of the admission of Lunatics	12	10	0							
	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	For Premium of Insurance on do, for £3000	13	2	6							
	Forsyth & Bell	do of do on do, for do	7	10	0							
	P. Veziua	Payments out of Loans of £4750, for Repairing the Quebec Court House.				4498	18	9				
	Thomas A. Begly	For Work performed for the same	184	6	1							
	P. Gauvreau	do do for do	91	12	7							
	Chinic, Simard & Co.	do do for do	100	0	0							
	Jean Benoit	For Sundries supplied for do	13	6	9							
		For Furniture for do	68	1	7							

18 Vic. cap. 4.	C. Baillargé	For Services for do	47	8	0							
	P. Low	do for do	14	16	3							
	Thomas Hewitt	For Repairs to the Montreal Custom House	19	5	0	519	11	3				
	Reed & Reyner	do to the do do	118	0	0							
	S. Amoit	For Work done at Durham Terrace, Quebec	47	16	11							
	Charles Côté	do at do, do	579	11	10							
	P. Peebles	do at do, do	216	14	5							
	P. Chateaufvert	do at do, do	19	7	6							
	J. Dorval	do at do, do	69	19	0							
	S. Corniel	do at do, do	23	6	3							
	Frothingham & Workman	For Sundries supplied to Montreal Gaol				956	15	11				
	Thomas A. Begly	For Repairs to Wharf of old Custom House, at Quebec.				89	17	9				
	C. Garth	For Work done, fitting up Geological Museum, Montreal.	179	18	1							
	Chisholm & Co	For altering Double Windows, do	16	0	0							
	E. Demers	For Work done for do, do	56	10	0							
	Bourgau & Pepin	do for do, do	10	10	0							
	George Brown	For Services for do, do	47	6	0							
18 Vic. cap. 90.	J. Bilisland	For Work done for St. Regis Custom House				404	4	1				
	J. F. Bradshaw	For the purchase of a Lot of Land on the Grand Allée Road, Quebec.				300	0	0				
	G. St. Pierre	For certain Work done at Grosse Isle				150	18	4				
	J. Ostel	For materials furnished the Montreal Gaol	23	7	0							
	E. Atwater & Co.	do do the do	66	18	2							
	Z. Chabot	For Work done for Gaols and Court Houses in Canada East	35	14	4							
	Joseph Andrew	do for do do	100	0	0							
	J. Dorval	do for do do	15	0	7							
	Anthony Cary	do for do do	74	0	0							
18 Vic. cap. 4.	M. Mernagh	For Work done at Spencer Wood	650	0	0							
	R. Walsh	do at do	166	9	6							
	William French	do at do	48	10	0							
	William McAuley	do at do	29	5	0							
	Thomas A. Begly	do at do	250	0	0							
		<i>Carried over</i>	£1134	4	6	155	18	15				804173 14 8

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£ s. d.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 4.	John Kane A. McEwen George Sheppard Henry Atkinson	Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>	1134	4	0	15518	15	7	804173	14	8
18 Vic. cap. 90.	John Jones	For Work done at Spencer Wood	74	4	8						
	do	do	10	0	2						
	do	For Trees supplied	10	5	0						
	do	For Interest on purchase of	53	3	0						
	John Jones	Nine months' Rent of Building, Quebec, occupied by the Receiver and Inspector Generals' Departments, from 1st November, 1854, to 1st August, 1855, at £240 per annum, including £10 for Taxes.	190	0	0						
	R. E. Caron	Twelve do of do, St. Lewis Street, occupied by the Legislature to 1st November, 1855	275	0	0						
	H. A. Trigege	do do, St. Ann Street, occupied by the Adjutant General of Militia, to do	145	0	0			1381	17	4	
	William Hunt	do do, St. Lewis Street, occupied by the Legislature, to do	125	0	0						
	Archibald Campbell & S. Lelievre	Four do of Music Hall, do, from 1st March to 1st June, 1855, at £175 per month.	700	0	0						
	Rev. E. W. Sewell	Twelve do of St. George's Hotel, Quebec, occupied by the Provincial Secretary and other Offices, to 1st November, 1855	475	0	0						
	Thomas Amiot	Nine do of Adèle Fortier's House, occupied by Bureau of Agriculture, &c, to do	98	19	3						
	George Day	do of Shipping Master's Office, to do	22	10	0						
	Thomas A. Begly	To pay do of do	48	10	0						
	B. C. A. Gagy	Twelve month's Rent of Building of Money Order Office, Quebec, to 1st May, 1856	125	0	0						
	J. M. Strachan	Six months' Rent of Albany Chambers, occupied by Adjutant General of Militia, and Bureau of Agriculture, &c, to 31st December, 1855	200	0	0						

C. E. Romain	Twelve do of House, corner of Adelaide and York Streets, occupied by the Department of Public Works, to 1st November, 1856	275	0	0							
George Ridout	Three do of General Hospital, occupied by the Executive Council and other Departments, to 31st December, 1855	37	10	0							
F. H. Hevard	do Government Buildings, Toronto	36	0	0							
Henry Chapman	do do, Toronto	41	5	0							
Ryan, Brothers & Co.	do do	59	17	6							
John Ross	do Spencer Wood, Quebec, on £2000	15	0	0							
Forsyth & Bell	do do	21	17	6							
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	do do	13	2	6							
Burroughs & Fiset	do do on Court House, Quebec, to the extent of £1000	57	0	0							
Ryan, Brothers & Co.	For Insurance on Post Office, Quebec	15	0	0							
William Turner	For extra do on Parliament Buildings and Old Government House, Toronto	16	10	0							
Corporation of Quebec.	For Assessments on Public Buildings	76	7	1							
John Nixon	For Taxes at Toronto, for 1855	9	13	3							
Sarah Usher	For Six months' Salary as Office Keeper in charge of Albany Chambers, to 31st December, 1855	37	10	0							
Michael Walsh	For Five do as Messenger, Department of Public Works, to 31st December, 1855	49	9	7							
David Luck	On account of Expenses attending the care of the Government House, Montreal	151	11	3							
P. Rousseau	For Work done for Public Buildings	35	0	0							
Joseph Moisan	do do	10	13	4							
David Buchan	do Shipping Master's Office	167	6	1							
C. W. Heath	do do	167	16	6							
C. Baillargé	For Services at do	26	5	0							
C. McDonald	For Painting Window Blinds	28	0	0							
N. Wells	For Work done for Public Buildings	9	10	0							
John Kane	do do	47	10	0							
P. Peebles	do do	118	17	2							
D. Phelan	do do	10	0	0							
Joseph Hebert	do do	48	10	7							
P. Whitty	do do	10	5	0							
E. Lanouereux	do do	42	10	4							
		Carried over	4045	16	11	16800	12	11	804173	14	8

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
18 Vic. cap. 90.	Aimé Lafontaine.....	Public Works and Buildings.—(Continued.) <i>Brought over</i>				397	00	0	804	178	14	8
	Thomas McCord, Advocate.....	This sum to be lodged in Court, to be paid to such party or parties who may hereafter show to the satisfaction of the Court a Legal Title to the Land, &c., described in a Deed of Sale, signed by Andrew Leamy and Wife, and other parties, before R. A. Young, N.P., on 9th May, 1855, being for Land purchased for the Gatineau Booms.....	140	16	2							
	J. W. Harper.....	do for Professional Services, in the purchase of Property at the Gatineau.....	137	0	0	154	16	2				
	J. J. Gibb, N.P.....	On account of his Salary as Clerk, in the Department of Public Works..... Being for Professional Services, connected with obtaining the Title Deed of the House and Lot for the Normal School, Montreal.....				20	16	8				
	Robert Bird.....	<i>Towards aiding the Settlement of Vacant Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada.</i>							5	0	0	
	A. B. Perry.....	For services as Superintendent of the Opening of a Road in the County of Hastings.....	26	7	0							
	Robert Bird.....	For the Opening of Roads in Canada West.....	800	0	0							
	John Reid.....	do do Belleville.....	750	0	0							
		Amount of his Account for the Survey and Superintendence of the new Road now made from Bobcaygean, in the Township of Verulam, to the 6th Concession of Somerville, County of Victoria.....	178	19	2							

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
18 Vic. cap. 4.	A. H. Sims.....	For opening new Roads now in operation in the District of Ottawa.....	2750	0	0									
	A. J. Russell.....	Balance due A. H. Sims for Work done on the Ottawa, Ojibwa, and Matawin Roads.....	908	8	7									
	David Gibson.....	To meet payments on account of the Madawaska Roads, under the Superintendence of Mr. Robert Bird.....	3500	0	0									
	do.....	do of A. B. Perry, the Superintendent of new Roads from Sheffield to the Madawaska River.....	1000	0	0									
	do.....	For opening do in Perth.....	2000	0	0									
	do.....	do and improvement of Roads and Bridges, Canada West.....	2000	0	0									
	do.....	To meet the demands of certain Contractors for Roads in do.....	7000	0	0	2000	8	14	9					
		<i>Lower Canada.</i>												
	Pierre Laurencel.....	On account of the Works at Lafamine and Marais Bridges.....	122	4	10									
	do.....	To pay E. Lafamme, Contractor, 1 Instalment for erection Lafamine and Marais Bridges, County of Beauce.....	163	17	9									
	E. Lafamme.....	For Construction of same, including £2 10s. for Materials.....	188	0	0									
	Lambert Morin.....	do of a Terrace between do.....	60	0	0									
	Thomas Bouthillier.....	On account of the Grant for the Settlement of Vacant Lands in Lower Canada, to be applied by him in the making of certain Roads, &c., as per Order in Council.....	5700	0	0	6234	2	7	27142	17	4			
		Total, Public Works and Buildings.....									68479	10	11	
		<i>Carried over</i>										872058	5	7

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over.</i>				989	448	11 6
		DEDUCTIONS FROM CUSTOMS REVENUE.						
		<i>Part of Montreal.</i>						
8 Vic. esp. 4.	T. Bouthillier	Salary as Collector, for year ended 5th January, 1856	810	0	0			
	Isidore Mallon	do as Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper for the do.	400	0	0			
	J. W. Taylor	do do at Longueuil, from the 6th January, to the 5th October, 1855, at £250 per annum.	187	10	0			
	B. Burland	do do and Landing Waiter at Rouse's Point, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	300	0	0			
	John Jordan	do as 1st Landing Waiter and Searcher, for the do.	300	0	0			
	C. W. Maçon	do as 2nd do and do, for the do.	250	0	0			
	John Gray	do as 3rd do and do, from the 6th January to the 5th April, 1855, at £218 15s., and from 6th April, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £250 per annum	250	0	0			
	E. Meyer	do do do and do, from the do. to do, at £218 15s., and from do to do, at £250 per annum	250	0	0			
	L. Globensky	do do do and do, at Lachine, for the year ended do	218	15	0			
	L. C. Vandal	do do do and do, at Rouse's Point, for the do	187	10	0			
	H. Lacroix	do do do and do, at Longueuil, for the do	150	0	0			
	W. S. Williams	do do do and do, at St. Lambert, for the do	150	0	0			
	J. Nelson	do do do and do, at St. Hyacinthe, for the do	150	0	0			

	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
E. Brawn						
do	10	8	4			
C. Selby	37	10	0			
do	9	7	6			
William Bleakley	140	12	6			
Henry Fletcher	161	5	0			
John Lewis	225	0	0			
E. Campion	300	0	0			
F. Crispo	250	0	0			
T. Watkins	250	0	0			
M. Desnoyers	250	0	0			
W. Christopherson	250	0	0			
Thomas Barry	218	15	0			
J. B. Purcell	187	10	0			
Thomas Bell	43	13	8			
W. McNider	300	0	0			
J. P. Roufier	225	0	0			
J. Douglas	150	0	0			
W. Schotes	150	0	0			
do	125	0	0			
R. Wilson	50	0	0			
T. Bouthillier	85	12	6			
do	2930	5	0			
	1240	5	0			
				11202	19	6
				11202	19	6
						989448 11 6
						£

Carried over.

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
8 Vic. cap. 4.	J. J. Fox.	<i>Port of Amherst.</i> —(Continued.)	253	0	0	20482	15	0	989448	11	6
	J. McCormick.	<i>Brought over</i>									
	J. J. Fox.	For Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the year ended do	11	0	0						
	J. McCormick.	Salary as Landing Waiter, from the 1st June to the 10th October, 1855, at £93 15s. per annum	32	10	8	206	10	8			
	T. J. Taschereau.	<i>Port of Beauce.</i>									
	T. J. Taschereau.	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.				75	0	0			
	P. E. Watier	<i>Port of Côteau-du-Lac.</i>	75	0	0						
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	6	0	0						
	do	For Office Rent, for the do				81	0	0			
	C. Stewart	<i>Port of Clarenceville.</i>									
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0						
	George Gunn	For Office Rent, for the do	20	0	0						
	A. Holden	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 6th April, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £75 per annum	56	5	0						
	do	do as do, for the year ended do	50	0	0						
	James Thompson	<i>Port of Coaticook.</i>				251	5	0			
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	250	0	0						
	do	For Office Rent, for the do	25	0	0						
	E. D. Phillips	For Stationery, Postages, &c., for years 1854 and 1855.	20	2	8						
	C. O'Connor	Salary as Surveyor, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	187	10	0						
	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do	170	0	0						

Aaron Workman	do as do, for the do	75	0	0							
do	Office Rent, Fuel, and Stationery, at the Port of Herford, for the years 1854 and 1855, at £25 per annum	50	0	0							
John Mullins	Salary as Preventive Officer, from 10th March to 5th July, 1855, at £93 15s. per annum	28	16	7							
Thomas Barry	do as do from 6th July, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £93 15s. per annum	46	17	6							
Charles Taylor	do as do, at Baton, from the 12th April, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £55 per annum	39	14	0							
	<i>Port of Dundee.</i>				893	0	9				
John Cameron	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	150	0	0							
do	For arrears of increase of Salary, for the quarter ended 5th January, 1855	6	5	0							
do	For Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the years 1854 and 1855	20	8	9							
J. H. Smith	Salary as Landing Waiter, from the 6th January to the 5th June, 1855, at £125 per annum	52	1	8							
do	For arrears of increase of Salary, for the quarter ended 5th January, 1855	6	5	0							
D. McMillan	Salary as Preventive Officer, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	15	0	0							
	<i>Port of Freighthouseburgh.</i>				250	0	5				
A. Kemp	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0							
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the do	20	0	0							
G. L. Kemp	Salary as Preventive Officer, for the do	75	0	0							
	<i>Port of Gaspe.</i>										
J. C. Belleau	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	225	0	0							
do	Office Rent, for the year ended 1st May, 1856	12	10	0							
do	Fuel, Postages, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	13	18	8							
do	Boat Service for the do	37	5	0							
	<i>Carried over</i>	288	13	8							
					22540	11	10		989448	11	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
6 Vic. cap. 4.	G. LeBoutillier	<i>Port of Gaspé.—(Continued.)</i>										989	448	11	6
	Edmund Flynn	<i>Brought over</i>													
	Joseph Kavanaugh	Salary as Searcher and Landing Waiter, for the year ended 5th January, 1856				258	13	8		225	49	11	10		
J. De St. Croix	do	do as Preventive Officer at Percé, for the do			125	0	0								
	do	do as do at Malbate, from the 6th July, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £75 per annum			75	0	0								
Timothy Spruen	do	do as do at Fox River, from do, to do, at do			37	10	0								
	do	do as do at Pabos, from do, to do, at do			37	10	0		601	3	8				
C. Bullock	do	<i>Port of Georgeville.</i>													
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			100	0	0								
	do	Office Rent, for the do			5	0	0								
	do	Salary as Preventive Officer, for the do			62	10	0								
G. N. Johnson	do	do as do, for the do			62	10	0		230	0	0				
	do	<i>Port of Hemmingford.</i>													
James Botham	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			150	0	0								
	do	Office Rent, for the do			20	0	0		170	0	0				
		<i>Port of Huntingdon.</i>													
		Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			100	0	0								
		Office Rent, for the do			12	0	0		112	0	0				

T. Gordon	do	<i>Port of Lacolle.</i>													
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			125	0	0								
E. Marsh	do	Office Rent, do			20	0	0								
	do	Allowance for Boat at the River Station, for the do			10	0	0								
George Gunn	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do			92	15	0								
	do	do as Preventive Officer, from the 6th January to the 5th April, 1855, at £75 per annum			18	15	0		267	10	0				
John Heath	do	<i>Port of L'Isle Verte.</i>													
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							100	0	0				
John Fraser	do	<i>Port of New Carlisle.</i>													
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			225	0	0								
Edward Mann	do	Office Rent, do			18	10	0								
	do	For Boat Service, for the do			49	2	11								
W. I. Meagher	do	For Horse Hire, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the do			21	8	0								
	do	Salary as Coast Officer, do, for the do			50	0	0								
Robert Busted	do	do as Clerk, from 30th May, 1855, to 5th January, 1856			74	16	7								
	do	do as Preventive Officer at Cross Point, from 18th May, 1855, to do, at £75 per annum			47	7	3								
J. T. Caldwell	do	do as do at Bonaventure, from do, to do, at do			47	7	3								
	do	do as do at Hoop and Paspebiac, from do, to do, at do			47	7	3								
W. Harvey	do	do as do at Port Daniel, from 19th May, 1855, to do, at do			47	3	2								
	do	do as do at New Richmond, from 21st May, 1855, to do, at do			46	14	11		669	17	4				
P. P. Russell	do	<i>Port of Phillipsburgh.</i>													
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.			240	0	0								
		Office Rent, for the year ended do			25	0	0		24700	2	10				
		<i>Carried over</i>										989	448	11	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			s.			d.			Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
8 Vic. cap. 4.	<i>Port of Phillipsburgh.—(Continued.)</i>																			
	<i>Brought over.....</i>																			
	P. P. Russell	Postages, Stationery, &c., for the years 1854 and 1855.	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24700	2	10	0	989448	11	6		
	J. H. McVey	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	5	0	0	0	0		
	F. J. Parker	Office Rent and Fuel, for the do, do	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	do	Salary as Acting Collector, from the 16th June to the 15th December, 1855, at £100 per annum; and	54	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	do	from 16th December, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £75 per annum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	J. Davidson	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	1	5	0	0	0	0		
	do	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for the do, do	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	P. Gauvreau	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	187	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Rimouski.</i>																				
<i>Port of Stanstead.</i>																				
S. H. Dickerson	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	15	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, for the do, do	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the years 1854 and 1855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Amherstburgh.</i>																				
A. Patton	Salary as Surveyor, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	93	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
M. Dixon	do as 1st Landing Waiter, for the do, do	93	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robert Vincent	do as Clerk, for the do, do	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
F. J. Parker	do as Preventive Officer, from the 6th January, 1855, to the 15th June, 1855, at £75 per annum	33	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Thomas Barry	do as do, from the 16th June to the 5th July, 1855, at £93 15s. per annum	5	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
J. Mullins	do as do, for the half-year ended 5th January, 1856	46	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
T. Williamson	do as do, for the year ended do	62	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	4	4	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Sutton.</i>																				
Benjamin Seaton	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the do, do	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Three Rivers.</i>																				
C. H. Godby	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	187	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, for the do, do	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
J. H. Smith	Salary as Collector, from the 6th June, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £125 per annum.	72	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the year ended do, do	36	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Amherstburgh.</i>																				
E. Anderson	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, for the do, do	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Store Rent, for the do, do	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the do, do	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
James Hamilton	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do	156	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hugh Cameron	do as Preventive Officer, for the do, do	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Carried over.....</i>																				
													£	27347	8	5	0	989448	11	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			s.			d.			Currency.			Total Currency.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
A. Patton	Salary as Surveyor, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	93	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
M. Dixon	do as 1st Landing Waiter, for the do, do	93	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Robert Vincent	do as Clerk, for the do, do	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
F. J. Parker	do as Preventive Officer, from the 6th January, 1855, to the 15th June, 1855, at £75 per annum	33	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Thomas Barry	do as do, from the 16th June to the 5th July, 1855, at £93 15s. per annum	5	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
J. Mullins	do as do, for the half-year ended 5th January, 1856	46	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
T. Williamson	do as do, for the year ended do	62	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	4	4	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Sutton.</i>																				
Benjamin Seaton	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the do, do	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Three Rivers.</i>																				
C. H. Godby	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	187	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, for the do, do	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
J. H. Smith	Salary as Collector, from the 6th June, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £125 per annum.	72	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the year ended do, do	36	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Port of Amherstburgh.</i>																				
E. Anderson	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Office Rent, for the do, do	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Store Rent, for the do, do	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
do	Fuel, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the do, do	14	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
James Hamilton	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do	156	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hugh Cameron	do as Preventive Officer, for the do, do	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Carried over.....</i>																				
													£	27347	8	5	0	989448	11	6

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.			Total Currency.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
8 Vic. cap. 4.	J. B. Strathy	Port of London.—(Continued.)	179	11	9				428	29	7	2	989	448	11	6
	do	<i>Brought over</i>														
	Thomas Cronyn	Office Rent and Fuel to the 15th November, 1855	37	10	0											
	J. Scanlan	Office Furniture, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1856	91	13	8											
	G. A. Mailleue	Salary as Surveyor, from the 30th May, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £200 per annum	119	14	6											
	Duff Cameron	do as Landing Waiter, from the do, to the do, at £100 do	59	17	3											
	D. Jones	Allowance for Extra services, as Surveyor at this Port.	103	15	0											
	do	do for do, as Landing Waiter at do.	108	15	0											
	do	<i>Port of Maitland.</i>														
	J. D. Wells	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	100	0	0											
	do	Office Rent, for the do, do	15	0	0											
	do	Fuel and Stationery, for the do, do	1	3	0											
	A. McDonell	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do	75	0	0											
	do	<i>Port of Morrisburgh.</i>														
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	180	0	0											
	E. Browne	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for the do, do	17	10	0											
	do	do and Expenses, establishing Out-Port at Matilda	21	7	3											
	H. McCullough	Salary as Surveyor, from the 22nd December, 1854, to the 5th January, 1855, at £100 per annum; and from the 6th January, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £120 per annum	123	11	2											
	do	do as Preventive Officer, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	93	15	0											

W. J. Morgan	do	do, from the 6th January to the 21st September, 1855, at £50; and from the 22nd September, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £93 15s. per annum	62	12	0											
do	do	do, for the nine months ended 5th January, 1855, at £50 per annum	37	10	0											
J. McCormick	do	<i>Port of Niagara.</i>														
do	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	225	0	0											
J. Hemphill	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do	9	1	7											
J. Hall	do	Salary as Surveyor, for the do, do	187	10	0											
H. Acton	do	do as Landing Waiter, for the do, do	125	0	0											
do	do	<i>Port of Napanee.</i>														
do	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	156	5	0											
John King	do	Office Rent, for the do, do	12	10	0											
do	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855	54	0	0											
do	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, from the 21st September, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £100 per annum	29	3	4											
Frederick Farncomb	do	<i>Port of Newcastle.</i>														
do	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, from the 6th January, 1855, to the 29th May, 1855, at £100 per annum	39	14	2											
do	do	do as Collector, from the 30th May, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £125 per annum	74	17	6											
do	do	Fuel and Stationery, for the year ended 5th January, 1856	5	0	0											
R. K. Chisholm	do	<i>Port of Oakville.</i>														
do	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	218	15	0											
do	do	Office Rent, for the do, do	15	0	0											
do	do	Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the do, do	16	7	0											
Joseph Milborne	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do	125	0	0											
		<i>Carried over</i>														
			374	2	0								455	44	16	4
													989	448	11	6

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Port of Dalhousie.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Carried over</i>						
8 Vic. cap. 4.	John Clarke	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, Office Furniture, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	264	4	0	47794	7	6
	do	Office Rent, for the year ended 17th February, 1856.	96	3	0			
	Thomas Adams	Salary as Surveyor, from 6th January to the 5th May, 1855, at £150 per annum.	18	15	0			
	R. Caley	do as do, from 6th May, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £187 10s. per annum.	49	17	6			
	James Lamb	do as Landing Waiter, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	2	6			
	A. Murray	do as 2nd do, for the do, do.	218	15	0			
	William Walker	do as Preventive Officer, for the do, do.	25	0	0			
		<i>Port Dover.</i>	37	10	0	835	7	0
	E. Webster	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	250	0	0			
	do	Office Rent, for the do, do.	9	0	0			
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do.	12	1	6			
	J. Ryerse	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do.	62	10	0			
	D. B. Barrett	do as do and Clerk, for the do, do.	156	5	0	489	16	6
		<i>Port Dartington.</i>						
	D. Fisher	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	156	5	0			
	do	Office Rent, for the do, do.	10	0	0			
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do.	11	16	3			
	W. Moorecraft	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do, do.	93	15	0	271	16	3

W. F. Whitehead	Salary as Collector for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	250	0	0				
do	Office Rent, for the do, do.	12	0	0				
do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do.	14	6	10				
do	To enable him to pay P. Gaul's Travelling expenses.	21	0	0				
P. Gaul	Salary as Landing Waiter for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0				
H. Forbes	do as Clerk, for the do, do.	187	10	0	650	16	10	
	<i>Port Milford.</i>							
H. Lennon	Salary as Collector, from the 6th January to the 13th June, 1855, at £125 per annum.	54	19	0				
do	Office Rent, for the half year ended 5th July, 1855.	9	0	0				
F. W. Smith	Salary as Collector, from the 10th July, 1855, to the 5th January, 1856, at £125 per annum.	61	2	10				
do	Office Rent, for the half year ended 5th January, 1856.	9	0	0				
do	Fuel and Stationery, for the do, do.	4	17	7	188	19	5	
	<i>Port Iowan.</i>							
G. J. Reade	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	156	5	0				
do	Office Rent, for the do, do.	8	15	0				
do	For Cleaning and Repairing Scales, &c.	9	0	2	168	0	2	
	<i>Port Sarnia.</i>							
Thomas Forsyth	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	156	5	0				
do	Office Rent, for the do, do.	10	0	0				
D. C. O'Brien	Salary as Surveyor, for the half year ended do, at £125 per annum.	62	10	0				
do	For Arrears of Increase.	6	5	0				
Hugh McNaughton	Salary as Preventive Officer, for year ended 5th January, 1856.	93	15	0	328	15	0	
	<i>Port Stanley.</i>							
Late Richard Smith	Salary as Collector, from 6th January to the 23rd May, 1855, at £300 per annum.	114	11	3				
	<i>Carried over</i>	114	11	3	50886	18	8	989448

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.		Total Currency.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
8 Vic. cap. 4.	G. R. Audy	<i>Brought over</i>							54776	2	11	989448	11	6
	do	<i>Port of St. Regis.</i>												
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							150	0	0			
	do	(Office Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., for the do							21	5	0			
	do	For allowance to Mail Carrier, for the do							10	0	0			
	Joseph Wilson	<i>Port of Soule St. Marie.</i>												
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							125	0	0			
	do	Office Rent, for the do							10	0	0			
	do	Expenses of himself and three men, to and from Miché-							27	8	9			
	do	copoton, for the do							0	8	6			
	do	Postages, for the do							125	0	0			
	John Bowker	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do												
	do	<i>Port of Sauguen.</i>												
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							125	0	0			
	do	Office Rent, for three quarters ended the do, do,							4	10	0			
	do	at £6 per annum							1	10	0			
	do	Stamp for Office												
	do								181	0	0			
	do	<i>Port of Toronto.</i>												
	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							500	0	0			
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do							224	9	2			
	do	Salary as Surveyor, for the do							300	0	0			
	do	do as Assistant do, from 9th June, 1855, to 5th												
	do	January, 1856, at £250 per annum							143	12	0			
	do													

do	do	For arrears of Increase, for the year ended 5th January, 1856							21	3	10			
do	do	Salary as 1st Clerk, for the do							250	0	0			
do	do	do as 2nd do, for the do							250	0	0			
do	do	do as 3rd do, for the do							225	0	0			
do	do	do as 4th do, for the do							200	0	0			
do	do	do as Appraiser, for the do							218	15	0			
do	do	do as 1st Landing Waiter, for the do							187	10	0			
do	do	do as 2nd do, from 6th January, 1855,												
do	do	do as 3rd do, for the year ended the 5th							124	11	6			
do	do	January, 1856							125	0	0			
do	do	do as 4th do, from the 11th April, 1855,							68	19	3			
do	do	to 5th January, 1856, at £93 15s. per annum							150	0	0			
do	do	do as Locker, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.												
do	do	do as Locker, from 11th November, 1855, to 5th							17	9	4			
do	do	January, 1856, at £125 per annum							75	0	0			
do	do	do as Messenger and Housekeeper, for the year ended												
do	do	5th January, 1856							197	6	0			
do	do	do as Surveyor at Collingwood, from 13th December,							119	0	0			
do	do	1854, to the 5th January, 1855, at £150; and for							909	11	3			
do	do	the year ended 5th January, 1856, at £187 10s.												
do	do	per annum												
do	do	To enable him to pay for the Services of Clerk and Tide												
do	do	Waiters, for the year ended 5th January, 1856												
do	do	do to pay Lockers and Tide-Waiters, for the												
do	do	year ended 5th January, 1856							4867	7	4			
do	do	<i>Port of Whitby.</i>												
do	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							187	10	0			
do	do	Office Rent, for the do							10	0	0			
do	do	Salary as Landing Waiter, for the do							125	0	0			
do	do	<i>Port of Wellington.</i>												
do	do	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.							100	0	0			
do	do	Office Rent, Fuel and Stationery, for the do							20	0	0			
do	do	Postages and Travelling Expenses, for the do							5	1	0			
do	do								125	1	0			
do	do	<i>Carried over</i>							60191	3	6			
do	do								989448	11	6			

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				60191	3	6	980448	11	6
		<i>Port of Windsor.</i>									
8 Vic. csp. 4.	J. F. Elliot	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	350	0	0						
	do	Office Rent, for the do	15	0	0						
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., for the do, do	28	4	11						
	W. Morton	Salary as Surveyor.	187	10	0						
	P. H. Morin	do as Landing Waiter, for the half-year ended 5th July, 1855, at £.5 per annum.	37	10	0						
	do	do as Surveyor at Out-Port, for half-year ended 5th January, 1856, at £150 per annum.	75	0	0						
	J. Dennison	do as Landing Waiter, for the year do	125	0	0						
	J. D. Askin	do as do, for the do, do	125	0	0						
	John Stone	do as do, for the do, do	125	0	0						
	A. Gordan	do as Clerk, from 7th March, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £156 5s. per annum	120	7	1						
	J. Murphy	do as Landing Waiter, from 5th November, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £125 per annum	52	1	8						
	M. Cowan	do as do, from 7th June, 1855, to 5th January 1856, at £125 per annum	72	18	4						
	J. L. Marontelle	do as Preventive Officer, for the quarter ended 5th January, 1856, at £75 do	18	15	0						
	John McIntosh	do as Extra Clerk, from 5th November, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £100 do	16	13	4				1858	0	4
		<i>Port of Wallaceburgh.</i>									
	John Bell	Salary as Collector, for the year ended 5th January, 1856.	125	0	0						
	do	Office Rent, for the do	10	0	0						
	D. C. O'Brien	On account of Salary as Surveyor, for the half-year ended 5th July, 1855, at £125 per annum	56	5	0						

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£			Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				56	18	6	248	3	6
		<i>Port of Windsor.</i>									
	J. Minten	Salary as Landing Waiter, from 28th May, 1855, to 5th January, 1856, at £93 15s. per annum	490	16	7						
	Duverney, Brothers	For Printing Customs Forms	907	8	7						
	Rollo Campbell	do do	546	2	2						
	E. R. Frechette	do do	954	7	3						
	A. Coté	do do	480	14	0						
	Derbshire & Desbarats.	do do and Stationery	91	15	3						
	Lovell & Lamoreux	do do	44	4	1						
	James Beatty	do do	1310	5	6				4825	13	5
	John Sewell, Post Master, Quebec.	For Postages, for Customs Branch, I.G.O									
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
	Thomas Worthington.	Salary as Inspector of Ports, Canada West, for the year ended 31st December, 1855	400	0	0						
	do	For Travelling Expenses, &c., incurred in the Inspection of the Ports in Canada West	268	9	3						
	M. Ryan	Salary as Inspector of Ports, Canada East, from the 1st October, to the 31st December, 1855, at £400 per annum.	100	0	0						
	do	For Travelling Expenses, &c., incurred in the Inspection of Ports, Canada East.	92	18	9						
	M. Ryan & F. G. Scott.	To enable them to pay certain Contingent Expenses of the Inspector General's Office	200	0	0						
	F. H. Hall	Amount of Subscription to "New York Spectator," furnished various Collectors of Customs, and Inspector General's Office, to 1st July, 1855.	45	6	8						
	R. S. M. Bouchette	On account of Travelling Expenses on the Public Service	20	0	0						
	J. McCormick	Salary as Landing Waiter, and that of two Tide-Waiters, for the month of May, 1855	21	15	0						
	Martin Barry and Edward DeCourcé	For Services as Tide-Waiters at Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1855	40	2	6						
		<i>Carried over</i>	1197	12	2				66623	0	9
									980448	11	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.			Currency.			Total Currency.					
		£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.			
9 Vic. cap. 4.	Patrick Shea				1197	12	2	00023	0	9	380448	11	6
	Edward Carter				12	0	0						
	J. Mallon				39	6	4						
	George Ironside				12	10	0						
	James A. Green				25	0	0						
	J. W. Peachy				50	0	0	1506	6	0			
	P. Sheppard				196	17	6						
					63	0	0						
					3455	7	1						
					191	15	3						
					17	4	3						
					0	8	4						
					9	19	7						
					8	7	6						
					0	16	2						
					26	0	4						

Miscellaneous.—(Continued.)

Brought over

For furnishing Clothes to Officers of Customs, going to Magdalen Islands
 For professional Services, rendered in the case of A. Holden, Customs Officer
 For his Disbursements while investigating certain charges at the Port of Huntingdon
 Salary as Preventive Officer at Manatoulin, for the year ended 31st December, 1855
 For Extra Work performed by him, in compiling the Trade and Navigation Returns, for the years 1853 and 1854
 Salary as Extra Clerk, Customs Branch, I.C.O., from 28th February, to the 30th September, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per day; and for the quarter ended 31st December, 1855, at £250 per annum
 do as do, from the 28th August, to the 31st December, 1855, at 10s. per day

Duties Returned.

At the Port of Montreal
 do of Quebec
 do of St. Johns
 do of Beauce
 do of Freleighsbrough
 do of Gaspe
 do of Huntingdon
 do of New Carlisle

do	of Sutton	0	15	11									
do	of Amherstburgh	20	19	7									
do	of Brockville	4	7	6									
do	of Belleville	5	2	1									
do	of Bytown	54	8	10									
do	of Bath	0	17	5									
do	of Chatham	106	5	1									
do	of Chippawa	28	15	9									
do	of Cornwall	2	1	6									
do	of Cramahe	0	6	0									
do	of Cobourg	144	11	3									
do	of Dunnville	17	7	11									
do	of Dundas	49	4	3									
do	of Dundee	42	0	2									
do	of Fort Erie	29	12	8									
do	of Gananoque	45	8	2									
do	of Hamilton	247	5	3									
do	of Kingston	29	19	3									
do	of London	38	10	7									
do	of Niagara	61	10	2									
do	of Napanee	1	18	9									
do	of Owen Sound	6	6	2									
do	of Prescott	22	17	6									
do	of Port Credit	0	10	0									
do	of do Dalhousie	9	6	9									
do	of do Dover	54	6	2									
do	of do Darlington	8	17	1									
do	of do Hope	7	5	5									
do	of do Rowan	2	14	5									
do	of do Stanley	5	6	8									
do	of do Trenton	0	1	8									
do	of Queenston	14	18										
do	of Stamford	114	9	4									
do	of Sault St. Marie	25	16	9									
do	of Sauguen	16	11	6									
do	of Toronto	399	18	6									
do	of Windsor	1	8	6									
								5811	11	1			
								74080	17	10			
											989448	11	6

Carried over.

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.			Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Duties Returned.—(Continued.)</i>								
		<i>Brought over</i>						7	0	30
		Less.—Balances at Credit of Collectors, 31st January, 1856			12	17	19	4		
		Off.—Balances at Credit of Collectors, 31st January, 1855								
		Total, from Customs			6	0	2			
		DEDUCTIONS OUT OF THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.								
		<i>Welland Canal.</i>								
	Thomas Parke	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Colborne, for the year ended 31st December, 1855			5	0	0			
	do	Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Fuel, Postages, Printing, Stationery, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1855			6	5	1			
	Darius Doty	Salary as Clerk at Port Colborne, for the do, do			1	5	0			
	A. K. Schofield	do as do at do, for the do, do			7	5	0			
	John S. Clark	do as Collector of Tolls at Port Dalhousie, for the year ended 31st December, 1855			2	5	0			
	do	Fuel, Stationery, Postages, &c., at do, for the do			3	5	15			
	J. Callaghan	Salary as Assistant Collector at do, for the do			1	6	8			
	Andrew Murray	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Robinson, for the year ended do, do			1	6	8			
	do	Office Rent, Stationery and Postages, for the years 1854 and 1855			1	8	0			
					1	9	17			

Samuel Amsden	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Dunnville, for the year ended 31st December, 1855			1	8	7	0			
do	Office Rent, at do, for the do			1	5	0				
William Benson	Salary as Collector of Tolls at Port Maitland, for the year ended do, do			1	5	0				
do	Office Rent at do, for the year ended do, do			4	4	12	10			
John Clark	Salary as Collector of Tolls at the Port of St. Catharines, from the 1st January to the 9th May, 1855, at £125 per annum			8	0	7	2			
R. Caley	do as do at do, from the 10th May to the 31st December, 1855, at do as Assistant do at do, from the 1st January to the 9th May, 1855—129 days, at 10s. per day			6	4	10	0			
John Clark	To enable him to pay the Wages of Lock Tenders, &c., on the above Canals, for the year ended 31st December, 1855			2	4	8	4			
Thomas Adams	do do of do, for the do, do			3	4	5	18			
John Clark	do do for Repairs on the above Canals, for the do, do			5	9	5	0			
Thomas Adams	do do do do, during			1	5	7	0			
John Hara	On account of Repairs, do do, during			1	5	7	0			
Chauncey Yale	do do do, during the do			7	1	9	10			
John O'Connor	do do do, during the do			5	3	0	0			
Eli Mead	do do do, during the do			8	3	2	14			
A. Morrison	do do do, during the do			3	2	0	7			
Cook & Berryman	do do do, during the do			7	3	0	7			
John Blair	do do do, during the do			10	5	5	10			
Orson Phillips	do do do, during the do			1	1	1	11			
A. Delany	do do do, during the do			4	1	1	16			
J. Grenville	do do do, during the do			0	1	0	10			
J. Fletallen	do do do, during the do			5	1	5	0			
W. H. Collier	do do do, during the do			0	1	0	0			
Boomer, Brothers, & Co.	do do do, during the do			0	1	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>			5	4	2	20			
				10	5	7	4			
				10	5	7	4			

Carried over

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Chambly Canal.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Brought over</i>				1057408	10	6
John Brennan		Fuel, Stationery, &c., at St. Johns, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	399	12	10	56991	7	11
Thomas Hewitt		To enable him to pay the Wages of Lock Tenders, &c., for the do.....		5	117			
do		do for Repairs, during the do.....	994	5	1			
J. Mathewson & Son		On Account of Oil supplied, during the do.....	474	0	11			
		<i>Port Stanley Harbour</i>	62	13	2	1986	9	5
James Cotton		On account of Repairs.....				1068	0	0
		<i>Melbourne Bridge.</i>						
W. Montgomery		Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	50	0	0			
do		For Repairs.....	1	15	0	5115	0	0
Jonathan Mossop		<i>Union Suspension Bridge.</i>						
		Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....				75	0	0
		<i>St. Anns Lock.</i>						
John Barrett		Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	156	5	0			
do		Expenses incurred in the conveyance of Deposits, Stationery, &c., for the do.....	5	14	7			

do		To enable him to pay the Wages of Lock Tenders, for the do.....	221	19	0			
B. Chaffey		On Account of Repairs during the do.....	400	0	0			
T. A. Begly		To enable him to pay for Repairs, during the do.....	30	8	9	814	7	4
		<i>St. Ours Lock.</i>						
J. LeBeauf		Salary as Collector of Tolls, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	100	0	0			
do		Expenses incurred in the conveyance of Deposits, for the do.....	8	0	2			
Thomas Hewitt		To enable him to pay the Wages of Lock Tenders, for the do.....	332	15	6			
do		do for Repairs during the do.....	511	17	7	947	13	3
		<i>Ottawa Slides.</i>						
Duncan Graham		To enable him to pay the Wages of Deputy Slide Masters, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	2120	17	6			
do		do for Repairs, during the do.....	189	18	1			
W. Masson		On account of Repairs, during the do.....	13	3	9			
Blasdel & Co		do of do, during the do.....	73	3	11			
T. A. Begly		To enable him to pay for Repairs during the do.....	610	11	11			
Workman & Griffin		On account of Hardware supplied for do during the do.....	402	8	2			
James Petitclair		do of Professional Services during the do.....	7	15	0	2763	17	4
		<i>Trent Slides.</i>						
William Davis		Salary as Collector of Slide Dues, for the six months ended 1st July, 1855.....	75	0	0			
do		Travelling expenses, during the years 1854 and 1855.....	40	18	8			
do		To enable him to pay the Wages of Deputy Slide Masters for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	122	8	6			
do		do for Repairs, during the do.....	67	0	2			
G. W. Ranney		To enable him to pay the Wages of Deputy Slide Masters for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	55	0	0	360	7	4
		<i>Carried over</i>				65008	17	7
						1057408	10	6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Surveys—East.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Brought over</i>				1123855	6	10
F. J. V. Regnaud	do	Balance of the Survey of Lochaber	1036	6	1			
A. Bochet	do	do of Doncaster		16	15			
G. Garon	do	do of Radnor		104	19			11
do	do	do of Marpis		251	4			7
John Neilson	do	On account of do of Duquesne		50	0			0
D. S. Ballantyne	do	do of the verification of Ham		150	0			0
J. A. Bradley	do	Balance of the Survey of Argo		386	15			6
L. A. Bertrand	do	do of Fleurian		398	3			2
V. Desruchers	do	do of Viger		476	11			3
do	do	do of Woodbridge		307	7			1
A. Larue	do	On account of do of Chapais		50	0			0
do	do	do of Denonville		90	0			0
L. G. Fortin	do	Balance of do of Began and Rawdon		313	13			5
E. H. Legendre	do	do of La Salle		443	16			6
A. Wallace	do	do of Metapediac		319	9			6
P. A. Tremblay	do	do of Sinaud		270	5			0
J. Bignell	do	do of Callière		320	19			3
do	do	do of Winslow and Stratford		192	0			8
C. J. Bouchette	do	On account of do of Whitton		135	0			0
A. Ross	do	Amount of do of Kensington and Wabasse		703	13			11
J. L. P. O'Hanley	do	On account of do of Dorset		37	17			2
A. Gagnon	do	do of Amund		75	0			0
F. Bélanger	do	do of Shenley		50	0			0
John Holmes	do	Balance of do of Cap Chat		458	11			3
J. J. Roney	do	Amount of do of Aylwin and Wright		490	8			0
C. F. Fournier	do	do of Egan		474	17			9
do	do	On account of do of Dionne, Casgrain, and La fontaine		50	0			0

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Surveys—West.</i>						
		<i>Brought over</i>				9949	12	9
A. Painchaud	do	do of Chabot	110	0	0			0
O. A. Dube	do	do of Sheen		75	0			0
F. J. O'Neill	do	do of Ditchland		72	5			0
do	do	do of Gore of Somerset and Arthabaska		75	0			0
J. Newman	do	Balance of do of Low		20	17			6
A. Bochet	do	Amount of do of Bourglois		262	10			0
W. W. O'Dwyer	do	do of Grantham and Upton		50	2			0
Patrick Griffin	do	do of Suffolk and Ponsoshy		25	0			0
John Hume	do	For directing the Survey of the Gore of Somerset		50	0			0
James W. Martin	do	Balance of the Survey of Joliette		9	15			0
				240	8			3
						9018	9	9
James Lyons	do	On account of the Survey of Buchanan		168	5			0
J. Ryan	do	do of Amsterdam and Bradford		50	0			0
do	do	Amount of do of Sudbury		192	18			7
J. N. Molesworth	do	On account of do of Line of Mono and Ajjala		58	10			0
do	do	Amount of do of St. Joseph's Island and Hillerton		1547	16			6
Samuel Smith	do	do of Alverton		375	12			3
Thomas F. Gibbs	do	do of Hinchinbrooke		635	14			3
M. Deane	do	do of Somerville		753	4			6
John Robertson	do	Amount of do of Fraser		442	19			4
do	do	On account of do of McKay		270	0			0
R. Hamilton	do	do of Hamilton		350	0			0
do	do	do of Rolph		300	0			0
J. J. Haslett	do	do of Islands in Rivers Trent and Otonabee		480	0			0
C. Rankin	do	Balance of do of Sydenham		1	10			0
D. Sinclair	do	On account of do of Matawan and Nipissing Road		1245	0			0
E. Malcolm	do	do of Wallace		225	0			0
A. B. Perry	do	do of Camden and Madawaska		190	0			0
John Morris	do	Balance of do of Alice		222	4			3
John Reid	do	On account of do of Somerville		300	16			10
		<i>Carried over</i>		7739	11			6
						9949	12	9
						1123855	6	10

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.			Total Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Surreys—West.—(Continued.)</i>								
		<i>Brought over.....</i>								
	George McPhillips	On account of the Survey of Luther	773	9	11	6	773	9	11	6
	H. P. Savigny	do of do of Penetanguishene	744	15	0	0	744	15	0	0
	Charles Unwin	do of do of Rama	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0
	William Rath	do of do of Balaklava	268	11	5	1	268	11	5	1
	P. S. Donnelly	do of do of Errol	614	9	1	0	614	9	1	0
	Joseph Kirk	Balance of do of Poole	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
	W. R. Rambough	On account of do of Ashby and Denbigh	370	4	1	1	370	4	1	1
	J. R. Roche	do of do of Belmont	345	10	9	0	345	10	9	0
	A. B. Perry	do of do of Abinger, Anglesea, Barrie and Effingham	290	0	0	0	290	0	0	0
		<i>Mines.</i>	737	4	9	0	737	4	9	0
		Balance on account of Mines	11275	6	7	0	11275	6	7	0
		<i>Ottawa and Opengo Road.</i>	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Thomas P. French	Agent for the Settlement of the Road from the River Ottawa to Lake Opengo, 106 days at 15s. per day.	79	10	0	0	79	10	0	0
		<i>Crown Advertising.</i>	98	7	10	0	98	7	10	0
		In Canada East	61	13	10	0	61	13	10	0
		do West	25	16	0	0	25	16	0	0
		Amount of Crown Inspections in Canada East	155	1	8	0	155	1	8	0

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.			Total Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Exploration of Roads for Colonization—Canada East.</i>								
	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
	Thomas Kennedy	For Exploring Templeton	121	3	0	0	121	3	0	0
	Thomas Nelson	do Thorn and Clarendon	41	17	4	0	41	17	4	0
	P. T. Trepanier	do St. Stanislaus to LaTucque	35	7	9	0	35	7	9	0
	John Hume	do St. Helen and St. Alexander to Lake St. Francis	84	0	2	0	84	0	2	0
	W. King	do Bristol and Thorne	10	5	4	0	10	5	4	0
	D. Sinclair	do Wentworth and Harington	23	19	8	0	23	19	8	0
	C. Theriault	do St. Helen and St. Alexander to Kamouraska	62	15	7	0	62	15	7	0
	J. B. Poupore	do Calumet and Sheen	122	2	4	0	122	2	4	0
	L. Desautiers and H. Daly	do County of Berthier	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
	A. Russell	do St. Urbain to Ha-Ha Bay	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
	do	do Rear of St. Thomas	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
	do	do County of Chicoutimi	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
	J. C. Dery	do Gosford to Rockmont	10	18	2	0	10	18	2	0
	D. S. Ballantyne	do Lambton Road	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
	John McLaren	do Tadoussac Road	12	10	0	0	12	10	0	0
	C. A. Verrault	do Elgin Road	4	10	0	0	4	10	0	0
	E. Audet	do Buckland	29	11	0	0	29	11	0	0
		<i>Canada West.</i>	523	18	4	0	523	18	4	0
	John Reid	For Exploring Road in rear of Peterborough	323	2	6	0	323	2	6	0
	M. Deane	do do	407	5	4	0	407	5	4	0
		<i>Inspection of Agencies.—Canada East.</i>								
	Thomas Bouthillier	Salary to 31st July, 1855	271	12	4	0	271	12	4	0
	do	Percentage—Increase of 15 per cent. for six months ended 30th June, 1855	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
	do	Salary of a Clerk, to 31st July, 1855	103	2	6	0	103	2	6	0
		<i>Carried over.....£</i>	103	2	6	0	103	2	6	0

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Inspection of Agencies—Canada East.—(Continued.)</i>						
		<i>Brought over</i>	103	2	6	301	13	4
	Thomas Bouthillier	Percentage—Increase of 15 per cent. for six months ended 30th June, 1855	18	15	0	121	17	6
	do	Contingencies, to 31st July, 1855				163	15	2
	Rollo Campbell	For Advertising in the Montreal "Pilot"				0	9	0
	J. & O. Cremazie	For Stationery for T. Bouthillier				6	7	0
	Desbarats & Derbshire.	do for				12	2	4
		<i>Canada West.</i>						
	David Gibson	Salary from 1st September, 1854, to 1st March, 1855, at £400 per annum				200	0	0
	do	Travelling Expenses, to 28th February, 1855				178	0	0
	do	Office Expenses to do				24	11	6
		<i>General Disbursements.</i>						
	Derbshire & Desbarats.	For Stationery and Printing	424	12	9			
	J. & O. Cremazie	do do	310	3	1			
	A. Côté	do do	743	12	9			
	J. J. Brousseau	do do	11	0	8			
	Maclaur & Co	For Printing	16	5	0			
	John Clark	do	2	3	9			
	J. Alley, junior	For preparing Returns for the Legislative Assembly, of Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands	10	15	0			
	J. Alley, senior	do do	5	12	6			
	C. T. Walcot	do do	19	12	6			
						1407	17	7

B. Powell	do	do	24	7	6			
A. J. Taylor	do	do	23	10	0			
Thomas Devine	For examining Railway Plans	do	3	3	0			
T. D. Harington	British American Telegraph Company, for Telegraphing Notices, from 30th November, 1854, to the 30th June, 1855	Montreal do do 31st Decem-ber, 1854, to do	6	17	7			87
								45
F. Baby	For Firewood	do	270	10	9			45
J. Benoit	For Furniture and Repairs	do	294	16	1			9
J. McEnery	For examining Newspaper Accounts	do	22	10	0			11
J. Alley	For Services as Extra Clerk	do	2	15	0			
Thomas Norris	For Crockery	do	1	17	6			
Glover & Fry	For Rugs, &c	do	5	4	9			
Montreuil & Gerard	For Watching the Chateau at night.	do	28	10	0			
J. S. Shaw	For Hardware	do	0	16	0			
J. Kane	For Tinware	do	24	12	2			
L. & C. Hianveux	For mounting Maps	do	27	16	0			
L. & J. Lemieux	do do	do	0	16	3			
J. L. Bruce	For Plan of part of 9th Concession of Caradoc.	do	0	5	0			
Thomas Welsh	do of Woodhouse	do	1	10	0			
L. Savard	For Carpenter's work	do	25	9	0			
L. Hope	For Copies of Et. L'Esprit's Guide	do	2	10	0			
J. Dufort	For Brass Rule for Surveyors, Canada West	do	1	5	0			
Galt & Crawford	For Coal	do	7	6	3			
W. Barrell	For Copying Report of re-Survey of Huntingdon	do	1	5	0			
L. Dery	For repairing Bells.	do	1	2	6			
H. Taylor	For 2 Copies of his System of Creation	do	0	10	0			
W. Hamilton	For 1 set of Bayfield's Admiralty Charts	do	3	10	0			
J. T. Lebel	For Agency Books and Travelling Expenses	do	3	0	0			
Maclaur & Co	For Maps	do	2	11	3			
Commissioner of Crown Lands	For Expenses to Toronto	do	20	0	0			
H. Benjamin	For Carpets, &c	do	17	12	0			
C. McDonald	For Repairing Window Glass	do	2	5	9			
B. Hinton	For do Surveyors' Instruments	do	0	10	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>		770	16	3	1540	8	0
						23890	11	6
								1123855
								610

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>	5084	13	10	23890	11	6
		<i>Salaries.</i>						
A. N. Morin		Salary as Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st to 26th January, 1855, at £1250 per annum						
J. Cauchon		do as Secretary, from 1st September to 31st December, 1855, at £350 per annum	87	3	3			
L. J. Roy		do as Registrar, to do as Accountant, to do as Assistant do, to do as Clerk, to do as do, to do as Assistant Accountant, from 7th March to 31st December, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per diem	746	3	5			
J. Morphy		do as Clerk, to do, from 1st January to 28th February, at £150 per annum, 25 per cent. on £175, from 1st January to 24th February, and at £218 15s. from 1st March to 31st December, 1855	116	13	4			
W. Ford		do as Clerk, East, to do, as Sales and English Corresponding Clerk, East, to do, as French do, to do as Clerk, to do as do, to do as do, to do	270	0	0			
J. Alley		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	402	10	0			
C. T. Waicot		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	300	0	0			
B. Powell		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	270	0	0			
P. M. Partridge		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	187	10	0			
J. C. Tarbutt		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	402	10	0			
A. Kirkwood		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	214	11	8			
A. J. Taylor		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	175	0	0			
W. F. Collins		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	402	10	0			
E. A. Genereux		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	360	0	0			
T. Hammond		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	218	15	0			
V. E. Tessier		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	218	15	0			
T. Cherrier		do as Clerk, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do, as do, to do	218	15	0			

E. D. Dugal		do as Extra do, to do, at 10s. per diem	182	10	0			
F. Chassé		do as do, from 28th May to 30th July, at 8s. 9d. per diem, and from 1st August to 31st December, 1855, at 10s. per diem	104	18	9			
William Spragge		Twelve months' Salary, as Chief Clerk of the late Surveyor General's Office, to 31st December, 1855	460	0	0			
T. Hector		do as Clerk to do	373	15	0			
H. J. Jones		do as do to do	300	0	0			
F. T. Roche		do as do to do	218	15	0			
F. A. Hall		do as do to do	218	15	0			
A. Russell		do as Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman West, to 31st December, 1855	460	0	0			
T. Devine		do as Assistant do to do	250	0	0			
J. Prendergast		do as Clerk to do	182	10	0			
J. Bouchette		do as Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman East, to 31st December, 1855	460	0	0			
E. T. Fletcher		do as Assistant do to do	250	0	0			
G. G. Dunlevie		do as do do to do	225	0	0			
J. B. Raymond		do as Clerk, to do	200	0	0			
J. F. Bouchette		do as Assistant to do, at 11s. 6d. per diem	209	17	6			
E. Caizac		Salary as Assistant Surveyor, from 23rd July to 31st December, 1855, at 8s. 9d. per diem	70	6	3			
W. McD. Dawson		Twelve months' Salary as Clerk of Woods and Forests, to do	402	10	0			
J. Tolmie		do as do do, to do	300	0	0			
S. P. Beauset		do as Surveyor and Draughtsman, to do, at 10s. per diem	183	10	0			
L. A. Robitaille		do as Extra Clerk, from 11th April to do, at 10s. per diem	125	10	0			
J. Langevin		Salary as Corresponding Clerk, East, from 1st January to 30th April, 1855, at £431 5s. per annum	148	15	0			
P. L. Morin		do as Assistant Surveyor and Draughtsman, East, at £250 per annum, from 1st January to 21st July, 1855	139	2	6			
N. Fages		do as Extra Clerk in Accountant's Branch, from 31st March to 30th September, 1855, at 10s. per diem	92	0	0			
<i>Carried over</i>			10880	1	8	23890	11	6
			5084	13	10	1128855		6
								1128855 6 10

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	£		s.		d.		Currency.		Total Currency.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
		<i>Salaries.—(Continued.)</i>	10830	1	8				29890	11	6	11238855	6	10
		<i>Brought over.....</i>												
	F. H. Belleau	Salary as Extra Clerk in Surveyors Branch East, from 10th April to 30th September, 1855, at 7s. 6d. per diem	63	0	0									
	J. Bradshaw	do as Messenger, to 31st December, 1855	93	15	0									
	G. Fisher	do as do, to do, do	93	15	0									
	J. Innes	do as do, to do, do	91	5	0									
	E. Dumontier	do as do, to do, do	72	1	9									
		<i>Commissions.</i>												
	Sundry Agents, East and West.	Amount of Commission allowed them on their Collections, for the year 1855.....							5510	19	2			
		Less.—Six per cent. Commission on Clergy Moneys.....	6075	16	1									
		do do on School do	2779	16	10									
	Edward Hale	Amount refunded, being Cash and Interest thereon advanced to George Goodenough, for the purchase of the Southwest part Lot 9, Road Range, East, South Ham, said Lot having been granted to Henry Dalmer, under adjudication of the Commissioner, per Order in Council, 22nd March, 1854. do							12	8	0			
	Ed. Malloch.	do							400	0	0			
									21289	11	5			
									8855	12	11			
									12483	18	6			

R. Richmond	do	allowed on the purchase of Lots in the Town plot of Thornbury, in consideration of Loss sustained on the Claim of E. Burley, the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, do, 21st November, 1853, and Commissioner's letter, 23rd November, 1854							40	0	0			
T. McAnnany	do	allowed for Expenses incurred visiting William Horke's Agency, County of Prince Edward, under instructions from the Commissioner, of 6th May, 1846							5	0	0			
A. P. Salter.	do	advanced to defray Expenses of Exploration on the North Shore of Lake Huron, with the view of ascertaining the Mineral resources of that region, under Order in Council, of 9th June, 1855.....							756	11	11			
George Snider.	do	allowed as late Crown Land Agent, County of Grey, being Cash lost in transmission, in the year 1852, through the Proton Post Office to the Bank of Upper Canada, under do, 3rd September, 1855												
John Cayley	do	allowed on the purchase of certain Lands in the County of Simcoe, in trust for Harriet E. Gamble, wife of Clarke Gamble, in compensation for the surrender of the Letters Patent of a Lot of Land, described as broken front Lot 24, 1st Concession, North of Dundas Street, Toronto, which Lot does not exist under do, 8th November, 1854.....							17	18	9			
Count DeRotterdamund.	do	advanced to defray his Expenses on the Survey of the actual condition and progress of the several Mining locations granted by the Crown on Lakes Superior and Huron, under Order in Council, of 9th June, 1855							450	0	0			
William Graham	do	allowed on the purchase of Lots in Barric, in compensation for loss and damage sustained by him, in consequence of Lot 108 in Barric, having been granted to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, under do, 6th August, 1853.....							40	0	0			
		<i>Carried over</i>												
									385	11	3			
									2186	13	8			
												11238855	6	10

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.		Total Currency.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
				88511	3 8	1128855	6 10	
		<i>Brought over.</i>						
		<i>Crown Domain.</i>						
	J. Kane	For Tinsmith's work in the Office of Inspector General of the Queen's Domain						
	F. P. Rubidge	Disbursements reporting on wharves						0 11 9
	G. G. Dunlevie	do Survey on River St. Charles						2 2 3
	F. W. Primrose	Commission on Collections, to 5th September						12 17 9
	Joseph Laurin	do on do, from 5th do						123 11 6
	do	Disbursements						8 19 5
		Printing, Stationery and Advertising						31 17 6
	F. W. Primrose	Commission to Mr. Fortier, as Superintendent, &c., of Beach and Deepwater Lots, from 10th October						42 2 3
	F. Fortier, P. Legard, & F. H. Judah	do and Expenses, from 1848 to 1854, in addition to those already debited in 1850						112 14 6
		For proportion of their Salaries chargeable to this Fund for 1855						250 8 4
		<i>Woods and Forests.</i>						595 15 3
	A. Douglass	Extra allowance, Travelling expenses, and Salary, to 30th April, 1855						94 16 8
	George Daberger	For Surveying Timber berths, Madawaska River						500 0 0
	Oliver Wells	Salary from 1st September to 10th October, 1852, omitted at time						33 6 8
	J. A. Torney	do 31st March to 10th October, 1854						19 8 10
	do	Expenses incurred by A. D. McPherson and E. A. Geneaux, visiting his Agency in 1854						86 4 0
	R. Campbell	For Advertising in the Montreal Pilot						280 12 10
	H. W. McCann	For Forest ranging for 1852						1 12 6
								46 17 6

Thomas Cary	For Advertising in the Quebec Mercury	1 5 4
J. A. Torney	For Commission retained by F. Deguise on account of Collections in Torney's Agency in October, 1854	0 13 9
J. P. Beauset	Travelling and other expenses incurred in copying and compiling Maps of Montreal and Terrebonne	10 0 0
J. Tibbetts	Amount awarded him by Order in Council of October, 1852, for occupation of his Timber berths by the Honorable John Robertson, of St. Johns, New Brunswick	735 0 0
C. E. Belle	Amount of duties collected at Montreal for McLean Stewart's account current, to 31st December, 1855.	56 18 3
G. J. Nagle	For error in November Timber Return, 1854. Red Pine Timber charged 1d. instead of 3d. per cubic foot.	39 0 10
A. J. Russell	Salary for the year 1855	460 0 0
do	Amount paid J. A. Snow for Surveys of the River Madawaska and Plans	505 11 4
do	Ed. Massé as Assistant Crown Timber Agent, from 9th February to 9th December, 1855	83 6 8
do	R. McViears, Clerk for the year 1855	228 2 6
do	W. Wagner, as Draughtsman	175 0 0
do	P. L. O'Hanly, for Plan and Field notes of surveys of sundry limits	10 10 0
do	A. G. Forrest, do of Petite Nation River	3 10 0
do	Office Rent	46 5 0
do	Salary of Messenger	40 0 0
do	Forest Ranging during the year 1855	92 5 0
do	Postages, Furniture, Travelling Expenses, Fuel, Printing, Advertising, and other disbursements for the year 1855	275 0 6
C. E. Belle	Salary for the year 1855	300 0 0
do	Amount paid N. E. Bourbonniere, as Clerk for do	39 0 0
do	Office Rent	26 5 0
do	of duties refunded to sundry persons by order of the Department	91 18 3
do	Forest Ranging	128 4 5
do	C. R. Stewart, one year's Salary as Deputy Agent, Prescott and Russell	35 0 0
	<i>Carried over.</i>	620 7 8
		3670 2 4
		39096 18 11
		1128855 6 10

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		<i>Woods and Forests.—(Continued.)</i>							
		<i>Brought over.....</i>		8572	14 1	89096	18 11	1128855	6 10
	McLean Stewart.....	Paid A. Douglass, as Clerk, from 16th March to 31st December, 1855.....		195	16 8				
	do.....	do Disbursements, &c.....		75	0 0				
	C. E. Belle.....	For 2 days' Travelling expenses in 1854, omitted.....				9295	5 9		
		<i>Payments by Warrant.</i>							
	F. W. Primrose.....	Six months' Salary as Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain, to 30th June, 1855.....		50	0 0				
	William McD. Dawson.....	To enable him to meet the expenses necessary to investigate and Report on the subject of the Funds accrued from the disputed Territory, &c.....		75	0 0				
	S. J. Dawson.....	Being an advance on account of the St. Maurice Road Fund.....		500	0 0	625	0 0	49017	4 8
		Total, Deductions from Territorial Revenue.....							
		<i>DEDUCTIONS FROM SEIZURES.</i>							
		<i>Port of Amherstburgh.</i>							
	Edmund Anderson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		6	7 11				
	do.....	For Assistance and other expenses.....		7	5 0				
	James Hamilton, and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		76	3 1	89	16 0		
		<i>Port of Brockville.</i>							
	William B. Simpson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		3	17 6				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		2	11 10				
	Joseph Bertram, and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		47	6 9	53	16 1		
		<i>Port of Bytown.</i>							
	Duncan Graham.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		2	9 10				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		9	6 1				
	J. M. Bonacina, and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		25	9 6	37	5 5		
		<i>Port of Freleighsburg.</i>							
	A. Kemp.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		2	4 1				
	do.....	For Assistance and other expenses.....		2	14 0				
	G. L. Kemp.....	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....		25	15 2	30	13 3		
		<i>Port of Chippawa.</i>							
	F. Haycock.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		9	19 4				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		9	4 2				
	do and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		186	15 2	155	18 8		
		<i>Port of Coaticook.</i>							
	James Thompson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		0	11 4				
	Charles O'Connor and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		7	3 9	7	15 1		
		<i>Port of Cobourg.</i>							
	W. K. Kitson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		3	18 4				
	do.....	For Assistance and other expenses.....		12	4 8				
	A. Dixon and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		38	4 6	54	2 1		
		<i>Carried over.....</i>				429	6 7	117287	2 11 6

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.		Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		<i>Port of Brockville.</i>							
	William B. Simpson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		3	17 6				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		2	11 10				
	Joseph Bertram, and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		47	6 9	53	16 1		
		<i>Port of Bytown.</i>							
	Duncan Graham.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		2	9 10				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		9	6 1				
	J. M. Bonacina, and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		25	9 6	37	5 5		
		<i>Port of Freleighsburg.</i>							
	A. Kemp.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		2	4 1				
	do.....	For Assistance and other expenses.....		2	14 0				
	G. L. Kemp.....	For his proportion as Seizing Officer.....		25	15 2	30	13 3		
		<i>Port of Chippawa.</i>							
	F. Haycock.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		9	19 4				
	do.....	For Auctioneer and other expenses.....		9	4 2				
	do and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		186	15 2	155	18 8		
		<i>Port of Coaticook.</i>							
	James Thompson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		0	11 4				
	Charles O'Connor and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		7	3 9	7	15 1		
		<i>Port of Cobourg.</i>							
	W. K. Kitson.....	For his per centage as Collector.....		3	18 4				
	do.....	For Assistance and other expenses.....		12	4 8				
	A. Dixon and others.....	For their proportion as Seizing Officers.....		38	4 6	54	2 1		
		<i>Carried over.....</i>				429	6 7	117287	2 11 6

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>	429	6	7	1172872	11	6
		<i>Port Colborne.</i>						
	Thomas Parke	For his per centage as Collector	1	5	1			
	do	For Auctioneer and other expenses	2	2	7			
	D. Doty and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	15	7	7	18	15	3
		<i>Port Credit.</i>						
	M. O'Donohoe	For his per centage as Collector	1	5	0			
	do	For Assistance and other expenses	1	3	0			
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer	14	12	7	17	0	7
		<i>Port Dalhousie.</i>						
	John Clark	For his per centage as Collector	4	10	7			
	do	For Auctioneer and other expenses	6	1	2			
	Andrew Murray	For his proportion as Seizing Officer	53	7	6	63	19	3
		<i>Port of Dundee.</i>						
	J. Cameron	For his per centage as Collector, and expenses	0	2	7			
	J. H. Smith and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	0	17	0	0	19	7
		<i>Port Dover.</i>						
	E. Webster	For his per centage as Collector	1	0	11			
	do	For Assistance and other expenses	2	11	1			
	T. B. Barrett and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	10	15	11	14	7	11

		<i>Port of Fort Erie.</i>						
	Richard Graham	For his per centage as Collector	0	16	1			
	do	For Auctioneer and other expenses	0	4	10			
	William Murray and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	9	19	0	10	19	11
		<i>Port of Georgetown.</i>						
	C. Bullock	For his per centage as Collector	2	0	6			
	do	For Assistance and other expenses	6	10	6			
	J. C. Tuck and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	21	6	6	29	17	6
		<i>Port of Hamilton.</i>						
	John Davidson	For his per centage as Collector	33	9	4			
	do	For Auctioneer and other expenses	42	6	10			
	William Pring and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	397	3	6	472	19	8
		<i>Port of Kingston.</i>						
	James Hopkirk	For his per centage as Collector	0	11	7			
	do	For Auctioneer's Commission	0	1	9			
	D. Lynch and others	For their proportion as Seizing Officers	7	3	11	7	17	3
		<i>Port of Lacolle.</i>						
	Thomas Gordon	For his per centage as Collector	0	4	10			
	do	For Assistance and other expenses	0	13	9			
	do	For his proportion as Seizing Officer	2	11	9	3	10	4
		<i>Port of London.</i>						
	J. B. Strathy	For his per centage as Collector	1	14	3			
	D. Cameron	For his proportion as Seizing Officer	21	13	10	23	8	1
		<i>Carried over</i>	1098	1	11	1172872	11	6

No. 12.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.		Total Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		<i>Seigniorial Tenure.—(Continued.)</i>				
		<i>Brought over.</i>				
	F. R. Angers	An advance for searches for Seigniorial Documents	6400	0 0	1187923	7 9
	Burroughs & Fiset	To pay for certain Copies of the same.	100	0 0		
			26	10 6		
	P. B. Dumoulin	Amount of Capital of Indemnity on Property of Fief Godfrey, Three Rivers	6526	10 6	6950	6 0
		Total Payments, including deductions.			1194873	13 9
		RECAPITULATION				
		Of the Payments made under the various Acts of Appropriations, included in the foregoing Statements, viz:—				
		Interest on Public Debts, under various Acts	2194	70 12 11		
		Payments under Civil List Schedule A, 9 Vic. cap. 114.	28922	18 7		
		do under do Schedule B, do	34233	17 9		
		do under Acts Lower Canada.	5021	7 7		
		do under Acts Upper do	8688	8 8		
		do under Acts of the Province.	221145	6 10		
		do under Estimate 1850, 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 1.	2	12 6		
		do under do 1851, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 46.	2989	6 1		
		do under do 1852, 16 Vic. cap. 155	2257	13 8		

DEDUCTIONS		Currency.		Total Currency.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	do under do 1853, 16 Vic., cap. 156.	33537	10 9		
	do under do 1854, 18 Vic., cap. 4.	51011	16 0		
	do under do 1855, 18 Vic., cap. 90	308966	6 0		
	Amount invested on account of the Sinking Fund	85151	5 7	996898	17 6
	From Customs Duties.	67954	19 0		
	do Excise	2485	13 4		
	do Territorial	49017	4 8		
	do Public Works	63966	3 0		
	do Seizures	3015	17 8		
	do Casual Revenue	12034	18 7	198474	16 8
				1194873	13 9

W. CAYLEY,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 13.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and of the payments therefrom for the Encouragement of Education in Eastern Canada, during the year ended 31st January, 1856.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.		RECEIPTS.		CURRENCY.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Rev. F. Boucher	To enable the Huron Indians of Lorette to repair their Church, as per Order in Council of 6th June, 1855	300	0 0	2807	10 0	3147	19 0
J. B. Meilleur and P. J. O. Chauveau	Amount of the Salaries of the School Inspectors, Lower Canada, for the year 1855, chargeable to this Fund, as authorized by Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 97.	4494	0 0	3267	13 4	6075	3 4
	To this sum being the proportion chargeable to this Fund for Educational Institutions in Canada East, as authorized by Act 18 Vic. cap. 90	10000	0 0			9228	3 1
	Total, Currency	14724	0 0			5500	16 11
	To Balance brought down	5500	16 11			14724	0 0

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1855, at Quebec and Montreal, under Act 6 Will. 4, cap. 35, continued by Act 18 Victoria, cap. 85, and the sums paid thereout to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

QUEBEC.

TO WHOM PAID.	E X P E N D I T U R E.	C u r r e n c y .		R E C E I P T S .		C u r r e n c y .	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	To balance brought from last year .....	.....	.....	1350	3 0	1942	1 5
Philip Wells, Treasurer,	Balance of the expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, for the year 1854	545	4 2				
do	On account of the same for 1855	2841	11 8				
Archibald Campbell ..	To enable him to afford relief to Shipwrecked and destitute Seamen, as authorized by 8 Vic. cap. 12	150	0 0			1886	18 10
	Total, Currency .....	.....	.....	3536	15 10	1707	18 7
	To Balance brought down .....	.....	.....	4886	18 10	4886	18 10

To balance brought from last year

Balance of the expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, for the year 1854

On account of the same for 1855

To enable him to afford relief to Shipwrecked and destitute Seamen, as authorized by 8 Vic. cap. 12

Total, Currency

To Balance brought down

No. 14.—(Continued.)

MONTREAL.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.			RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Gerrard	Amount paid as President of the Montreal General Hospital, on account of the Expenses of that Institution.....	166	1	4	By balance brought from last year	166	1	4
	To balance carried to next year	100	8	2	By amount of Tonnage Duties, collected at Montreal, during the season of 1855	100	8	2
	Total, Currency.....£	266	9	6	Total, Currency.....£	266	9	6
					By balance brought down.....£	100	8	2

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Monies arising from Sale of School Lands, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 2 Victoria, cap. 19, and amended by Act 16 Victoria, cap. 186, and of Warrants issued thereon between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount carried to next year	15007	2	6	By Balance from last year			11204	4	3	
				By Cash credited by the Receiver General, being Interest on Debentures, held on account of this Fund	2593	4	11			
				By Amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Interest on Lands sold						
				By do from do, for Rents. 53 18 1	1209	13	4			
Total Currency	15007	2	6	Total Currency			15007	2	6	
				(By Balance brought down			15007	2	6	

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended the 31st December, 1855, in Canada East, and to form part of the Consolidated Fund, as directed by Act 12 Victoria, cap. 58, sec. 3.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance carried to next year	3022	5	10	By Balance from last year	2410	17	0
				By Amount received on 622 Marriage Licenses, at £1 each	622	0	0
				LESS—Proportion for Printing and Postages	10	11	2
Total, Currency£	3022	5	10	Total Currency	3022	5	10
				By Balance brought down	3022	5	10

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1855.

No. 17.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees received on Marriage Licenses, issued during the year ended 31st December, 1855, in Canada West, and subject to the provisions of the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, chapter 70.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency.		RECEIPTS.		Currency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Amount carried to next year	22887	5 7			17049	0 7
			By Balance from last year			
			By Amount of Fees received this year on 5928 Li- censes, at £1 each	5928	0 0	
			Less.—Proportion for Printing and Postages.....	84	4 0	
Total Currency	22887	5 7	Total Currency		5843	16 0
					22887	5 7
			By Balance brought down			
					22887	5 7

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 18.

STATEMENT of the Monies received from the Rate or Duty imposed by Provincial Act 16 Vic. cap. 86, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, and the sums paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination, during the season of the Navigation of the year 1855, including also, the Expenses of Quarantine at Grosse Isle and Quebec.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.		RECEIPTS.		Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	<i>Payments for the year 1854.</i>						
François Baby	For Services performed in conveying Emigrants from Grosse Isle to Quebec.	195	0 0				
A. C. Buchanan	For Expenses of Wintering Party at Grosse Isle 1854-5, and for Drugs omitted in account of 1854.	102	8 1				
François Baby	On account of Steamboat service connected with Grosse Isle	750	0 0	1047	8 1		
A. C. Buchanan	<i>Payments for the year 1855.</i>						
	On account of the Expenses of Emigration for the year 1855	5308	8 7			4103	15 11

do	do of the Quarantine Expenses at Grosse Isle	2500	0 0			157	1 8
Parent and Nault	Amount of their Salary and Contingencies as Inspecting Physicians at Quebec, up to October, 1855	262	1 1				
G. St. Pierre	For Work done at Grosse Isle.	81	5 9			1500	0 0
Thomas A. Begly	do do Montreal Emigrant Sheds	37	19 6				
Rev. C. F. Casault	To enable him to pay the Rev. E. Bonneau the expenses attending the keep of a Horse at Grosse Isle, for the season of 1855.	16	18 6			22	1 10
	Total, Currency			8206	13 5		
						9254	1 6
						9254	1 6
	To Balance brought down					£	2731 3 3

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 19.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, during the year 1855, under Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 25, and appropriated towards defraying the Expenses of the Quebec River Police.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.	Currency.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Maguire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Quebec ..	By Balance brought from last year.			10	By Amount of Tonnage Duties Collected at the Port of Quebec, during the season of 1855	1206	4	8
	Amount of the Pay and Contingent Disbursements of the force for the season of 1854	2184	17	0	By net amount of sales of effects picked up by the Police, and sold by the Harbor Master, in virtue of the above Act			
James Ferguson	For Repairing the River Police Boats	2203	7	0	By this sum voted in the Estimates of 1855, to meet the Excess of this Fund for 1854			
					By do do, to meet the expenses of 1855	750	0	0
	Total Currency	2732	1	10	By balance carried to next year			
	Total Currency				Total Currency	2732	1	10
	To Balance brought down							
		221	1	10				

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1855.

No. 20.

STATEMENT of the Fees received by the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, for the Measuring, Culling, and Counting of Timber, and of the Payments therefrom, to the several Cullers, including the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1855, as authorized by Act 8 Victoria, cap. 49, and amended by 16 Victoria, cap. 186; also, 9 Victoria, cap. 16.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.			RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Cullers	Amount of Fees paid them during the Season of 1855	9544	3	10				
John Sharples	<i>Salaries.</i> Five months' Salary as Supervisor of Cullers, from 1st January to 31st May, 1855, at £500 per annum. £208 6 8				13091	19	1	
Michael Quinn	Seven do as do from 1st June to 31st December, 1855, at do 291 13 4							
George Colley	Balance due him for Salaries and disbursements as Deputy Supervisor, Sorel, for the year ended 31st December, 1855.....	500	0	0				
Mathew Harbison	Twelve months' Salary as Head Clerk and Deputy Supervisor, Quebec, to do.....	271	15	5				
	Carried over	360	0	0				
		1131	15	5				
		9544	3	10	1824	119	1	351 15 5

No. 20.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Contingencies.—(Continued.)</i>									
	<i>Brought over</i>	613	0	3	13252	6	9			
	For Fuel, Assessments, Postages, &c	57	11	3						
	For Calèche, Boat, and Carriage hire	16	17	11						
	For Disbursements on account of Board of Examiners	9	10	3						
Charles Alleyne, Advocate	For professional advice and opinions during the Season of 1855	17	10	0						
C. Jordan ..	Twelve months' Salary as Office Keeper and Messenger to 31st December, 1855	100	0	0						
Lydia Watts and Mrs. Jordan	For Washing the Offices, &c.....	11	17	6	826	7	2			
	Total Currency				14078	13	11			
To Balance brought down					234	19	5			
								14078	13	11

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 21.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for Measuring and Culling Timber, by George Colley, Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel, during the season of 1855.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for the Measuring of Lumber, during 1855				230	7	9
DR.						
To paid Robert Russell for Measuring Timber.....	162	17	6			
do P. W. Ronald, for services as Specification Clerk during the season	30	0	0			
do Michael Morgan, Rent of Office	7	10	0			
do R. Middleton, for Books and Stationery	7	15	11			
do for sundry petty charges	2	19	9			
do my Salary, as Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel, and for receiving and reporting Crown Dues on Timber, exported <i>via</i> Sorel, for the year 1855	300	0	0	511	8	2
This balance received from the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec.			£	271	15	5

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Fees, &c., received and due certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, including the Payment of their Salaries and Disbursements for the year ended the 31st December, 1855, in virtue of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 37, amended by 16 Vic. cap. 196.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			RECEIPTS.			CURRENCY.			TOTAL CURRENCY.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Sheriffs.</i>																
W. S. Sewell	Amount of the Salaries and Disbursements of his Office as Sheriff of Quebec, to 31st December, 1855	1100	0	0	By amount of Fees received by the Sheriff of Montreal, during the year ended 30th September, 1855, and paid into the credit of the Receiver General's Department									1476	17	3
John Boston	do do as do at Montreal, to 30th September, 1855	1255	10	2	do of do of Quebec, for the year ended 31st December, 1855									1271	16	0
J. G. Ogden	do of do as do at Three Rivers, to do	476	5	0	do of do of Three Rivers, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1855									68	12	3
George F. Bowen	do of do as do of St. Francis, to do	300	0	0												
Martin Sheppard	On account of do as do of Gaspé for do	144	8	10												
O. Martineau	Amount of do as do of Kamouraska, for do	250	0	0												
L. M. Coullée	do of do as do of Ottawa, for do	286	10	0												
Total																
		3812	14	0										68	12	3

<i>Prothonotaries.</i>																		
Burroughs & Fiset	Amount of the Salaries and Disbursements of their Office as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court at Quebec, including the Salaries of the Clerks of the several Courts, to 31st December, 1855	5298	7	10	do of do of St. Francis, for the year ended 31st December, 1855									114	12	4		
Monk, Coffin, & Papi-neau	do of do as do Montreal, to do	7180	7	1	do of do of Gaspé for do									10	6	8		
Edward Barnard	do of do as do Three Rivers, to do	1154	15	6	do of do of Ottawa for the nine months ended 30th September, 1855									55	4	1		
John Wilkie	On account of do as do, residing at New Carlisle, Gaspé, for the year 1855	121	17	6	do of do of Kamouraska, for do									49	14	7		
G. F. Tremblay	do of do as do, do at Percé, do for do	84	7	6	<i>Prothonotaries.</i>													
Short & Morris	do of do as do, at St. Francis, to 30th September, 1855	708	15	0	By amount of Fees received as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Quebec, including Clerks Fees, for the year ended 31st December, 1855									4277	9	3		
Total																		
		14498	10	5										3043	3	2		
<i>Clerks of the Crown.</i>																		
Green & Doucet	Amount of the Salaries and Disbursements of their Office as Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, to 30th September, 1855	295	14	9	do of do of Montreal, for do									692	13	10		
A. M. Delisle	do as do, Montreal, to 31st December, 1855	399	6	11	do of do of St. Francis, for do									410	4	11		
Edward Barnard	do do as do, Three Rivers, to do	55	0	0	do of do of Ottawa, for do									140	13	9		
Total																		
		750	1	8										12155	15	5		
Total																		
		19061	6	1										7	15	0		
Carried over																		
				£												£		
																15286	18	7

No. 22.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.			Total Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	<i>Brought over</i>										15236	13	7	
	<i>Clerks of the Peace.</i>													
Green & Doucet	Amount of their Salaries and Disbursements of their Office as Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, to 30th September, 1855	1094	8	5			By amount of Fees as Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, for the year 1855	442	3	0				
Delisle & Brehaut	do do as do at Montreal, to 31st December, 1855	1487	2	7			do as do Montreal, for do	586	6	4				
F. X. Turcotte, & E. A. Genereux	do do as do at Three Rivers, to do	506	3	10			do as do Three Rivers, for do	24	3	3	1002	12	7	
A. Lafontaine	do do as Prothonotary Clerk of the Circuit Court, and of the Crown and Peace, for the District of Ottawa, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1855				3087	14	10	Amount received by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for the year 1855				464	13	6
Chalou & Déry	do of do as do, at Kamouraska, for do				418	6	7	<i>Reporters' Fees.</i>						
					431	5	0	Amount of Fees received by the Prothonotary, Quebec, during the year 1855	26	5	0	54	3	0
								do do Three Rivers.	27	18	0			

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.			Total Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
J. U. Beaudry	do do as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to 31st December, 1855				583	13	7	By this sum, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, as authorized by Act 16 Vic. cap. 196				7835	6	2
John Wilkie	do of do as Clerk of the Crown and Peace, residing at Percé, Gaspé, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1855				28	2	6							
George F. Tremblay	do of do as do, at New Carlisle, for do				28	2	6							
Lefevre & Angers	Balance of the expenses towards compiling and publishing the decisions of the Tribunals in Lower Canada, for 1854		94	17	9									
do	On account of the same for 1855		360	0	0									
	Total Currency				24093	8	10	Total Currency				24093	8	10

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856,

No. 23.

STATEMENT of the Revenue derived from Law Fees received in Canada West in virtue of the Act of Canada, 9 Vic. cap. 23, by various Officers of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and Court of Chancery between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856; being applicable to the Interest and Redemption of £3000, issued in Debentures, for the Law Society of Upper Canada, under the authority of the said Act.

Table with columns: NAME, EXPENDITURE, RECEIPTS, Total Currency (£, s, d).

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, Total Currency (£, s, d), EXPENDITURE, Total Currency (£, s, d).

W. CAYLEY, Inspector General.

No.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Tavern Licenses in Canada East, Payments made thereout to the different Municipalities in Lower Canada, ended the 31st December, 1855, as authorized by Acts 8 Vic. cap. 72,

P A Y M E N T S.	C u r r e n c y.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Under Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 94.</i>						
Amount received by the Revenue Inspectors for the District of Montreal, for Duties arising from Tavern Licenses, issued during the year 1855, in the City and County of Montreal, and transferred to the Special Fund for the building of the Court House at Montreal, in the said District				1729	0	7
<i>Under Act 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 63.</i>						
Amount received by the Revenue Inspector for the District of Ottawa, for Duties arising from Tavern Licenses, issued during the year 1855, and transferred to the Special Fund for the building of the Court House at Aylmer, in the said District.....				89	2	6
<i>Under Act 8 Vic. cap. 72.</i>						
Amount received by the Revenue Inspectors for Duties arising from Tavern Licenses, issued during the year 1855, and paid over to the different Municipalities, in the undermentioned Districts, viz:—						
Montreal.....	133	4	0			
Quebec	9	18	0			
St. Francis	152	2	0			
Three Rivers	129	12	0			
Gaspé.....	6	6	0			
Kamouraska	2	14	0			
Bonaventure	13	10	0			
				447	6	0
Amount paid Pierre Benoit, Secretary and Treasurer of the Municipality of the County of Huntingdon, being the proportion of the proceeds of Tavern Licenses, payable to that Municipality, for 1851—52, per Warrant, No. 2073				45	18	9
To Balance carried to next year				2694	13	3
Total, Currency.....	£			5006	1	1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

24.

received between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, and of the Canada, and towards the erection of a Court House at Montreal, during the year 12 Vic. cap. 113, and 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 94.

R E C E I P T S.	C u r r e n c y.																																																																																																																																																																																			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																														
By Balance unexpended from last year.....	£	1846	16	8																																																																																																																																																																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">D I S T R I C T S.</th> <th rowspan="2">No. Licenses.</th> <th colspan="3">Gross Collections.</th> <th colspan="3">Expenses of Collection.</th> <th colspan="3">Net Revenue.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MONTREAL, No. 1, Division ..</td> <td>51</td> <td>333</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>33</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>299</td> <td>14</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>do, No. 2, do ..</td> <td>338</td> <td>2300</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>230</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>2070</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>QUEBEC</td> <td>152</td> <td>1002</td> <td>10</td> <td>0</td> <td>105</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>897</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST. FRANCIS.....</td> <td>25</td> <td>169</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>16</td> <td>18</td> <td>0</td> <td>152</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THREE RIVERS</td> <td>24</td> <td>144</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>14</td> <td>8</td> <td>0</td> <td>129</td> <td>12</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GASPÉ</td> <td>3</td> <td>21</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>19</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTTAWA</td> <td>16</td> <td>106</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>0</td> <td>89</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAMOURASKA.....</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>14</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BONAVENTURE</td> <td>3</td> <td>21</td> <td>11</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>18</td> <td>7</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td>615</td> <td>4100</td> <td>9</td> <td>0</td> <td>423</td> <td>19</td> <td>7</td> <td>3676</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1856</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>31</td> <td>0</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Off.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1855</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>15</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>17</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total, Currency</td> <td colspan="3">£</td> <td>5006</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							D I S T R I C T S.	No. Licenses.	Gross Collections.			Expenses of Collection.			Net Revenue.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	MONTREAL, No. 1, Division ..	51	333	0	0	33	6	0	299	14	0	do, No. 2, do ..	338	2300	0	0	230	0	0	2070	0	0	QUEBEC	152	1002	10	0	105	4	0	897	6	0	ST. FRANCIS.....	25	169	0	0	16	18	0	152	2	0	THREE RIVERS	24	144	0	0	14	8	0	129	12	0	GASPÉ	3	21	7	0	2	2	0	19	5	0	OTTAWA	16	106	0	0	16	17	0	89	3	0	KAMOURASKA.....	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	14	0	BONAVENTURE	3	21	11	6	4	18	7	16	12	11	Totals	615	4100	9	0	423	19	7	3676	9	5	Less.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1856					31	0	9				Off.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1855					13	15	9												17	5	0	Total, Currency	£			5006	1	1				
D I S T R I C T S.	No. Licenses.	Gross Collections.			Expenses of Collection.				Net Revenue.																																																																																																																																																																											
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																										
MONTREAL, No. 1, Division ..	51	333	0	0	33	6	0	299	14	0																																																																																																																																																																										
do, No. 2, do ..	338	2300	0	0	230	0	0	2070	0	0																																																																																																																																																																										
QUEBEC	152	1002	10	0	105	4	0	897	6	0																																																																																																																																																																										
ST. FRANCIS.....	25	169	0	0	16	18	0	152	2	0																																																																																																																																																																										
THREE RIVERS	24	144	0	0	14	8	0	129	12	0																																																																																																																																																																										
GASPÉ	3	21	7	0	2	2	0	19	5	0																																																																																																																																																																										
OTTAWA	16	106	0	0	16	17	0	89	3	0																																																																																																																																																																										
KAMOURASKA.....	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	14	0																																																																																																																																																																										
BONAVENTURE	3	21	11	6	4	18	7	16	12	11																																																																																																																																																																										
Totals	615	4100	9	0	423	19	7	3676	9	5																																																																																																																																																																										
Less.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1856					31	0	9																																																																																																																																																																													
Off.—Balances outstanding 31st January, 1855					13	15	9																																																																																																																																																																													
								17	5	0																																																																																																																																																																										
Total, Currency	£			5006	1	1																																																																																																																																																																														
By Balance brought down	£	2694	13	3																																																																																																																																																																																

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No. 25.

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on account of the purchase of the several undermentioned Public Works, in virtue of the Acts 19 Vic., cap. 5, and 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 57; and repayment of Loans to Incorporated Companies, between the 1st February, 1855, and 31st January, 1856.

BY WHOM PAID.	PARTICULARS OF PAYMENT.	NAMES OF WORKS.	AMOUNT.		
			£	s.	d.
E. Wirwall	5th Instalment of 5 per cent	Rond Eau Harbour	100	0	0
J. Rowe and others	Balance on 2nd Instalment, with Interest on do ..	Whitby Harbour	252	0	7
		Total Receipts Currency	352	0	7

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 26.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.			RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	18705	5	7				
					By amount received from Revenue Inspector of Montreal, for Duty on Tavern Licenses in the City and County of Montreal, during do	1729	0	7
					By six months' Interest, received from the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, for do, on £11000, at 4 per cent.....	220	0	0
					do do do, do from Thos. A. Begly, for the sale of Materials of the Old Court House	24	12	8
	Total, Currency.....£	18705	5	7	Total, Currency	5574	12	7
						18705	5	7
					By Balance brought down			
						5475	10	9

STATEMENT of the Monies arising from Law and other Fees collected in the District of Ottawa, and of the Payments made thereout, towards the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Aylmer, up to 31st January, 1856, under Act 12 Vic. cap. 112.

CASH ACCOUNT.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			RECEIPTS.	Currency.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Persons	To Amount of Interest paid on the sum of £4918 14s. 10d., during the year 1855, on account of Debentures negotiated for this Fund.	245	0	7	By Balance from last year	147	2	4
	To Balance carried to next year.	154	6	8	12 Vic. cap. 112.			
					By Amount received from Aimé Lafontaine, Notary, District of Ottawa, during the year 1855	98	4	1
					By do from J. F. Taylor, Registrar, County of Ottawa, during do	61	19	4
					By do from L. M. Coutlée, Sheriff of Ottawa, during do	2	19	0
					14 & 15 Vic. cap. 63.			
					By Amount received from C. Symmes, Revenue Inspector, District of Ottawa, for duties on Tavern Licenses, issued during 1855.	89	2	6
	Total, Currency. £	399	7	3	Total, Currency.	252	4	11
						399	7	3
					By Balance brought down	154	6	8

No. 27.—(Continued.)

D E B E N T U R E A C C O U N T .

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	Currency.			Currency.			RECEIPTS.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Amount of payments brought from last year				5000	0	0				4918	14	10
Cass & McDonald ..	For Work done for Court House during 1855	267	0	2									
Clough & Campbell..	For do do	45	8	5									
Thomas McCord.....	For Services in connection with do	83	4	1	395	12	8				476	17	10
	Total, Currency			£	5395	12	8				5395	12	8
	To Balance brought down			£	476	17	10						

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 28.—(Continued.)

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

TO WHOM PAID.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.			RECEIPTS.			CURRENCY.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	To Amount of Payments brought from last year	2238	15	0				2238	15	0	
	Total, Currency	£	2238	15	0	By Amount of Debentures negotiated, brought from last year		£	2238	15	0
						Total, Currency		£	2238	15	0

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.



No. 29.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves for Upper Canada, for the year 1855.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	Land Sold.		Principal.		Interest.		Inspections.		Rent on Leased Lots.		Rent on Lots not Leased.		Timber Dues.	
	Acres.	Amount.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855.	199,037½	92923 13 1	68259 15 5	23250 2 9	698 2 6	4180 9 11	1483 8 6	102 4 6						

DISBURSEMENTS.

Principal.	Interest.		Inspections.		Rents on Leased Lots.		Rents on Lots not Leased.		Timber Dues.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.
17 10	8 3	3 7	13 4	13 4	8 5	8 5	1 10	1 10	5892 10 4	96 1 10	5892 10 4	4
64160	21854	656	3929	1394	90	5892	10	4				

No. 29.—(Continued.)

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N .

R E C E I P T S .	C u r r e n c y .			D I S B U R S E M E N T S .	C u r r e n c y .		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Principal. 18 Vic. cap 2	69259	15	5	Principal. 18 Vic. cap. 2.	64160	17	10
Interest. 18 Vic. cap. 2	23250	2	9	Interest. do.	21854	8	3
Inspections. 18 Vic. cap. 2	698	2	6	Inspections. do.	656	3	7
Rent on Leased Lots	4180	9	11	Rents on Leased Lots.	3929	13	4
Rent on Lots not Leased	1488	8	6	Rents on Lots not Leased.	1394	8	5
Timber Dues.....	102	4	6	Timber Dues.	96	1	10
Total	97974	3	7	Disbursements	5882	10	4
				Total	97974	3	7

(Signed,) J O S E P H C A U C H O N ,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 31st December, 1855.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 30.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Sales for Lower Canada, for the year 1855.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	Acres.	Amount.		Principal.		Interest.		Rent.		Inspections.											
		£	s.	d.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.											
1855	9731	£	3704	6	11	£	2641	4	10	£	395	17	5	£	101	5	8	£	65	7	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Principal.	Interest.	Rent.	Inspections.	Disbursements.	
				18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.
18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	18 Vic. cap. 2.	Disbursements.	
Paid Receiver General.	Paid Receiver General.	Paid Receiver General.	Paid Receiver General.	Disbursements.	
£	£	£	£	£	£
2482	372	95	61	192	16
s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
3	2	4	9	16	7
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
4	5	2	1	5	6

No. 30.—(Continued.)

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N .

R E C E I P T S.	C u r r e n c y .			D I S B U R S E M E N T S.			C u r r e n c y .		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Principal 18 Vic. cap. 2.....	2641	4	10	Principal. 18 Vic. cap. 2. Paid to Receiver General.....	2492	3	4		
Interest do	395	17	5	Interest. do. do. Paid to do	372	2	5		
Rent do	101	5	8	Rent. do. do. Paid to do	95	4	2		
Inspections. do. do	65	7	6	Inspections. do. do. Paid to do	61	9	1		
Total	3203	15	5	Disbursements	192	16	5		
				Total	3203	15	5		

(Signed,) JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 31st December, 1855.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 31.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Amount applicable for the purposes authorized under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the Amount for which the Clergy of the several Denominations in Upper Canada, have commuted their Stipends, and the Balance at credit of the Municipalities' Fund, Upper Canada, on the 31st January, 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount at Credit of Clergy Reserves Funds, Upper Canada.....	686307	13	8			
do do of Clergy Revenue Funds, do	37998	0	6			
do do of Clergy Suspended Sales, do	5000	0	0			
do do of Surplus Revenue Funds, do	44441	7	10			
				723747	2	0
DEDUCT—The following amounts for which the Clergy have commuted their stipends, viz:—						
Clergymen of Church of England, Upper Canada.....	245614	19	3			
do of Roman Catholic Church, do	20932	15	0			
Ministers of Presbyterian Church, do	103424	5	0			
do of United Synod, do, do	2240	11	0			
do of Wesleyan Methodist, do, do	9768	10	10			
Reserve Fund for uncommuted Stipends, Widows' Annuities, &c.....	14441	7	10			
				426422	8	11
Balance at Credit of Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada, invested in Debentures			£	297324	13	1

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 32.

STATEMENT shewing the Total Amount applicable for the purposes authorized under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the amount for which the Clergy of the several Denominations in Lower Canada have commuted their Stipends, and the balance at credit of the Municipalities' Fund, Lower Canada, on the 31st January, 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount at credit of Clergy Reserves Funds, Lower Canada	77338	19	0			
do do of Clergy Revenue do, do ..	1060	18	3			
do do of Clergy Surplus Revenue, do ..	1904	18	9			
				80299	6	0
DEDUCT—The following amounts for which the Clergy have commuted their stipends, viz :—						
Clergy of Church of England, Lower Canada	30236	5	11			
Ministers of Presbyterian Church, do do	24024	0	0			
Reserved Fund for uncommuted Stipends, Widows' Annu- ities, &c.....	1904	18	9			
				56164	19	8
Balance at credit of Municipalities Fund, Lower Canada, invested in Debentures.....			£	24134	6	4

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 33.

A STATEMENT giving the Names of the Clergy in Lower Canada, who have commuted their Stipends under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the Amount of Salary of which they were in receipt, prior to the 9th May, 1853, and the Amount of Commutation Money paid to each, up to 31st January, 1856.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, LOWER CANADA.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life. Years.	Present Value. Years.	Amount of Commutation.		Total Currency.	
	£	s. d.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Reverend W. Arnold,	60	16 8	50	21.11	11.79	717	4 6		
do William Abbot,	60	16 8	56	16.89	10.40	632	13 4		
do William Anderson,	60	16 8	44	25.09	12.80	778	18 4		
do Felix Boyle,	121	13 4	30	34.34	14.40	1752	0 8		
do F. S. Chapman,	60	16 8	31	33.68	14.32	871	2 0		
do Constantine Isaac,	73	0 0	34	31.68	13.98	1020	10 9		
do Doolittle L.,	60	16 8	54	18.28	10.54	665	10 4		
do Jacob Ellwood,	121	13 4	32	33.03	14.23	1731	6 4		
do James Felton,	121	13 4	35	31.00	13.92	1693	12 0		
do John Hellmuth,	91	5 0	38	28.96	13.58	1339	3 6		
do F. E. Irwin,	60	16 8	38	28.96	13.58	826	2 4		
do W. Judd,	30	8 4	27	36.41	14.67	446	4 3		
do King,	60	16 8	51	20.39	11.56	708	4 8		
do David Lindsay,	91	5 0	34	31.68	13.98	1275	13 6		
do Mackin,	60	16 8	48	22.51	12.17	740	6 10		
do W. Merrick,	79	1 8	29	35.00	14.49	1145	18 4		
do J. H. Principal, Bishop's College,	300	0 0	36	30.32	13.81	4143	0 0		
do G. DeCourcy Nicolls,	121	13 4	28	35.69	14.58	1773	18 0		
do T. Pennefather,	97	6 8	30	34.34	14.40	1401	12 0		
do Gilbert Percy,	91	5 0	44	25.09	12.80	1168	0 0		
do R. G. Plees,	91	5 0	41	26.97	13.21	1205	8 3		
do G. M. Ross,	60	16 8	51	20.39	11.56	703	4 8		
do Frederick Robinson,	97	6 8	32	33.03	14.23	1385	1 0		
do F. A. Smith,	121	13 4	29	35.00	14.49	1762	19 0		
do Richard Whitwell,	60	16 8	68	10.23	7.46	453	16 4		
<i>Carried over</i>								£	5 11
								80236	5 11

No. 33.—(Continued.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, IN CONNECTION WITH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, LOWER CANADA.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life Years.	Present Value Years.	Amount of Commutation.		Total Currency.	
	£	s. d.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>								30286	5 11
Anderson, Reverend James	150	0 0	57	16.21	10.18	1527	0 0		
Cook, D.D. do John	150	0 0	49	21.81	11.90	1785	0 0		
Davidson, do John	150	0 0	43	25.71	12.88	1932	0 0		
Haig, do Thomas	150	0 0	38	28.96	13.58	2087	0 0		
Mathieson, D. D., do Alexander	150	0 0	58	15.55	9.93	1489	10 0		
Mair, do William	150	0 0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0 0		
Muir, do James C.	150	0 0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0 0		
Merlin, do John	150	0 0	72	8.16	6.95	952	10 0		
Morrison, do Thomas	150	0 0	30	34.84	14.40	2160	0 0		
McGill, D.D. do Robert	150	0 0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0 0		
Paul, do James T.	150	0 0	45	24.46	12.61	1891	10 0		
Simpson, do William	150	0 0	48	22.51	12.17	1825	10 0		
Shanks, do David	150	0 0	53	18.97	11.15	1672	10 0		
Wallace, do Alexander	150	0 0	36	30.32	13.81	2071	10 0	24024	0 0
Total								54260	5 11

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856,

No. 34.

A STATEMENT giving the Names of the Clergy in Upper Canada, who have commuted their Stipends, under Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, the Amount of Salary of which they were in receipt prior to the 9th May, 1853, and the Amount of Commutation Money paid to each up to 31st January, 1856.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life. Years.	Present Value. Years.	Amount of Commutation.			Total Currency.			
	£	s.				d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Reverend J. L.	136	17	6	18.97	11.15	1526	3	1				
do G. A.	120	0	0	35.00	14.49	1738	16	0				
do J. Y.	121	13	4	20.39	11.56	1406	9	4				
do J. G.	100	0	0	35.00	14.49	1440	0	0				
do A. F.	206	16	8	20.39	11.56	2390	19	10				
do Thomas W.	100	0	0	32.36	14.15	1415	0	0				
do A. F.	18	5	0	20.39	11.56	210	19	5				
do J. W.	100	0	0	37.14	14.75	1475	0	0				
Venerable A. N.	206	16	8	18.28	10.94	6255	17	2				
do A. N.	365	0	8	22.51	12.17	2517	8	3				
Reverend D. E.	206	16	8	20.64	13.69	1665	12	4				
do William	121	13	4	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4				
do M.	121	13	4	33.03	14.23	1423	0	0				
do E. C.	100	0	0	29.64	13.69	1369	0	0				
do H.	100	0	0	14.92	9.61	1169	4	4				
do C. C.	121	13	4	12.81	8.64	1051	4	0				
do W.	121	13	4	12.81	8.64	1787	0	0				
do Robert	206	16	8	17.58	10.66	2204	16	10				
do E. J.	206	16	8									
Carried over						32589	10	8			£	

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.			Age.	Expectation of Life. Years.	Present Value. Years.	Amount of Commutation.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.</i>												
Reverend Thomas	100	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	32589	10	0	0		
do Charles	100	0	0	38	28.96	13.58	1449	0	0	0		
do Mark	206	16	8	50	21.11	11.70	1358	0	0	0		
do E.	121	13	4	28	35.69	14.58	2438	11	3	0		
do William	120	0	0	28	35.69	14.58	1773	18	0	0		
do George A.	50	0	0	26	37.14	14.75	1749	12	0	0		
do A. N.	121	13	4	54	18.27	10.94	737	10	0	0		
do R. F.	121	13	4	56	16.89	10.40	1331	0	8	8		
do H. C.	121	13	4	48	22.51	12.17	1265	6	8	8		
do W. C.	120	0	0	44	25.00	12.80	1480	13	8	8		
do A. H., John	121	13	4	31	33.68	14.32	1742	5	4	4		
do R. G.	100	0	0	34	31.68	13.98	1898	0	0	0		
do J. S.	120	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	1460	8	0	0		
do Thomas	206	16	8	55	17.58	10.66	2204	15	10	0		
do Benjamin	206	16	8	52	19.68	11.33	2343	8	5	4		
do W. S.	121	13	4	36	30.32	13.81	1680	4	4	4		
do A.	100	0	0	84	31.68	13.98	1898	0	0	0		
do E. H.	120	0	0	42	26.34	13.06	1567	4	0	0		
do Ed.	206	16	8	51	20.39	11.56	2390	19	10	0		
do F. G.	121	13	4	40	27.61	13.32	1620	12	0	0		
do E. L.	150	0	0	44	25.09	12.80	1920	0	0	0		
do Francis	206	16	8	53	18.97	11.15	2306	3	10	0		
do T. D.	100	0	0	37	29.64	13.69	1369	0	0	0		
do John	100	0	0	39	28.28	13.45	1345	0	0	0		
do Thomas B.	121	13	4	44	25.09	12.80	1537	6	8	8		

Flood,	121	13	4	42	26.34	13.06	1588	19	4	4		
Flood,	121	13	4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	4		
Garrett,	121	13	4	42	26.34	13.06	1588	19	4	4		
Godfrey,	100	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	0		
Grassett,	100	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1449	0	0	0		
Greene,	121	13	4	43	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	4		
Geddes,	121	13	4	45	25.71	12.88	1567	1	4	4		
Givens,	206	16	8	46	23.82	12.50	2565	8	4	4		
Groves,	100	0	0	43	25.71	12.88	1288	0	0	0		
Gunne,	100	0	0	40	27.61	13.32	1332	0	0	0		
Greig,	121	13	4	45	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	4		
Grier,	206	16	8	64	12.30	8.50	1758	1	8	8		
Gibson,	40	0	0	24	38.59	14.90	596	0	0	0		
Hallen,	121	13	4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	4		
Harding,	121	13	4	47	23.17	12.33	1500	3	0	0		
Hickie,	100	0	0	46	23.82	12.50	1250	0	0	0		
Hill,	100	0	0	46	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	0		
Hill,	100	0	0	30	31.68	13.98	1700	18	0	0		
Hill,	121	13	4	55	17.58	10.66	1296	19	4	4		
Harris,	121	13	4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	4		
Harris,	121	13	4	55	32.36	14.15	1415	0	4	4		
Harper,	100	0	0	33	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	4		
Holander,	121	13	4	46	30.32	13.81	1881	0	0	0		
Holland,	100	0	0	36	31.68	13.98	699	0	0	0		
Hilton,	50	0	0	34	28.28	13.45	1686	8	4	4		
Hockridge,	121	13	4	39	28.28	13.45	3520	16	0	0		
Irvine,	240	0	0	27	36.41	14.67	1620	12	0	0		
Jamieson,	121	13	4	40	27.61	13.32	1166	8	0	0		
Jessopp,	80	0	0	28	35.69	14.58	442	10	0	0		
Johnson,	30	0	0	26	37.14	14.75	442	10	0	0		
Ker,	121	13	4	43	25.71	12.88	1567	1	4	4		
Kennedy,	121	13	4	39	28.28	13.45	2308	18	4	4		
do,	50	0	0	35	31.00	13.92	1670	8	0	0		
Kennedy,	120	0	0	32	33.08	14.23	1707	12	0	0		
Lampman,	100	0	0	25	37.56	14.82	1482	0	0	0		
Launders,	100	0	0	40	27.61	13.32	1998	0	0	0		
Left,	150	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	2173	10	0	0		
Lewis,	150	0	0	31	33.68	14.32	1432	0	0	0		
Logan,	100	0	0	31	33.68	14.32	1432	0	0	0		
<i>Carried over.</i>							130659	17	6	6		

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life. Years.	Present Value. Years.	Amount of Commutation.			Total Currency.			
	£	s.				d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.</i>												
Van Linge, Reverend Jacob	120	0	0	26.97	13.21	232056	8	3	0			
Whitaker, do Professor	600	0	0	25.71	12.88	7728	4	0	0			
Wilson, do John	121	13	4	23.17	12.33	1500	3	0	0			
Worrell, do John B.	100	0	0	32.36	14.15	1415	0	0	0			
Watkins, do N.	60	0	0	22.51	12.17	730	4	0	0			
						245014	19	3	0			

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, UPPER CANADA.

Anderson, Reverend Joseph	150	0	0	14.92	9.61	1441	10	0	0		
Bell, do Andrew	150	0	0	20.39	11.56	1734	0	0	0		
Bell, do William	150	0	0	7.01	5.58	897	0	0	0		
Bain, do William	150	0	0	27.61	13.32	1998	0	0	0		
Barclay, do John	150	0	0	26.97	13.21	1981	10	0	0		
Barr, do William	150	0	0	30.32	13.81	2071	10	0	0		
Bell, do George	150	0	0	25.09	12.80	1920	0	0	0		
Bell, do Robert	150	0	0	31.00	13.92	2088	0	0	0		
Burnett, do Robert	150	0	0	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	0		
Campbell, do John	150	0	0	31.00	13.92	2088	0	0	0		
Colquhoun, do Archibald	150	0	0	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	0		
Dobie, do Robert	150	0	0	36.41	14.67	2200	10	0	0		
Evans, do David	150	0	0	18.31	9.15	1372	10	0	0		
Fraser, do Thomas	150	0	0	18.31	9.15	1372	10	0	0		
Ferguson, do Peter	150	0	0	15.55	9.93	1489	10	0	0		
George, do James	125	0	0	18.28	10.94	1367	10	0	0		

Gregor, do Colin	150	0	0	23.17	12.33	1849	10	0	0		
Gibson, do Hamilton	150	0	0	25.71	12.88	1982	0	0	0		
Johnson, do Thomas	150	0	0	13.82	9.24	1386	0	0	0		
Johnson, do William	150	0	0	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	0		
King, do William	100	0	0	11.27	8.02	802	0	0	0		
Lewis, do Alexander	150	0	0	12.81	8.64	1206	0	0	0		
Lindsay, do Peter	150	0	0	31.68	13.98	2097	0	0	0		
Munro, do Donald	150	0	0	11.27	8.02	1203	0	0	0		
Mann, do Alexander	150	0	0	18.28	10.94	1641	0	0	0		
Morrison, do Duncan	150	0	0	28.28	13.45	2017	10	0	0		
Machar, D.D., do John	150	0	0	16.21	10.18	1527	0	0	0		
Mowat, do John B.	150	0	0	85.00	14.49	2178	10	0	0		
Myne, do Solomon	150	0	0	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	0		
McKenzie, do John	150	0	0	12.30	8.50	1275	0	0	0		
McLaurin, do John	150	0	0	26.34	13.06	1959	0	0	0		
McPherson, do Thomas	150	0	0	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	0		
McLear, do Aeneas	150	0	0	21.81	11.90	1785	0	0	0		
McMorine, do John	150	0	0	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	0		
McMurchy, do John	150	0	0	18.97	11.15	1672	10	0	0		
McKerras, do John H.	150	0	0	40.04	15.05	2257	10	0	0		
McKid, do Alexander	150	0	0	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	0		
McDonnell, do George	150	0	0	25.71	12.88	1932	0	0	0		
McLennan, do Kenneth	150	0	0	40.04	15.05	2257	10	0	0		
McLewen, do William	150	0	0	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	0		
McDotchey, do George	100	0	0	23.82	12.50	1250	0	0	0		
Neill, do Robert	150	0	0	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	0		
Porter, do Samuel	150	0	0	24.46	12.61	1891	10	0	0		
Ross, do Alexander	150	0	0	14.84	9.43	1414	10	0	0		
Robb, do John	150	0	0	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	0		
Scott, do Thomas	150	0	0	26.97	13.21	1981	10	0	0		
Smith, do John M.	125	0	0	32.36	14.15	1768	15	0	0		
Sun, do Frederick P.	150	0	0	37.14	14.75	2219	10	0	0		
Stewart, do James	150	0	0	28.28	13.45	2017	10	0	0		
Spence, do Alexander	150	0	0	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	0		
Skinner, D.D., do John	150	0	0	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	0		
Thomson, do George	150	0	0	21.81	11.90	1785	0	0	0		
Tawse, do John	150	0	0	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	0		
Thom, do James	150	0	0	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	0		
<i>Carried over</i>						94411	5	0	0		
						245614	19	3	0		

No. 34.—(Continued.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life. Years.	Present Value. Years.	Amount of Commutation.			Total Currency.		
	£	s. d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.</i>						94411	5	0	245614	19	8
Urquhart, Reverend Hugh.....	150	0 0	61	13.82	9.24	1886	0	0			
Whyte, do John.....	150	0 0	32	38.03	14.23	2134	10	0			
Williamson, do James.....	125	0 0	48	22.51	12.17	1521	5	0			
Weir, do George.....	125	0 0	29	35.00	14.49	1811	5	0			
Watson, do David.....	150	0 0	30	34.34	14.40	2160	0	0	103424	5	0
UNITED SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UPPER CANADA.											
Boyd, Reverend Robert.....	63	12 8	64	12.30	8.50	658	1	6			
Rogers, do James.....	63	12 8	48	22.50	12.17	942	4	2			
Smart, do William.....	63	12 8	65	11.79	8.27	640	5	4	2240	11	0
CLERGYMEN OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, UPPER CANADA											
MINISTERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, UPPER CANADA											
									381981	1	1
Total.....									£		

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 35.

A SCHEDULE of Consolidated Municipal Debentures paid under the authority of the Act, 16 Vic. cap. 22, prior to 31st January, 1856, the same bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on account of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Currency.			Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount per Public Accounts, 1854, No. 32, to the 31st January, 1855				1172916	13	4
Town of Port Hope	85000	0	0			
do of London	43850	0	0			
do of Guclph	20000	0	0			
do of Dundas	13000	0	0			
do of Niagara	15000	0	0			
do of St. Catherines	10000	0	0			
do of Chatham	25000	0	0			
do of Cobourg	25000	0	0			
do of Barrie	3000	0	0			
County of Hastings	29400	0	0			
do of Northumberland & Durham	* 30000	0	0			
do of Essex	8000	0	0			
				307250	0	0
Total Currency			£	1480166	13	4

* This includes £15,000, Sterling Debentures

W. CAYLEY,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 36.

A STATEMENT of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Upper Canada, constituted under the authority of Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, shewing the Amount received from the several Municipalities, as also, the Expenses payable therefrom, up to the 31st January, 1856.

P A Y M E N T S.	Currency.		R E C E I P T S.		Currency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To this Amount paid Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, Bank Note Engravers, New York, for Steel Plates and Blank Debentures.....	798	18 3				
To Salary to L. F. Dufréne, for one year ended 1st January, 1856, for keeping the Books connected with the Municipal Loan Account.....	250	0 0	952	1 1	14180	7 2
			74	4 11		
			1047	16 2		
			30	0 0		
			250	0 0		
			163	0 3		

P A Y M E N T S.	Currency.		R E C E I P T S.		Currency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance carried down	27542	5 0			500	0 0
					1685	9 7
					145	13 5
					270	10 11
					38	19 2
					3495	4 1
					466	6 0
					80	0 0
					170	4 1
					365	0 0
					240	0 0
					100	0 0
					80	0 0
					10854	9 8
					14180	7 2

Carried over

Carried over

A STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Payments on account of Interest on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, Upper Canada, issued under authority of Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, up to 31st January, 1856.

P A Y M E N T S.	CURRENCY.		R E C E I P T S.		CURRENCY.		CURRENCY.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To balance as per Public Accounts, No. 34, up to 31st January, 1855.....	14513	16 3					450	0 0
To amount paid to the holders of the outstanding Municipal Loan Debentures, on account of interest thereon, up to the 31st December, 1855, at 6 per cent	79011	0 11					1125	0 0
							900	0 0
							225	0 0
							600	0 0
							1800	0 0
							489	0 10
							112	10 0
							180	0 0
							300	0 0
							450	0 0
							600	0 0
							2856	3 4
							222	14 9

By amount received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of interest accrued on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, deducting 2 per cent, as stipulated by the above Act, to form a Surplus Fund:—
 Township of Wainfleet, on £5000, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st January, 1856.....
 do of Brantford, on £12500, from do, to do.....
 do of Bertie, on £10000, from do, to do.....
 do of Stanley, on £2500, from do, to do.....
 do of Woodhouse, on £20000, from do, to 1st January, 1855.....
 do of Norwich, on £50000, from do, to do.....
 do of Windham, on £25000, from 4th September, 1854, to do.....
 do of Middleton, on £1250, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st January, 1856.....
 do of Canborough, on £2000, from do, to do.....
 do of Moulton and Sherbrooke, on £5000, from 1st January, 1855, to do.....
 do of Hope, on £15000, from do, to 1st July, 1855.....
 do of Ops, on £20000, from do, to do.....
 Town of London, on £50000, from 20th July, 1854, to do.....
 do of Belleville, on £5000, from 5th April, 1854, to 1st January, 1855.....

do of Niagara, on £40000, from 1st July, 1854, to do ..	1200	0 0						
do of do, on £15000, from 4th September, 1854, to do ..	208	8 6						
do of do, on £55000, from 1st January, to 1st July, 1855.	1650	0 0					3143	8 6
do of Cornwall on £3000, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st January, 1855							90	0 0
do of Woodstock, on £25000, from do, to do ..							750	0 0
do of Simcoe, on £25000, from 4th September, 1854, to do ..							489	0 10
do of St. Catharines, on £12500, from 1st July 1854, to do ..	375	0 0						
do of do, on £37500, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st July, 1855	1125	0 0						
do of Port Hope, on £130000, from do, to do ..	3900	0 0					1500	0 0
do of do, on £130000, on account, from 1st July 1855, to 1st January, 1856	1156	8 9						
do of Dundas, on £13000, from 9th June, 1855, to do ..							5056	8 9
do of Chatham, on £2500, from 16th do, to do ..							437	0 4
do of Barrie, on £3000, from 9th May, 1855, to do ..							811	12 11
do of Brantford, on £25000, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st January, 1855	750	0 0					116	17 6
do of do on £10000, from 18th August, 1854, to do ..	2235	12 4						
do of do on £125000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	7500	0 0						
County of Elgin, on £20000, from 3rd May, 1854, to do ..							10485	12 4
do of Grey, on £4000, from 1st January, 1855, to do ..							1998	18 1
do of Huron and Bruce, on £125000, on account, from do, to 1st July, 1855	375	0 0					240	0 0
do of do on £2000, from 16th May, 1854, to do ..	135	12 4						
do of Lanark and Renfrew, on £48666 13s. 4d., on account, from 1st January, 1855, to do ..							510	12 4
do of Lincoln and Welland, on £12000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856							1095	0 0
do of Oxford, on £5000, from do, to do ..							720	0 0
do of Lambton, on £4000, from do, to do ..							300	0 0
							240	0 0
Carried over	98524	17 2					37995	0 6

No. 37.—(Continued.)

P A Y M E N T S.	C u r r e n c y.			R E C E I P T S.	C u r r e n c y.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	93524	17	2	<i>Brought over</i>			37995 0 6
County of Northumberland and Durham, on £30000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.....				County of Northumberland and Durham, on £30000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.....	1800	0	0
do of do, on £10000, from 1st May, 1855, to do				do of do, on £10000, from 1st May, 1855, to do	402	14	10
do of do, on £20000, from 1st July, 1855, to do				do of do, on £20000, from 1st July, 1855, to do	600	0	0
do of Perth, on £22000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st July, 1855				do of Perth, on £22000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st July, 1855			2802 14 10
do of Essex, on £8000, from 5th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856				do of Essex, on £8000, from 5th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856			660 0 0
Village of Chippawa, on £5000, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st July, 1855				Village of Chippawa, on £5000, from 1st July, 1854, to 1st July, 1855			316 18 8
do of Paris, on £10000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.....				do of Paris, on £10000, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856.....			300 0 0
By Balance				By Balance			600 0 0
Total Currency	£	93524	17 2	Total, Currency.....	£	42674	14 0
						50850	8 2
To balance brought down.....	£	50850	8 2			93524	17 2

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 38.

A SCHEDULE of Consolidated Municipal Debentures, Lower Canada, paid under the authority of the Act 16 Vic. cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 13, prior to the 31st January, 1856, the same bearing Interest at Six per cent. per annum, on account of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
City of Montreal	100000	0	0
Town of St. Hyacinthe	4000	0	0
County of Terrebonne	23500	0	0
do of Ottawa	32900	0	0
do of Stanstead	1700	0	0
do of Megantic	1400	0	0
do of Shefford.....	7500	0	0
Total, Currency.....£	171000	0	0

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 39.

A STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Payments on account of Interest on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, Lower Canada, issued under the authority Acts 16 Vic cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 13, up to the 31st January, 1856.

P A Y M E N T S.	Currency.		R E C E I P T S.	Currency.		Currency.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
To Amount paid to the holders of the outstanding Municipal Loan Debenture, on account of Interest thereon, up to the 31st December, 1855, at 6 per cent	6490	17 1	By amount received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest accrued on the Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, deducting 2 per cent. as stipulated by the above Act, to form a Surplus Fund:— City of Montreal, on £100000, from 1st April, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	4500	0 0	£
			County of Shefford, on £7500, on account, from the 13th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	230	15 1	s.
			do of Stanstead, on £1700, from 13th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	64	19 6	d.
			By Balance carried down			4795 14 7
Total Currency	6490	17 1	Total, Currency			1695 2 6
To Balance brought down	1695	2 6				6490 17 1

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 40.

A STATEMENT of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Sinking Fund, Lower Canada, constituted under the Authority of Acts 16 Vic. cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 13, showing the amount received from the several Municipalities, up to the 31st January, 1856.

P A Y M E N T S.	C u r r e n c y .			R E C E I P T S.	C u r r e n c y .			C u r r e n c y .		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried down	1598	11	5	By the following sums received from the Treasurers of the several Municipalities hereunder enumerated, on account of Interest at 2 per cent. on Municipal Loan Debentures, applicable to the purposes stated in the Act above referred to:—	1500	0	0	1598	11	5
				City of Montreal, on £100000, from 1st April, 1855, to 1st January, 1856						
				County of Shefford, on £7500, on account, from 13th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	76	18	4			
				County of Stanstead, on £1700, from 13th May, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	21	13	1			
Total, Currency	1598	11	5	Total, Currency .....	.....	.....	.....	1598	11	5
				By Balance brought down .....	.....	.....	.....	1598	11	5

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 41.

STATEMENT relative to Banks, under Act 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 21, to December 31st, 1855.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital, being Provincial Debentures issued under Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 21, and deposited with the Receiver General.			Amount of Notes outstanding, registered, counter-signed and delivered to Banks by the Inspector General.			Circulation.			Liabilities including Circulation.			Assets.			Expense of Registration, &c.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	*																	
Bank British North America	170708	6	8	169750	0	0	*									109	15	0
Niagara District Bank	50000	0	0	49999	5	0	469050	5	0	77761	9	11	133285	3	0			
Zimmerman Bank	40000	0	0	40000	0	0	40000	0	0	18817	14	3	54585	4	0			
Molson's Bank	50000	0	0	49794	15	0	24332	5	0	24332	5	0	79100	11	4			

* Incorporated previously to the passing of the Act 13th & 14th Vic. cap. 21 and therefore not required to furnish Statements.
 † Notes also issued under Charter.

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

W. CAYLEY, Inspector General.

No. 42.

STATEMENT of Payments made by the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Warrants issued between 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, on account of the Expenditure under the Estimates, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, as provided for in the Estimates of those years.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas A. Begly	Balance of amount for Surveys in Canada East				5	4	6
	<i>Estimate, 1845.</i>						
	<i>Estimate, 1846.</i>						
Thomas A. Begly	On account of work done on Lake St. Peter	2	16	7			
do	do on Harbours, and Light-Houses, &c.	19	4	0			
do	do on St. Johns and Stanstead Road	4	7	4			
	<i>Estimate, 1847.</i>				26	8	8
Thomas Hewitt	To pay sundry persons for damages on Chambly Canal				187	10	8
	<i>Estimate, 1848.</i>						
Thomas A. Begly	On account of work done on Athabaska Road				28	17	0
	Total Currency				193	0	10

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector-General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1855.

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Currency.									
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	Andrew Hodge Benjamin Chaffey J. F. Pringle	<i>Drought over Cornwall Canal.</i>			271	44	4	24072	14	2					
		For work done, as per Contract			3153	2	0								
		do do do			160	0	0								
		do do do			267	19	0								
	16 Vic. cap. 155.	Hemenway & Rowe James Rowe Benjamin Chaffey A. McMillan	<i>Williamsburg Canal.</i>			33	40	1			0				
			For work done, and Materials furnished, as per Contract			809	0	0							
			do do do			770	15	2							
			do do do			300	0	0							
		do do do			45	11	2								
		<i>Junction Canal.</i>						1925	6	4					
		For work done, Materials furnished, Engineers' services, &c.,			605	0	1								
		do do do as per Contract			7760	0	0								
	18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	A. Hodge Hemenway & Rowe Henry Y. Read Brown & Watson James Rigney John Irving J. K. Creed J. F. Bradshaw J. C. Osgoode M. McIver A. McMillan Thomas Hewitt John Page H. H. Killaly C. D. Shanly Joseph Guy F. P. Rubidge S. Strang James Turnbull	<i>General Expenditure.</i>												
			On account of work done on the St. Lawrence Canals			960	0	0							
do do do do and Rapid Plat			644	0	0										
do do do St. Lawrence Canals			404	0	0										
do do do do			216	0	0										
For services on St. Lawrence Canals			36	0	0										
For work done on do			279	18	6										
On account of Salary as Foreman, St. Lawrence Canals			15	0	0										
To pay J. C. Osgoode for Dredging Machines for do			631	5	0										
Balance due do for do do			1195	17	8										
For Professional services for do			29	11	0										
To pay J. K. Creed, Salary for the month of October, 1855, as Foreman on do			1617	6	6										
do Engineer Establishment and sundry small accounts for do			100	19	3										
For Salary and Travelling expenses			438	16	0										
On account of Travelling expenses for 1853, 1854, and 1855			109	0	0										
On account of Salary as Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works			73	6	8										
do as Clerk, do			41	13	4										
do as Assistant Engineer, do			33	0	0										
do as Bookkeeper do			24	3	4										
do as Assistant do			54	18	0										
			5300	7	0										
			46603	1	7										
Less—Received from John Young, instalment on Lot, Lachine Canal			327	7	0										
do from Thomas A. Begly, for sale of old Materials, St. Lawrence Canals			5	6	8										
			332	18	8										
<i>St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.</i>			46270	7	11										
To pay the Engineer Establishment			799	0	1										
For Services rendered on account of the Survey			3575	3	1										
For Professional Services connected with the same			147	0	0										
			4521	3	2										
<i>Carried over</i>						50791	11	1							
						74864	5	3							

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Currency.								
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.	A. Hodge Hemenway & Rowe Henry Y. Read Brown & Watson James Rigney John Irving J. K. Creed J. F. Bradshaw J. C. Osgoode M. McIver A. McMillan Thomas Hewitt John Page H. H. Killaly C. D. Shanly Joseph Guy F. P. Rubidge S. Strang James Turnbull	<i>General Expenditure.</i>												
		On account of work done on the St. Lawrence Canals			960	0	0							
		do do do do and Rapid Plat			644	0	0							
		do do do St. Lawrence Canals			404	0	0							
		do do do do			216	0	0							
		For services on St. Lawrence Canals			36	0	0							
		For work done on do			279	18	6							
		On account of Salary as Foreman, St. Lawrence Canals			15	0	0							
		To pay J. C. Osgoode for Dredging Machines for do			631	5	0							
		Balance due do for do do			1195	17	8							
		For Professional services for do			29	11	0							
		To pay J. K. Creed, Salary for the month of October, 1855, as Foreman on do			1617	6	6							
		do Engineer Establishment and sundry small accounts for do			100	19	3							
		For Salary and Travelling expenses			438	16	0							
On account of Travelling expenses for 1853, 1854, and 1855			109	0	0									
On account of Salary as Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works			73	6	8									
do as Clerk, do			41	13	4									
do as Assistant Engineer, do			33	0	0									
do as Bookkeeper do			24	3	4									
do as Assistant do			54	18	0									
			5300	7	0									
			46603	1	7									
Less—Received from John Young, instalment on Lot, Lachine Canal			327	7	0									
do from Thomas A. Begly, for sale of old Materials, St. Lawrence Canals			5	6	8									
			332	18	8									
<i>St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.</i>			46270	7	11									
To pay the Engineer Establishment			799	0	1									
For Services rendered on account of the Survey			3575	3	1									
For Professional Services connected with the same			147	0	0									
			4521	3	2									
<i>Carried over</i>						50791	11	1						
						74864	5	3						

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Vic. cap. 4.		<i>Brought over</i>				748	64	5 3
		<i>Ottawa Works.</i>						
	N. S. Bisdell	For work performed and Materials furnished	1428	12	7			
	Burwash	do do	2628	7	6			
	nes Goodwin	do do	522	12	0			
	ag Winn & Co	do do	866	6	10			
	erlis	do do	145	7	9			
	Winn & Graham	do do	146	3	6			
	Dunlop	do do	1330	5	0			
	William Battison	do do	423	12	7			
	G. McCree	do do	286	11	3			
	Workman & Griffin	do do	169	2	9			
	Alphonso Wright	do do	55	15	0			
	William Richardson	do do	1025	9	2			
	H. Merrill	do do	133	1	6			
	D. McIntosh	On account of Travelling expenses for do	51	8	8			
	Abel Beech	For work done on do	70	3	10			
	Ralph Grant	do do on do	12	10	0			
	George Hay	do do on do	813	6	6			
	Currie, Dickinson & Co.	For Materials furnished	319	0	0			
	Frothingham & Workman	For work done on do	604	10	5			
	William Wright	For sundries supplied on do	44	5	0			
	Moses Holt	For do do	421	1	3			
	Norman Nagle	For do do	80	8	9			
	Andrew Leamy	For land taken for do do	997	10	0			
	C. D. Shanly	On account of his Salary as Clerk in the Department of Public Works	55	0	0			

	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
16 Vic. cap. 156	James Turnbull	do do as Assistant Book-Keeper	27	18	0			
		Less—Received from D. Graham for Hydraulic and Building Lots, on Ottawa	11538	15	10			
		do do Received from J. J. Harris Instalments on Lots, Victoria Island, Ottawa	344	5	1			
		<i>Improvements of Navigation between Lake Chautiere and Lake Glacs.</i>				11194	10	9
16 Vic. cap. 156	D. Graham	For work done, Engineers' services, Surveys, &c.	1109	12	9			
	McDonald & Schram	For do and Materials furnished as per Contract.	8537	7	4			
	John Page	For services as Engineer for do	140	17	0			
	D. McIntosh	For work done for do	90	19	2			
	G. Lafamme	For services on do	25	0	0			
	H. H. Killaly	On account of Travelling expenses for 1853, 1854, and 1855	50	0	0			
	Thomas A. Begly	To pay sundry accounts for maintenance	80	12	5			
	F. P. Rubidge	On account of his Salary as Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works	109	13	4			
	S. Strang	do do as Book Keeper, do	62	14	2			
	C. D. Shanly	do do as Chief Clerk, do	27	10	0			
		<i>St. Ann's Rapids.</i>				10225	6	2
12 Vic. cap. 32 & 16 Vic. cap. 156	H. Y. Read	For work done	187	0	0			
	Thomas Hewitt	For do do	104	0	0			
	Joseph Barrett	For do do	320	0	0			
	F. P. Rubidge	For Salary and Travelling Expenses on account of do	53	2	6			
		<i>River Richelieu.</i>				613	2	6
16 Vic. cap. 156	William Craib	For work done				160	2	0
	F. X. Petit	For Land taken for St. Our's Lock and Dam, on do				21	0	0
	Xavier Benoit	For do do				40	0	0
	M. Ayette	For do do				40	0	0
	Thomas A. Begly	To pay for work done				19	8	2
		<i>Carried over</i>				280	10	2
						97180	14	10

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				97	180	14 10
16 Vic. cap. 156, & 18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90.....		HARBOURS AND LIGHT HOUSES. <i>Erection of Light Houses—Canada West.</i>						
	D. Brown.....	For work done for Light Houses of do	8536	4	9			
	R. Francis.....	On account of construction for services and work done for Light Houses for do	645	10	8			
	John Page.....	To pay for work done for do	5949	5	4			
	C. H. Heath.....	For work done and Materials furnished for do	75	18	4			
	Hugh Ruthvin.....	To pay Engineering Establishment for do	85	0	0			
	A. G. Robinson.....	For work performed for do	185	14	7			
	D. C. Smith.....	For work performed for do	98	4	0			
	Frothingham & Workman.....	For Hardware supplied for do	20	13	9			
	George Ellis.....	To pay for sundries furnished for do	18	3	9			
	R. Freeman.....	For work done for do	36	1	0			
	Thomas Gouffrey.....	For repairs done for do	125	0	0			
	H. G. Fox.....	For Work performed for do	46	6	0			
	John McCormick.....	For Stone delivered for do	97	10	0			
	C. Raymond.....	For the Services of a Tug-Boat for do	539	1	9			
	Moore & Foote.....	For an Anchor and Chain for do	21	3	9			
	George Kully.....	For Stone delivered for Cribbs for do	125	10	0			
	Charles Garth.....	For Work done for do	185	0	0			
	A. E. Lyons.....	For the use of Screws for do	41	10	0			
	D. R. Stewart.....	For Work done for do	100	0	0			
	J. C. Morrison.....	For a Dredge for do	570	13	6			
	H. H. Killaly.....	For Travelling Expenses for 1853, 1854, and 1855 for do	55	0	0			
	Thomas A. Begly.....	To pay for Work done for the same On account of his Salary as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman, Department of Public Works.....	106	0	0			
	E. P. Rubidge.....		8	1	0			

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Currency.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				97	180	14 10
		<i>Three Light Houses below Quebec.</i>						
	Joseph Guy.....	do as Clerk, do	41	13	4			
	J. W. Harter.....	do as do, do	20	16	8			
	S. Strang.....	do as Book Keeper, do	29	3	4			
	James Turnbull.....	do as Assistant do, do	22	10	0			
						91	04	14 10
	Francis Baby.....	On account of his Contract for the Construction of same. For Services on Account of do	31804	8	6			
	P. Gauvreau.....	For Work done for do	89	11	8			
	B. Deronne.....	To pay O. Rouillard Salary as Foreman do	15	0	0			
	B. Verret.....	do Michel Patry do as do do	54	0	0			
	George Talbot.....	do A. Larue do as do do	67	10	0			
	C. Moizen.....	do Salary of Light House Keeper at Belle Isle do	68	0	0			
	M. Patry.....	do do at Cape Rosier do	50	0	0			
	B. Laurencel.....	On Account of his Salary as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman, Department of Public Works do	40	0	0			
	C. D. Shantly.....	do as Clerk, for do	44	5	0			
	Thomas A. Begly.....	To pay for Work done for do	27	10	0			
			72	2	7			
		<i>Landing Piers below Quebec.</i>				92	332	7 9
	Joseph Rosa.....	On Account of Salary as Superintendent, Rivière du Loup Pier.....	143	10	0			
	F. Jobin.....	To pay Joseph Rosa Salary as Foreman, Rivière du Loup Pier.....	181	15	0			
	Sophie Gingras.....	On Account of P. Gingras' Salary as do, at Pointe aux Orignaux Pier.....	187	7	4			
	Jean Guenard.....	do as do, Pier and Light, at L'Islet.....	36	15	0			
	Thomas Pannecu.....	do as do, Rimouski Pier.....	60	0	0			
	Harlette Godin.....	To pay P. Laurencel, Foreman of Light House and Pier at Cape Rosier.....						
	François Baby.....	On Account of his Contract in the Construction of the various Piers below Quebec.....						
	J. Petitclair.....	For Professional Services for do.....						
	P. Gauvreau.....	Salary and Travelling Expenses for do.....						
		<i>Carried over</i>	669	7	4			
						41	87	2 7
						97	180	14 10

No. 43.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90		<i>Arbitrations.—(Continued.)</i>				
		<i>Brought over</i>	15411	19 2	17976	14 10
	P. Aytlen, junior.	For Services on account of Arbitrations	15	10 0		
	W. French	Amount awarded him for damage to his Land	10	0 0		
	Ed. Stavely	To pay Larose, Peters and himself for Services on Arbitration	47	5 0		
	G. Griffiths	To pay for Land damages	18	15 0		
	W. H. Merritt, junior.	do	12	10 0		
	Thomas Armstrong	do	550	0 0		
	Ed. Lee	do	51	8 0		
	M. Boyd	do	350	0 0		
	James Turnbull	do at Bobcaygean.	23	5 0		
		On account of Salary as Assistant Book-Keeper, Department of Public Works	16488	12 11		
		Less—Received from Messrs. Sirois & Burroughs the following sum, being Balance of Monies advanced them for awards for Damages by Arbitration	1274	15 9	15213	17 2
		<i>Seagug Lock and Bridge</i>				
	James Rigney	For Work done, and Materials furnished.	10221	0 2		
	F. C. Grome	For Salary and Travelling Expenses, as Superintendent on do.	262	9 0		
	F. P. Rubidge	On account of Salary as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman, Department of Public Works	33	0 0		
	C. D. Shanley	do as Chief Clerk	27	10 0		
		<i>Surveys.</i>				
14 & 15 Vic. cap. 46	Thomas A. Begly	On account of the Survey of the St. Lawrence and Temiscouata	10543	19 2		
			1617	0		

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Currency.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90		<i>Surveys and Contingencies.</i>				
		<i>Brought over</i>	2058	15 8	35571	7 11
	Maitloft & Rausloff	do do improving the Navigation				
	A. Simpson	To pay of the St. Lawrence Rapids	£897	18 11		
	George Ellis	For Work performed for do	665	0 0		
	Thomas A. Begly	do do	22	11 4		
	Thomas C. Keefer	do do	60	14 11		
	Frothingham & Workman	For Services on Account of do	100	0 0		
	James Turnbull	For materials supplied for do	274	13 6		
		On account of Salary as Assistant Book-Keeper, Department of Public Works	21	0 0		
		<i>Surveys and Contingencies.</i>				
		<i>Brought over</i>	20118	8	35571	7 11
	P. Gauvreau	For Services on Sundry Surveys	£176	3 10		
	C. Baillargé	For a Survey of Grosse Isle	57	9 6		
	A. McDonald	For Services rendered for Surveys	229	16 0		
	O. Fiset	To pay Surveyors for exploring a Road from River St. Lawrence to New Brunswick	300	0 0		
	A. Yielding	To pay J. B. Turner for services on Surveys	50	0 0		
	A. F. McDonald	For surveying the Temiscouata Road	50	18 11		
	Thomas Hewitt	To pay Engineering Establishment Champlain Canal, for Survey	439	6 7		
	Thomas A. Begly	do Sault St. Mary Canal, &c.	90	10 7		
	John Clark	do Burlington Bay Canal	0	3 9		
	A. G. Robinson	For Services on Surveys	455	11 1		
	J. Benoit	For Work performed for do	154	13 3		
	William Scott	For Services for do	494	2 4		
	D. Graham	For Sundries supplied for do	7	0 0		
	Bureau & Marcotte	For Printing done for Surveys	11	15 0		
	F. P. Rubidge	On account of Salary as Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works	38	0 0		
	S. Strang	do do as Book-Keeper, do	33	10 10		
	F. P. Rubidge	To pay W. G. Pemberton for Services on Surveys	14	5 0		
		<i>Carried over</i>	£2012	6 8	17976	14 10

No. 43.—(Continued.)

UNDER WHAT ACTS.	TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	Amount.			Currency.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
18 Vic. caps. 4 & 90	F. P. Rubidge	<i>Surveys and Contingencies.—(Continued.)</i> <i>Brought over</i> 2612 0 8 To Pay W. G. Pemberton, for Surveying Instruments . . . 15 0 0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
			2058	15	8	1797	64	14		
			2627	0	8	35571	7	1		
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 28	Joseph Peticlair, Notary Public	Less—Received from Thomas A. Begly, for the sale of damaged stores, on Survey of New Brunswick Road £ For Professional Services in connection with Bridges between Montreal and Quebec Total Currency	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
			4086	2	4	40211	5	1		
			46	5	2	12	1	10		
								219088	1	9

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 44.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF WORKS.	1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			Currency.			Totals.		Remarks.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		d.										
Brought over.....	21600	0	0	68533	6	8	20826	13	4	1930	0	0	1167	10	17	93	16090	0	0	6437	10	0	258058	7	94													
York Road.....							1000	0	0				3900	0	0		800	0	0				5700	0	0													
Yonge Street do							600	0	0				500	0	0								1100	0	0													
Roads and Bridges							19000	0	0														19000	0	0													
Chatham Bridge							359	0	0														359	0	0													
Burlington Bay Canal.							6500	0	0														6500	0	0													
Brantford Bridge							1000	0	0														1000	0	0													
Kettle Creek Harbour.							5500	0	0														6000	0	0													
Sterling 5 per cent										500	0	0																										
Debentures.....																	260975	0	0	561373	6	8	822348	6	5						1120065	14	6					
Subsequent to Union.																																						
Public Works, 9 Vic.							13179	0	3	2787	0	0	117500	0	0		7000	0	0	3088	5	0	145704	5	3													
cap. 66.....													2050	0	0		375	0	0				5375	0	0													
do 10 & 11							1350	0	0																													
Vic. cap. 34																																						
do 12 Vic.							11003	7	4	9280	5	1	76848	0	0		14306	2	6	109797	10	6	230523	3	6													
cap. 5.....																																						
do 12 Vic.							107	0	0	2100	0	0	250	0	0		7950	0	0	415	0	0	12634	14	11													
cap. 32.....													750	0	0								750	0	0													
do 13 & 14																																						
Vic. cap. 2 & 18																																						
do 7 Vic.																																						
cap. 84.....																																						
do 11 Vic. cap. 9																																		408283	18	84		
Totals, Currency..£	21600	0	0	94172	14	3	73541	6	4	18809	15	1	926037	17	9	307426	2	6	681161	12	2															1522349	8	1

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 45.

A STATEMENT of Debentures issued on behalf of various Special Accounts for which the Government is partially liable, up to the 31st January, 1856.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AUTHORITY.	Amount.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	
Rebellion Invasion claims, Canada East	9 Vic. cap. 65, and 12 Vic. cap. 58	8715	6 3	The Government liable for Interest at 6 per cent. towards which 4 per cent. is to be collected from the parties to whom the loan is made.
Quebec Fire Loan	9 & 10 Vic. caps. 62 & 35	82770	0 0	
Law Society, Upper Canada	9 Vic. cap. 33	7000	0 0	Principal and Interest paid out of Law Fees, U.C.
Lunatic Asylum	9 Vic. cap. 61, and 12 Vic. cap. 32	24250	0 0	
Upper Canada Building Fund	13 & 14 Vic. caps. 2 & 68	30000	0 0	do Assessment, do
Court Houses, Lower Canada	12 Vic. cap. 112, and 18 Vic. cap. 164	48857	9 10	do do Law Fees, Lower Canada
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad	14 & 15 Vic. cap. 73	486066	13 4	do do Payment in England, on £400000 Sterling
Great Western Railroad	do	936883	0 8	do do do do
Erie, Ontario, and Simcoe Railroad	do	577916	13 4	do do do do
Grand Trunk Railroad	do	3298991	13 4	Until the amount is expended as authorized, the Interest is payable out of monies derived from Investment in 3 per cent consols, and by the Company.
Consolidated Municipal Loan, U.C.	16 Vic. cap. 22	1480166	13 4	The Interest payable by the several Municipalities, and the redemption of same provided by the Municipal Loan Sinking Fund.
Consolidated Municipal Loan, L.C.	18 Vic. cap. 13	171000	0 0	do do do do
Total Currency		7153167	16 1	

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 46.

RECAPITULATION of the Public Debt of Canada, showing the rate of Interest, when payable, and the Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon, on the 31st January, 1856.

AUTHORITY.	WHERE PAYABLE.												TOTALS, CURRENCY.			RATE OF INTEREST.		ANNUAL INTEREST.				
	WITHIN THE PROVINCE.						IN LONDON.															
	Held on Account of Special Fund.			Held on Account of Individuals.			Held on Account of Special Fund.			Held on Account of Individuals.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
Acts, Upper Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	120533	9	4	.....	.....	.....	30173	6	8	486527	0	10	366463	11	6	At 5 per cent.	18323	8	7
Acts, Lower Canada	52816	13	4	118290	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171106	13	4	120063	9	4	At 6 do	7203	16	2
Imperial Guaranteed Loan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3650	0	0	At 4 do	164	5	0
Acts, Province of Canada	43362	6	8	386447	3	5	.....	.....	.....	7960	3	4	1825000	0	0	113006	13	4	At 5 do	5650	6	8
Totals, Currency	96179	0	0	635270	12	9	.....	.....	.....	47142	10	0	1828002	16	5	54450	0	0	At 6 do	3247	0	0
													4310630	10	7	1558132	16	9	At 4 do	73000	0	0
													4310630	10	7	1558132	16	9	At 6 do	13493	9	11
													4310630	10	7	1558132	16	9	At 6 do	93457	19	5
													4310630	10	7	1558132	16	9	At 6 do	214590	0	9

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 47.

A MEMORANDUM of the Outstanding Debentures, representing the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1856, and shewing when the same becomes redeemable.

MATURITY.	Debentures issued under Acts of L. Canada, the Government being liable for Interest thereon.			Currency Debentures, issued under various Provincial Acts.			Sterling Debentures, issued under various Provincial Acts.			Total Amount of Debentures.		
	Currency.			Currency.			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Past due				81	4	11				81	4	11
1856				1996	13	2				1996	13	2
1857	3150	0	0	11800	0	0	184994	3	6	199944	3	6
1858							87231	13	4	87231	13	4
1859				50	0	0	20075	0	0	20125	0	0
1860				13963	6	8				13963	6	8
1861	3000	0	0	4953	13	5				7953	13	5
1862	700	0	0	5000	0	0				5700	0	0
1863				19698	15	0	825227	15	1	844926	10	1
1864				1000	0	0	365000	0	0	366000	0	0
1865	3650	0	0	1900	0	0	552366	13	4	557916	13	4
1866	23420	16	8				329716	13	4	353137	10	0
1867				560	0	0				560	0	0
1868				12500	0	0	608	6	8	13108	6	8
1869				10600	0	0				10600	0	0
1870				69227	18	8				92648	15	4
1871	23420	16	8	161963	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42461	13	4	204424	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872				6180	10	0				53780	10	0
1873	47600	0	0	36416	2	6	608333	6	8	644749	9	2
1874				28867	10	0				28867	10	0
1875	23420	16	8	30359	0	0				53779	16	8
1876												
1877												
1878				133225	0	0				133225	0	0
1879							573171	13	4	573171	13	4
1880										22934	3	4
1881	22934	3	4							19710	0	0
1882	19810	0	0									
Time not fixed.												
Totals	£ 171106	13	4	550842	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3589186	18	7	4310636	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

No. 48.

A STATEMENT shewing the Amount at Credit of the Sinking Fund of the Province of Canada, up to the 31st January, 1856, the same being invested in reduced 3 per cent. Annuities.

I T E M S .	Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.
By Amount as per Statement No. 28, Public Accounts of 1854, Currency, £549036 7s.....	451262	15	8
By half year's Dividend, to 5th April, 1855, on Sterling, £451262 15s. 3d., at 3 per cent.....	6768	18	9
By gain on Investment of £6768 18s. 9d., Sterling.....	805	4	0
By half year's Dividend, to 10th October, 1855, on Sterling, £458886 18s. 0d., at 3 per cent.....	6882	10	11
By gain on Investment, £6882 10s. 11d., Sterling.....	1016	11	7
By Amount Invested in 3 per cent. Consols, transferred on account of Sinking Fund, for 1855.....	69987	7	0
Sterling.....£	536723	7	6
Currency.....£	653013	8	10

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 49.

STATEMENT shewing the Balance of Legislative Grants for Public Works, authorized to be raised by Loan, the Debentures paid and redeemed during 1855, and the balance negotiable under the provisions of the Act 12 Vic., cap. 5, to 31st January, 1856.

A P P R O P R I A T I O N S .	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance authorized to be negotiated to 31st January, 1855, see Public Accounts, 1854, No. 26.....	019365	12	5	.		
ADD—Debentures redeemed for which a like amount is authorized to be issued, under Act 12 Vic., cap. 5, per Statement, No. 44.....	681161	12	2	1600527	4	7
LESS.—Debentures issued under Act 7 Vic., cap. 34	125	0	0			
do do do, 12 Vic., cap. 5.....	646439	3	4	646564	3	4
Balance negotiable on 31st January, 1856....	.....	.....	...£	953963	1	3

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 50.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the years 1854 and 1855.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1854. Currency.		1855. Currency.		Increase.		Decrease.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	Customs	1225192	7 4	881774	10 3			343417		17 1	Reduction of Duties, Short Importations and effects of Reciprocity Act.
Excise	19685	6 1	19246	10 7			438	15 6	
Territorial.....	102309	6 11	125347	5 1	22947	18 2			£20000 from Sales of Land and Timber, and £3000 from Seigniorly of Lauzon.
Bank Imposts.....	26770	10 5	22459	9 10			4311	0 7	Reduction of Tolls.
Public Works	108527	0 1	100208	12 1			8318	8 0	
Militia Commissions	18	14 2					18	14 2	
Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	6037	3 8	5807	6 6			229	17 2	
Casual Revenue	28758	7 10	55980	11 2	27222	3 4			Premium on Sale of Sterling Debentures.
Law Fee Fund, 12 Vic. caps. 63 & 64.....	4638	17 8	6717	9 5	2078	11 9			
Totals, Currency	1522027	14 2	1217541	14 11	52248	13 3	356734	12 6	

No. 50.—(Continued.)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1854. Currency.			1855. Currency.			Increase.		Decrease.		Explanations on Increase or Decrease.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	Interest on Public Debt.....	226131	18	7	219470	12	11	6661	5	8		
Civil List Schedule A.....	26599	19	4	28922	18	7	322	19	3			
do do B.....	35292	5	6	34233	17	9				Arrears still due.		
Permanent Charges under Acts, Canada East.....	5498	12	10	5021	7	7						
do do, Canada West.....	2292	2	2	3688	3	3	1396	1	1			
Permanent Charges under Acts of Canada.....	175362	19	5	221145	6	10	45782	7	5			
Payments under Estimate, 1850											£44172	
do do, 1851	9265	3	0	2	12	6	2	12	6		This years payments contains simply Arrears.	
do do, 1852	20362	2	5	2237	13	8				18104	do do.	
do do, 1853	54927	0	10	33537	10	9				21389	do do.	
do do, 1854	259531	15	3	51011	16	0				20519	do do.	
do do, 1855	73000	0	0	308966	6	0	308966	6	0			
Sinking Fund.....				85151	5	7	12151	5	7		Larger amount applied this year.	
Totals, Currency.....	890263	19	4	996398	17	6	368621	11	10	263486	13	8

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1855.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, up to 31st January, 1856, in payment of various Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, and for which a Supply is required.

N A M E.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Archibald Campbell	For relief of the Master and Crew of the Barque "Orbil," which was lost in the Ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 3rd May, 1855		50	0			
do	do do of Barque "Odessa"		40	0			
William Gunn, Cashier, Bank of Montreal, Quebec	Towards defraying certain Expenses of the Canada Section of the Paris Exhibition.	5000	0	0			
E. P. Taché, Receiver General	For a Draft of £1500 stg., on London, in favor of J. C. Taché, Canada Commissioner, on account of the Expenses of the Government at the Paris Exhibition	1825	0	0	6825	0	0
A. DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General, Militia	Being part of the Pension due the late Mrs. DeSalaberry, from 1st October, 1854, to 20th April, 1855				45	14	10
Philip Wells	Towards the sustenance of Children born and reared in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec				100	0	0
Rev. F. Martin Right Rev. P. F. Turgeon	To cover Expenses in procuring the History, tradition, &c., of the Huron Tribe of Indians				50	0	0
J. F. Bradshaw	Amount payable to him under the award made by the Experts, of the value of the Property of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, consumed by fire whilst in possession of Government				11976	10	0
Lieut. E. D. Ashe, R.N.	On account of the Services of the Ocean Steam Navigation				3809	10	7
Louis Savard	Being to procure an apparatus to determine the Longitude of the Observatory at Quebec	80	0	0			
	For work done for the same	20	0	0			
A. A. Patent	For do for Rent due to Les Dames Religieuses de L'Hotel Dieu, de Québec, on Property lately purchased from them by the Provincial Government				50	0	0

F. Baby	For Service of Steamer "Advance," going to Bic, and detention there of 10 days, and returning with "LaCapricieuse,"	600	0	0			
Thomas C. Lec	Balance for building "La Canadienne,"	927	9	9			
Thomas G. Ridout	To reimburse the Bank of Upper Canada so much advanced by it, on account of allowance to Enrolled Pensioners in Upper Canada, in lieu of Land.	6102	15	6			
A. C. Buchanan	To defray the Expenses incurred on account of the Emigrants from the wreck of the Lochmaben Castle, lost on the Birds' Rocks, 4th July, 1855	842	0	5			
A. Bilstand	On account of work done for the Custom House, St. Regis	36	10	0			
J. S. Elliot	For Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition furnished the Montreal Water Police	105	11	8			
W. H. Blenkarne	For do do do	48	0	5			
F. Baby	On account of Steamboat Service between Quebec and Grosse Isle	158	12	1			
E. R. Frechette	For Printing, &c., done for the Provincial Secretary's Department	750	0	0			
Lieut. Col. J. D. Tulloch	Estimated Amount required to meet the expenses of the Enrolled Pensioners, for Quarter ended 31st March, 1856	84	19	2			
Henri DesRivières	For Repairs to the St. Athanase Road	1928	8	4			
W. H. Blenkarne	For Ordnance Stores supplied for Provincial Schooner "La Canadienne"	50	0	0			
Archibald Campbell	For 80 Stand of Arms furnished the Montreal Police	304	16	5			
	To pay Randal Jones this Amount for boarding and lodging of 6 seamen of the Brig "Perseverance," driven ashore near his residence, 14th October, 1854; and four seamen of the "Salacia," wrecked in the vicinity, on the 4th December, during the whole Winter	226	8	2			
E. P. Taché	To purchase a Bill of Exchange on London, at 30 days, for £1152 5s. 3d., sterling, to cover deficiency on amount advanced him for the purchase of Arms for the Militia of the Province	200	0	0			
William Kingsmill	To pay John Maywood, Fort Erie, for his efforts to capture one John Lettise, known to have belonged to the Townsend Gang, the murderers of Mr. Nelles	1421	14	10			
C. Gamble	For the purchase of Pew No. 45, Western Gallery, St. James' Cathedral, Toronto	50	0	0			
do	To pay Isabella L. Horne for Pew No. 40, do do	150	0	0			
James McKirdy	On account of the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1856	125	0	0			
Thompson & Co	For Stationery, &c., furnished the Inspector General's Office, from 22nd October to 31st December, 1855, including that of the Auditor's Office	38	6	10			
Alfred Todd	For making an Index to Seigniorial Act and other Statutes, by direction of the Attorney General East	82	9	5			
	Carried over	80	0	0			
		87087	19	2			

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>				87087	19	2
Joseph Bouchette	On account of his Salary as Commissioner of Canada, to determine the line between this Province and New Brunswick	175	0	0			
Major Robinson	Amount of the Expenditure incurred by him, including his Salary as 3rd Commissioner appointed to establish the Boundary line do do, for the year 1855	201	12	8	466	12	8
George T. Kingston	Three months' Salary as Professor of Meteorology at the Observatory, Toronto, to 31st December, 1855	75	0	0			
do	On account of the expense attending the same	250	0	0			
George Roberts	For certain Articles supplied	7	6	3			
Glyn, Mills, & Co	For Mathematical and Optical Instruments for do	96	3	6			
Captain F. H. Lefroy	For the same	36	19	9			
C. C. DeGrandpré	For having kept the Records of the Court of Appeals in 1855				405	9	6
F. Baby	For conveying Members of the Legislature to visit the Public Works below Quebec				36	0	0
Thomas Annot	Twelve months' additional Salary as Deputy Provincial Registrar and French translator to Government, to 31st December, 1855				1935	3	9
R. S. M. Bouchette	do as Commissioner of Customs, to do	50	0	0			
H. H. Duffill	Three months' do as Clerk, to 31st December, 1855, at £30 per annum	40	0	0			
George Fyrtoye	Twelve do do as permanent Clerk to the Crown Law Department, to 31st December, 1855	7	10	0			
J. B. Stanton	do do additional Salary as 2nd Clerk, Receiver General's Office, to 31st December, 1855	40	0	0			
G. C. Reiffenstein	do do as 3rd do, do, to do	40	0	0			
W. H. Jones	do do as 3rd do, Eastern Section, Provincial Secretary's Office, to do	25	0	0			
A. R. Roche	do do as 4th do, do, to do	25	0	0			
H. E. Steele	do do as 2nd do, Western Section, do, to do	25	0	0			

William Dickinson	Three do increase as 1st Book-keeper and Acting Deputy Inspector General, between £402 10s. and £600, from 1st October to 31st December, 1855	49	7	6			
John Drysdale	do do as 2nd Clerk, Inspector General's Office, to do, at £30 per annum	7	10	0			
Christopher Green	One month's Salary as Clerk in the Auditor of Account's Office, to do, at 12s. 6d. per diem	19	7	6			
J. A. Kavanagh	do do as do, do, to do	19	7	6			
J. Patterson	Salary per diem as do, from 10th October to the 31st December, at 10s. per diem	11	0	0			
G. Cambie	do as do, do to do, at 13s. 9d. per diem	15	2	6			
E. A. Barber	do as do, do, from 11th October to do, at 10s. per diem	10	10	0			
W. C. Crofton	One month's do as do, do to do, at £300 per annum	25	0	0			
J. A. Bélanger	Three do do as Clerk in the Deputy Provincial Registrar's Office, from 1st October to 30th November, at 7s. 6d. per diem, and from 1st to 31st December, at 10s. per diem	38	7	6			
Joshua Thompson	One do do as a Gratuity as late Clerk in the Adjutant General of Militia Office	26	5	0			
J. J. Hackett	Salary as Clerk in the Inspector General's Office, from the 19th November to 31st December, 1855, at 12s. 6d. per diem	20	17	6			
J. A. McDonald, Attorney General West	Two months' Salary as Extra Clerk in his Office, from 1st November to 31st December, 1855, at £100 per annum	16	13	4			
Patriak Lynch	Three months' additional Salary as Messenger in do, to 31st December, 1855, at £18 15s	4	13	9			
R. Pearson	Salary as Supernumerary Clerk of Queen's Bench and Clerk of Summonses, from 15th September to 31st December, 1855, at £250 per annum	74	0	11			
David Ryan	Increase of Salary as House-keeper and Messenger to Inspector General's Office, between £104 8s. 4d. and £125 per annum, for the year 1855	20	16	8			
Mary Coxwell	Being a gratuity as Widow of the late W. H. Coxwell, Chief Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto	33	5	9			
Thomas D. Harington	Balance of the Contingent Expenses of the various Departments of the Civil Government of Canada, for the year 1855. For particulars see Statement No. 12, Public Accounts, 1855, Page 46				675	15	5
Dr. J. P. Litchfield	do of the Salaries of the Keepers of the Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, including Travelling and other Contingent Expenses of that Establishment	6841	16	4			
		318	10	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>	7160	6	4	40667	0	6

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	7160	6	4	40667	0	6
Derbshire & Desbarats.	Balance for Printing 500 Copies Seigniorial Act in English, and 1000 Copies in French, including 9500 in English, and 4500 Copies in French, of the Statutes of the 1st and 2nd part of the Session of 1854-5, and the Imperial Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 99; and 17 & 18 Vic., caps. 104, 118 & 120; and 18 Vic., cap. 3; also 2000 Copies in English, and 5000 Copies in French, Municipal and Road Act, including Folding, Sittings, and Binding the same	3735	16	0			
do	On account of their claim for Subscription to the Canada Gazette, furnished the various functionaries throughout the Province, including publications of Proclamations, &c., in the same, during the half-year ended 31st December, 1855	1055	19	4			
do	Balance of their Disbursements in the distribution of the laws, between the 1st March, 1854, and 30th September, 1855	40	15	6			
William Ermatinger	Balance of the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Montreal Water Police for October, 1855, over and above the sum voted for that Service in Estimates of 1855	127	16	10	12120	14	0
do	Being one-half of the same for the month of November, 1855						
William Martin, Sheriff, Haldimand	To pay Mr. Richard Yeoward and Robert Flanders who captured the Convicts Blows, Brisons and Kings, three of the party who murdered the late R. A. Nelles, being their share of £250, per Orders in Council, 8th November, 1854, and 15th June, 1855	150	0	0			
C. Drolef.	For Furniture furnished the Courts of Appeal and Admiralty	57	5	0			
George Futvoye	To meet expenses incurred in procuring the arrest of the murderers of R. Corrigan	200	0	0			
Thomas G. Ridout	The same	200	0	0			
Dunbar Ross, Solicitor General	To enable him to defray Expenses of the Police Magistrate, Quebec, and						

L. T. Drummond, Attorney General East.	Counsel, in proceeding to St. Thomas, to examine witnesses in connection with the late murder there	75	0	0			
J. H. Cameron	To meet Expenses incurred by him in procuring assistance in his Office, during the last Session of the Legislative	100	0	0			
J. C. Morrison	Being towards Counsel Fees and Costs of defence, in the suit instituted to try the validity of the Rectory Patents	250	0	0			
Robert McGillivray	do on the part of the Plaintiff in the same suit	250	0	0			
C. E. Shiller	For the recapture of John Thompson, one of several Prisoners who effected their escape from the Hamilton Gaol in February, 1855.	25	0	0			
C. C. Small	Being for Services performed by him as Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal, during the half-year ended 31st December, 1855	184	14	3			
F. Baby	Amount of the Contingent Expenses of the Superior Courts and Offices in Osgoode Hall, and Crown Office, Queen's Bench, during do	364	1	3			
Thomas A. Begly	On account of the Towage of Steamers below Quebec	1285	0	0	1856	0	6
W. & J. McKay	To pay for Tug Service	101	15	7	1886	15	7
Joseph Hebert	For work done at Spencer Wood, the residence of the Governor General, Quebec	88	17	7			
Thomas Hobbs	do do do	151	10	0			
E. Pardy	For do do do	9	1	5			
M. Mernagh	For do do do	12	10	0			
Louis Savard	For do do do	128	9	1			
Henry Cotton	do do do	20	18	0	411	6	1
Philip S. Hill	EXPENSES OF REMOVAL FROM QUEBEC TO TORONTO.						
George Boxall	<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office</i>						
George E. Cartier	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as 1st Clerk	45	0	0			
	do do as Office-Keeper,	22	10	0			
	do do as Messenger,	22	10	0			
	<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>						
	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto; as Provincial Secretary	50	9	10			
	<i>Carried over</i>	50	9	10	56441	16	8

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Executive Council Office.—(Continued.)</i>							
O. Coté	<i>Brought over</i>	195	0	0	195	15	10
F. H. Hinsworth	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as 4th Clerk	35	0	0			
Thomas Burn	do as Extra do	12	10	0			
M. Naughton	do as Office-Keeper do	50	0	0			
James Ryan	do as Messenger do	22	10	0			
		5	0	0	320	0	0
<i>Department of Public Works</i>							
Thomas A. Begly	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Secretary	75	0	0			
S. Strang	do as Book-Keeper	75	0	0			
F. P. Rubidge	do as Engineer and Draftsman	65	0	0			
G. D. Shanly	do as Chief Clerk	12	10	0			
Joseph Guy	do as Clerk	12	10	0			
J. W. Harper	do as do	30	0	0			
P. Owen	do as Chief Messenger	17	10	0			
M. Walsh	do as Assistant do	20	0	0			
J. Boulet	do as do do	12	10	0	320	0	0
<i>Bureau of Agriculture.</i>							
William Hutton	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Secretary	69	15	0			
E. Campbell	do as 1st Clerk and Accountant	25	0	0			
E. Deruise	do as 2nd Clerk	20	0	0			

NAMES.	S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Post Master General's Department.</i>							
M. Fiset	do as Messenger	10	0	0	124	15	0
W. H. Griffin	On account of the Expenses attending his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Secretary	65	0	0			
C. R. Griffin	do as 1st Clerk	17	10	0			
H. S. Weatherley	do as 2nd do	20	0	0			
John Ashworth	do as Cashier	40	0	0			
E. J. King	do as Accountant	65	0	0			
Robert Julyan	do as senior Clerk	7	10	0			
E. C. Hayden	do as do	7	10	0			
Robert Oliver	do as do	40	0	0			
D. Lawson	do as do	30	0	0			
J. Audette	do as junior do	15	0	0			
J. McDonagh	do as Clerk	15	0	0			
P. LeSueur	do as Superintendent Money Order Branch	65	0	0			
W. White	do as 1st Clerk	30	0	0			
P. Holt	do as 2nd do	30	0	0			
C. McKenzie	do as 3rd do	25	0	0			
J. Hemfin	do as Messenger	15	0	0	487	10	7
<i>Crown Law Department.</i>							
George Fuytoye	On account of the Expenses of his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as permanent Clerk, Crown Law Department	50	0	0			
John Brown	do as Messenger to Attorney General East	5	0	0			
P. Lynch	do as do do West	12	10	0	67	10	0
<i>Adjutant General of Militia Department.</i>							
G. F. DeRottenburg	On account of the Expenses of his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Adjutant General	50	0	0			
D. McDonell	do as Deputy do, West	65	0	0			
A. DeSalaberry	do as do, East	65	0	0			
C. Pettifclair	do as Clerk	47	10	0			
Joshua Thompson	do as do	25	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>	252	10	0	3278	10	10
					56441	16	8

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
R. Berry	Adjutant General of Militia Department.—(Continued.)	252	10	0	56441	16	8
P. L. McDonell	Brought over.						
H. Smeaton	On account of the Expenses of his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Clerk	25	0	0			
J. G. Irvine	do as do	15	0	0			
	do as Messenger	17	10	0			
	do as Provincial Aide-de-Camp	65	0	0			
		375	0	0	3278	10	10
William B. Lindsay	Legislative Assembly.						
William Ross	On account of the Expenses of his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Clerk, Chief Department	81	5	0			
Thomas Vaux	do as Deputy Assistant do	85	0	0			
G. W. Wicksteed	do as Accountant	52	10	0			
W. P. Patrick	do as Law Clerk, Law Department.	65	0	0			
H. Hartney	do as Chief Office Clerk, General Department	10	12	6			
William Spink	do as Assistant do	60	0	0			
E. Denechaud	do as Routine and Record Clerk	50	0	0			
F. A. Blanchet	do as French Writing Clerk.	40	0	0			
Joseph Blais	do as Assistant do	15	0	0			
P. Laliberté	do as Assistant Post Master	10	0	0			
J. P. Leprohon	do as Messenger.	7	10	0			
W. O. Burrage	do as 1st Assistant Clerk of Committees.	40	0	0			
Alfred Todd	do as 2nd do	15	0	0			
Thaddeus Patrick	do as Clerk of Private Bills Office	60	12	6			
William Fanning	do as Assistant do, and Clerk of the Railway Committee.	41	12	6			
F. Badgely	do as Assistant French Translator	20	0	0			
G. M. Muir	do as do English do	16	10	0			
Pierre E. Gagnon	do as English Journal Clerk.	30	0	0			
	do as French do	5	0	0			

W. H. Lemoine	do as Assistant do	13	8	9			
D. W. McDonell	do as Sergeant-at-Arms.	25	0	0			
A. Leroux dit Cardinal.	do as Chief Messenger and House-keeper.	37	10	0			
M. McCarthy	do do do	20	0	0			
O. Vincent	do do do	20	0	0			
John O'Connor	do as Door Keeper	20	0	0			
James Curran	do as Library Keeper do	44	8	9			
					836	0	0
L. J. Roy	On account of his Expenses of removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Secretary.	40	0	0			
J. Morphy	do as Registrar	37	10	0			
William Ford	do as Accountant	47	17	6			
J. Alley	do as Assistant do	47	10	0			
C. T. Walcot	do as do do	67	16	7			
J. C. Farbut	do as Corresponding Clerk, West.	40	0	0			
A. Kirkwood	do as Clerk to do	25	0	0			
W. F. Collins	do as Sales and English Corresponding Clerk, East	45	0	0			
E. A. Genereux	do as French Corresponding Clerk	50	0	0			
Thomas Hammond	do as Clerk.	46	1	3			
T. Cherrier	do as do	30	0	0			
F. D. Dugal	do as Extra do	20	0	0			
F. Chassé	do as do	15	0	0			
William Spragg	do as Chief Clerk, late Surveyor General's Office.	88	17	9			
Thomas Hector	do as Clerk.	70	0	0			
H. J. Jones	do as do	12	10	0			
F. T. Roche	do as do	12	10	0			
F. A. Hall	do as do	39	2	6			
A. Russell	do as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman, West	75	0	0			
Thomas Devine	do as Assistant do	35	0	0			
Joseph Bouchette	do as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman, East	65	0	0			
E. T. Fletcher	do as Assistant do	45	0	0			
G. G. Dunlevie	do as do do	25	0	0			
J. B. Raymond	do as do	30	0	0			
P. M. Partridge	do as do	20	0	0			
L. M. Fortier	do as do	12	10	0			
J. F. Bouchette	do as do	15	0	0			
F. Calzac	do as do						
	Carried over	1097	5	7	4489	10	10
					56441	16	8

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Currency.			Total Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Crown Land Department.—(Continued.)</i>						
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	1097	5	7	4489	10	10
W. McD. Dawson	On account of the Expense of his removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Clerk of Woods and Forests.....	20	0	0			
P. Legare	do as do of Crown Domain.....	40	0	0			
F. Judah	do as do of do.....	30	0	0			
J. F. Bradshaw	do as Messenger.....	20	7	6			
George Fisher	do as do.....	20	0	0			
J. Innes	do as do.....	17	10	0			
E. Dumontier	do as do.....	15	0	0	1260	3	
	<i>Legislative Council.</i>						
J. F. Taylor	On account of his Expenses of removal from Quebec to Toronto, as Clerk and Master in Chancery.....	104	6	3			
R. Lemoine	do as Deputy and Assistant Clerk and Master in Chancery, and French Translator.....	71	12	6			
J. F. Taylor, junior	do as do and Chief Office Clerk.....	50	0	0			
Rev. W. A. Adamson	do as Chaplain and Librarian.....	98	8	1			
J. E. Doucet	do as Additional Clerk Assistant, and Additional French Translator.....	40	0	0			
W. A. Maingy	do as 2nd Office Clerk.....	85	10	6			
G. J. Couillard	do as Clerk of French Journals.....	30	0	0			
O. Vallerand	do as Sergeant-at-Arms.....	50	0	0			
E. Botwell	do as Door Keeper.....	43	1	3			
Michael Keating	do as Chief Messenger.....	22	10	0			
A. Lachance	do as Messenger.....	15	0	0			
S. Skinner	do as do.....	33	12	6			
J. Doherty	do as do.....	15	0	0			

John Young	do as do.....	18	3	9			
Timothy Neary	do as do.....	15	0	0			
F. Boulet	do as do.....	15	0	0			
Mrs. Dounaire	do as House Cleaner.....	12	10	0			
Jacques & Hay	For the Packing, Carting, Wharfage and Freight of the Government Effects from Quebec to Toronto as per agreement.....	5500	0	0			
F. Huot	For Work done from Quebec to Toronto.....	2114	8	0	719	14	
G. St. Pierre	For do on different Steamers do.....						
A. McLimont	For do on Steamer "Montmorenci".....						
H. Richardson	For Harbour Duces at Toronto.....	306	12	6			
Holcomb & Henderson	For Freight, &c.....	184	13	9			
Charles Perry	For Passages, &c.....	408	14	0			
Alexander Milloy	For do.....	172	15	0			
Thomas D. Shipman	For do.....	1631	8	9			
C. & J. Mitchell	For Expenses of removal, &c.....	47	2	0			
Thomas A. Begly	To pay certain Expenses of removal.....	67	6	6			
C. W. Heath	For Work done in connection with the removal.....	245	0	0			
William Drum	For do do.....	485	2	9			
Thomas Patterson	For do do.....	104	10	9			
Robert Wisbart	For do do.....	85	0	0			
J. W. Butler	For Sundries supplied.....	14	18	4			
William Everett	For Work at Government House, Toronto.....	9	17	6			
Jean Benoit	For do in removal.....	64	19	0			
J. Jackson	For Sundries supplied.....	33	7	11			
A. T. West	For Expenses of removal to Toronto.....	22	15	6			
James Mathews	For Work done do.....	9	0	0			
James Sorley	For do do.....	70	40	7			
Joseph Hebert	For do do.....	31	7	0			
James M. Strachan	For Grates for Officers' Albany Chambers.....	32	9	3			
A. H. Armour	For Stationery, &c.....	16	5	0			
S. Strang	On account of his Salary as Book-Keeper, Department of Public Works.....	17	8	0			
James Turnbull	do as do do.....	33	10	10			
F. P. Rubidge	do as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman.....	27	18	0			
C. D. Shanly	do as Chief Clerk.....	38	0	0			
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	27	10	0	6469	8	
		11772	5	11	56441	16	
						8	

A.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Currency.			Total Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Joseph Guy	Brought over	11772	5	11	6469	8	9	56441	16	8
J. W. Harper	On account of his Salary as Clerk	20	16	8						
	do	20	16	8	11813	19	3			
B. Grenier	On Account of Expenses of removal.	12	10	0						
N. Morgan	do	10	0	0						
John Hanley	do	10	0	0						
Joseph Hubert	do	7	10	0						
Thomas Leroux	do	10	0	0	50	0	0			
<i>Repairs, Alterations, &c., to the Parliament and other Buildings, occupied by the Provincial Government of Canada, at Toronto.</i>										
W. H. Pinn	On account of Work done and Materials furnished.	7410	2	5						
Emerson Coatsworth	do	3451	1	0						
Robert Wishart	do	2020	8	7						
Benjamin Walton	do	1520	7	11						
John Plenderleath	do	2475	10	0						
John Carr	do	556	4	8						
Alexander Hamilton	do	1230	15	8						
Cumming & Wells	For Work done at do, Government House, and Mechanics' Institute	985	17	10						
Walton & Netting	do do Parliament Buildings, &c	1868	17	9						
Charles Vale	do do do and Government House.	971	13	11						
C. P. Ladd	do do do	498	12	0						
Plenderleath & Shaarr	do do do	506	18	5						
William Malone	do do do	13	6	3						
William Ardagh	do do do	51	0	0						
Henry Lewis	do do do	26	6	8						
George Netting	do do do	491	12	10						
George Harding	do do do	56	0	8						

D. Forbes	For do	12	0	0												
William Drum	For Goods supplied	30	6	3												
Jacques & Hay	For Work done	292	17	6												
J. E. Pell	For Sundries supplied	75	0	0												
J. Mathews	To pay John Slater for Services from 9th August to 9th December, 1855	50	0	0												
George H. Cheney & Co	For Work done and Goods supplied	40	8	8												
W. & J. McKay	For Goods supplied for the same	76	19	9												
R. Campbell & Co	do do do	412	7	4												
T. D. Harris	do do do	228	16	11												
Simon Radford	For Work done	31	12	0												
S. Strang	On account of his Salary as Book-keeper in the Department of Public Works.	67	1	8												
F. P. Rubidge	do do as Assistant Engineer and Draftsman.	40	0	0												
C. D. Shanly	do do as Clerk.	27	10	0												
Cumberland & Storm	do of work done	400	0	0												
J. T. Bradshaw	To pay John Harrington, Treasurer of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, for work done.	1320	16	0												
Total, Currency										27240	11	10	45573	19	10	
Total, Currency													£	102015	16	6

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 51.

STATEMENT of Monies arising from the Sale of Common School Lands, including Rent, Interest, &c., in that part of the Province, heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to an Act of Canada, 12 Vic. cap. 200, during the year 1855; also, shewing the Deductions therefrom, and the Balance at Credit of that Fund on the 31st January, 1856.

DATE.	EXPENDITURE.	RECEIPTS.		CURRENCY.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
January, 31, 1856..	To Commission on Collections, at 6 per cent. To amount expended on account of Surveys.. To do refunded F. Robinson and James Clifford	2569 818	4 8 4 11	49764	17 3
	To do over-credited this service in 1854.. To do for advertising..... To do paid David Gibson, for opening and improvement of various Roads and Bridges in Upper Canada, under Act 16 Vic. cap. 159..... To the following Sum advanced P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada, out of this Fund, in order to enable him to meet the pressing calls of the Municipalities in Lower Canada for 1855, the same to be repaid out of the Common-School Grant for 1856. To balance carried down	19 10 7 11	0 8 0 8 4	By Balance from last year..... By Amount of Receipts from sales per Commissioner of Crown Lands	40700 1 8 2096 9 11 24 1 11 4601 10 4
	Total, Currency.....	5825 79937 19	0 0 6	Total, Currency.....	97187 1 1
		97187	1 1	By Balance brought down.....	79937 19 6

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Monies paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada by the County Treasurers and Chamberlains, Canada West, between the 1st February, 1855, and the 31st January, 1856, pursuant to Act of Canada, 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 68, intituled, "An Act to provide Funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum " and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada;" shewing, also, the Payments made therefrom.


TO WHOM PAID.	P A Y M E N T S.	Amount.		Currency.		R E C E I P T S.		Amount.		Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
E. P. Taché, Receiver General.	To Amount of Interest paid by him during the year 1855, on Debentures issued under Act 9 Vic., cap. 61, for erection of Lunatic Asylum at Toronto	1467	0 0					449	10 7	19124	10 4½
do	To Amount of Interest paid him during the year 1855, on Debentures issued under Acts 13 & 14 Vic., caps. 2 & 68, for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum and Normal School, Toronto	1626	0 0	3093	0 0	By Balance brought from last year		136	16 10		
						By Amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Brant		155	19 2		
						do do Carleton		185	17 10		
						do do Essex and Lambton		284	13 10		
						do do Hastings		243	1 7		
						do do Huron and Bruce		121	5 10		
						do do de Haldimand		731	14 5		
						do do Kent		227	2 1		
						do do Lincoln and Welland		502	8 10		
						do do Lanark and Renfrew		612	17 7		
						do do Middlesex		294	5 2		
						do do Northumberland and Durham		493	1 7		
						do do Norfolk		731	15 4		
						do do Oxford		244	18 6		
						do do Prince Edward		87	4 0		
						do do Peterborough and Victoria		288	2 0		
						do do Prescott and Russell					
						do do Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry					
						Carried over	£	5740	15 2	19124	10 4½

No. 52.—(Continued.)

TO WHOM PAID.	P A Y M E N T S.	Amount.		Currency.		R E C E I P T S.	Amount.		Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	<i>Brought over</i>					<i>Brought over</i>	5740	15			19124	10	4½	
	To Balance carried to next year.				27975 12 7½	By Amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Simcoe.	209	11	0					
						do do Waterloo	394	13	0					
						do do York and Peel	1286	0	9					
						do do Wentworth and Halton	674	9	0					
						do do Elgin	331	12	7					
						do do Lambton	185	4	2					
						do do Ontario	51	13	0					
						By Amount received from the Chamberlain of the City of Hamilton	8873	18	8					
						do do Kingston	628	19	10					
						do do Toronto	301	3	9					
						do do Ottawa	1950	0	0					
						do do Ottawa	190	0	0			11944	2	3
	Total Currency				31068 12 7½	Total, Currency					31068	12	7½	
						By Balance brought down						27975	12	7½

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, March, 1856.

E R R A T A .


Statement No. 12, Page 75.—Increase of Salary to J. A. McDonald charged, “£450,” should be “£350,” and is so added.

Statement 12, Page 119.—Last item of Page.—R. Spence, should be “£50” for Mechanics’ Institute, Waterdown, for 1854, and is so added.

Statement 12, Page 182.—The Receipts on account of Mines should be “£350,” and not “£450,” and there is the like excess of “£100” in the payments, the net Territorial Revenue being correct.

Statement 12, Page 205.—The Deductions for Fines and Forfeitures should have been “£3022 17s. 8d.” as per Statement No. 9, instead of “£3015 17s. 8d.”

Statement 20, Page 215.—The name of “Michael Quinn,” Supervisor of Cullers, should be “William Quinn.”

Statement A, Page 288.—The name of “R. F. Martin” should be “Reverend F. Martin.”

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

ESTIMATE

OF

CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

For the Year 1856, for which a Supply is required.

S E R V I C E .	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Adjutant General of Militia Department.</i>						
Salary of the Provincial Aid-de-Camp, for the year 1856	300	0	0			
do of one Clerk	270	0	0			
do do	250	0	0			
do two Clerks at £231 5s.	462	10	0			
do do at £187 10s.	375	0	0			
do of a Messenger	93	15	0			
				1751	5	0
do one Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteer Militia, Upper Canada for the half year ended 30th June, 1856.	200	0	0			
do one do do do Lower Canada, for the do do	200	0	0			
do two Store-keepers of Armouries, at £75 each, for the four months ended do do	50	0	0			
do 18 Assistants Adjutant General, at £30 per annum, for the year ended do do	540	0	0			
				990	0	0
Maintenance of 16 Troops of Cavalry, each 10 days Drill, for the year ended do do	4376	0	0			
do of six Field Batteries of Artillery each 20 days Drill, for the year ended do do	4272	0	0			
do of five Companies of Foot Artillery for the year ended do do	705	0	0			
do 40 Companies of Riflemen, 70 men each, for do, do	7640	0	0			
				16998	0	0
<i>Carried over</i>			£	19784	5	0

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Adjutant General of Militia Department.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought over</i>				1973	5	0
Contingent Expenses for Postages, Stationery, Printing, Repairs of Accoutrements, Transport of Arms, Travelling Expenses of Inspecting Field Officers, and all other Incidental Expenses attending the Active Force, for the year ended the 30th June, 1855.....				1200	0	0
For the Salaries of Inspecting Field Officers, including the maintenance of the above Corps, and Contingent Expenses for half year ended 31st December, 1855.....				10785	0	0
<i>Legislative Council.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker.....	800	0	0			
do of the Clerk.....	500	0	0			
do of the Assistant Clerk and French Translator.....	400	0	0			
do of the Law Clerk.....	250	0	0			
do of the Chaplain and Librarian.....	200	0	0			
do of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	100	0	0			
do of the Serjeant-at-Arms.....	100	0	0			
do of the Head Messenger.....	100	0	0			
do of the Door-keeper.....	60	0	0			
do of three Messengers for the Session, at £45 each.....	135	0	0			
Contingent Expenses.....	7650	0	0			
Indemnity to the Members for their attendance, at 20s. per diem, including Travelling at 6d. per Mile, for the distance between the place of Residence of such Member, and the place at which the Session is held.....	7350	0	0			
				17045	0	0
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker.....	800	0	0			
do of the Clerk.....	500	0	0			
do of the Assistant Clerk.....	400	0	0			
do of the Law Clerk and English Translator.....	500	0	0			
do of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	150	0	0			
do of the Serjeant-at-Arms.....	100	0	0			
Contingent Expenses (exclusive of Indemnity to Members) ..	62000	0	0			
				64450	0	0
<i>Various Public Departments.</i>						
Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Towards the Salary of the Deputy Provincial Registrar and French Translator to Government.....	100	0	0			
Salary of Additional Clerk in the Eastern Branch Provincial Secretary's Office.....	166	13	0			
Additional Salary to the Post Master General.....	125	0	0			
do to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	50	0	0			
do to the Honorable H. H. Killaly, for Engineering Services on the Welland Canal, for the year.....	50	0	0			
do to the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office ..	250	0	0			
do to the do in the Provincial Registrar's do ..	333	7	5			
do to the do in the Receiver General's do ..	465	17	0			
do to the do in the Inspector General's do ..	390	0	0			
do to the do in the Inspector General's do ..	656	5	0			
do to the do in the Customs Branch do ..	270	0	0			
Salary of two Extra Clerks in the Receiver General's do ..	517	17	1			
<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 3374	19	6	113814	5	0

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3374	19	6	113814	5	0
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>						
One Chief Engineer	£810	0	0			
One Assistant do and Draughtsman	460	0	0			
One Book Keeper	402	10	0			
One Chief Clerk	330	0	0			
One Clerk	250	0	0			
And when performing the duties of Pay- master, an addition of	150	0	0			
Two Clerks at £250 each	500	0	0			
One Office Keeper	104	0	0			
One Messenger	118	15	0			
One do	93	15	0			
	£3219	0	0			
OFF.—One month, they being paid from 1st February, 1856, only	268	5	0			
	2950	15	0			
Additional Salary to Messengers, one in the Receiver General, two in the Provincial Secretary's, one to the Governor General's Secretary, four in all, at £19 each	76	0	0			
do the House Keeper and Messenger, Inspector General's Office	39	16	8			
Salary of one other Messenger in the Provincial Registrar's Office	75	0	0			
do of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's De- partment, to look after the Interests of the Crown, in respect to the Quebec Fire Loan	200	0	0			
do of the Clerk arranging the Public Archives, &c., at Montreal, at 10s. per diem	183	0	0			
Additional Salary to the Permanent Clerk of the Crown Law Department	140	0	0			
Salary of a Clerk in the Customs Branch, Inspector General's Department	200	0	0			
do of two Check Clerks in do, at £250 each .	500	0	0			
do of Secretary to the Bureau of Registration and Statistics.	400	0	0			
do of First Clerk and Accountant	300	0	0			
do of Second do, for the issue and Register of Patents	250	0	0			
do of Third do	225	0	0			
do of Fourth do	200	0	0			
do of two Extra Clerks,	525	0	0			
do of two Messengers, at £75 each	150	0	0			
Contingencies	750	0	0			
Additional Salary to the Auditor of Public Accounts	100	0	0			
Salary of a Book-keeper in Auditor's Office, from 17th January to 31st December, 1856, at £300 per annum	286	5	3			
do of Clerk, in do, from 1st January to 31st March, at 13s. 9d. per diem, and from 1st April to 31st Decem- ber, 1856, at £250 per annum	250	1	3			
do of Accountant, in do, from 1st January to 31st March, at 12s. 6d. per diem, and from 1st April to 31st December, 1856, at £225 per annum	225	12	6			
do of two Clerks, in do, from 1st January to 31st March, at 10s. per diem, and from 1st April to 31st December, 1856, at £175, equal to £176, 15s. each ..	353	10	0			
do of one do, in do, for the year	300	0	0			
<i>Carried over</i>	£12055	0	2	113814	5	0

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	12055	0	2	118814	5	0
<i>Salaries of Extra Clerks heretofore paid out of the Contingent Expenses of Public Offices.</i>						
Salary of an Extra Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, at 11s. per diem	201	6	0			
do of two do in the Executive Council Office, at 12s. 6d. per diem, each	457	10	0			
do of one do in the Receiver General's Office	318	0	0			
do of one do do	270	0	0			
do of one do do	228	15	0			
				13580	11	2
<i>Pensions to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative Bodies of Upper and Lower Canada.</i>						
William Ginger, as late Serjeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada	66	13	4			
Samuel Waller, as Clerk of Committees, to do	100	0	0			
William Coates, as Writing Clerk to do, Upper Canada	133	6	8			
John Bright, as Messenger of Legislative Council of do ..	20	0	0			
Louis Norcau, as do do, Lower Canada	20	0	0			
Pierre Lacroix, as do do, do	18	0	0			
François Rodrigue as do do, Assembly, do	18	0	0			
Louis Gagné, as do do, do do	18	0	0			
				394	0	0
<i>Other Pensions.</i>						
Jacques Brien, for Wounds received in the Public Service. . .	20	0	0			
Mrs. McDonell, allowance during her life, on her claims for Dower on a certain property taken by the late Welland Canal Commissioners	50	0	0			
Mrs. Widow Antrobus	200	0	0			
Mrs. Catherine Smith, as Widow of the late Mr. Justice Pyke.	100	0	0			
Widow McCormick	100	0	0			
G. B. Faribault, Esquire, as late Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	400	0	0			
				870	0	0
<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>						
Aid to the Commissioners for relief of Indigent Sick at Quebec.	1000	0	0			
do the same at Montreal	1000	0	0			
do do at Three Rivers	700	0	0			
do Corporation of General Hospital at Montreal	1000	0	0			
do Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec	100	0	0			
do the Ladies Benevolent Society Montreal, for Widows and Orphans	100	0	0			
do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Quebec	100	0	0			
do Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum	150	0	0			
do Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec	100	0	0			
do Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal	100	0	0			
do Protestant Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society at Toronto	200	0	0			
do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Toronto	200	0	0			
do University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal	75	0	0			
do do under the care of Sœurs de la Miséricorde ..	75	0	0			
do Lying-in Hospital at Toronto	75	0	0			
<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 4975	0	0	128608	16	2

S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Hospitals and other Charities.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought forward</i>	4975	9	0	128608	16	2
Aid to Asylum of the Good Sheppard at Quebec.....	75	0	0			
do Hospice de la Maternité at Quebec.....	75	0	0			
do General Hospital des Sœurs de la Charité at Montreal..	250	0	0			
do Les Sœurs de la Providence at Montreal.....	350	0	0			
do towards the Support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.	14000	0	0			
do towards the Support of a Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Beauport, near Quebec	10000	0	0			
do Hamilton Hospital.....	800	0	0			
do the Toronto General Hospital	2000	0	0			
do the Toronto House of Industry	500	0	0			
do towards the Relief of the Indigent Sick at Kingston....	750	0	0			
do Kingston General Hospital	1000	0	0			
do Kingston Hotel Dieu Hospital	200	0	0			
do Protestant Hospital at Bytown	150	0	0			
do Roman Catholic Hospital at Bytown	150	0	0			
do Hamilton Orphan Asylum	200	0	0			
do do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	200	0	0			
do St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal	150	0	0			
do Eye and Ear Institution, Montreal	50	0	0			
do Montreal Dispensary.....	50	0	0			
do Canada Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, Quebec.....	50	0	0			
do the Montreal House of Refuge.....	150	0	0			
				36125	0	0
<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>						
Aid to the Medical Faculty McGill College	250	0	0			
do School of Medicine, Montreal	250	0	0			
do do do, Kingston	250	0	0			
do Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.....	50	0	0			
do Natural History Society, Montreal.....	50	0	0			
do Ste. Mary's Institute, County of Perth.....	50	0	0			
do Institute of St. Roch	50	0	0			
do Literary Institute, Laprairie	50	0	0			
do do do, Sherbrooke.....	50	0	0			
do Sherbrooke Library Association and Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0			
do Hamilton Mercantile Library Association	50	0	0			
do Mr. Juneau's Literary Institution	50	0	0			
do Montreal Mercantile Library Association	50	0	0			
do Canadian Institute at Toronto	250	0	0			
do Athenæum at Toronto	100	0	0			
do Huron Library Association and Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0			
do Teachers Association at Quebec, for their Library.	50	0	0			
do Montreal Home and School of Industry	100	0	0			
do Library Association at Quebec	50	0	0			
do Canadian Institute at do	50	0	0			
do do do at City of Ottawa	200	0	0			
do Deaf and Dumb Institution near Montreal	150	0	0			
do Aurora Mechanics' Institute and Library Associa- tion	50	0	0			
do Richmond do and do	50	0	0			
do North Wellington Farmers' and Mechanics' In- stitute	50	0	0			
do Mechanics' Institute and Library Association, Industrie	50	0	0			
<i>Carried over</i>	£ 2450	0	0	164738	16	2

S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Various Public Institutions.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought over</i>	2450	0	0	164738	16	2
Aid to the Institute of St. Viateur de L'Industrie.....	50	0	0			
do Literary Institute of St. Michel de Bellechasse ..	50	0	0			
do St. Johns Library Association	50	0	0			
do St. Andrew's Library Association and Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0			
do Institute and Literary Association of Varennes..	50	0	0			
do Stanstead Library Association and Mechanics' Institute	50	0	0			
do Mechanics' Institute, Quebec	50	0	0			
do do Montreal	50	0	0			
do do Kingston	50	0	0			
do do Toronto	50	0	0			
do do London, Canada West.....	50	0	0			
do do Niagara	50	0	0			
do do Hamilton	50	0	0			
do do Belleville	50	0	0			
do do Brockville	50	0	0			
do do Bytown	50	0	0			
do do Cobourg	50	0	0			
do do Perth.....	50	0	0			
do do Picton	50	0	0			
do do Guelph	50	0	0			
do do St. Thomas	50	0	0			
do do Brantford	50	0	0			
do do St. Catherines	50	0	0			
do do Goderich	50	0	0			
do do Whitby	50	0	0			
do do Three Rivers.....	50	0	0			
do do Berthier, Lower Canada ..	50	0	0			
do do Simcoe	50	0	0			
do do Woodstock	50	0	0			
do do Brompton, County of Peel.	50	0	0			
do do Dunnville	50	0	0			
do do Milton	50	0	0			
do do Owen Sound.....	50	0	0			
do do Port Sarnia	50	0	0			
do do Chatham	50	0	0			
do do County of Halton.....	50	0	0			
do do do of Sherbrooke	50	0	0			
do do Port Hope.....	50	0	0			
do do Stratford	50	0	0			
do do Peterborough	50	0	0			
do do Iberville	50	0	0			
do do Renfrew	50	0	0			
do do Mitchell, County of Perth.	50	0	0			
do do Berlin	50	0	0			
do do Fonthill	50	0	0			
do do Dundas	50	0	0			
do do Oakville	50	0	0			
do do Waterdown	50	0	0			
do do St. Vincent de Paul	50	0	0			
do do Huntingdon	50	0	0			
do do L'Original.....	50	0	0			
do do Chambly	50	0	0			
do do Prescott	50	0	0			
<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 5100	0	0	164738	16	2

S E R V I C E .	C u r r e n c y .			C u r r e n c y .		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Various Public Institutions.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought forward</i>	5100	0	0	164738	16	2
Aid to the Mechanics' Institute, Barrie	50	0	0			
do do St. Leon	50	0	0			
do do Dumontville	50	0	0			
do do St. Césaire	50	0	0			
do do West Flamborough	50	0	0			
do do Galt	50	0	0			
do do Lachute	50	0	0			
do do Bomanville	50	0	0			
do do Lanoraye	50	0	0			
do do Paris	50	0	0			
do do St. Hyacinthe	50	0	0			
do do Sorel	50	0	0			
do do Hemmingford	50	0	0			
do do Smith's Falls	50	0	0			
				5800	0	0
<i>Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice.</i>						
In Upper and Lower Canada, not otherwise provided for	40000	0	0			
For the support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston ..	11500	0	0			
For Salaries of four Judges in Lower Canada	3800	0	0			
Additional Salary to Judge in the District of St. Francis	194	9	0			
Additional Salary to John Black, Clerk in Registrar's Office, Court of Chancery	75	0	0			
do do William Stanley, do Master's Office, do ..	75	0	0			
do do of a Supernumary Clerk of the Court of Quecn's Bench, and Clerk of Summonses, Toronto....	250	0	0			
do do of an Extra Clerk, Attorney General, West, Office	100	0	0			
				55994	9	0
<i>Miscellaneous Items.</i>						
Allowance to Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, with the view to the Relief of ship- wrecked persons	200	0	0			
For providing provisions for such Depots	350	0	0			
Allowance to Piere Brochu, for residing on Kemp Road, to assist Travellers thereon	25	0	0			
do Jonathan Noble, for the same purpose ..	25	0	0			
do to a Resident at the foot of the Medepedia, for do	25	0	0			
do to do at Assametquagan, for do ..	25	0	0			
For the Expense of Printing and Binding the Laws	6000	0	0			
For other Printing, and Subscription to, and Advertising in the Official Gazette	2500	0	0			
For Expense of distributing the Laws	500	0	0			
To meet unforeseen Expenses in the various branches of the Public Service	500	0	0			
Proportion of the Expenses of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf	750	0	0			
To defray the Expense of the Quebec Observatory	500	0	0			
do Observatory at Toronto	1200	0	0			
<i>Carried over</i>	£ 12600	0	0	226528	5	2

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Miscellaneous Items.—(Continued.)</i>						
<i>Brought over</i>	12600	0	0	226528	5	2
Expenses of Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Public Service, under Act 9 Vic. cap. 38	1500	0	0			
New Indian Annuities	1100	0	0			
Expenses of protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf	2075	0	0			
For the Temporary Maintenance of the Rideau and Ottawa Canal, from 1st April, 1856, to 31st March, 1857.	10821	0	0			
One year's rent of the Protestant Burying Ground in St. Johns Suburbs, Quebec, including arrears of £12 15 9	36	0	0			
Aid to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada	1000	0	0			
do do Lower Canada	1000	0	0			
Expenses of the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and Canada	1021	0	0			
To make good various indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, incurred during the year 1855, as detailed in Statement A, of the Public Accounts, laid before the Legislature	102015	16	6			
Expenses for the Services of 150 of the Embodied Pensioners, on permanent duty in Upper Canada, for the year 1856.	8000	0	0			
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of Land	2433	6	8			
Salary of a Medical Superintendent for Criminal Lunatics at Penitentiary	300	0	0			
Contingent Expenses of the same, including the Salaries of the Keepers	500	0	0			
Balance, Tonnage Duties, Quebec, to 31st January, 1856, as per Statement No. 14, Public Accounts, 1855, page 207.	1707	18	7			
do, Emigration Expenses, as per Statement No. 18, Public Accounts, page 212	2731	3	3			
Aid towards Emigration Expenses for the present year	3000	0	0			
Balance, Expenses of Water Police, Quebec, as per Statement No. 17, Public Accounts, 1855, page 214.	221	1	10			
Amount required to meet the deficiency of the same Fund, for the present year	750	0	0			
For Expenses of River Police, Montreal, during the past winter	1750	0	0			
For a Safe for the Court House at St. Francis	50	0	0			
For Expenses of a Detachment of Enrolled Pensioners at Fort Malden, Amherstburg, from 25th March to 24th June, 1855	142	14	4			
For the formation of a collection of Canadian Products, to be placed in the Sydenham Crystal Place, London, including the Remuneration and Travelling Expenses of Mr. Perry	2000	0	0			
For Salaries and Contingencies of the Commissioners appointed for the Revision, Consolidation, and Classification of the Ordinances and Public General Statutes of Canada	6000	0	0			
For Expenses in Compiling, Preparing, and Printing the Tables and Index to the Laws in Force, as per Resolution of the Legislative Assembly	2000	0	0			
				164755	1	11
<i>Carried forward</i>			£	891288	7	1

S E R V I C E.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				391288	7	1
<i>Education.—Upper Canada.</i>						
Aid to the Upper Canada College	1111	2	2			
do Victoria College	750	0	0			
do Queen's College	750	0	0			
do Regispolis Collegc, Kingston.....	750	0	0			
do Grammar Schools of the Counties of Brant, Elgin, Grey, Lambton, Ontario, and Halton, at £100 each....	600	0	0			
do St. Michael's College, Toronto	350	0	0			
do Episcopal Methodist College, Bellville	350	0	0			
do Grammar School in	388	17	10			
				5000	0	0
<i>Education.—Lower Canada.</i>						
Aid towards Superior Education, Income Fund				5000	0	0
Additional sum for Common Schools in Upper and Lower Canada				85000	0	0
For Ocean Steam Service, £24000 Sterling, equal to				29200	0	0
For Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston				6750	0	0
For do below Quebec				11300	0	0
Required for purchase of Arms, Accoutrements and Ammuni- tion, for the Militia of Canada				10000	0	0
Total Currency.....			£	498588	7	1
N.B.—The amount required to pay one year's interest on £3111500 sterling, Grand Trunk Railway Debentures at 6 per cent., is						
do for advance to pay interest on Huron, Erie, and Ontario Railway Debentures				227189	10	0
				17590	16	8
Currency.....			£	244780	6	8

W. CAYLEY,

*Inspector General.*INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, May, 1856.

GENERAL ESTIMATE

of the probable Amount of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including Expenses of Collection of Revenue, &c.; and also, the GROSS REVENUE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the PROVINCE of CANADA, for the Year 1856.

Under what Acts Authorized.	HEADS of EXPENDITURE.			HEADS of REVENUE.			Amount Currency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
			Appropriation for the Sinking Fund	75000	0	0	Customs	1200000	0	0
			Interest on Public Debt.....	215000	0	0	Excise	21000	0	0
			Amount of Civil List.....	78884	11	4	Public Works.....	100000	0	0
Act 9 Vic. cap. 114			<i>Permanent Changes Provided for by Legislative Enactments.—Lower Canada.</i>				Territorial	120000	0	0
			Militia Pensions, Lower Canada	1500	0	0	Bank Imposts.....	22500	0	0
Act 55 Geo. III, cap. 10 ..			Ground Rent of late Parliament Buildings at Quebec.	1111	2	2	Militia Fines &c.....	20	0	0
do 1 Wm. IV, cap. 16....			Reward for the Destruction of Wolves	35	0	0				
do 1 Wm. IV, cap. 6, con- tinued by 8 Vic. cap. 6..										
			<i>Carried down</i>	866580	18	6	<i>Carried down</i>	1465520	0	0

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, &c.—(Continued.)

Under what Acts Authorized.	HEADS of EXPENDITURE.	Amount Currency.			HEADS of REVENUE.			Amount Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	<i>Permanent Charges Provided for by Legislative Enactments.—Lower Canada.—(Continued.)</i>											
	<i>Brought down.....</i>	366530	13	6			<i>Brought down.....</i>	1466520	0	0		
Act 2 Vic. cap. 2	Expenses of Police Magistrates, &c., in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.....	1500	0	0			Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	5000	0	0		
do 3 Vic. cap. 16	On account of Expenses of House of Correction at Quebec	200	0	0			Casual Revenue	30000	0	0		
do 7 Wm. cap. 103, and 1 Vic. cap. 144	<i>Upper Canada.</i> Militia Pensions.....	3000	0	0			Law Fee Fund, 12 Vic. caps. 63 & 64.....	6500	0	0		
do 7 Vic. cap. 16 and 12 cap. 38, and 18 Vic. cap. 89.....	<i>Under Acts of the Province of Canada.</i> Salary of seven Circuit Judges, at £650 each, and one at £150.....	5600	0	0								
do 8 Vic. cap. 13.....	Pension to a retired District Judge in Upper Canada.....	100	0	0								
do 9 Vic. cap. 58, and 14 & 15, Vic. cap. 117	Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Upper Canada.....	15000	0	0								
do 10 & 11 Vic. cap. 36	Pension to the Widow of the late Chief Justice Vallières de St. Real	200	0	0								
do 12 Vic. cap 50 & 83, and 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 48.	Grant for Common Schools	50000	0	0								
	<i>Carried over</i>	442130	13	6			<i>Carried over</i>	1505020	0	0		

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, &c.—(Continued.)

Under what Acts Authorized.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount Currency.			HEADS OF REVENUE.			Amount Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Under Acts of the Province of Canada.—</i> (Continued.)									
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	442130	13	6			<i>Brought over.....</i>	1505020	0	0
Act 12 Vic. cap. 27	Fees to Returning Officers.....	1000	0	0						
do 12 Vic. cap. 33	Indemnity to Members during the present Session..	17000	0	0						
do 12 Vic. cap. 64	Salary of the Chancellor and other Officers estab- lished under this Act.....	5000	0	0						
do 12 Vic. cap. 63	Salary of Chief Justice, Judges and other Officers under this Act.....	7000	0	0						
do 12 Vic. cap. 50	Salary of the Superintendent of Education, Canada East, Clerks and Contingencies.....	2500	0	0						
do 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 48.	do do Canada West, do ..	2500	0	0						
do 18 Vic. cap. —	Provincial Geological Survey.....	5000	0	0						
do 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 108.	Amount to be distributed among Indian Tribes Lower Canada.....	1000	0	0						
do 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 52	On account of the Expenses of the Trinity House, Quebec and Montreal, and for the Mainte- nances of Light Houses in Upper Canada ..	20000	0	0						
do 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 117.	Expenses of Recorders Court, Upper Canada	500	0	0						
do 8 Vic. cap. 54, and 16 Vic. cap. 18	Allowance to Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada.....	16000	0	0						
do 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 17	Salary of Provincial Post Master General	750	0	0						
	To meet deficiency of the Post Office Revenue for 1855 and 1856	52000	18	9						
	<i>Carried down</i>	572471	12	3			<i>Carried down</i>	1505020	0	0

GENERAL ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, &c.—(Continued.)

Under what Acts Authorized.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount Currency.			HEADS OF REVENUE.			Amount Currency.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
16 Vic. cap. 89	<i>Under Acts of the Provinces of Canada.—</i> <i>(Continued.)</i>											
	<i>Brought down</i>	579471	12	3			<i>Brought down</i>	1505020	0	0		
	Per centage on Salaries of Public Officers	10000	0	0								
	Expenses of Collection of Public Revenue, viz:—											
	Customs											
	Excise											
	Public Works											
	Fines and Forfeitures includ- ing Seizures											
	Territorial Revenue											
	Repairs of Public Works	150500	0	0								
		30000	0	0								
		762971	12	3								
	Amount of Estimate to be provided for the year 1856.	485583	7	1								
	Total Estimated Expenditure for 1856	1256504	19	4			Total Estimated Revenue for 1856.	1505020	0	0		

W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, May, 1856.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Estimate No. 1.

COMPLETION OF WORKS IN PROGRESS.

	£	s.	d.
1.—Forming and protecting foundations of Light House on Point Pelée Reef	4100	0	0
2.—Light Houses, Lake Huron	8000	0	0
3.—Lanterns, Lenses, Revolving Machinery, Lamps, &c., for Light Houses in course of construction	13049	0	0
4.—Light Houses in Gulf of the St. Lawrence and Straits of Belleisle	15000	0	0
5.—Lanterns, Lenses, Machinery, Lamps, &c	8000	0	0
6.—Scuogog and Inland Navigation of Newcastle District	7634	0	0
7.—River Ottawa Works, (lumbering)	2700	0	0
8.—River St. Maurice, (do)	2255	0	0
9.—Burlington Bay Canal	2000	0	0
10.—Dredging, Vessels, Steam Pumps, &c.	3500	0	0
11.—Completion of Marine Hospital, Quebec	5680	0	0
12.—Post Office, Hamilton, (completion of)	1500	0	0
13.—Repairs and Rents of Public Buildings	7436	0	0
14.—Expenditure on Removal of Seat of Government, since 1st January	19000	0	0
15.—Expenditure on Public Buildings, Furniture, &c., at Toronto, since 1st January	28000	0	0
£	127954	0	0

Estimate No. 2.

NEW WORKS PROPOSED.

	£	s.	d.
1.—Light House on Snake Island, Lake Ontario	3000	0	0
2.—St. Maurice River, Slides at the Grais, Booms, &c., to be taken from proceeds of sales of Lumber limits	8500	0	0
3.—Towards improvement of Ottawa Navigation for 1856	25000	0	0
4.—Improvement of the Post Road between Metis and Metapediac, including building of Bridges	850	0	0
5.—Improvement between Malbaie and Grande Baie	500	0	0
6.—Extending main north road from Escoumains to Baie des Roches	500	0	0
7.—Towards the works at the head of the Richelieu Rapids, to prevent inundation, delay in the opening of Navigation, and detention of Vessels ..	2500	0	0
8.—Towards further improvement of Custom House, Hamilton	2000	0	0
9.—do Post Office, London	2500	0	0
10.—Preparing accommodation for Female Lunatics, Toronto	1200	0	0
11.—Towards erection of Public Buildings in Quebec, in pursuance of the decision of the Legislature	50000	0	0
12.—Survey of the Ottawa	5000	0	0
13.—Surveys generally	5000	0	0
14.—Arbitration, Awards, &c.	20000	0	0
£	126550	0	0

9TH MAY, 1856.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1855:

FURNISHED

*IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT,
9 VICTORIA, CAP. 37.*

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.
1856.

GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency, Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IN PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, 9 Victoria, chapter 37, section 14, the undersigned, Commissioners of Public Works, submit to Your Excellency the following General Report, which they have had prepared for the purpose of being laid before Your Excellency and the Two Houses of the Legislature.

This Report, shewing the state of the several works under the control of the Department of Public Works, and the amounts of receipt and expenditure thereon, is accompanied by the usual statements, viz :

No. 1.—Statement of those works which yield revenue shewing the cost of their construction to the first of January, 1856, the expenditure on the same since the date of the last Report, and the cost of repairs, maintenance, and management.

No. 2.—Statement of the works from which no revenues are derived ; shewing the amount of public moneys expended on them up to 1st January, 1854, and of the outlay from that period up to the first of January of the present year ; and defining those which should be given up.

No. 3.—Statement of the expenditure since the date of the last exhibit, on the erection, repairs, and maintenance of light-houses, buoys, &c., &c.

No. 4.—Statements of the amounts paid on the awards made for damages, &c., on each work, since the last Report ; shewing also the amounts paid to the Arbitrators or Commissioners, for services and expenses.

No. 5.—General statement, shewing the total amounts expended by the Department of Public Works, as detailed in the foregoing statement.

No. 6.—Statement of water-power and lands leased and sold, on, or in the vicinity of the lines of the several Canals or other public works ; with the names of the lessees and purchasers, the machinery erected or proposed, and the amounts of the sales and rents to the first of January, 1856.

No. 7.—Statement shewing the balance of appropriation available for expenditure on the respective works, from the first of January, 1856.

WELLAND CANAL.

The unusual accumulation of ice on Lake Erie delayed the opening of this Canal until the sixteenth of last April, being about a fortnight later than usual. The navigation was terminated by frost on the twelfth of December. The short interruption (of a few hours) to the trade during the past season, was caused by the substitution of new gates for others, which were either decayed or damaged by vessels. The year 1854 afforded a shorter season of navigation than any previous year ; but the number of vessels passed during that season exceeded by 126 those passed in 1855.

Since the last Report, the work of raising and strengthening the embankments, and protecting them with stones and gravel, has been steadily advanced ;

and a considerable amount of dredging has been done; by all of which work vessels drawing ten feet of water have been enabled to pass through the Canal.

The revenue from the work for the past year, contrasted with that of previous year, stands as follows:

Amounts collected at

	1854.	1855.
Port Colborne	£31,885 0 4	£35,645 17 6
Port Robinson	1,216 18 8	1,386 18 2
Port Maitland	395 16 8	410 4 2
Dunnville	2,204 7 3	1,514 3 2½
St. Catherines	550 5 5	503 12 2
Dalhousie	14,439 5 4	14,968 9 8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£50,691 13 8	54,429 6 0½
Water Rents	2,097 15 4	2,212 2 10
Land Sales	1,098 6 5	72 16 2
Fines and Damages levied	162 7 6	391 7 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£54,050 2 11	£57,105 12 6½

The Canal, generally, is in a good and efficient state of repair; and an ample supply of new gates to meet any casualty is on hand, and distributed in suitable places along the line.

The benefits anticipated from the lighting of the Canal with gas, and from the construction of a second tow-path to Thorold, are realized.

The Superintendent reports that, with an annually increasing trade, the supply of water from the Grand River is annually decreasing. This fact was strongly dwelt upon in the last Report from this Department.

The principal works during the past season, independent of those of repair and maintenance, have been those of the enlargement of Port Colborne harbor; in the prosecution of which much inconvenience, delay, and risk were incurred, owing to the harbor being frequently over-crowded. The work of deepening and widening, to admit of the supply for the Canal being taken direct from Lake Erie—a work of paramount importance, owing to the insufficiency of the Grand River as a supply becoming every year more and more apparent, as already stated—was also carried forward; but the expenditure on this, as well as on the works generally, has been much restricted, in consequence of the existing money pressure. A more vigorous prosecution of it on the opening of spring will be indispensable, and has been provided for by the Contractor, in considerable preparations and additions to his dredging machinery, &c., &c. As the balance of the appropriation for these works, however, will be sufficient for the demand of the current year, it is not proposed to apply to the Legislature for a further grant during the present Session.

The undersigned take this opportunity of repeating that, so soon as the financial position of the Province will admit of it, it will be highly desirable that the capabilities of this Canal should be largely increased, by the construction of a second or branch line from Lake Ontario to above Thorold, and by having all the widening and deepening of the Canal through to Lake Erie effected—which will be necessary for the adoption of the waters of that Lake as the summit-level of the Canal. The precise line and extent of these improvements can be seasonably decided on when the means of carrying them out are placed at the disposal of Government: and until these points are settled, especially that involving the dimensions, the undersigned do not consider it expedient to press the construction of the work of the weigh-lock recommended in their last Report.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The four short canals hitherto comprised and referred to in previous reports, under the head of the "St. Lawrence Canals," namely, the Galops, the Point Iroquois, the Rapide Plat, and the Farran's Point Canals, were opened on the twentieth of April, and continued throughout the season, with ordinary repair, in efficient working order, until closed by ice on the fifteenth of last December; thus affording fully seven months and a half of uninterrupted navigation for the year 1855.

The only accident of any consequence which occurred during that period, was the destruction of a swing bridge, by a steamer getting in contact with it; since which, to the close of the season, a temporary mode of crossing was maintained. A new bridge is in course of construction, and will be ready by the opening of the navigation.

The wharves at the lower outlets of the Canals have been found expensive to maintain, owing to their being leased to parties, at rents that may be considered nominal, who exclusively occupied and used them for the shipping of cord-wood, thereby damaging the structures, and causing more or less detention and risk at the entrances to the locks adjoining. The leases, in such cases, have been cancelled, and the wharves made good.

The pier works provided for by appropriation, and intended for the improvement of the entrances to some of the Canals, are nearly completed, and have already proved highly beneficial.

The surf raised by high winds, and the surge caused by the passage of steamers, have injuriously affected the face of the banks of the Canals, in several places, to such an extent as will make an outlay of, probably, £1,600 or £1,800, necessary, for the purpose of protecting them with a stone facing.

The Junction Canal, so called because it will unite the Galops with the Point Iroquois Canal, may be considered completed, so far as the Channel is concerned, the whole being excavated to the required width and depth. What now remains to be done, consists of the closing the opening, left at each end for the passage of vessels, pending the continuance of the work, and protecting the embankment at those places with a facing of stone.

The great delay in the prosecution of this work has been seriously inconvenient and injurious to the forwarders and others, and has been the source of much and well founded complaint by them. It was caused, solely, by the work getting into the hands of inexperienced men, and at non-remunerative prices. After about two years and a half of slow and unsatisfactory progress, during which, the work was in the possession of two sets of Contractors, it was found necessary to take it out of their hands, and entrust the finishing of it to more competent parties. Thus, after the Trade being deprived, for two years, of the advantages to be derived from the work, if completed in reasonable time, the Province will be at a cost, on account of it, of several thousand pounds more than would have been expended on it had it fallen into proper hands at first. The difficulty of passing over low tenders was the cause of the evil in this, as in many other instances, as stated in former Reports; and it adds another to the many previous proofs that economy is not always best consulted in awarding such Contracts to those who tender lowest.

On the connection of the two Canals being completed, a greater supply of water at the head will be required; to admit which, the construction of supply-gates, and of a race-way on the north side of the Guard Lock, will be necessary.

CORNWALL CANAL.

This Canal was opened on the thirtieth of April, and closed on the eighteenth of December, affording a business season of 232 days for the year 1855. It has

been maintained throughout the season in fair working order, with moderate repair; no casualty of any kind having occurred to the gates or other works, so as to cause one hour's detention to vessels passing in either direction,—a strong proof of the value of an experienced and active Superintendent.

The vigilance and zeal of Mr. D. A. Mc. Donell, the Superintendent, has been, during the past year, as usual, most praiseworthy. To it is attributable, in a great measure, the satisfactory working of the Canal, the safe maintenance of the heavy embankments and other works peculiar to it,—and the regularity with which the different *employés* discharge their respective duties.

Twenty-five houses have been built during the past year, for the exclusive accommodation of the lock masters, and of the men employed during the season of navigation.

The extension of the pier at the lower entrances, for which an appropriation was granted, has not been commenced, owing to difficulties which arose in the letting of the work; but arrangements have been made for its completion as early as possible in the ensuing summer.

Several applications have been made for the leasing of hydraulic powers on the line of this Canal; but the very serious inconvenience to the Trade, repeatedly and annually complained of, as to the manner in which the water is taken from the Canals generally, renders the further establishment of water-power on this as well as on the other Canals, inexpedient, until an appropriation should be had for the construction of certain works connected, with a better mode of letting out the water, so that it shall not be in the power of the millers to lower it below the full navigable depth. The attention of the Chief Engineer to the Department has been directed to this subject, and his Report thereon is herewith appended.—(See Appendix.)

BEAUHARNAIS CANAL.

This Canal was opened, last year, on the first day of May; but, owing to ice at the upper entrance, no vessel could pass until the evening of the third of that month. It was closed, suddenly, on the twenty-eighth of last November, by the failure of a Gate, which could not be replaced in time for the opening of the navigation at that late period, in consequence of the thickness and quantity of ice that had accumulated in the vicinity.

During the past season, the navigation was interrupted four times; principally in consequence of damage done to the Gates or other portions of some of the Locks. The first caused a delay of thirty hours; the second, of thirty-two hours; the third, and most serious, which took place on the twenty-third of August, by the displacing of the mitre-sill and apron of Lock No. 8, required seven days and a half to repair it; and the fourth caused a delay of five hours.

The several extensive waste-weirs and discharge-gates—added since the construction of the Canal—although not quite finished, are now fully available. The extension of the piers at the lower outlet is also nearly completed, and the capacity of the harbour is, in consequence, much enlarged, and the facility of entrance increased. Several of the swing bridges, which were partly decayed, are in course of being either renewed or thoroughly repaired.

From the purely aluminous nature of the material of which the banks are formed, the action of the water has caused much silt to take place, in several parts to such an extent as to obstruct the passage of deeply-laden vessels; to remove which obstruction a Dredge will be ready on the opening of the navigation.

At the upper entrance of this Canal, on the East side, near to the extensive Paper Mills in operation at the date of the last Report, a large Flouring Mill has since been built, and, on the West side, a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill have likewise been erected. Several other such works can be established here; as, from

the nature of the position, and the construction of the Dam, the navigation of the Canal cannot be injuriously affected by them.

The works of the Dyke near the head of this Canal, the construction of which was considered necessary to prevent the water of Lake St. Francis from flowing over a large tract of low land in that locality; and to cover the cost of which an appropriation was made, are advancing satisfactorily. The result of this dyke or embankment will not only be to do away with all future claims for damages by the flooding, whether real or imaginary, but will be the means of reclaiming and rendering valuable an extensive tract of land heretofore worthless, and will form a direct line of communication to the Western Townships.

LACHINE CANAL.

The opening of this Canal, last year, took place on the first of May, and it was closed by ice on the twenty-eighth of November. During the season, the only detention to vessels was caused on the night of the third of May, by the giving way of part of the old Lock at St. Gabriel. This obstruction, which, at first, appeared likely to prove of considerable duration, was removed in a few hours by the energy of the Superintendent, supported by the assistance rendered him by Messrs. Grant & Hall, proprietors of Mills in the vicinity, and by the promptitude with which Mr. Hodges, the Agent of the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway, placed his teams and materials at the disposal of the Canal Officers.

Considerable repairs to the banks, the bridges, the wharves, and other works, have been effected during this year; and the road leading along the South side of the Canal from Wellington Street Bridge to the upper end of the hydraulic property at St. Gabriel Lock, has been formed and macadamised.

The following statement shows the number of new gates substituted for old ones, and of those ready on hand to meet contingencies on the several canals :

Canals.	New Gates substituted for old ones, 1854.	Do. 1855.	Extra New Gates on hand.	Old Gates worth repairing.
Williamsburgh,	2 Leaves.	0	8 Leaves.	4 Leaves.
Cornwall,	2 Leaves.	2 Leaves.	12 Leaves.	6 Leaves.
Beauharnois,	6 Leaves.	4 Leaves.	14 Leaves.	8 Leaves.
Lachine,	11 Leaves.	1 Leaf.	12 Leaves.	6 Leaves.

The facilities for insuring a greater, more uniform, and more constant supply of water at the head of this Canal, are much increased by the construction of the new head-gates and race-way on the South side of the Guard Lock, which have been completed and brought into use since the date of the last Report.

Notwithstanding this important improvement, the demand for water for the extensive machinery already established and which may yet be established on the line of this Canal, as well as the necessity of affording greater facilities to the Trade, renders the widening of the portion of it through the rock-cutting near the Lachine terminus absolutely indispensable.

The removal of the material over water-surface, for a breadth sufficient to admit of the bottom of the Canal being increased to 100 feet, was contracted for, and commenced in June, but was suspended about the first of November last.

The work was taken at a price about half that which it was estimated by the Engineer to be worth. The consequence was that the Contractor soon found himself in difficulty. He alleges the excavation not to be of the character he

had been led to suppose; that instead of its being clay, it consists principally of the stones taken from the original rock cutting, firmly imbedded in tenacious clay. After a good deal of negotiation, a compromise was entered into with him, in accordance with which he was to be paid for the work necessary to be done, at the rate of the Engineer's estimate. This work was suspended during the winter, as the cost of removing excavation of that description is importantly increased by the action of severe frost.

The extension of the Basin Pier at the Lachine end of the Canal has not proceeded satisfactorily during the past season. The Contractor promises greater exertion the ensuing spring; and he expects to be able to sink a number of cribs this winter, and to have the whole finished next summer.

There are several improvements required on this Canal, and which should be provided for. The principal of these are:

The widening and deepening of the Canal through the rock-cutting, already mentioned: The erection of Lock and Bridge Tender houses. The construction of waste or regulating weirs at Locks three and four, now absolutely necessary, in consequence of the failure of the old Locks hitherto used as such. A regulating weir at the upper end of the race-way leading to the mills on the north side of the Canal at St. Gabriel's Locks; and the building of a good store-house for the storing of oil and various other articles annually required for the Provincial Light Houses and for the Canal service. An extensive boom, with sufficient gates, mooring cribs or piers, is also very necessary at the Upper end of the Canal, to retain the large quantities of timber collected there, the proprietors of which seldom take sufficient pains to secure it properly, the consequence of which is that it frequently gets adrift, and blocks up the navigation, causing very serious inconvenience and obstruction to the trade. A toll should be levied on the timber so beached, to cover the costs and maintenance of the booms, &c.

The daily increasing accommodation called for at the Montreal terminus of the Canal by the Trade, and the number of manufacturers established in that locality, require that, pending the construction of the extensive Docks, Wharves, &c., contemplated, and for which the ground has been acquired, the sides of the Basins already formed above Wellington Street should be faced, and the Wharves thus formed opened to the Trade, under proper regulations. Some of them have been hitherto monopolized at nominal rents, as lumber-ground. The upper and larger Basin might be appropriated to such freight as cannot be immediately removed, and the lower for ordinary purposes.

To afford further convenience for the despatch of the business about the Wharves and Docks of this Canal, the undersigned were anxious to enter into arrangements for their being well lighted with gas, which would also much tend to the security of the property, necessarily left exposed about them. With this view a negotiation was opened with the Manager of the New City Gas Company, but the terms proposed by them were not considered reasonable. These terms were, that the Government should pay for at least 60 or more lamps, at the rate of £6 per annum per lamp, to be lighted nine months in the year, and should contribute £500 towards laying down the pipes, and other work connected therewith. The Gas Company did not propose to procure the pipes in this country, but intended postponing the work until they had sufficient time to import them.

These terms were considered inadmissible, inasmuch as the same Company supplies the Corporation of Montreal at the rate of £4 10s. for each lamp lighted throughout the year; and the price demanded appeared the more unreasonable, as the three months during which the Company proposed that the lamps on the Canal should not be lighted, are those requiring considerably the greater expenditure of gas. The consumption in those three months would be quite equal to that in any other four months.

The sum (£500) asked for by the Company towards furnishing and laying down the pipes, in addition to the annual charge for the gas, is nearly equal to the whole cost of such work, and would appear to be demanded only from the Department, as the charge for gas to the Corporation and to individuals, although so much less than that asked for lighting the Canal, covers the cost of not only the necessary pipes, but of the entire of the Gas Buildings, &c., &c.

From the many and important manufactories in the vicinity of the Canal Basin and Wharves, the introduction of gas into which, would, no doubt, be agreed for, the undersigned are in hopes of making arrangements with the proprietors of them, by which the gas required for the lighting of those respective premises, and for Canal purposes, may be procured on more reasonable terms.

The Culvert constructed under this Canal, for the Montreal Water Works, remains in nearly the same state in which it was left in the fall of 1854, when, in order to maintain the navigation, it became necessary to inclose the south end of it by an embankment. The leaks through the Culvert, which rendered the adoption of this course necessary, are said to have been caused by screws made use of to re-adjust the pipes having forced the framing of the Culvert apart. As the Canal will have to be emptied about the twentieth of next March, for the purpose of effecting various repairs connected with the main Basin wall, the regulating gates at St. Gabriel's Lock, &c., &c., the Corporation will then have an opportunity of having their Culvert thoroughly secured.

It seems to the undersigned to be a matter of regret, that the important works undertaken for supplying the City with water, are not so devised that, whilst all the objects for which they were specially undertaken would be attained, they might, at the same time, subserve the interests of the Canal. There is an identity of interests involved in the improvement of the Canal, the extension of its Docks, and the increasing to a very great extent the amount of water-power for manufacturing purposes, with those of the Corporation and of the City of Montreal; and it is considered that, by a trifling alteration in the level at which the water is brought down, by which it would coincide with that in the Canal, all the various interests referred to could be materially promoted, upon arrangements beneficial and satisfactory to all.

RIVER RICHELIEU.

From the River St. Lawrence to the Basin of Chambly.

This navigation, during the season of 1855, was opened at St. Ours Lock on the twenty-third of April, and closed on the thirtieth of November. It was interrupted on the fourth and fifth of June, by the disarrangement of one of the Lock gates, and for a few hours in July, by the replacing of a friction roller.

The Piers above and below the Lock have been repaired. The protection walls in front of the abutments of the Dam have been rebuilt; and a new house has been erected for the Superintendent.

Towards the middle of September, a portion of the lower apron of the Dam was observed to have risen from 6 to 20 inches, and arrangements were at once made for securing it; but before this could be fully completed, the river rose to a height that caused a suspension of the operations, as it also prevented the sinking of about 200 feet of crib-work, intended to fully secure the centre of the Dam. Those cribs, with two others designed to guard against the danger hitherto annually caused by ice at the ends of the east abutment, will be sunk and completed so soon as the low water, next June, will admit of it; at which time, also, a thorough examination of the state of the Dam, the bed of the River, &c., &c., will be made.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

This Canal was opened on the second of May, and continued navigable until the twenty-ninth of November, 1855, when it was closed by the failure of the lower entrance gates.

In the last Report of this Department, the ruinous condition of almost all the works of this Canal was adverted to; and it was then stated that to put the Canal into an effective state, even on its present insufficient scale, would require a very large expenditure; the incurring of which would appear to be inexpedient until the important question as to the line and construction of a Canal to unite the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain is first decided on by the Legislature. It was proposed, therefore, to expend as little as possible upon the temporary repairs of such works as interfered with the navigation in its then state.

This principle has been acted on, and but little expenditure has been incurred; but owing to the attention of the Superintendent, Mr. Chartier, judiciously and timously given to the repairs of the banks, gates, and other works, they have been maintained, without interruption to the navigation, in as passable a state as their ruinous condition would admit.

The whole of the works, with the exception of the Guard Lock and the three combined Locks, are so defective and unsafe as to render much outlay upon them, short of that of reconstruction, unadvisable; and such reconstruction cannot be recommended, until the question of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal is decided, as already stated. But in order that the navigation may again be opened with any prospect of its being maintained, a portion of the walls below the upper recesses of Locks 3 and 6 must be taken down and re-built, and several other repairs made;—the cost of which will probably amount to between £800 and £1,000.

ST. ANNE'S LOCK AND DAM.

The navigation through this Lock was opened on the thirtieth of April, and closed on the twenty-seventh of November, 1855. No obstruction was caused during the season by any accident, or by failure of any part of the works, except that, on the seventeenth of September, the repairing the chain of one of the lower gates prevented the working of the Lock for about five hours.

The works, generally, are in good condition, but some of the gates begin to shew symptoms of decay, and will probably have shortly to be replaced by a new set provided for the purpose.

The works of the pier above the Lock, and the raising the landward pier at the lower entrance,—the necessity for which was stated in the last Report,—were placed under Contract in September last, and are now so far advanced as to leave no doubt of their being completed by the opening of the navigation.

Operations for the deepening of the Channel at the upper entrance were commenced during low water last year, and carried on, with moderate success, for two months. They are still in progress, but confined to boring and blasting, which the ice affords facilities for carrying on advantageously. The rock thus broken up will be removed early in spring.

The difficulty at the lower entrance, stated in the last Report to have been caused by the cross current created by the direction of the pier of the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, will be a good deal removed by the extension of the lower landward pier, now being effected by that Railway Company; but the full remedying of the evil can only be accomplished, it is believed, by constructing a line of cribs above the Bridge Pier on the south side of the raft channel, so as to give the water an outward direction before reaching the lower entrance to the Lock.

RIVER LIGHTS AND BEACONS.

The old Light House, under the charge of this Department have been maintained, with ordinary repairs, in a serviceable state during the past season.

The Buoys where worn out, destroyed by ice, or carried away, have been replaced.

Some extensive repairs will be necessary, in the course of this year, to the upper portion of the pier upon which stands the Red Light at Grosse Pointe, Lake St. Francis. The erection of a new Light House opposite Lancaster, on the foundation prepared for that purpose, is much required.

The state of the Light House and Tower on Pelée Island, in Lake Erie, will demand early attention in spring. During the heavy equinoctial gales; the waters cut so deeply into the margin of the Lake, as to undermine the Keeper's House, and to within a short distance of the Light House Tower. The house must be moved back, and the bank protected with stone.

The new lights between Kingston and Prescott, referred to in the last Report, have been completed; and it is expected that the light at Coleman's Creek will be ready by the opening of the navigation. The important light on the "Scotch Bonnet," in Lake Ontario will be brought into use as early as the lighting apparatus can be taken to the place and fitted up, next spring.

The necessity for the establishment of a light on Snake Island, off the entrance to Kingston Bay, is daily becoming more apparent. Several disasters have occurred from want of it, and it is proposed, therefore, to recommend in the estimates a sum for the erection of such Lighthouse.

The Floating-light vessels on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis are very expensive to maintain and are becoming very unsound. It is proposed merely to incur the cost of such repairs upon them as will keep them available until they are replaced by others of a more permanent description. In Lake St. Louis, where they are subject to very heavy pressure of fields of ice, it may be found desirable, in some cases, to substitute fixed houses on massive stone piers; and should it be found necessary to retain any floating lights, the adoption of iron vessels will be productive of ultimate economy.

On Lake St. Francis the pressure of the ice is not by any means equal to that on Lake St. Louis, and suitable fixed structures of wood may be substituted for the floating lights at a cost of about £750.

In Lake Erie, the foundation for a Lighthouse at that very dangerous point known as "Pointe Pelée Reefe," has been sunk during the past year, but much remains to be done before it can be considered secure and the light exhibited.

From the commencement this work has been attended with a vast deal of delay, difficulty and expense, owing to its very much exposed position, and to its being subjected to strong currents ever changing in velocity and direction, governed by the violence and course of the sudden squalls which are of such frequent occurrence on this Lake. From this cause, the site of the work is often unapproachable for weeks together, and from the great impetus with which large fields of ice are sometimes driven backwards and forwards, it will be necessary that the work should be of the most substantial and massive character.

To obtain this, it is proposed to terminate the heavy cribs which are sunk at a foot or two below the lowest water, to discharge a quantity of heavy stones all around them, allowing the stones to take their own slope and to carry upon the cribs to the height of twelve or fifteen feet a circular solid mass of heavy masonry with suitable slope. To this, and the erection of a temporary beacon, it is intended to confine the operations for this year, and until the experience of the effects of one or more winters will afford good grounds for confidence in the stability of the work; after which, a proper superstructure for a light can be substituted for the temporary beacon.

The light and shifting nature of the sand, lying on an open-jointed horizontally stratified limestone, of both of which this long spit or reef under water is formed, renders this principle of construction more applicable within a moderate expenditure, to the position than other mode successfully adopted elsewhere.

The works of several of the Light-houses on Lake Huron, for which appropriations were made, progress satisfactorily, although the season was pretty far advanced before the Contractor had time to provide the varied and expensive plant, consisting of steam and sailing craft, machinery, &c., &c., indispensable for carrying on with any degree of confidence, works of this description, in a position so unsheltered and difficult to approach.

The keeper's house, on Nottawasaga Island, at the entrance to Collingwood Harbour is finished, and the Light Tower is carried up four stories; the cut stone and materials for the completion of it are got out, and it will be ready for the lantern and lighting apparatus early in June.

On Christian Island, the keeper's house is erected; the Light Tower is up to the third story; the cut stone and all other materials necessary for finishing it will be prepared this winter, and the tower will be ready for the lanterns by about the first of July.

Isle of Coves.—For this important Light, which will be situated in the straits between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. The keeper's house is erected, and the basement and part of the next story carried up. Fully half of the cut stone is now ready and the rest of the required materials in general is being prepared, so as to enable the whole to be finished ready for the lantern by the first of August. The approach to and delivery of supplies at this work is attended with considerable difficulty and expense.

For the Light-houses and Towers at Chantrey Island, Point Clark and Griffith's Island, quarries are now being examined, and when a decision is come to, forces will be at once put on to get out the materials, so that these works may be completed by the close of the season, and should no unforeseen difficulty arise, it is expected that the building of all the Light-houses provided for will be executed this year. No time, therefore, is to be lost in procuring and having delivered the respective lanterns and light apparatus for each of them; and arrangements have been made with the patentee accordingly.

Besides the Lights above referred to, one is very much required on the Duck Islands, which lie nearly mid-way in Lake Huron, and are directly in the track of vessels coming down the Lake, and bound for Georgian Bay, Saugeen, Collingwood Harbour, &c., &c.

Of the appropriation for piers on this Lake, the following distribution has been made; £7000 towards the construction of a break-water connected with Chantrey Island, off the mouth of the Saugeen River, and opposite the village of that name, which promises rapidly to become a place of considerable importance. This expenditure will give a certain amount of safe lying for vessels, while waiting to load or discharge, and together with the Light-house now being erected on the Island, will be of much advantage, not only to that locality, but to vessels bound up or down this coast, which naturally offer but very little shelter or protection whatever. When this break-water is extended as it ultimately must be, it will form an excellent asylum harbour for vessels to make for in bad weather; and, together with landing-piers from the shore, will afford good accommodation for the trade of the place.

At Penetangore—a place also destined soon to be of some importance, from its situation at the head of an established road leading into the heart of a large tract of excellent farming country, for the exports of which it will be the outlet,—the sum of £3,500 is about to be expended upon an insulated pier, which must necessarily be of a very substantial character, owing to its exposed position. It

is so designed as to form the basis for the future extension of the works that will be required there. The same amount is also appropriated for similar expenditure at Inverhuron, a place to which the foregoing description, as to its back country, applies, but which is much more favored in having a moderately sheltered position for its pier. The piers at both these places will be completed by or before the close of the summer.

The sum of £1,000 has been appropriated to be expended at Meaford, in conjunction with the Municipality, who contribute a like sum.

It is, unfortunately, the fact, that for a great extent of this Lake, fronting on an excellent back country, the nature of the coast presents but little aid towards the construction of good harbours. These, as the progress of the country calls for them, can only be obtained by considerable expenditure; which, however, the rapid settlement and cultivation of that section of the Province will soon require and justify.

RIVER TRENT WORKS.

The improvements classed under this head in the last Report, would more properly be designated as improvements to the navigation of the inland waters of the Newcastle District.

Above the Town of Peterborough, the Trent, for some miles, maintains the character of a fine river of about 200 feet in breadth between its banks, discharging a copious supply of water at all seasons, and affording admirable sites for the establishment of manufactories requiring extensive water-power. The river then spreads out into a great number of lakes, traversing the country in various directions, and the recipients of several considerable streams. Some of these streams are partially navigable, and, with moderate expense, might be made more so. The lakes are connected by reaches of river, varying in length, and generally presenting excellent mill sites. The navigation of these lakes, and of the rivers and streams discharging into them, is of very great importance, whether because they may be regarded as the means by which the immense quantities of timber that abound in that section of the country are got to market, or, as facilitating the exports and supplies of an extensive tract of agricultural country, and affording a cheap and direct route by which intending settlers and their effects can be carried to the several recently surveyed Townships.

The advantages to be derived from the improvement of this chain of waters connecting the navigation of the lakes were early appreciated, and expenditure was incurred, many years since, in works for that object; but, from the temporary character of these works, they have been for years in a ruinous state.

An appropriation made by the Legislature in 1854 was chiefly for the purpose of renewing or repairing some of these old works, situated at Buckhorn and at Bobcaygean; and partially to improve the River Scugog by dredging a channel across two very bad short turns, which presented much obstruction to the passing of the steamboats.

The work provided for at Buckhorn was the securing and staunching of the old dam, repairing the bridge generally and rebuilding the part at that time necessary, and constructing a new slide for timber.

This dam was constructed for the purpose of raising the water and maintaining it to a steady navigable height at all seasons, and opening a navigation of twenty-four miles up to the lock and dam at Bobcaygean.

The dam at Buckhorn had been very indifferently built, and from its being based upon loose granite boulders and open-seamed rock, in the staunching of which sufficient pains had not been taken, it was found incapable, in the season of low water, of keeping up a proper navigable depth.

It has now, after considerable trouble and expense, been so effectually

staunched, that it will be necessary, in order to prevent injury by back-water to the mills at Bobcaygean, to construct, in addition to those formerly in use, a series of flood-gates for the due regulation of the waters of Pigeon Lake, and as a means of keeping down the water during the building of Bobcaygean Lock. The construction of the slide is well advanced; but, in connection with it, some further works to facilitate the passing of timber are indispensable. A proper channel must be cleared below the slide; a suitable boom will be required above it, and nearly sixty additional feet of bridge, connected with the slide, has to be rebuilt.

At Bobcaygean, the work provided for was the removal of the old and decayed wooden lock, and substituting one of stone; repairing and staunching the sides of the reach of canal leading to it; erection of a new swing-bridge, and repairing and staunching the dams.

The old lock has been wholly removed, and the lock pit excavated to receive the new foundation; but, owing to the enlarged class of steamers lately placed on these waters, it was considered indispensable to set the bottom and sills of this new lock at a greater depth than first contemplated. This has added much to the difficulty of unwatering the work, and has rendered it necessary to procure a more powerful engine to drive an additional set of pumps.

The expense attending the bottoming for this lock has been further increased by the nature of the work at the lower end turning out unfit for building on. The position of the lock had, in consequence, to be moved further up; and not only was the excavation in the lock thus much extended, but the construction of an arched stone culvert for the supply of the mills became indispensable.

All the materials for this Lock and the works connected with it are delivered on the ground, and the cut stone all quarried and dressed, with the exception of part of the coping. A lime-kiln is built, and all the preparations are made to insure the completion of the work within two months after the weather will admit of the masonry being commenced.

In consequence of the very open nature of the strata of rock through which the canal leading to this Lock was originally carried, the sides and bottom were, at the time, lined with timber and plank. In considering the repair of these works, the renewal of a limited portion of this timber lining was calculated for; but, upon the water being dammed out, and the Canal emptied, the re-timbering of a much larger extent of it than what had been estimated for was found necessary.

The obtaining, by means of dredging, of a direct channel across two very bad bends in the Scugog River, was satisfactorily accomplished early in September; and so much was the navigation of that part of the River thereby facilitated, that it was considered expedient to continue the Dredge at work, for the remainder of the season, upon other portions where difficulty in passing was still experienced.

The value of the several reaches of continuous water-communication, (in all not less than 130 miles,) which may be considered as created by these works, is daily becoming more manifest, and is further increased by the construction of the Railway with which they connect. In the respective traffic of those several routes, each will become naturally an important feeder to the other. But in order that all the benefits derivable from them might be reaped, further outlay is required; chiefly on the substituting in lieu of the old wooden Lock at Lindsay, a good stone one, with a bridge over it, and an increased depth on the sill; such a Lock as is now being built at Bobcaygean; the improving of the River between Lindsay and the head of Scugog Lake; the widening and deepening the River for about half a mile below Lindsay, in part of which, at certain seasons, there is barely a depth of two feet of water; and on the building of a few Landing-Piers or wharves in suitable positions.

The extent of country benefitted by these improvements, if carried out,

will be found to be very great, when the great number of Townships traversed by them, or capable of being connected with them, is considered, the ready access which they would afford to the Ports of Whitby, Oshawa, Port Hope, &c., &c., on Lake Ontario, and the facilities consequently arising to the Lumber trade, and to the opening and settlement of that whole section.

THE OTTAWA WORKS.

Chats Canal.

The works connected with the construction of this Canal have progressed steadily since the date of the last Report. The Contractors have, until lately, experienced great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of laborers and mechanics, and have been obliged to incur heavy expense in the erection of houses, &c., to induce them to remain there, as, from the great demand for labour, and the remote and unpopulated position of this work, it was difficult to retain them there for any length of time. A large portion of the rock, of which there is much to be excavated, has turned out to be of an extraordinarily difficult nature to work, owing to the great proportion of iron pyrites, with which it is charged. These, as well as other natural difficulties of the locality, have, no doubt, caused the rate of progress to be less than it otherwise might have been.

The force, however, has been recently much augmented, which gives reason to believe that a number of the lock-pits will be ready for the foundations early next summer. Good quarries have been opened; part of the lock stone has been prepared, and arrangements have been made to urge on this portion of the works with energy.

The general outfit required for their prosecution has been, throughout, attended with very heavy contingent expenses. The cost of transporting heavy and bulky articles such as are necessary in operations of this class, together with the ruggedness and difficulty of the ground, causes considerable outlay in getting them to the spot, even after they have been delivered in the vicinity of the works. These difficulties, taken in connection with other causes, the greatly increased rates of labour, provisions, and other indispensable articles, the unremunerative prices at which the work was taken in the first instance, have, doubtless, resulted in expenses ruinous to the Contractor, and which, in a different position, and under other circumstances, could have been avoided.

RIVER OTTAWA WORKS.

Slides, and Channels thereupon, Dams, &c.

Since the date of the last Report, many essential improvements have been made both in the "Slides," and approaches thereto situated on the Ottawa and its tributaries. Among these may be mentioned the construction of Dams at the Chaudière Falls, City of Ottawa, which not only insure safety in passing that portion of the River, where much valuable property and life have heretofore been lost by being carried over the Falls, but also render available a channel on the north side, through which rafts can pass at lower stages of the River than formerly. By these dams, also, are obtained the means of furnishing an almost unlimited supply of water-power, and at the same time of maintaining a more uniform head, both at the mills already built and at any that may subsequently be erected.

The slides and other works generally have been repaired and kept in good working order. In some cases the slides have been lengthened, and the channel deepened above and below them when necessary.

Several petitions having, from time to time, been presented from a number of parties lumbering on the River Petewawa, in favor of having a substantial

retaining boom constructed at the mouth of that River, and also to have several bad chutes improved by means of slides and dams, as timber passing these chutes has hitherto been much injured, a survey was instituted, and effected through a gentleman recommended by the petitioners as being well acquainted with the River. From the large amount at which he estimated the works required in his opinion, the undersigned thought it necessary to have a re-examination of the localities made by the Officer of this Department in charge of the Ottawa works, whose report differ in some respects from that first mentioned, inasmuch as he represents that narrow slides would be the most suitable for the River in question, and that the lumbering done on it would not justify the cost of the construction of crib slides, which, from the nature of the Falls, would be very expensive. The cost of the work that would, in his judgment, meet all the wants of the trade, he estimates at £5,033, to which, however, should be added at least 15 per cent. for superintendence and the contingencies to which the construction of such works is liable,—making in all £5,787.

The undersigned are of opinion that the revenue to be derived from moderate slidage dues on these works, would amply compensate for the outlay upon them.

On the Madawaska River the whole of the works have also been kept in good condition, and several important improvements have been made which greatly facilitate the running of timber where much obstruction was previously encountered.

Arrangements have also been made for affording greater facilities to the lumbering operations on the Gatineau River, by improving the different works there, and by securing the uninterrupted right,—hitherto in dispute,—of using what is termed the "Gatineau Pond," which admits of large quantities of timber being collected in it, and rafted in a manner suitable for its transportation to market.

Mr. Merrill, the Superintendent of these works, has furnished the following information with regard to them.

That on the Ottawa, proper, all the slides, piers, dams, booms and other works from Joachim Rapids downwards, are in a good state of repair, requiring no present outlay beyond that necessary for replacing some stop-logs, guide-booms, floor timbers and cribs.

That the Gatineau works are all in good condition, and require no further expenditure.

That the whole of the works at the Madawaska River, constructed for the purpose of rendering it suited to the safe descent of rafts, are in a thorough state of repair.

That the High Falls Slide, which is about 1300 feet long and, at some places, 30 feet high, and supported upon trestle work, begins to shew symptoms of decay. It would, therefore, be prudent to substitute open crib work for the present frame work underneath, during the present season.

UNION SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The works of the Bridge generally, are in a good state of preservation; but the roadway planking and some of the cross floor timbers should be removed this winter, when the ice is good for crossing below the Falls.

It is intended, on the opening of spring, to have the wire cables and other portions of this work thoroughly and searchingly examined, to ascertain whether they require any painting or other protection from the influence of the atmosphere.

At Mountain Slide the construction of booms is in full progress, and they will be prepared in due time.

New Works proposed for the River Ottawa.

Building and sinking three cribs for rafts to snub at before running the Chats Rapids, anchors being found insufficient.

The construction of a slide at the Little Chaudière, near the north shore, to render the work already constructed there complete, there being a declivity of 8 feet within a short distance. This work could be performed to the greatest advantage in August or September next.

At the Madawaska River, the following works are recommended for the accommodation of parties engaged in lumbering at its upper districts, or such as are necessarily late in getting down their timber.

The extension of the dam at the Table Rock.

Building a dam at "Jam Rock," contracting the channel at Rugged Chute by extending the dam on both sides. Constructing a dam and apron at Chain Rapids, a dam at Bailey's Chute, and deepening the channel at Nettleton retaining booms at Large Bay, below Rugged Chute.

River St. Maurice Works.

Great improvements have been made in the slide navigation of this River during the past year, by which the works generally are rendered more efficient.

At La Tuque, the booms have been replaced; and the other works are nearly completed.

At Grande Mere, a flat dam has been constructed at the head of the Fall on the west side; the main dam raised, and eight additional cribs sunk for mooring the booms.

At Shawenegan, sixteen boom piers have been built at the Lower Bay;—four additional cribs at the Upper Bay, for mooring the booms, and six piers for supporting the Boom reaching from the upper Island to the East shore below Hêtres Rapids, have been constructed.

At Grais Falls, eight piers for mooring the booms have been built, to supersede the anchors hitherto used; and

At the mouth of the River St. Maurice, twelve additional piers have been built for supporting the booms, additional mooring posts placed on the shore, &c.

Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent of these works, has furnished the following information:

That notwithstanding the depressed state of the lumber trade, the St. Maurice territory is gradually progressing: new winter roads have been made, and others are in progress. The Lower St. Maurice, so far as accessible by roads, is rapidly being settled. A winter-road has been made from Berthier to the lumbering establishments on the Matawin, a large tributary of the St. Maurice, which opens out an extensive market for produce.

But notwithstanding the progress of this territory hitherto, it is evident, when its great extent is considered, that its lumbering operations and settlement may be looked on as only commenced. The tributaries of the St. Maurice extend, westward, behind the Island of Montreal, and eastward, beyond Quebec. Immense timber districts are scattered over the region; the settlement of which amounts to a certainty, from the probability of the timber being much sought after.

The works in progress still remaining to be completed are as follows:

Falls of La Tuque.

A portion of the large dam requires to be filled with stone; and in the rear of it an additional pier must be built.

Manigonée Rapids.

Certain works, by which the channel for the running of the timber is obstructed, should be blasted and removed.

SHAWENEGAN FALLS.

Some of the piers should be made higher, and an additional crib should be sunk, to support and facilitate the extension of the boom leading to the slide. Fenders are required to the crib facing the great eddy. Stones are collected and materials prepared for the above works. In addition, however, to these, for the completion of which the sum of £300 will be required, over and above the balance of the appropriation on hand, the Superintendent recommends the following to be done during the ensuing season :

5 Piers in Lower Shawenagan Bay, which, with additional chain fastenings would cost.....	£840
1 Crib in the east channel at the mouth of the St. Maurice, with additional Boom-posts, cost.....	165
Superintendence and sundry contingencies.....	350
Required over present appropriation, as above.....	800

Total to complete works in hand, and to construct those recommended for the present year..... £2155

Besides these comparatively small works, which Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent, considers necessary to be done during the present year, he reports on others of consequence, from which he represents that important advantages would be derived. The first of these is the construction of a crib slide of the Grais, by which an unlimited amount of water-power for saw mills would be rendered available at Shawenagan, and the whole of the River below the "Forges Rapids" would afford desirable sites for steam-mills. The cost of the crib-slide would be about £8500.

By this slide, facilities to an almost unlimited extent would be created for lumbering operations, and the Tolls that may reasonably be expected from it would justify the expenditure. The undersigned, therefore, strongly recommends that it should be constructed, so soon as the state of the finances will permit. The probability of this slide being built, would have the effect of leasing more of the timber limits in that section of the country, and of increasing their value.

Next in importance to the above is a slide for loose lumber at the Iroquois Falls, on the Vermillion River, and the improvement of a few rapids between it and the junction with the St. Maurice; to accomplish these objects would require an outlay of above £5000. These works would open to lumbering operations an immense tract of timber land now shut out by the difficulty of the Falls.

PORT STANLEY HARBOUR.

The deepening of the inner Basin at this Harbour has proceeded slowly during the past year, but arrangements are about being made to urge it on more expeditiously for the future. The effects of this deepening, so far, besides enlarging the capacity of the Harbour, have proved beneficial in keeping the entrance of it clear, and in diminishing the quantity of deposit in the channel.

The works connected with the extension of the West pier, and protection docking of the Basin, for which an appropriation was granted, have been placed under contract, and are now in progress; and there is every reason to calculate on the works here being completed early in the ensuing season.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

A considerable amount of work has been done on this Canal during the past year. It consisted, partly, of works of necessary repairs and maintenance, and partly of the extension of the North West Pier in the inner Lake, and of the South West Pier in the Main Lake.

The former is nearly completed, and the latter has been carried out about

300 feet, with a slight inclination to the northward. The direction so given to this pier, has had the effect of lessening the swell in the Canal, and thereby affording better shelter for vessels. The works in the outer or main Lake have been attended with much difficulty and delay, owing to the depth of water and its exposed position. A greater amount of work was required for the purpose of extending and securing the pier in the inner Lake than had been contemplated, as it was found necessary to take up about 60 feet more of the old pier, and to clear the bottom by renewing the work which had been forced into it by the ice. A quantity of dredging will also be required in spring, to open the Channel effectively for the Steamboats of greatly enlarged dimensions which have lately been built to run from the Port of Hamilton.

A very large proportion of the North Pier is now in a very dilapidated and unsafe state, owing, chiefly to the decay of the material and the nature of the bottom of the channel. It may possibly stand another season; still, it would not be prudent to calculate too much on its doing so. The sum which its thorough repair will cost will be about £5000; and it is highly desirable that, say one half of that sum, should be appropriated towards it during the present Session, for the purpose of getting out materials, and to cover the cost of stripping off such part of the superstructure as may shew symptoms of falling into the channel, as the cost of then removing it would be considerably increased.

PIERS BELOW QUEBEC.

These works, so far as embraced in the present Contract, may, with one exception, be considered as completed.

The following information respecting them has been furnished by Mr. P. Gauvreau, the officer in charge:

The piers at L'Islet and Rivière du Loup are now completely finished, except the putting on of a few iron straps at the angles; a work which could not be done last Fall, on account of the high state of the River and Tides.

At Rimouski the pier is also completed, with the same exception and for the same reasons above stated. It is so exposed to the sea and the ice, that not only is the stability of the structure itself endangered, but, in its present state, it affords little or no shelter to vessels in any wind. It is, therefore, considered necessary that a wing, 100 feet by 40 feet, should be constructed at its outer end, on the South-west side; which, together with the lee under Barnaby Island, would enable vessels in rough weather to ride with safety. This wing is also considered indispensable for the protection and strengthening of the pier itself.

At Pointe aux Orignaux, the pier is in a more exposed position than any of the others, which circumstance, together with the unfavourable weather during the past season, prevented the progress from being such as it would otherwise have been.

A portion of the work is still unfinished; but all the materials are on the spot, so that the whole may be completed early next season.

The upper face of the pier at Eboulement, and of that at Malbaie, have suffered somewhat from the operation of the ice during the past season. As soon as the River is in a fit state, the extent of such damage can be ascertained, the repairs effected, and the work so secured as to prevent a recurrence of the injury.

The experience of the past year shews that the piers, generally, have not only proved a convenience and shelter to vessels frequenting the respective places where they are situated, but to others that availed themselves of the shelter they afforded.

The advantages resulting from them have also been felt and appreciated by merchants, farmers, and others, residing throughout the different localities which

have been opened, and are still being opened, by the facilities afforded to the inhabitants of reaching markets from which they were previously debarred.

The following improvements are necessary to obtain from these piers the full benefits they are likely to confer—namely :

First. The erection of two cranes on each wharf, for the purpose of loading and unloading heavy and bulky articles, especially when the tide is out, the piers being then nearly twenty-six feet over the water, and vessels being obliged to take the side of the pier most sheltered from the wind for the time being. A crane upon each side is therefore much required.

Secondly. The erection of a light on the extreme end of each pier is considered of importance ; as well for the prevention of accidents by night, as to enable vessels to steer for the sheltered side.

Thirdly. It is considered expedient that each pier should be placed in charge of some person residing on the spot, whose duty it should be to keep up the light, prevent the works from being damaged, and see to their maintenance generally.

To defray the expenses attending salaries of such keepers, repairs to the piers, &c., it is proposed to levy harbour dues on all vessels calling at them, and wharfage on all property and produce shipped or landed. This course is generally approved of by residents in the respective vicinities.

The necessity of some such arrangements being made, is evident from the manner in which the piers are abused by parties kindling fires on them, &c., &c., for want of proper local authority to check such trespass.

LIGHT-HOUSES BELOW QUEBEC.

The works connected with the construction of the Light-houses below Quebec, referred to in the last Report, are so far advanced as to leave no doubt of their being ready for the reception of the lanterns and lighting apparatus, as soon as the latter can be delivered. At the west point of Anticosti, at Cap Rosier, and at Pointe Amour, the respective towers have been carried up twenty feet over the basement, and the Light-keepers' houses are all but completed.

At the Island of Belle-Isle, the work is in a less forward state : but the greater portion of the necessary materials have been delivered there, as well as at all the other places.

In the prosecution of these works, throughout, extraordinary difficulties have been encountered. The arrangements made by the Contractor have, so far, proved eminently successful, not only in facilitating the operations, but also in preventing, in a great measure, those casualties to which undertakings of this nature are, above all others, liable.

The great bulk of the materials having, unavoidably, to be transported from a distance and landed on a bare, unsheltered beach, against which a heavy rolling sea is constantly beating, much risk to life as well as to property have consequently been incurred. Although losses in the latter have occasionally occurred, they have not, in any instance, been of such extent as to cause any serious interruption of the operations.

At the west point of Anticosti, vessels have had to come to anchor at about four miles from the Island, and were frequently obliged to "lie off and on" for four or five days, and in one case for nine days, before they could be approached by boats from the Island. Stone, suitable only for inside work, fuel and fresh water, are all that this portion of the Island supplies towards the erections.

At Cap Rosier, vessels anchored at about two miles from the site of the buildings, and much difficulty was experienced in landing there at any time, on account of the constant swell of the Gulf. Nothing for the use of the works

could be obtained in this locality, excepting sand, fresh water and fuel. Stone was brought from the Basin of Gaspé, about twenty-three miles distant.

POINTE AMOUR.

At this place, stone and fresh water were found. Sand was procured at L'Anse au Loup, between three and four miles distant; at which place all the other materials were landed, and transported by teams along a road scarcely passable.

ISLAND OF BELLEISLE.

To land materials on this Island was found equally difficult and dangerous as at the other places; but the delivery of them at the site of the building was attended with still greater trouble. The Contractor, being under the necessity of forming a road nearly one mile and a half in length, cut partly through granite, along the rugged side of the mountain, a work which necessarily occupied all the workmen for a considerable time, thus preventing the building operations from proceeding at the rate they would otherwise have done. On account of the position being high, the Light-house is a low structure, from which circumstance, the main obstacles being now overcome, there is good reason to believe that it can be wholly completed as early as any of the others.

With a view of urging on the different works, arrangements were made during the past summer, for "wintering" twenty-two men at each place; which, it is believed, will admit of the operations being continued from four to six weeks later in the fall, and again commenced as much earlier in the ensuing spring.

This arrangement, however, together with the detention experienced in landing, the delays caused by wet, unfavorable weather, (to which the Straits and Gulf are subject,) provisioning the men, furnishing and landing fuel, and many other contingencies, augment the expenses for labor alone to a degree far exceeding that of any like quantity of work heretofore done under the Government. Nevertheless, the whole has been arranged and conducted in a satisfactory manner.

In connection with this subject, it is considered proper to draw attention to certain other dangerous points and places in the Straits, Gulf, and River, the erection of Light-houses at which would contribute greatly to the safety of the navigation. The Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec, Mariners, and other interested parties, have frequently drawn attention to these points, which are:

- 1st.—Bird Rocks, in the Gulf.
- 2nd.—Cape Ray, Coast of Newfoundland.
- 3rd.—Point Rich, do.
- 4th.—Cape Norman, near the east end of the Straits, Coast of Newfoundland.
- 5th.—Greenly, or Wood Island, west end of the Straits of Belleisle.
- 6th.—Cap Chatte.
- 7th.—Manicouagan Shoals.
- 8th.—Little Metis Point.
- 9th.—The Brandy Pots.
- 10th.—The Grande Isle of Kamouraska.
- 11th.—The south end of Isle aux Grues.
- 12th.—Pointe St. Laurent, opposite Beaumont.

The most important of the abovenamed points are:

The Bird Rocks, Cape Ray, and Cap Chatte.

TUG BOATS BELOW QUEBEC.

Under the authority of an Order in Council of the twenty-sixth of February, 1854, a contract was entered into with Mr. F. Baby, for the establishment of a line of Steam Tug Boats below Quebec.

By this Contract, Mr. Baby was bound to establish and maintain, during the space of seven years, a line of Tug Boats, to run between Quebec and Bic, with the view of towing and aiding vessels, and for the purpose of relieving vessels when directed so to do; as well as for such other purposes as the Commissioners of Public Works might see fit.

For this service, two strong and powerful boats, of not less than 250 horse-power each, were to be built by the Contractor; but, pending the procurement or building of such vessels, "the line was to be established by the use of the "steamers *Admiral* and *Advance*, with the assistance of the *Doris*, when "necessary,"—these vessels being then at Mr. Baby's command. The maximum rates of towing were also determined by the Contract. The bonus to be paid for the performance of the duties was to be £7,965 per annum. Such were the conditions of the Contract.

The services as stipulated for under the above provisions were performed during the year 1854.

At the close of the season's operations, numerous representations were made to the Government by the Board of Trade of Quebec, and by other parties interested in the establishment of an efficient Tug Line, that no ordinary wooden vessel, with paddle-wheels, as provided for by the Contract, would be found suitable for such service, for which the large quantity of ice encountered in the early and late periods of the season appears to indicate that strong iron-built screw steamers are the proper class of vessel to be adopted.

In consequence of such representations, the Contractor was written to, requesting him to delay the building of the vessels specified in his Contract, until a decision should be come to; and he was requested to state the terms upon which he would place on the route three iron screw vessels, of much greater power, instead of the two wooden vessels with side-paddle-wheels, he had engaged for, and would extend the Towage line to Anticosti, instead of terminating it at Bic.

After some negotiation with the Contractor, the matter was fully reported on to Council, and, under the authority of an Order, dated the 26th of February, 1855, the former Contract was cancelled, and another entered into, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.—(See Appendix.)

By the provisions of this Contract, the Contractor binds himself to have, without loss of time, two first-class iron screw steamers, of not less than 300 horse-power each, constructed and placed on the line, which is to be extended to Anticosti. The duration of the Contract is to be for ten instead of seven years; and the amount of annual bonus is to be £11,300, in consideration of the extra expense and risk incurred in extending the line so much further than was at first contracted for, as well as of the increased cost of the class of vessels which must be provided specially for the service. The maximum rate of towage charges is stated in the Contract; and the Contractor is bound to provide and put on the line one or more additional vessels, should he be called upon to do so.

Ocean Steamers.

Under the authority of an Order in Council, a contract was entered into by this Department, on the twenty-eighth of last September, with Mr. Hugh Allan, of Montreal, for the establishment and maintenance of a steam communication between the River St. Lawrence and Liverpool during the summer, and between Portland and Liverpool during the winter months; a copy of which contract is hereunto annexed. (See Appendix.)

The subject of this Contract had been more than once discussed in Parliament during the last Session, and its conditions have been made as much in consonance with the views then generally expressed as possible.

By the conditions referred to, Mr. Allan binds himself to keep up a regular

Line of Steamers to ply between the Ports of Liverpool and Quebec or Montreal once in every 14 days during the season of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and between the Ports of Liverpool and Portland once a month during the winter. The steamers to be of not less than 1750 tons burthen and 350 horse power; and a sufficient number of such vessels to be at all times at the command of the Contractor, to insure the performance of the trips, not less than 14 of which are to be made in each year to the St. Lawrence, and 5 to Portland; except in the event of a very late spring or some other unavoidable detaining cause; in which case but 13 trips will be required to the St. Lawrence. Under no circumstances, however, are there to be fewer than 19 trips in all, annually. By a "trip" is understood the passage out and back. The regular service of the Line is to commence in April next; the term of the Contract is to be for five years; and the annual subsidy to be paid is £24,000 sterling. The Government is to have the power of at any time annulling the Contract, should the terms and conditions of it not be fully carried out; and the Contractor, also, has the power of relinquishing it on the thirty-first of any December during its term, upon his giving six months notice of his intention to do so.

The disappointment consequent upon the signal failure of Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co., in carrying out the Contract entered into by them with this Department for the establishment and maintenance of this important line of communication, will render the strict enforcement of all the stipulations and conditions of the present Contract doubly imperative. But, from the spirit so far evinced by the Contractor, the undersigned have no reason to apprehend that any difficulty will arise in that respect.

The attention of Government has lately been drawn to the extension of a line of Telegraph from Quebec to Forteau Bay. This subject would seem to be appropriately introduced here, as in connection with the erection of the several Light-houses, the establishment of the Tug Line between the Straits of Belleisle and Quebec, and of the Steam Line between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence, (all adverted to in the preceding,) the means of communicating by Telegraph from the Straits of Belleisle would be of the utmost importance, and would ensure all the advantages being derived from the several improvements that were contemplated when they were embarked in.

In the case of a vessel in distress, or requiring to be towed, the master in charge of the Tug Boat could, in a very short time, be notified thereof, and could proceed at once to its relief and assistance; and there can be no doubt but that thereby, much annual loss of life and property would be prevented.

In the memorial upon this subject from the Board of Trade of Montreal, several strong arguments are urged in favor of establishing this Telegraphic communication; among the principal of which may be enumerated:

First.—That the important and constantly increasing intercourse between the Continents of Europe and America, make it a matter of permanent value to facilitate, as much as possible, the transmission of intelligence between them.

Secondly.—That, at present, the Province of Canada is dependant upon the United States for the receipt of the Foreign intelligence brought across the Atlantic by the Cunard and other Steamers; but, by a line from Quebec to Forteau Bay, 705 miles below Quebec, a point is reached distant only 1878 miles from Liverpool, against the 2466 miles between that port and Halifax. By this means, above any that we at present possess or can in any other way obtain, a saving of from 48 to 60 hours in the transmission of intelligence, during the summer, would be effected.

There can be no doubt that, if the line were thus extended to Forteau Bay, the Government of Newfoundland would arrange for its being continued to St. John, at which Port the Steamers for Portland, both inward and outward bound would touch, and from which news would be at once transmitted,

thus making this great Canadian Line the medium for the earliest and for the latest information to and from America, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe.

From the Saguenay, north, where settlement may be said to terminate, there is a succession of Hudson's Bay Posts, and of mill establishments, at each of which, as well as at each of the Light-houses, communicating wires could be arranged, by which local information and messages could be transmitted, such as might be necessary in cases of shipwreck or distress, vessels requiring towage, &c., &c.

The undersigned are of opinion that the subject is one of paramount importance; and they believe that no difficulty would be found in arranging with some of the Telegraph Companies, for the construction and maintenance of such a Line upon such conditions and terms as would serve their own interests as well as those of the public.

RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The improvement of such parts of the Rapids as present obstructions to the descent of vessels laden to the depth which the Canals admit of, has long been considered an object of great importance, and has, accordingly, been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Government. The greatly increased facility and cheapness of transport which would be obtained by the removal of the rocks and boulders that cause these obstructions, is acknowledged by all; but various opinions exist as to the practicability of effecting this improvement, the extent to which it is possible to do so, and the probable cost.

In the Annual Report of this Department for 1850, the subject was referred to, and it was therein stated that the then Commissioners of Public Works were of opinion that, as the sum of £15,000, which was proposed for this improvement, was insufficient to effect the work, they were not disposed to recommend any outlay until after further examination, and until the probable amount of expenditure had been fully ascertained.

In the succeeding Annual Report, that for 1851, the Commissioners stated that the further necessary survey and examination had been undertaken, and, although not at that time fully completed, was so far advanced as to enable the then Engineer of the Department to make an *ad interim* report, and to furnish an approximating estimate, in which it was calculated that for the sum of £30,000, a safe and facile channel for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, could be had.

In the Annual Report for 1853 and 1854, the inexpediency of undertaking a work of such a difficult and hazardous nature, without some degree of certainty of accomplishing it within a reasonable approximation to the amount appropriated, was again referred to; and, as a means towards determining this point, the work was advertised, and tenders were called for. But one tender was received, and that from Mr. Maillfert and Raasloff, gentlemen who had acquired some celebrity by the success which attended their operations for the improvement of one of the channels of the Port of New York. This tender was considered of a very peculiar and conditional character. By it they offered "to open and permanently define a navigable channel through the Rapids from Prescott to Montreal; the channel to be 200 feet in width, and of a depth sufficient to admit the passage of a vessel drawing 10 feet of water."—But in the subsequent part of this document they stated—"we possess no information whereupon to base an estimate of the work to be performed,"—and various arrangements and conditions were proposed.

Under such circumstances, it would obviously have been very imprudent to have accepted and proceeded upon such a tender; but the Commissioners entered into an arrangement with these gentlemen for a thorough survey of the Rapids,

with a view of really ascertaining where the obstructions existed,—to what extent,—the amount to be removed and its probable cost; and also for the exploding of 50 heavy submarine charges of 125 lbs. of powder each, in order to test the applicability of their system of operation to the work in question, of which the Commissioners entertained strong doubts. To meet the expenses of such Surveys and experiments, the sum of £6,200 was appropriated.

The results of such surveys were not received until after the Report of the Department had been laid before Parliament. They may be stated, in a few words, to be as follows:

That, to obtain a Channel of the dimensions already quoted, an expenditure was required,—

<i>Firstly.</i>	At the Galops Rapids.....	£11,232	0	0
<i>Secondly.</i>	At the North Channel of the Long Sault,	17,198	0	0
<i>Thirdly.</i>	At the Côteau Rapids, from Lake St. Francis to Pointe au Diable.....	49,365	0	0
<i>Fourthly.</i>	At the Cedar Rapids, from Pointe au Diable to Pointe au Moulin.....	12,500	0	0
<i>Fifthly.</i>	At the Cascades Rapids, from Pointe au Moulin to Lake St. Louis.....	98,705	0	0
Total.....		£180,000	0	0

The nature of the work is described in several parts of the Report of Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff, as “dangerous and difficult, and subject to interruption caused by navigation.” Again they say with reference to it,—“it is considered practicable, but will be connected with difficulty and danger, owing to the extreme swiftness of the current and turbulence of the water;”—“will be connected with considerable difficulty, owing to the velocity of the current, over 14 feet in a second, and the waters are very turbulent;”—“will be subject to frequent interruptions by the passage of vessels, and it is to be feared to frequent accidents arising from collision with rafts, &c.”—“is considered practicable, but will, owing to the violence of the current, the heavy swell, and the vicinity of the Chute aux Bouleaux, be attended with considerable difficulty and danger.”

In several of the Rapids for the improvement of which sums are stated in the estimate above given, vessels drawing 8 feet of water can descend at present. The principal difficulty for vessels of this draft would appear to be in the Cascades Rapids, from Pointe au Moulin to Lake St. Louis; and this is the part which the undersigned would consider it most prudent to commence upon.

The present Channel used by vessels and rafts descending is chiefly on the North side of the River. It is very crooked, and obstructed by several reefs of solid rock. Besides this channel there are also a middle and southern channel; the middle channel, taking every thing into consideration, being decidedly the one to be preferred in undertaking the improvement of this portion of the River. When completed, it would be much more direct than either of the others, it is easy of access, would have the current straight down it, instead of across it as in several parts of the channel at present used, and as it is not the course of navigation the work could be carried on without interruption from vessels passing.

The undersigned do not apprehend any serious difficulty in effecting the improvement of this Channel; by the accomplishment of which, with but little extra expenditure, an increased draft of two feet would at once be obtained throughout the whole of the Rapids. Vessels of greater depth than 6 feet cannot at present descend it.

With respect to the removal of the solid rock and boulders in the shoal water of the contemplated Channel, (in some places not over five feet deep,) the under-

signed are of opinion that attempting to do so by means of submarine charges of powder contained in tin cases and laid on the rock would be futile. Of the success of this method, where there is a great depth of incumbent water, such as Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff had the assistance of at Hellgate, (Port of New York,) there can be no doubt; but, without entering into calculation as to the weight that would be required over the powder to enable it to disrupt the rock, or remove the shoals where composed of boulders imbedded in stiff clay, the undersigned are convinced of the correctness of their views by the trifling results of several charges which were exploded under the direction of Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff, for the purpose of removing some stones and boulders that obstructed a temporary channel at the Junction Canal.

The undersigned are of opinion that the opening of the Channel recommended, can be effected with safety and certainty of result by sinking at the head of the intended cut, say in 13 feet of water, a strong crib, well secured, from which a wing pier should be run out on each side. By this means the contending with the current during the operation would be got rid of. On this crib a portable steam-power could be conveniently placed, with such machinery &c., as would be required to assist in several parts of the operations; and under the lee of such Pier quiet water would be created, where suitable accommodation for the men, and safe lying for the rafts, barges, &c., could be arranged. The removal of the rock, it is considered; could then be effected by ordinary drilling, blasting, &c.

The wharves recommended in a former Report, to which vessels could be moored in case of accident, fog, or being overtaken by night in descending the Rapids, have been placed under contract, and the works are in progress as follows: At Rousseau's Bay, three miles above the Cedars; at Bocco Hayes's Bay, three miles below the Cedars; and another about one mile above the Lachine Rapids. Similar facility is much called for at the head of the Côteau Rapids. The wharves hitherto used, fronting the Village of the Côteau, are in a ruinous state,—they are also, private property. The construction of a suitable wharf there would prove a great accommodation to the trade; whether for the mooring of vessels when approaching night would render it unsafe for them to descend the Rapids; for the taking in of fire-wood; or for the convenience of landing the Mails.

Connected with the improvements of the River St. Lawrence, referred to in the foregoing, there is a matter which seems to the undersigned to be of sufficient importance to be noticed, with the view of drawing the attention of the Legislature to the serious evils arising from it, namely, the accumulation of ice which takes place every second or third year at the head of the Richelieu Rapids, by which the passage of the waters is so obstructed as to raise them to such a height as to overflow a large portion of the low but arable lands of the Parishes of Gentilly, Bécancour, St. Grégoire, Nicolet, La Baie de Febvre, St. François du Lac, Yamaska and Sorel, on the south side of the River; and of those of Berthier, St. Cuthbert, St. Barthélémi, Maskinongé, Rivière du Loup, Yamachiche, Pointe du Lac, the *banlieu* and part of the Town of Three Rivers, Batiscan, and Ste. Anne de la Pérade, on the north side.

This subject has been already before Parliament, during the Session of May 1853, and was thoroughly investigated by a Special Committee. The evidence given before this Committee, and contained in their Report, which was printed by order of the House, appears to the undersigned satisfactorily to explain the cause of the dam or *digue*, taking place; and the means suggested for the prevention of a recurrence of it, namely, the construction of three or more piers in certain positions, near the head of the Rapids, would seem to be well considered, and likely to effect the object for which they are proposed.

The damages caused by the water so overflowing this extensive tract of country are very serious. Part of the fences and bridges are carried away;

timber and other drift substances, and quantities of sand and stones, are deposited, to the great injury of the meadows and other lands; houses, barns, and other buildings, are often destroyed; the cultivation of the overflowed grounds is retarded for a long time, and occasionally prevented altogether; the carrying of the mails is impeded. The navigation of the River is delayed from 8 to 15 days by this accumulation of ice, the conveyance of produce between the eastern and western sections of the Province prevented, and a detention of several days at Quebec caused to the early arriving Atlantic vessels bound for Montreal.

The construction of the Piers suggested to prevent the ice from collecting to such an injurious extent, would cost about £1500, the expenditure of which, even as an experiment, would seem to the undersigned to be justified by the great benefits which would probably be derived from it: and it is shewn satisfactorily, by the evidence before the Committee, that such piers, so far from interfering with the navigation, would afford much facility to vessels and rafts running through that part of the River.

ST. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The absolute necessity for this connecting link in the chain of the immense Inland Navigation through this Province and the United States, becomes more and more apparent every succeeding year.

The paramount importance of it, in order to promote the transportation of Upper Canada products by the St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals—to realise our facilities for competing successfully for the transport of a fair proportion of the Western produce, whether to the sea-board or for the supply of the Eastern States—to induce American shipping to Atlantic ports through Canadian channels—to enable our great staple, lumber, to be transported advantageously to the vast markets of Troy, Albany, New York, &c.,—and for other valuable results, has been so fully and repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Legislature, (see the Reports from this Department of 1847, Honourables W. B. Robinson and C. E. Casgrain, Commissioners; of 1848, Honourables W. H. Merritt and Jos. Bourret, Commissioners; of 1851, Honourables John Young, and H. H. Killaly, Commissioners; and of 1854, Honourables John Chabot and H. H. Killaly, Commissioners;) that the undersigned are incapable of adding more upon the many advantages to the Province involved in this great project. This subject has been ably handled in a pamphlet lately published by the Honourable John Young, which is well deserving of perusal.

At the time the last Report of the Commissioners of Public Works was laid before the Legislature, a general survey for the line of the proposed Canal was being made, under the direction of this Department, by Mr. Jervis, an Engineer of considerable eminence in the United States; and the very elaborate Report made by that gentleman was shortly afterwards published, and laid before the Legislature prior to the close of the Session.

The importance, magnitude, and cost of the proposed work, and the great difference of opinion expressed by professional men and others as to the fittest line and dimensions that should be adopted, as well as the obvious policy of requiring that in the great outlay involved in the project, the wants and interests of the section of the Province below Montreal, now only about to be developed, should be provided for as well as of that above it, and which appeared not to be sufficiently weighed by Mr. Jervis, in the conclusion he came to and the line he recommended, all tended to impress strongly upon the undersigned the necessity of collecting the best opinions and as much information as possible upon every point connected with it, before they ventured to recommend a final decision upon the two main points above adverted to, namely, the line and dimensions to be adopted.

Soon after the receipt of Mr. Jervis's Report, an opportunity was afforded by the presence in this Province of Captain W. H. Swift, (a Civil Engineer of eminence, and who had been for some years Engineer to the State of Massachusetts,) of procuring further valuable advice upon the subject; and as questions had been raised as other routes stated to possess greater advantages, some of which were referred to in Mr. Jervis's Report, but not examined by that gentleman; a surveying party was continued during the season, under the immediate charge of Mr. Gamble, an Engineer of considerable practical experience, to examine not only all such lines, but also to take a variety of cross levels over the country in general lying between the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis and Lake Champlain, in order that, after the most careful exploration and levelling, the question of location might be set at rest satisfactorily.

The Reports of both of these gentlemen are hereunto appended.

It will be found, on reference to Mr. Swift's Report, that he does not concur with Mr. Jervis as to the policy of adopting the line recommended by that gentleman, which is denominated "The Beauharnois or navigable feeder Line." It starts from the River Richelieu, near the Barracks at St. Johns, ascending 37½ feet and proceeding nearly in a direct line towards Caughnawaga, until within about 4 miles of that village, when it runs westward, and joins the Beauharnois Canal above the 6th Lock, 2½ miles from the lower entrance of that Canal, by which it is proposed to be fed. With this line is proposed a branch (from where it turns off to join the Beauharnois Canal,) to Lake St. Louis, near Caughnawaga, into which Lake it descends by means of five Locks, with 62½ feet of Lockage.

Mr. Swift concurs with Mr. Jervis in fully confirming the perfect practicability of the work, and its importance to this Province.

Upon examining Mr. Gamble's Report, it will be found that the time devoted by him and his party to the full examination and exploring of the country through which all the several routes spoken of would pass, has been valuably spent. The result of his surveys and calculations strengthens his previous recommendation of the line which Mr. Swift reports as being, in his opinion, by far the most expedient to follow. This line is much the same (but with some improvements,) as that originally selected by Mr. Mills. It starts on the level with and from the River Richelieu, at St. Johns, follows the line of the Chambly Canal for 9½ miles, and then turns off for Caughnawaga, descending by two Locks, and entering Lake St. Louis at the same point as the Branch Line proposed by Mr. Jervis.

These three Reports are deserving of the deepest consideration, containing, as they do, a vast amount of valuable statistics, and a number of important and ingenious tables. After a patient and mature consideration of the entire, the undersigned are of opinion that the line following the Chambly Canal, and then crossing to Lake St. Louis, is that which would combine and afford, in the greatest degree, all the advantages contemplated from this improvement.

After attentively advancing into the respective merits of the several lines—some six or seven in number—and the arguments of the Engineers thereon, the undersigned are decidedly led to the conclusion that the only contrast or comparison necessary to dwell on is that between "the Beauharnois Line," having the Beauharnois Canal for its feeder, and with its branch to Caughnawaga, as recommended by Mr. Jervis, and the Caughnawaga Line, having Lake Champlain for its supply, represented by Messrs. Mills, Swift and Gamble, as the one to be preferred.

For the sake of brevity, in speaking of these two routes hereafter, the first will be called "Mills's Line," and the other, "Jervis's Line."

Taking the point on the Beauharnois Canal from which Jervis's Line starts, and that where it enters the Richelieu, as common to both, the comparison will stand thus, by Mr. Jervis' measurements and estimates.

Mills's Line, 21⁰⁰/₁₀₀ miles Canal navigation to end of Beauharnois Canal; 14

miles of Lake navigation to Caughnawaga ; $34\frac{4}{100}$ Canal navigation to St. John's ; or $36\frac{9}{100}$ miles of Canal navigation, 14 miles of Lake navigation, and a total lockage of 87 feet 6 inches in 8 locks, independent of a guard-lock. Cost \$3,706,231, or £926,558.

Jervis's Line. $16\frac{1}{100}$ miles of Canal navigation to junction with Branch to Caughnawaga ; $21\frac{47}{100}$ miles of Canal navigation to St. Johns, or a total of $37\frac{66}{100}$ miles of Canal navigation, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet of lockage in 3 locks. Cost \$3,369,400, or £842,350

It will be borne in mind, however, that this comparison holds good only in the case of vessels going westward, as vessels coming from the west would take the much more speedy route of the River, on the Rapids being improved. The vessels collecting in Lake St. Louis, from Montreal, &c., would have to traverse the 14 miles of Lake navigation, to ascend 62 feet 6 inches of the Beauharnois Lockage, and descend 37 feet 6 inches into the River Richelieu. For such trade, —the Montreal and also of the Ottawa, &c.,—the comparison would be :

Mills's Line

Lake navigation, say.....	3 miles.
Canal navigation.....	$34\frac{4}{100}$ miles.
Lockage.....	25 feet.

Jervis's Line.

Lake navigation.....	14 miles.
Canal navigation.....	$40\frac{16}{100}$ miles.
Lockage.....	100 feet.

The accommodation, therefore, for the important trade of the Ottawa and Montreal, would require the Branch from Mr. Jervis's Line to Caughnawaga.

The comparison of the cost of these two routes, therefore, so far as the Western Trade and that of Montreal and the Ottawa are concerned, would stand thus :

Jervis's Line, cost as above.....	\$3,369,400=£ 842,350
Add, for the Branch to Caughnawaga, to meet the wants of the Ottawa Territory, and for all the Trade collecting in Lake St. Louis, whether from Montreal or elsewhere, per Mr. Jervis's estimate.....	\$ 898,490=£ 224,622
Add, for the cost of obtaining a much increased volume of water, required to supply three separate sets of descending Locks instead of one, and for other items. \$	280,000=£ 70,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,547,890=£1,136,972

Thus, the real cost of the Jervis Line, when suited to meet the Trade, not only of the West, but of the Ottawa, Montreal, &c., would be.....\$4,547,890=£1,136,972

Cost of the Mills' Line, on the same principle..... 926,558

In favor of the Mills' Line..... £210,414

Again, let the important lumber trader seeking the markets of the United States from below Montreal, from the immense valley of the St. Maurice and its tributaries, &c., &c., be considered, and a comparison drawn with it in view.

Mr. Jervis's Line with its branch, leaves the whole of the River Richelieu navigation below St. Johns and the Chambly Canal in its present ruinous state,

therefore compelling a vessel with lumber from the St. Maurice, &c., to ascend the River and encounter the current to Montreal, pass through the Lachine Canal, and thence to St. Johns; thus imposing on it the cost and delay of 33 miles of Canal navigation and 145 feet of lockage, with an extra amount of River navigation compared with the route by the Richelieu, which has but 12 miles of Canal and 78 feet of lockage.

It is evident, therefore, that with either the Mills Line or the Jervis Line, the facilities for the Trade below Montreal must be provided for.

The relative costs of doing so in each case would be as follows :

Mills's Line as before, cost \$3,706,231 = £926,558
 But this sum includes the cost of the enlargement of 9½ miles of the Chambly Canal, which would be common to both the Eastern and Western Trades, and leaves but 2½ miles of the Chambly Canal and the Lock and Dam at St. Ours to be improved, cost 776,080 = 194,020

Total cost of providing facilities for all the lines of Trade }
 by Mill's Line } \$4,482,311 = £1,120,578

Jervis's Line, to afford the same facilities, cost, as before, \$4,547,890 = £1,136,972

Mr. Jervis's estimate for the enlargement of the Chambly Canal and St. Our's, as in Mills's line above..... \$2,016,080 = 504,020

\$6,563,970 = £1,640,992

Deduct for dredging, common to both estimates..... 38,500 = 9,625

Total cost for providing for all the lines of trade by }
 Jervis's Line..... } \$6,525,468 = £1,631,367

The abstract of all the foregoing is, that to obtain the communication with Lake Champlain for all the course of Trade that would require it, would cost

By Mills's Line \$4,482,312 = £1,120,578

By Jervis's Line..... 6,525,468 = 1,631,367

In favor of Mill's Line \$2,043,156 = £510,789

The comparison in cost between the two lines, as given in the above, is based upon the approximate estimates made by Mr. Jervis for his Beauharnois Line with its branch, and that made by him of the cost of Mr. Mill's Line. But from the recent estimate made by Mr. Gamble, from further surveys and measurements, the comparison in favor of Mr. Mills's Line would be much more favorable to the latter, inasmuch as it appears that this line, with the improvement of the Richelieu and Chambly navigation, could be executed upon the same scale as Mr. Jervis's Beauharnois Line, with its Branch to Caughnawaga and improvement of the Richelieu and Chambly navigation, for the sum of £903,092, opposite to £1,631,367 for the Jervis Line; a difference in favor of the former of £728,272.

But even assuming the excess of expenditure involved in adopting Mr. Jervis's recommendation to be but £510,367, it would not be compensated for by any diminution of time or cost of transport, as the undersigned conceive is satisfactorily shewn by the close calculations to be found in Mr. Gamble's Report.

The only remaining point for consideration, in determining upon the works of this proposed communication is that of dimensions, and upon it the undersigned do not fully concur in the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Jervis. This question of dimensions chiefly refers to the depth of water on the sills, the length and breadth of the Locks, and the depth and width of the Canal.

In reference to the depth of water on the sills of the Locks, Mr. Jervis says: "The greatest weight of opinion I have been able to obtain is, that a draft of 9 or 9½ feet is as much as can be profitably adopted for general use, and that 10 feet

“is the extreme depth that should in any case be adopted, and only for ports of best water.” He subsequently adds,—“it may be said, the increasing volume of Lake Trade, will lead to improvement in harbors, to the deepening of the St. Clair Flats, and so essentially improving the depth of water as to provide for deeper vessels, and thus removing the objection to greater depth;” and, “so far as I am acquainted with the Lake Harbors, I do not see a prospect of any great change being made in the depth of water.” He finally recommends the depth to be 10 feet of water on the sills. In this conclusion the undersigned fully concur; more particularly as the Welland and many other Canadian Canals carry that depth, as all are capable of being improved to the same capacity at a small cost, and as the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Clair is now actually in progress.

Mr. Jervis recommends the depth in the Canal to be one foot more than that of the Locks. From the experience had of the working and maintenance of our Canals in that section of the country, and the rapid deposit which is found to take place in the bottom, from the wash of the banks, owing to the purely aluminous nature of the soil, and which facing them in any way will not wholly prevent, the undersigned would recommend that the bottom of the Canal, when formed through clay, should be two feet below the sills of the Lock. In rock-cutting, hard-pan, &c., one foot below that level will be sufficient.

With respect to the breadth of the Canal, the undersigned are of opinion that 80 feet width at bottom, through heavy cutting, will, in the first instance be sufficient, especially as on examining the level and section, they find that for a very large proportion of the line, twice that breadth, or more, can be had without increase of expense, and hereafter, when the trade would demand it, the narrow portions of the Canal could be widened without interfering with the navigation.

Upon the length of the Locks, Mr. Jervis observes:—“It is believed the most economical transport would be secured by providing for Propellers of five to six hundred tons burthen, which would be secured by a Lock two hundred feet long” &c. * * * * For the accommodation of present navigation, I am of opinion that Locks two hundred feet long and ten feet deep, by thirty-six feet in width, will provide for Propellers adapted to make as economical a transportation as can be effected;” but further on he adds:—“If it shall be considered advisable to provide for greater length of vessel, say thirty feet, it may be done for about four thousand dollars per Lock. This additional length may be made at a future day, when it shall appear necessary.” He finally thus concludes:—“And while I have doubts as to the necessity, I must confess, that in view of all the probabilities involved, I am disposed to recommend two hundred and thirty feet as a suitable length for the Locks.”

The cost of obtaining this additional length of thirty feet is correctly stated, if it was had in the first building of the Locks; but the cost of obtaining it “at a future period” would be at least fourfold, if not much more. It would then have to be done during the non-navigation season of the year, a season most unfit and expensive for masonry operations. The entire of one pair of recess-walls for the gates, with all their piers, wing-walls, &c., would have to be removed and rebuilt. The entire of the platform for those gates, with the mitre and other sills, would have to be reconstructed. There should, therefore, be no hesitation in adopting that length, at least, in the first instance, by which the undersigned understand that the Lock is to be such as to pass a boat of two hundred and thirty feet in length.

As to the breadth of the Locks, Mr. Jervis enters into the question of the description of vessels that should be provided in determining on the dimensions of the Locks of this Canal, and these he is of opinion should be of the Propeller class, for which he considers thirty-six feet in width suitable in every way. In reference to side-wheel steamers he states that,—“the Welland Canal Locks do

“not provide for side-wheel steamers, nor is there any occasion for such vessels to pass through it.”—Again,—“side-wheel steamers, as passenger boats, pass down the St. Lawrence and return by a portion of the St. Lawrence Canals. These boats do not require so long a Lock as would be required by the largest class of Propellers that navigate the Upper Lakes, but the side-wheels require more width of Lock than Propellers. Is it probable that the proposed Canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain will require Locks of such width as necessary for side-wheel passenger boats? I think not. It is even doubtful if they can be supported between Ogdensburg or Prescott and Montreal, after the Railway now in progress of construction along the bank of the St. Lawrence is put in operation.

Mr. Jervis subsequently refers to experiments that have been made to propel vessels by side-screws, and says:—“Should side-screws be adopted to any considerable extent, a wider Lock would be required than for the stern screw.” But he is of opinion that there does not appear sufficient probability of such use of side-screws as to warrant the expense of providing for them.

The undersigned, under all the circumstances, are of opinion that the width of the Lock should not be fixed at less than forty-five feet, the breadth of the existing Locks on the St. Lawrence Canals, and of those at the terminus of the Welland Canal.

The difference in cost between a Lock forty-five feet wide and one thirty-six feet wide is comparatively very trifling. All the masonry, the expensive portion of the machinery, the attendance, &c., are common to both; the chief extra cost of the former being confined to a moderately increased breadth of gate and bottom.

Limiting the breadth to thirty-six feet would shut out from the use of this Canal a great number of steam vessels which now navigate through the whole of the St. Lawrence Canals, the entire property embarked in which may be said to be destroyed, if, as Mr. Jervis anticipates, they can no longer be employed as passenger boats on the River, after the opening of the Railway, and are debarred the use of the Canal under consideration by the Locks being made nine feet too narrow to pass them freely. Mr. Jervis makes no allusion whatever to sailing craft, which the undersigned, while admitting the advantages of propellers in some respects, believe, will continue to compose a large proportion of the vessels which will be used for transport in the trade for which this navigation is intended. For such vessels, singly, it is true, Locks of thirty-six feet in width are more than enough; but in the working of the Welland Canal very great convenience and despatch are obtained by being able to pass through the Locks of forty-five feet in width, in one Lockage, two of nearly the largest class schooners, and frequently three of those of the ordinary size. Were all the other Locks of like breadth, there is no doubt but that great detention would be avoided and the capability of the Canal most seriously increased. This class, (sailing craft,) usually come in fleets, as the wind serves, and the advantage of passing two or three at a time is unquestionably proved to be so great, that taken in connection with the inexpediency of shutting out from the benefits of the Canal those vessels now navigating the St. Lawrence Canals, and the undetermined question as to whether the side-screw principle may not yet be so applied as to require a greater breadth of Lock, the undersigned are decidedly of opinion that the latter should not be less than forty-five feet, especially as the saving to be effected in adopting thirty-six feet Locks would be comparatively but very small; and they are further of opinion that the estimates submitted would be found ample to include the cost of constructing the Locks of the width of forty-five feet.

The foregoing arguments upon the dimensions of the Locks are brought forward, it will be perceived, chiefly with the view of shewing that, under no circumstances ought the Locks on the proposed navigation to be of a width less than that of the existing Locks of the St. Lawrence Canals. The undersigned,

however, entertain grave doubts of the prudence of limiting the Locks even to those dimensions. The evident tendency in all the improvements of the navigation by the Lakes and Canals is towards enlargement. The Lock lately built at Sault Ste. Marie, by the Government of the United States, is 65 feet wide by 350 feet long. It is true that the small amount of Lockage which was necessary to overcome the obstructions in the navigation between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, &c., left no doubt as to the propriety of adopting for that position these full dimensions; and it may be said that to reap advantage from Locks of similar dimensions on the Champlain Canal, would render necessary an enlargement of all the Locks of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. Few, probably, will be found to assert that such enlargement may not be decided on at a future day; in view of which, the adopting of the maximum dimensions for the two Lift Locks and one Guard Lock on the Champlain Canal, seems to the undersigned highly deserving of consideration, before smaller Locks should be ultimately decided on.

The many varied and ingenious schedules and tables, together with the great amount of valuable statistics bearing upon points under consideration, to be found in the Reports of Messrs. Mills, Jervis, Swift and Gamble, all tend to show the importance to Canada of this contemplated work, and leave the undersigned nothing further to add upon the subject.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The selection of the most suitable line for this communication has been attended with a considerable amount of surveys and examination, as various conflicting opinions ran strongly in support of several routes, especially so far as regarded their terminations on the River St. Lawrence. The one starting from the Rivière du Loup was finally decided upon, as it was conceived to afford the greatest advantages, whether as regarded its termination on the St. Lawrence or the general facilities for its construction. Departing from the River St. Lawrence at the Village of Rivière du Loup, it follows, generally, the line of the present route to Lake Temiscouata, and thence to the Dégele, where it falls in with the good road on the west side of the Madawaska River to its junction with the St. Johns' River, and thence along the east side of the latter to the Province Line.

In stating that it takes the general course of the present road known as the Temiscouata road, it is to be understood, however, that it departs from it in several places, to avoid hills and swamps, and for the general improvement of the line.

The state of this Road hitherto has been such as to render the carrying of the mail on it, even on horseback, at times impossible, and the annually increasing amount of supplies required to be diverted into that section of country over this road, for the use of those engaged in the lumbering operations, strongly urged the necessity of having it improved and made available for traffic at as early a date as possible. A contract has been concluded with Mr. Baby for the works of the improvement and completion of this line of communication; and no doubt is entertained, from the capability and energy displayed by that gentleman in carrying out the works for which he has hitherto been contracted with, that the progress under this contract will be rapid and satisfactory.

The works have been undertaken by Mr. Baby at the estimate of Mr. J. F. McDonald, an Engineer sent by this Department a considerable time since to lay out the work and form an estimate of the cost; and from the increase in the value of labour and materials between the time of his having done so and that of entering into the contract, the undersigned are satisfied that the public interests have not suffered by it, whether as regards economy or the prompt and satisfactory progress of the work.

GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

During the past year several repairs and improvements have been made at this Station, and others are in progress, namely :

Two of the buildings displaced by ice in 1854 have been replaced, and two wells, &c., &c., have been sunk.

A Contract has been entered into for a large Wash-house, a Dead-house, and four other indispensable buildings. These works are so far advanced as to leave no doubt of their being completed by the opening of the Navigation.

From the temporary character of the several buildings comprised in this establishment, and the hurried manner in which most of them were erected, at times of existing or anticipated emergency, their maintenance has been for years attended by a very heavy annual expenditure.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court Houses and Jails.

The erection and repairs of buildings of this class in Lower Canada, are under the control of the Department of Public Works. The chief expenditure of this kind, since the date of the last Report, has been on the new Court-house at Montreal. Unexpected delay has taken place in the progress with these works, but they are now in such a state of forwardness as will enable the Department to deliver up the building into the hands of the proper officer on or before the early part of May next.

But little outlay has taken place, during the last year, upon the Montreal Jail. The works of the new wing have been completed under the immediate supervision of the Jailer, and in part by convict labour.

The Commissioners of Public Works, for the time being, have made repeated representations of the inadequacy of this building in every essential requisite of a proper prison, whether as regards inclosure, employment and safe-keeping of the prisoners, separate airing-yards, work sheds, day rooms, ventilation, classification of prisoners, &c., &c. This statement applies to every one of the Jails with which this Department is connected, so far as it may be considered to be from their repairs being effected under its control. In fact, some of them are a disgrace to any civilized country, and it is with much reluctance that the Commissioners have found themselves the medium, unavoidably, through which expenditure has from time to time been incurred upon a number of them, which are not only utterly unfit for their purpose, in their present state, but incapable of being made suitable at any cost. The outlay upon them, therefore, has been restricted to the lowest possible extent.

Plans for a new Jail for the City of Quebec are called for by public advertisements; and so soon as one may be decided on, and its cost ascertained, an estimate to cover the expenses of its erection will be submitted to Parliament.

Upon the periodical arrival of the spring and fall fleets, many of the sailors, as is usual in other large ports, commit trifling breaches of the peace, and subject themselves to be sent to Jail for short periods. The number of such committals is, at times, very considerable; and, from the limited extent of the building, not only does great inconvenience arise therefrom, but those men are, occasionally, necessarily confined with old felons, or with those charged with heinous offences.

In adopting plans for this Jail, it is obvious that provision should be made to meet such cases as those just adverted to; and also that the great necessity now existing for an Asylum for juvenile offenders, should be kept in view, in order that the plans may be such as, with economy and efficiency, will admit of the two Institutions being, to a certain extent, combined, either in the first instance, or at a future period.

The works required for the drainage, and introduction of water to the present Jail and Court-house of Quebec, as called for by the Sheriff, were completed during the past year; and those connected with the distribution of the water through the different apartments are now in progress.

The entire of the Jail of Sherbrooke is in a ruinous, dilapidated state; and the walls surrounding it are in a similar condition. To place it in anything like a proper state of repair, would cost as much as, if not more than to construct a new building. It is believed, therefore, that any outlay beyond what will barely preserve it for present use, would be injudicious. To effect that object, the following repairs are indispensable:

Relaying and securing a portion of the roof-tinning. Alterations to water-closets. Taking down and re-building the front fence wall, which is in a dangerous condition.

To the Court-house of Sherbrooke the following repairs are indispensably necessary:

Renewal of the whole of the sleepers, floor and skirting of the basement story, as they are completely decayed.

Removing the tinning of the roof, relaying such portions of it as may be suitable, and having the joints properly lapped, to prevent injury to the wood-work and ceiling by leakage.

Replacing the entrance steps, which have been displaced by frost; and renewal of the platform, which is rotten.

Repairing the plaster where destroyed by leaks; and giving the exterior wood-work two coats of paint.

Fencing the ground around the Court-house buildings.

At the St. Hyacinthe Court-house, the exterior walls, the steps and platform to the principal entrance, the chimney-tops, and other portions of the building are in a ruinous state. If not repaired early in spring, the subsequent cost of repairing this building will be much augmented.

The Court-house at Aylmer has been completed since the last Report.

Post Offices.

Some expenditure has necessarily been incurred upon the Post Office of Toronto, the covering of which was found to be very defective.

Some improvements have been effected to the Post Office of Montreal, suggested by the Post Office authorities.

The Post Office of Hamilton is nearly completed, and will shortly be available for business.

Plans had been prepared for a Post Office at Kingston, but, as the Architect had united it with the proposed Custom-house, and it was considered more advisable that each building should be erected independent of the other, the Plans are being modified, and will be ready in a few days. An addition to the amount appropriated for this building will probably be required, but to what exact amount cannot be stated until the estimates are received.

The erection of the new Post Office at Quebec has not yet been commenced, owing to the unsuitable nature, difficulty of access, &c., &c., of the site selected for it.

Custom Houses

In the last Report from this Department, it was stated that, for the sum of £3000, a site had been purchased for a Custom-house at Quebec; but, on further consideration, this site was considered too small, and another one, nearly in the same locality, has been obtained, under the authority of an Order in Council, for the sum of £8000,—the proprietor of which takes the site first acquired at the price paid for it. Advertisements calling for plans for this work have been inserted in the papers; and upon one being selected, and the cost ascertained, an

additional appropriation may be required; as the extent of the building which the great amount of the business of the Port must demand, and the nature of the foundation, will necessarily involve a large expenditure.

The undersigned would here take the opportunity of referring to the Point Levy Ferry, as being in some measure connected with the contemplated Custom-house, as well as with the trade carried on on both sides of the River.

By the Act 16 Victoria, chap. 222, the full control and management of the Ferries is given to the Government; and by the third section of this Act, among other powers given to the Governor in Council, is that of "determining the size and description of the vessels to be used on any such Ferries by the persons holding licenses in respect thereof, and the nature of the accommodation and conveniences to be provided for passengers carried in such vessels."

Considerable public dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at the irregularity of this Ferry, and at the want of landing accommodation for the Steam Ferry Boats which ply between Quebec and Point Levy; and it seems to the undersigned to be very desirable that just grounds for this complaint should be removed, by having convenient sites with suitable facilities for the landing of passengers with their effects appropriated for these Ferries solely. A decision upon this matter, without unnecessary delay, is the more required, in consequence of the increasing occupation of the beach lots at or near where such Ferry Slips should be established.

The revenue from the Ferries would, it is presumed, cover any unnecessary outlay on the acquisition or improvement of the required sites and wharves.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the insufficiency of the accommodation afforded by the Custom-house Building of Montreal. In the course of last year a suggestion was made to raise the building a story, but on examining into the subject, the undersigned found that such addition would by no means afford the office room, the want of which is complained of, but would merely provide better lodgings for the House-keeper. From the plan of the building, and an extension of it on any side not being practicable, bounded as it is on three sides by narrow streets,—it is believed that the better course would be to procure another suitable and more extensive site whereon to erect a Building commensurate with the wants and importance of the Port, and to dispose of the present premises.

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

The Contractor for the masonry and carpenters work of the new Wing to this building having abandoned the work, it was re-let to another party, who has executed, in a satisfactory manner, all the work embraced in his Contract.

Mr. Gauvreau, the Overseer in charge, as well as the Commissioners of the Institution, consider it very important that the interior of this building should be completed as early as possible, and a system of heating and ventilation decided on, so that the work connected with both may progress simultaneously. They are also of opinion that a like system of heating and ventilation should be established in other portions of the old buildings, for the comfort and health of the inmates, as well as for economy in the article of fuel; and they consider the extent of airing ground inadequate to the number of persons frequently collected there. In these recommendations the undersigned fully concur. The whole of the space between these premises and the bank of the River is Provincial property; and as no revenue is derived from it, the undersigned see no reason why a sufficient portion of it should not be laid off, so as to enlarge the Hospital grounds, and the remainder divided into two lots, and leased for ship-building purposes, for which it is well adapted. By adopting this mode of disposing of the property, it would bring in a good revenue, which might be applied either to the Hospital or to such other purposes as the Government might see fit.

A wall sufficient to inclose the "airing-grounds," should be 660 feet in length, 10 feet over ground, and 6 feet under it.

The Commissioners of the Marine Hospital having represented that certain repairs and improvements were necessary to the building, these, in detail, were submitted to Mr. Gauvreau, for report and estimate; and they are to be classified and estimated for as follows:

Indispensable Repairs.

Inside wall; tinning of roof; painting interior of house; sky-light; covering balcony with lead, putting up iron railing around it; planking cellars, &c., £586 13s.

Considered Necessary.

Exterior work, such as levelling ground, making roads, and erecting sheds in rear of building, for exercise of convalescent patients. Repairs to wharf built for protection of main building, £787 10s.

Improvements.

Continuation of wall and railing up to northern extremity of wings with suitable Street-lamps; planting trees all round the building; continuation of Water Street, east side, for a road; construction of wharf 100 feet by 20 feet for landing sick emigrants at the Hospital; exhuming the bodies interred in the adjoining property, £1650.

SURVEYS.

The importance of opening a thorough line of communication from Montréal by the line of the Ottawa, Lake Temiscouaning and French River to Lake Huron, has, of late, attracted a large share of public attention. The Board of Trade of the City of Montreal, the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, the Municipalities of several of the Counties which would be traversed by this route, have taken the matter up, and several Petitions connected with it have been presented to the Executive.

The expediency of improving the navigation of the Ottawa by making it continuous, so as to avoid the numerous transshipments that necessarily take place at present, has been, for some years, admitted; and an appropriation of £50,000 was made towards the commencement of the works, which are of such a nature, and so situated that, on the completion of each separately, immediate benefit will be derived therefrom. On the completion of the Chats Canal, the delay and expense of trans-shipment and portage between Lake Chaudière and Chats Lake will be got rid of, and a continuous navigation opened from Aylmer to the Chats. In like manner, when the improvements at the City of Ottawa (of which a survey and estimate have been made) are effected, an uninterrupted navigation will be opened down to Montreal. Had the Canals at Carillon and Grenville, known as the "Ordnance Canals," been the property and under the control of the Province, it is probable that the improvements would have been commenced with them; and, doubtless, on their becoming Provincial property, their enlargement and improvement will be provided for.

All such improvements to the navigation have been undertaken with the view of their being carried out to such extent as the Ottawa is capable of, at a reasonable outlay, and as the conveying of supplies for the Lumber Trade, and the opening and settlement of the country would appear to demand. The dimensions of the Locks were proposed to be the same as those of the St. Lawrence navigation, but with a less draft of water, namely 6 feet 6 inches on the sills, which, it was considered, would be found ample for the water communication contemplated,

and could not well be increased, owing to the depth of the River itself in places, except at a greatly increased expense.

This communication, however, as the subject is now taken up, is contemplated for much more extended objects; and principally for the opening of a new route, which, it is represented, would become that for the conveyance of a large proportion of the produce of the far West to the seaboard, and would also be the channel for the transport of the manufactured lumber to the great markets of Chicago, &c.

No actual surveys or reliable examinations have as yet been made with a view to the construction of such a communication, nor has any information of practical importance been obtained with reference to it; but the subject is of such importance, as to induce the undersigned to recommend that a general survey and exploration of the line should be authorised and provided for; and at no time could such be carried on more effectively and economically by this Department than at the present. The period of such survey should embrace the winter as well as the summer, as it would be important to observe the state and character of the rivers and waters at every season. This survey should not be made with a view to the creation of a water communication alone, but should be so conducted as to afford full and ample opportunity of reporting upon the greater facilities or otherwise which may be found to exist for the adoption of a Railway communication through that territory, either in whole or in part, instead of the suggested navigation.

The undersigned conceive they cannot better conclude the foregoing Report upon all the Works under their charge, than in the very words, nearly, of the closing paragraph of their last Report. The large number of additional Lighthouses either built or in course of construction from the Coast of Labrador to the Sault Ste. Marie, will materially tend to facilitate and render safe the navigation of the Gulf, River, and Lakes. If to these improvements be added that of the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, the increasing of the capability of the Welland Canal, and the connecting the waters of the River St. Lawrence with those of Lake Champlain by a suitable Canal, as has been so often recommended, it appears certain to the undersigned that this route must, beyond doubt, command its full and remunerative share of the present and vastly increasing trade from the West to the New England States, the West Indies, and Europe.

A strong argument in favor of not postponing these improvements is adduced in the Report made in May last by the Committee on Trade and Commerce, of which the Hon. W. H. Merritt was Chairman, namely:—that at present, the toll on a barrel of flour by the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany is 22½ cents, which toll must, by the constitution of the State of New York, be maintained, and cannot be effected by Legislative interference until the Canal debt is paid off. This event, assuming the present amount of traffic as a basis, would take place in 18 years, when the toll could be seriously lowered. So, in proportion as traffic is induced from it to Canadian routes, this reduction will be procrastinated and a remunerative amount of Trade will, in the interim, be firmly and permanently secured to Canada.

All the foregoing respectfully submitted.

F. LEMIEUX,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, March, 1856.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Works of Canada under charge of the Department of Public Works which yield Revenue, shewing the cost of construction thereof under that Department, to 1st January, 1856; the Expenditure of the years 1854 and 1855; also the cost incurred for Repairs and Management.

Works.	Cost of construction to 1st January, 1856.		Expenditure in 1854, included in foregoing column.		Expenditure in 1855, included in foregoing column.		Cost of Repairs and Management in 1854.		Cost of Repairs and Management in 1855.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<i>Canals.</i>											
Welland	1061447	6 6	18893	5 2	22943	14 10	24852	10 4	30594	19 9	
<i>St Lawrence.</i>											
General Expenditure	15822	10 9	668	12 7	2673	6 8	13	5 9	86	17 7	
Williamsburg	267208	7 8	2885	13 7	2272	15 4	1933	7 8	2428	4 5	
Cornwall	106058	5 7	887	3 10	4443	18 3	3138	13 7	3712	3 6	
Beauharnois	365331	4 7	7185	2 5	14694	3 5	5835	12 4	4628	5 5	
Lachine	481736	1 8	4623	4 11	16353	18 1	4573	9 9	8078	7 8	
Junction	38779	16 10	6810	18 5	14411	7 4					
Chats	31153	10 1	16122	8 9	14377	14 9					
Chamby	16863	6 3					1745	8 8	1617	4 9	
St. Ours	38219	8 3	150	0 0	261	2 0	693	15 11	849	4 0	
Burlington Bay	56798	8 0			5841	18 9			1581	6 6	
Ste. Anne	23660	8 8	33	0 0	864	13 6	242	19 3	221	17 3	
<i>Slides, &c.</i>											
Ottawa	117647	19 8	8363	0 4	14913	4 5	2101	14 1	3234	5 0	
Trent and Newcastle	88025	19 0	184	0 3	11081	9 2	1032	6 8	271	13 0	
St. Maurice	48699	1 11	15243	17 9	10435	10 1	1816	12 4	2072	1 7	
<i>Harbours.</i>											
Port Stanley	35876	8 2	2338	0 0	3944	3 4					
<i>Bridges.</i>											
Bytown	16612	3 11									
	£	2809435	7 6	84283	8 0	140012	14 11	47979	16 4	59326	12 5

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Works of Canada under the charge of the Department of Public Works from which no revenue is derived, shewing the amount expended thereon by that Department, during the years 1854 and 1855.

	Amount Expended 1st January, 1854.	Amount Expended during 1854.	Amount Expended during 1855.	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Buildings	17732 8 3	7045 12 1	6124 19 4	30902 19 8
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Parliament House, Government House, and Elmsley Villa	17496 12 5	5423 9 7	28472 9 8.	51392 11 8
Post Office.....	3587 8 4	2762 7 9		6349 16 1
Custom House			965 9 11	965 9 11
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Court House	32067 11 7	10901 16 1	13225 19 3	56195 6 11
Gaol.....	3879 5 11	995 17 6	171 2 11	5046 8 4
Post Office	1347 3 0	8704 18 11	682 9 0	10734 10 11
Custom House			137 5 0	137 5 0
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Post Office.....	4003 14 1	9 7 6		4013 1 7
Chateau St. Louis.....	3344 15 11	84 18 2		3429 12 1
Spencer Wood	23616 0 9	10708 10 6	1339 17 3	35664 8 6
Marine Hospital.....	995 7 10	4998 6 5	5004 7 11	10998 2 2
Custom House	3000 0 0		68 18 4	3068 18 4
Gaols and Court Houses.....	7044 15 1		100 0 0	7144 15 1
Aylmer	5886 16 9	509 0 10	45 8 5	6531 6 0
Quebec Court House	3623 16 0	4223 12 8	1129 9 11	8976 18 7
<i>St. Lawrence.</i>				
Towage, Upper.....	8600 0 0	4462 10 2	7468 3 5	20530 13 7
Towage, Lower.....		7076 18 11	18592 6 8	25669 5 7
Landing Piers.....	74007 12 3	63707 15 1	29745 10 0	167460 17 4
Emigration	158 10 0	276 9 6	1519 8 6	1954 8 0
Grosse Isle	7257 19 7	1549 3 8	797 13 0	9604 15 10
Arbitrations	31654 19 3	5716 15 1	31144 4 11	68515 19 3
Surveys.....	2592 5 2	590 12 3	1886 6 6	5069 3 11
<i>Removals.</i>				
To Toronto			15536 0 9	15536 0 9
To Quebec	11160 3 2	45 9 0		11205 12 2
<i>Light Houses.</i>				
Inland	18037 6 11	6916 13 7	3375 17 11	28329 18 5
Below Quebec.....		4743 19 3	33823 4 11	38567 4 2
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Post Office.....	2000 0 0	2431 0 0	5818 2 7	10249 2 7
Custom House.....			2015 2 9	2015 2 9
<i>Roads.</i>				
North Toronto	40870 0 4			
East Toronto	6618 0 8	28 7 11		47516 8 11
Kingston and Nanance	52 17 2	150 0 0		202 17 2
Chambly and Longueuil	214 9 2		2 12 6	217 1 8
Stanstead	5887 17 6		50 0 0	5937 17 6
Temiscouata	1032 14 7	996 18 11		2029 13 6
St. Lawrence and New Brunswick...	800 3 9	1468 13 7	1386 14 5	3614 11 9
Coteau and Cornwall.....	3208 19 4	1143 19 0		4350 18 4
<i>Harbours.</i>				
Rondeau	18684 8 5	4 16 10		18689 5 4
Lake Huron			5642 9 11	5642 9 11

No. 2.—(Continued.)

	Amount Expended 1st January, 1854.		Amount Expended during 1854.		Amount Expended during 1855.		Total Amount.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.					
<i>Bridges.</i>													
Jacques Cartier	4181	18 7	203	10 0			4385	8 7					
St. Maurice	17385	6 10	18	15 0			17399	1 10					
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>													
Lake St. Peter	202	16 7	185	0 0			387	16 7					
School Navigation	982	9 4	5189	8 3	197	19 10	6869	17 5					
Water Police	118	7 6	37	10 0			155	17 6					
Montreal and Kingston Railroad	3181	9 11	40	0 0			3221	9 11					
Quebec Observatory	51	13 5	6	16 5	44	9 0	102	18 10					
Montreal High School	4580	0 0			8	0 0	4588	0 0					
Geological Museum	380	18 10	207	18 3	404	4 1	993	1 2					
Shipping Office	42	0 4	64	0 3	30	0 0	136	0 7					
Boundary Survey, Canada and New Brunswick	3894	3 2	2088	13 9	2257	18 9	8240	15 8					
Chateau Garden Wall	550	16 11	413	4 9			964	1 8					
Plans for Admiralty	100	0 0	300	0 0			400	0 0					
Chumby Canal Claims	120	0 0			140	10 8	260	10 8					
Improvement St. Lawrence			4165	17 9	1985	6 3	6151	4 0					
Improvement Duham Terrace			2148	12 3	982	9 3	3111	1 6					
Legislative Assembly			1450	2 6			1450	2 6					
Nunnery			6879	12 11			6879	12 11					
Fire Parliament Buildings			1207	12 4			1207	12 4					
Provisions for "Doris"			512	12 5			512	12 5					
Bonner Property			5292	13 4	153	5 0	5445	18 4					
St. Regis Custom House			339	5 0	17	10 0	356	15 0					
Provincial Observatory			1045	0 0	1088	2 3	2033	2 3					
Survey Champ'ain Canal			844	0 7	5415	8 4	6259	8 11					
Conveying Dr. Fortin			1320	0 0			1320	0 0					
Do Governor General			302	15 0			302	15 0					
Do Election Writs			390	0 0			390	0 0					
Adjutant General Militia			19	8 9			19	8 9					
Trip Members to Saguenny					1935	3 9	1935	3 9					
Services of Steamers					1140	0 0	1140	0 0					
Building Schooner					3198	2 2	3198	2 2					
Ocean Steamers					27809	10 7	27809	10 7					
Trinity House, Quebec					2000	0 0	2000	0 0					
Brantford Road Repairs					3	4 0	3	4 0					
	£	396248	4	8	193285	7	10	265012	19	7	854541	12	1

No. 3.
A DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on the Provincial Light Houses connected with the Inland Navigation, for the years 1854 and 1855:

	NAME OF LIGHT.	NAME OF KEEPER.	EXPENDITURE IN 1854.			EXPENDITURE IN 1855.											
			Salaries.		Total.	Salaries.		Total.									
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
1	Goderich	Thomas Brady	65	0	0	216	13	0	65	0	0	162	8	4	227	8	4
2	River Thames	Claude Cartier	58	15	0	55	6	9	114	1	9	108	15	0	205	13	4
3	Bois Blanc	James Haskell	87	10	0	220	14	7	308	4	7	85	0	0	104	0	1
4	Petite Island	James Cumming	87	10	0	288	6	0	375	16	0	87	10	0	168	6	11
5	Long Point	Moses Newkirk	90	0	0	395	1	3	485	1	3	87	10	0	160	19	1
6	Long Point Light Ship	Peter Baillie	135	0	0	115	12	9	250	12	9	135	0	0	33	5	7
7	Fort Burwell	Alexander Sutherland	67	13	0	62	1	1	129	14	1	65	7	6	33	10	9
8	Port Stanley	Richard Smith	29	1	0	50	0	7	92	10	7	55	15	1	55	15	1
9	Mohawk Island	John Burgess	87	10	0	5	0	0	87	10	0	131	19	1	219	9	1
10	Port Colborne	James Fortier	65	0	0	232	15	10	347	15	10	65	0	0	183	1	4
11	Port Matilda	Charles D. Farnell	65	0	0	142	7	1	207	7	1	133	1	4	198	1	7
12	Port Jallouise	Jonathan Woodall	65	0	0	591	0	10	325	0	10	65	0	0	100	10	9
13	Burlington Bay	John Davidson	109	0	0	131	12	10	231	12	10	100	0	0	101	14	2
14	Gibraltar Point	James Burnan	42	10	0	256	8	9	360	3	9	106	5	0	195	13	7
15	Gull Island	George Redick	31	5	0	318	5	4	405	15	4	87	10	0	239	1	7
16	False Ducks	Joseph Sweetman	87	10	0	385	3	10	457	12	10	102	0	0	194	12	7
17	Presqu'ile	William Sweetman	77	10	0	254	14	6	372	4	6	70	0	0	247	19	2
18	Point Peter	William A. Palen	85	0	0	338	2	0	438	2	0	83	10	0	37	3	6
19	Nine mile Point	Thomas Spackam	87	10	0	123	17	8	216	7	8	83	0	0	119	5	9
20	Lancaster	John Dunlop	50	0	0	53	14	10	108	14	10	21	5	0	183	5	8
21	Marker's Point	Alexander McDonaid	35	0	0	45	9	0	80	9	0	45	0	0	33	18	1
22	Cherry Island	E. S. Johnson	85	0	0	99	10	0	184	16	0	85	0	0	140	15	11
23	Lancaster Floating Light	Peter Shannon	85	0	0	147	12	10	232	12	10	85	0	0	180	14	2
24	Resoarouis	Joseph Mitche	45	0	0	131	14	8	176	14	8	45	0	0	38	18	4
25	Chatacauguay Shoals	Pierre Landre	50	0	0	56	4	10	106	4	10	56	10	0	37	13	9
26	Chatacauguay No. 3	B. Carynon	50	0	0	59	11	7	109	11	7	31	10	0	67	11	0
27	Lachine Pier	Benjamin Picard	75	0	0	97	5	0	172	5	0	12	10	0	7	5	7
28	Port Dover	John Norton	683	18	8	683	18	8	683	18	8	93	15	0	64	13	0
	Management, Postage, Freight, &c.	William Fifield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1511	17	1
	Reflectors, Lanterns and Stoves .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less amt. supplies taken from Store .....	...	1881	14	0	5238	11	10	7220	5	10	2121	12	7	4273	1	10
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6408	2	11
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	8	6
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6384	14	5

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Amounts paid on awards for damages on each work, since date of last Report, also, amounts paid to arbitrators or Commissioners, for services and expenses, up to 1st January, 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beauharnois Canal.....	31185	12	6			
River Trent.....	319	10	1			
Lachine Canal.....	197	7	11			
Cornwall Canal.....	57	10	0			
Welland Canal.....	1589	13	1			
Ottawa Works.....	125	10	0			
Seugog.....	350	0	0			
Amount paid A. B. Sirois, J. Burroughs, and A. Larue, Commissioners to settle Land Damages.....				33825	3	7
				1753	18	2
				£	35579	1 9

N. B.—The above amounts are included in Statement No. 1, Welland, Lachine, and Cornwall Canals; also, in Statement No. 2, Arbitrations.

No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing the total amount expended by the Department of Public Works, during the years 1854 and 1855, as detailed in the foregoing Statements numbered 1, 2 and 3.

	Repairs and Maintenance.	Construction.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Statement No. 1.....	107306 8 9	224296 2 11	331602 11 8
" No. 2.....		458298 7 5	458298 7 5
" No. 3.....	14425 14 8		14425 14 8
	£ 121782 3 5	682594 10 4	804326 13 9

No. 6.

WELLAND CANAL.

STATEMENT shewing the annual rents for Water Power leased, and the rents o other property situate on the line of the Welland Canal, with the yearly rent, the amount of rent, together with the arrears of rent payable in 1855; the amount of payments made in 1855, with remaining balance due on the 1st January, 1856.

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount of payments in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Port Dalhousie.	R. Lawrie & Co.	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd do	12 10 0			
		3rd do	12 10 0			
		Corn cracker	2 10 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Interest on cost of..	1 16 6			
			49 6 6	49 6 6		49 6 6
Do	R. & J. Lawrie.	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		3 do at £12 10s....	37 10 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Interest on cost of..	2 10 0			
			60 0 0	60 0 0		60 0 0
Do	Reub. Morrison.	1st saw	20 0 0			
		2 circular at £4....	8 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Interest on cost of..	1 5 0			
			34 5 0	102 15 0		102 15 0
Do	Alex. Muir	Floating dock, rent for use of water..	10 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	7 10 0			
		Interest on cost of..	1 10 0			
			19 0 0	19 0 0		19 0 0
Lock No. 2	J. L. Ranny ...	1 run stone.....	15 0 0			
		4 do at £12 10s....	50 0 0			
			65 0 0	180 0 0		180 0 0
St. Catherines..	Water power Co	Surplus water from Lock No. 11 to Lock 3.....	125 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0
Do	Calvin Phelps..	6 run stones	37 10 0	37 10 0		37 10 0
Lock No. 5	Richard Collier.	1 saw.....	20 0 0			
		3 circular, 1 last factory equal 2 saws.				
		1 lathe.....	15 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Interest on cost of..	1 18 4			
			41 18 4	62 17 6		62 17 6
Lock No. 10....	Thos. Powers..	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd do	12 10 0			
		Corn cracker.....	2 10 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
			35 0 0	37 10 0		37 10 0

STATEMENT shewing the annual rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	-Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lock No. 12....	Orson Phelps ..	1 upright saw 1 circular do..... Ground rent..... Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0			
			81 0 0	77 10 0		77 10 0
Lock No. 15....	John Brown ...	1 run of stone with cracker Additional power .. Ground rent	15 0 0 20 0 0 5 0 0			
			40 0 0	95 0 0		95 0 0
Lock No. 20....	H. B. Hender- shot.	1st saw 2nd do 1 circular Ground rent..... Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 1 5 0			
		As per lease .. Addit'l upright saw	45 5 0 15 0 0			
			60 5 0	174 11 8		174 11 8
Lock No. 21....	Wm. Beatty ...	1st saw 2nd do..... 3 circular at £4 Ground rent..... Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 15 0 0 12 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0			
			54 0 0	108 0 0		108 0 0
Lock No. 22....	Do ...	Wheel for grinding bark, &c..... Int. on cost of flume.	15 0 0 0 18 0			
			15 18 0	31 16 0		31 16 0
Lock No. 23....	Wm. H. Ward.	2 lathes, 2 planing machines, and 3 circular saws	12 10 0	43 15 0		43 15 0
Lock No. 23....	Do	1st saw 2nd do..... Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 15 0 0 1 10 0			
			36 10 0	127 15 0		127 15 0
Lock No. 23....	Do	Wharf lot— Annual rent.....	10 0 0	25 0 0		25 0 0
Lock No. 23....	John Brown ...	Wharf lot— Annual rent.....	10 0 0	25 0 0		25 0 0
Lock No. 24....	Jacob Keefer ..	1st run stone..... 2nd, 3rd and 4th do at £12 10	15 0 0 37 10 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	8 0 0			
			55 10 0	111 0 0		111 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the annual rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lock No. 24....	Brown & Ross.	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2d, 3d do at £12 10s.	25 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
			45 0 0			
		Cr. By 3rd run not yet in mill.....	12 10 0			
			32 10 0	97 10 0		97 10 0
Lock No. 24....	Park & Co.....	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	25 0 0			
			40 0 0	80 0 0		80 0 0
Lock No. 25....	John Brown ...	1st run stone with cracker	15 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
			20 0 0	60 0 0		60 0 0
Lock No. 25....	Alex. Cristy ...	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	25 0 0			
			40 0 0	40 0 0		40 0 0
Allanburgh, W. side.	Wright & Duncan.	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do ...	25 0 0			
		Carding machine ...	12 10 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	15 3 4			
			67 13 4	240 0 0		240 0 0
		Additional run stone from 1st Jan. 1853	12 10 0			
			80 3 4			
Allanburgh, W. side.	W. H. Merritt..	1st saw	20 0 0			
		Machinery assessed.	15 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 15 6			
			36 15 6	73 11 0		73 11 0
Do do	Pail J. & A. Bowman Factory.	Water equal 1 run stone	15 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 10 0			
			16 10 0	16 10 0		16 10 0
Allanburgh, W. side.	Wm. Pennock..	Shingle factory water equal 1 run stone.	15 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 10 0			
			16 10 0	16 10 0		16 10 0
Do do	Tucker & Ranny Lessees.	Old Grist and Saw Mill	250 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Port Robinson..	McFarlane & Lemon.	1 saw.....	20 0 0			
		1 circular and machine shop	10 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	7 10 0			
			37 10 0	37 10 0	.....	37 10 0
Port Robinson..	McFarlane & Ab-bay.	Dry Docks site and water.....	15 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	4 16 0			
			19 16 0	19 16 0	.....	19 16 0
Port Robinson..	Robt. Band & Co	1st run stones.....	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	25 0 0			
		Ground rent of Mill.	5 0 0			
		Do of sloughhouse and wharf.....	5 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 10 0			
			51 10 0			
		Or. 3rd run stone not in operation $\frac{1}{2}$ year.	3 2 6			
			48 7 6	48 7 6	.....	48 7 6
Port Robinson..	Donaldson & McFarlane.	1 run stone... ..	15 0 0			
		Ground rent	5 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 10 0			
			21 10 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Merrittville....	Dunlop & Seely.	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	25 0 0			
		Other machinery ...	12 10 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	1 10 0			
			54 0 0	108 0 0	81 0 0	27 0 0
Do South side.	Dunlop & Seely.	1 saw.....	20 0 0			
		3 circular do at £4..	12 0 0			
		Ground rent	5 0 0			
		Interest on flume... ..	2 0 0			
			39 0 0	78 0 0	.....	7 0 0
Do North side.	Dunlop & Seely.	1st saw	20 0 0			
		2nd do.....	15 0 0			
		4 circular at £4....	16 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	2 10 0			
			53 10 0	107 0 0	.....	107 0 0
Do	E. Seely.....	Rent of of old Aqueduct for Storehouse	5 0 0	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Do	Moses Cook....	1st run stone	15 0 0			
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	25 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	3 0 0			
				48 0 0	96 0 0	72 0 0	24 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marshville. . . .	John Graybiel .	2 run stones, 1 saw and ground rent..	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Broad Creek... .	L. McCallum... .	1 upright saw..... 2 circular do at £4.. Ground rent..... Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 2 15 0	71 10 0	.....	71 10 0
Port Maitland..	Imlacks & Hicks	1 run stone..... 2nd do..... Ground rent..... Int. on cost of flume.	15 0 0 12 10 0 5 0 0 2 0 0	34 10 0	.....	34 10 0
Dunnville	Jacob Turner . .	1st run stone..... 2nd do..... 1st saw..... 2nd do..... Ground rent..... Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	15 0 0 12 10 0 20 0 0 15 0 0 5 0 0 67 10 0 22 10 0	45 0 0	22 10 0	22 10 0
Dunnville	Saml. Darling..	1st run stone..... 2nd do..... Ground rent..... Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	15 0 0 12 10 0 5 0 0 32 10 0 10 16 8	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0
Dunnville	L. J. Wetherby.	3 carding machines, 1 fulling mill, 1 loom and spinner, 2 turning lathes..... Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	20 0 0 6 13 4	26 13 4	.....	26 13 4
Dunnville	H. Mittlberger.	1 saw..... Ground rent..... Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted .. As per lease..... 1 circular saw since added.....	20 0 0 5 0 0 8 6 8 16 13 4 2 18 8	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1855.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dunnville	Chisholm & Minor.	1st saw	20 0 0				
		2nd do	15 0 0				
		3 circular at £4	12 0 0				
		Ground rent	5 0 0				
			52 0 0				
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted . .	17 6 8				
			34 13 4	138 13 4		138 13 4	
Dunnville	Hugh Boomer . .	1st run stone	15 0 0				
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s	25 0 0				
		Ground rent	5 0 0				
			45 0 0				
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted . .	15 0 0				
			30 0 0	120 0 0		120 0 0	
Dunnville	John Brown & W. H. Merritt	1st run stone with cracker	20 0 0				
		Ground rent	5 0 0				
		Int. on cost of flume	3 5 0				
			28 5 0	84 15 0		84 15 0	
Haldimand	John Oldfield & Alfred Nixon.	1st saw	20 0 0				
		2nd do	15 0 0				
		1 circular	4 0 0				
		Ground rent	5 0 0				
			44 0 0				
			Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted . .	14 13 4			
			29 10 9				
	Additional machinery: 1 gang upright saws, 1 planing machine, 3 circular saws for lath, 1 for cutting, 1 for bolting and 1 for sawing	30 0 0					
		59 6 8	128 6 8		128 6 8		
Haldimand	Coo Johnson . . .	1 saw	20 0 0				
		Ground rent	5 0 0				
			25 0 0				
			Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie is adopted	8 6 8			
		16 13 4	50 0 0		50 0 0		

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly	Amount	Amount	Balance
			rent.	of rent for 1855 with arrears.	paid Paymaster in 1855.	due on rent to 1st Jan. 1856.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marshville. . . .	John Graybiel .	2 run stones, 1 saw and ground rent..	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
Broad Creek... .	L. McCallum... .	1 upright saw..... 2 circular do at £4.. Ground rent Int. on cost of flume.	20 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 2 15 0	71 10 0	.....	71 10 0
Port Maitland..	Imlacks & Hicks	1 run stone..... 2nd do..... Ground rent Int. on cost of flume.	15 0 0 12 10 0 5 0 0 2 0 0	34 10 0	.....	34 10 0
Dunnville	Jacob Turner . .	1st run stone 2nd do..... 1st saw 2nd do..... Ground rent Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	15 0 0 12 10 0 20 0 0 15 0 0 5 0 0 67 10 0 22 10 0	45 0 0	22 10 0	22 10 0
Dunnville	Saml. Darling..	1st run stone..... 2nd do..... Ground rent Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	15 0 0 12 10 0 5 0 0 32 10 0 10 16 8	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0
Dunnville	L. J. Wetherby.	3 carding machines, 1 falling mill, 1 loom and spinner, 2 tur- ning lathes Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	20 0 0 6 13 4	26 13 4	.....	26 13 4
Dunnville	H. Mittleberger.	1 saw Ground rent Less $\frac{1}{4}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted .. As per lease..... 1 circular saw since added.....	20 0 0 5 0 0 25 0 0 8 6 8 16 13 4 2 13 8	29 0 0	.....	29 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c.—(Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1855.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dunnville	Chisholm & Minor.	1st saw	20 0 0			
		2nd do.....	15 0 0			
		3 circular at £4....	12 0 0			
		Ground rent	5 0 0			
			52 0 0			
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	17 6 8			
Dunnville	Hugh Boomer..	1st run stone	34 13 4	138 13 4		138 13 4
		2nd and 3rd do at £12 10s.....	15 0 0			
		Ground rent	25 0 0			
			5 0 0			
			45 0 0			
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ..	15 0 0			
			30 0 0	120 0 0		120 0 0
Dunnville	John Brown & W. H. Merritt	1st run stone with cracker	20 0 0			
		Ground rent	5 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	3 5 0			
			28 5 0	84 15 0		84 15 0
Haldimand	John Oldfield & Alfred Nixon.	1st saw	20 0 0			
		2nd do.....	15 0 0			
		1 circular	4 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
			44 0 0			
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted ...	14 13 4			
			29 10 9			
		Additional machinery: 1 gang upright saws, 1 planing machine, 3 circular saws for lath, 1 for cutting, 1 for bolting and 1 for sawing	30 0 0			
			59 6 8	128 6 8		128 6 8
Haldimand	Coo Johnson....	1 saw	20 0 0			
		Ground rent	5 0 0			
			25 0 0			
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie is adopted	8 6 8			
			16 13 4	50 0 0		50 0 0

STATEMENT shewing the amount of rents for Water Power, &c.— (Continued.)

Where situated.	Owners.	Machinery.	Yearly rent.	Amount of rent for 1855 with arrears.	Amount paid Paymaster in 1855.	Balance due on rent to 1st Jan. 1855.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Haldimand....	L. Brocklebank.	1 run stone.....	15 0 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
			20 0 0			
		Less $\frac{1}{2}$ until Lk. Erie level is adopted..	6 13 4			
		2d and 3d run stone.	25 0 0			
			36 6 8	115 0 0		115 0 0
Haldimand....	John Beaty and Robt. Band..	1 run stone.....	15 0 0			
		2nd do.....	12 10 0			
		Ground rent.....	5 0 0			
		Int. on cost of flume.	4 16 0			
			37 6 0	37 6 0		37 6 0
Port Colborne..	John Gordon...	Woodyard.....	6 5 0	6 5 0		6 5 0
St. Catherines.. Lock No. 4.	Calvin Phelps..	Wharf lot.....	10 0 0	10 0 0		10 0 0
Locks 12, 13, 14.	C. Phelps, Wm. Fitch, & N. E. Moore.....	For the surplus water passing at the weirs of Locks No. 12, 13 and 14, together with 7 acres of land, — Yearly rent....	88 10 0			
Lock 22 to 11..	Welland Canal Loan Company.	For all the surplus water passing thro' the Welland Canal from Locks No. 22 to Lock 11 inclusive, excepting privileges heretofore granted, — Yearly rent.....	90 0 0	90 0 0		90 0 0
			2212 2 10	4189 0 1	213 0 0	3976 10 1

Total amount of Annual Rent.....£2,212 2 10
 Total Rent due for 1855 with arrears..... 4,189 0 1
 Total amount paid Paymaster 1855..... 213 10 0
 Balance due on the 1st January 1856..... 3,976 10 1

(Signed) S. D. WOODRUFF.

Welland Canal Office,
 St. Catherines, 19th January, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. ADAMS,
 Paymaster Clerk.

WELLAND CANAL.

SCHEDULE of Lands on the Welland Canal sold to sundry persons, with the amount of sales and amount with interest paid thereon, to the 31st December, 1855; the amount with interest paid the Paymaster in 1854, and balances due on the 1st January, 1856.

Names of Purchasers.	No. of the Lots.	Where situated.	Quantity.	Amount of sale and interest.		Amount of sale with interest charged to 31st Dec., 1855.		Amount with interest paid to 31st Dec., 1854.		Amount with interest to 31st Dec., 1855.		Balance due 1st July, 1856, with interest.		Remarks.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Wm. B. Hendershot.	11.	Village of Port Robinson	1/2 acre	12	10 0									
Do	A. F. G.	Park Lots do	1 1/2 do	83	16 10									
Do	11, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36	Village of Port Robinson, East side	3 1/2 do	87	17 6									
	2, 4, 5.	do Allanburgh.	1a. 1r. 28p.	38	0 0									
		Interest to 22nd July, 1854	In full.	21	13 3	243	17 7	243	17 7					In full.
Dilly Coleman.	21, 16 and 24	Village of Port Robinson.	1 1/2 acres	50	0 0									
Do	213.	Near do	20 do	50	0 0									
		Interest to 13th October, 1854		9	11 10 1/2	109	11 10 1/2	109	11 10 1/2					In full.
John Coulter	H. and S.	Near Port Robinson	8 acres 1 rood	47	3 9									
Do	do	Deep Cut West Side	15 do 2 do	58	2 6									
		Interest to 8th April, 1854		9	7 5	114	13 8	114	13 8					In full.
George Jordan	B. and J.	Bank Lots near Port Robinson	17a. 1r. 25p.	127	10 9									
		Interest to 13th October, 1854		13	8 11	140	19 8	140	19 8					In full.
Patrick Finlay	22, 23 and 24	Allanburgh hotel and barns	2 1/2 acres	204	0 0									
Do	19.	Village of Allanburgh	1 1/2 do	8	15 0									
		Interest to 30th May, 1854		22	0 7	234	15 7	234	15 7					In full.
John Brown	23.	Village of Port Robinson	1/2 acre	50	0 0									
Do	3 and 4.	Near Thorold.	18a. and 21p.	153	10 8									
		Interest to 23rd October, 1851		43	14 7	246	5 3	246	5 3					In full.
William Quick	2 and 4.	Near Thorold	2 1/2a. 1r. 20p	125	16 8									
		Interest to 12th April, 1854		11	5 9	137	2 5	137	2 5					In full.

SCHEDULE of Lands on the Welland Canal sold to sundry persons, with amount of sales and interest thereon,—Continued.

Names of Purchasers.	No. of the Lots.	Where situated.	Quantity.	Amount of sale and interest.	Amount of sale with interest charged to 31st Dec., 1855.	Amount with interest paid to 31st Dec., 1854.	Amount with interest to pay to 31st Dec., 1855.	Balance due 1st Jan., 1856, with interest.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
James R. Benson ...	On behalf of Lots below Thorold	Hydraulic Company— Lots below Thorold	211a. 1r. 17p.	2113 11 3 336 9 5	2450 0 8	502 14 3	1947 6 5		
Alexander Lattimore	Parts 34, 35 and 36 South 3rd Concession	Wainfleet.	488 acres	244 0 0 21 4 5	265 4 5	150 0 0	30 0 0	85 4 5	
Municipality of the County of Welland	Lands in Do	Wainfleet.	10796 acres.	3228 0 0 445 11 6	3673 11 6	827 7 10	2846 3 8		
E. Henderson	North parts of Lots 26, 27 and 28	3rd Concession of Wainfleet.	416 acres	208 0 0 24 7 5	232 7 5	62 8 0	169 19 5		
Ephraim Hopkins	Part of Lot No. 50 in the Township of Thorold	Plank #8 11s. 1d. overcharge on freight of oil. 95s. 7167 lbs. scrap iron. £17 18s. 1d.	3r. 2p.	10 6 3	10 6 3		10 6 3		
Sullivan and others	Sale of old scrap iron	Port Colborne		31 4 7 25 0 0 7 9 11	7 9 11	31 4 7	25 0 0		
John Hanly	On account of sale of John McLean's house			7 9 11	7 9 11				
John Sullivan	3998 lbs. old scrap iron			7922 10 9½	2961 0 8½	72 16 2	5048 13 11		

(Signed) THOS. ADAMS, Paymaster and Clerk. S. D. WOODRUFF.

No. 6—(Continued.)

WILLIAMSBURG CANALS.

Names of Lessees.	Description of Machinery.	Run of Stones.	Amount of Annual Rent.		
			£	s.	d.
Benjamin Chaffey	Grist and Flouring	6	61	0	0
William Elliott	Grist, flouring and carding	3	35	0	0
John Molson, Jr.	Grist and flouring	4	35	0	0
William McLaughlin	Wharf .....	..	3	0	0
John Walsh	Wharf .....	..	11	0	0
K. McPherson	Wharf .....	..	8	0	0

CORNWALL CANAL.

Andrew Elliot	Grist and flouring	8	60	0	0
John Harver	Grist and flouring	4	30	0	0
A. E. Cadwell	Saw, &c. ....	..	80	0	0
John Bell	Water pipe to Brewery .....	..	2	10	0

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

William Miller	Paper Manufactory	70	0	0
----------------------	-------------------------	----	----	---	---

LACHINE CANAL.

Basin No. 2 at Montreal.

Names of Lessees.	Nos. of Lots.	Description of Mills.	Kinds of Machinery.	Rent.			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	
Frothingham & Workman	1	Store		98	0	0	
Frothingham & Workman	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2	Vacant		66	0	0	
W. B. Bartley & Co	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2	Vacant		66	0	0	
W. B. Bartley & Co.	3 and 4	Finishing Shop and Saw Factory.	10 Lathes, 4 Plan- ing Machines, 2 Drilling do	216	0	0	
W. B. Bartley & Co	5	Iron Foundry	1 large Furnace, 1 large Furnace ..	107	10	0	
W. B. Bartley & Co	6	Blacksmith Shop .	1 Hammer, 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Pinching Ma- chine	107	10	0	
W. B. Bartley & Co.	7	Steam Boiler Shop	3 Drilling Ma- chines, 1 pair Shears, 1 Pinch- ing Machine, 1 Fire Engine ...	107	10	0	
James Hervey	8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 9	Store House	2 Grain Elevators.	135	0	0	
Thomas Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 9 & 10	Nail and Spike Factory.	6 large Nail Ma- chines, 9 small do, 1 Slitting Ma- chine, 2 Spike Machines	135	0	0	
James McDougal	11	Grist Mill	4 run of Stones, 1 Smut Mill	107	10	0	

No. 6.—(Continued.)

LACHINE CANAL.—(Continued.)

Names of Lessees.	Nos. of Lots.	Description of Mills.	Kinds of Machinery.	Rent.	Remarks.
Ira Gould	12, 13 & 14	Grist Mill and Store.	12 run of Stones, 2 Smut Mills, 1 Ship Elevator, 5 setts do in store, 1 Fire Engine..	£ s. d. 324 0 0	
J. D. Bigelow & Nile ...	15	Nail and Spike Factory.	30 Nail Machines, 2 Spike do	107 10 0	
Holland & Dunn	16	Nail and Spike Factory.	34 Nail Machines, 2 Spike do.....	107 10 0	
Wm. Lyman & Co.....	17	Oil and Drug Mill	1 sett of Rollers, 1 pair Chasers, 2 Power Presses, 2 Power Pumps, 2 setts of Strainers, 7 pair of Drug Chasers, 3 run of Stones, 2 Crackers, 1 Dye Wood-cutter, 1 Circular Saw, 1 Paint Mixer, 1 Putty Mill, -2 Screens, 1 Triturator	107 10 0	
Grant, Hall & Co.....	18 and 19	Saw and Planing Mill.	4 Circular Saws, 2 Planing Machines, 1 Cylinder Saw, 1 Drag Saw, 1 Burr Wheel, 1 Fire Engine.....	215 0 0	
Geo. and Wm. Tate.....		Dry Dock and Saw Mill. Steam Engine and Boiler Shop.	1 Upright Saw, 1 large Circular do, 1 small do do, 1 Planing Machine, 8 Turning Lathes for Iron, 2 do do for Wood, 2 Planing Machines, 2 Drilling do, 1 Pinching and Shaping Machine, 1 Shaping Machine.....	250 0 0	
Wm. Tate.....		Old Canal Locks	Grav. Docks.....	110 0 0	

St. Gabriel Lock.

The entire Hydraulic Property and Surplus Water at this Lock is leased to John Young and Ira Gould, at an annual rent of..... and sub let as follows, viz:—			420 0 0		
A. Cantin	1	Saw Mill.....	1 Upright Saw, 1 large Circular Saw, 1 small do do, 3 Planing Machines, 1 Moulding Striker.....		

No. 6.—(Continued.)

LACHINE CANAL.—(Continued.)

Names of Lessees.	Nos. of Lots.	Description of Mills.	Kinds of Machinery.	Rent.		Remarks.
				£	s. d.	
Redmond & Co.....	2	Foundry and Machine Shop.	4 Turning Lathes for Iron, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Drilling do, 1 Bolt Screwing Machine, 1 large Faner, 2 large Furnaces.....			
T. W. Harris	3	Cotton Factory and Wadding Mill. Repairing Shop..	1 Picker, 2 Lappers, 18 Carding Machines, 1 Drawing Frame, 1 Speeder, 11 Spinning Frames, 1 Spooler, 1 Warper, 1 Dressing Machine, 40 Looms, 1 Calinder, 2 Sizing Machines 3 Engine Lathes, 1 Engine Cutting Gear.....			
Robert Scott.....	4	Edge Tool Works.	5 Trip Hammers, 1 Forge, 6 Polishing Frames, 3 Augur Lathes, 1 Friction Wheel, 5 Grind Stones, 2 Jammers, 2 pairs of Shears, 1 Oval Lath, 1 Circular Saw, 1 Wood Polishing Machine, 1 Lip Strapping do ..			
Montreal Rubber Co....	5	India Rubber Factory with machinery to 60 horsepower.	1 Cutting Engine, 6 Grinding Engines, 2 large Calinders.....			
J. W. Weaver.....	6	Woolen Manufactory.	1 Spinning Machine, 3 Carding Machines, 5 Power Looms, 1 Shearing and Trapping Machine, 1 Picking do, 1 Fulling Mill			
A. W. Ogilvie & Co.....	7	Grist Mill.....	5 run of Stones, 1 Smut Mill.....			
Wm. Barry & Co.....	8	Foundry and Machine Shop.	8 Turning Lathes for Iron, 2 Drilling Machines, 1 Iron Planer, 1 Bolt & Screwing Machine, 2 Faners, 1 large Furnace.....			

No. 6.—(Continued.)

LACHINE CANAL.—(Continued.)

Names of Lessees.	Nos. of Lots.	Description of Mill.	Kind of Machinery.	Rent.	Remarks.
J. and D. Smith.....	9	Thrashing Machine Factory.	2 Oval Lathes, 2 Turning do for Iron, 2 do do for Wood, 1 Chuck Lathe, 1 Drilling Machine, 1 Pinching do, 1 Planing do, 3 Circular Saws, 1 Tenoning Machine, 1 Screw Cutting do, 1 Fanner.....	£ s. d.	
Ira Gould.....	11	Barrel Factory...	1 Chiming and Crosing Machine.....		
J. & F. McGouvrán.....	12	Saw Mill.....	1 large Circular Saw, 1 small do do, 1 Burr Wheel.....		
J. A. Converse.....	13	Cordage Manufactory and Planter Mill.	1 large Laying Machine, 4 small do, 50 Spinning do, 1 run Stones, 1 Cracker.....		
Thomas Shearer.....	14	Door and Sash Factory.	2 large Planing and Moulding Machines, 2 small do do, 1 Box Machine, 12 Circular Saws, 1 Patent Saw-mill Saw, 1 Scroll Saw, 2 Sash Machines, 2 Tenoning do, 1 Mortising do, 1 Turning Lathe, 3 Groovers, 1 Blind Boring Machine, 2 Blind Stat Turning do, 1 Door Tenoning do.....		
Wm. Allen.....	15	Chair and Bedstead Factory.	1 Upright Saw, 1 Goug do, 3 Circular do, 1 Planing Machine, 3 Lathes, 4 Boring Machines.....		
John Ostell.....	16	Door and Sash Factory.	10 Circular Saws, 1 Upright do, 3 Grooving Machines, 3 Tenoning do, 1 Mortising do, 3 Moulding do, 2 Grind Stones, 1 Side Pointer, 2 Boring Machines.....		
John Ostell.....	17	Saw Mill.....	2 large Circular Saws, 1 Burr Wheel.....		

No. 6.—(Continued.)

LACHINE CANAL.—(Continued.)

Cote St. Paul Lock.

Names of Lessees.	Nos. of Lots.	Description of Mills.	Kinds of Machinery.	Rent.	Remarks.
The entire Hydraulic Property and Surplus Water at this Lock is rented to Wm. Parkin at an annual rent of..... and sub-let as follows, viz. :—				£ s. d. 401 0 0	See sketch for position of Lots.
Wm. Parkyn	1	Grist Mill	4 run Stones, 1 Smut Mill.....		
J. J. Higgins & Co.....	2	Axe Factory.....	2 Trip Hammers, 1 Fanner, 5 Grindstones, 4 Polishing Machines ..		
Wm. Parkyn	3	Shovel Factory ..	1 Shaping Press, 1 Strap do, 1 Cutting do, 1 Champering Machine, 1 Pinching do, 1 Boring do, 2 Polishing do, 1 Rolling Mill, 1 Grindstone...		
S. and J. Dunn.....	4	Nail and Spike Factory.	14 Nail Machines, 2 Slitting do, 1 pair Shears, 1 Lathe, 1 Fanner, 1 Grindstone...		
John Ostell.....		Island above Wellington Bridge..	Lumber Yard....	20 0 0	
Augustus Labbé		Island above St. Gabriel Lock ...	Ship Yard	25 0 0	
N. Doré.....		Woodyard at ...	Lachine	8 0 0	
				Total...£	8241 10 0

(Signed,)

JOHN G. SIPPELL,

Sup. Eng.

Lachine Canal Office,
Montreal, 18th February, 1856.

No. 6.—(Continued.)

RIVER OTTAWA.

HYDRAULIC LOTS AT OTTAWA, CITY.

Names of Purchasers.		Nature of Improvement (if any.)	Amount sold for.	
VICTORIA ISLAND.			£	s. d.
H.	} Philip Thompson.....	1 Saw mill; 27 upright, 1 circular saw....	165	0 0
I.		Grist mill—8 run of stones.....	100	0 0
J.	} James Petrie.....	Sash and blind factory.....	65	0 0
K.		Now erecting a machine shop.....	50	0 0
L.	Robert Bell.....	About to commence building a mill.....	55	0 0
Q.	} Young, Wynn & Co.....	Saw mill—21 upright saws.....	175	0 0
R.		1 Circular saw.....	105	0 0
S.	N. S. Blusdell & Co.....	Foundry machine shop.....	60	0 0
T.	Young, Wynn & Co.....	Stone building.....	175	0 0
U.	} Harris & Bronson.....	No improvement yet.....	50	1 0
V.			50	1 0
W.			50	1 0
X.			50	1 0
Y.	} Harris & Bronson.....	76 upright saws, 4 circular saws.....	50	1 0
Z.		Agents made for 70 more upright saws....	88	0 0

In addition, these lots pay a yearly rent of £5 for the quantity of water equal to drive one-run of millstones, or other machinery equal thereto, for such portion as they may use.

No. 6.—RIVER OTTAWA—(Continued.)

BUILDING LOTS AT OTTAWA CITY.

Names of Purchasers.		Nature of improvement (if any.)	Amount sold for.	
VICTORIA ISLAND.—(Continued.)			£	s. d.
1	} Robert Skead.....	Frame building, stables and shed.....	16	5 0
2			19	5 0
3	S. H. Waggoner.....	Stone house, stables and shed.....	11	5 0
4	N. S. Blusdell & Co.....	Frame building and shed.....	19	5 0
5	Young, Wynn & Co.....	A large frame building.....	10	15 0
6	Harris & Bronson.....	Stone building and barn.....	10	1 0
7	John McDonald.....	Stone house.....	15	10 0
8	Mrs. Johnson.....	Stone house.....	10	5 0
9	Harris & Bronson.....	No improvement.....	10	5 0
10	George Wheeler.....	No improvement.....	10	5 0
11	Young, Wynn & Co.....	No improvement.....	10	5 0
12	Harris & Bronson.....	No improvement.....	31	0 0
13	} Young, Wynn & Co.....	No improvement as yet, but used as piling ground for lumber sawed at their mills. On these lots, and those of Harris & Bronson, there is now about 5,000,000 feet, and this, then, will be over 15,000,000 feet.	11	0 0
14			12	0 0
15			13	10 0
16			16	10 0
17			17	10 0
18			18	10 0
19			18	10 0
20			19	0 0
21			18	0 0
22			} Harris & Bronson.....	Range of stone buildings.....	10	5 0

No. 6.—RIVER OTTAWA.—(Continued.)

BUILDING LOTS.—(Continued.)

Names of Purchasers.		Nature of improvement (if any.)	Amount sold for.			
VICTORIA ISLAND.—(Continued.)			£ s. d.			
23	Harris & Bronson	No improvement	10 5 0			
24			10 5 0			
25			18 5 0			
26			83 0 0			
27			11 5 0			
28			10 5 0			
29			10 5 0			
30			10 5 0			
31			10 10 0			
32			10 5 0			
33			10 5 0			
34			11 15 0			
	W. S. Blusdell	Triangular lot, no number	11 0 0			
CHAUDIERE ISLAND.						
1	William Mason	Dwelling house and carpenters' shop. }				
2						
3				Lyman Parkins	No improvement	
4				Philip Thompson	No improvement	
5				James Petrie	Building frame house	
6				A. H. Baldwin	" " "	
7				Dr. Church	No improvement	
12				Dr. Church		21 0 0
13				E. H. Baldwin		26 0 0
14	Jas. Jno. Petrie		33 0 0			
15	Phillip Thompson		89 0 0			
16	Lyman Parkins		46 0 0			
18	Wm. Mason		89 0 0			
ALBERT ISLAND.						
1	Lyman Parkins	No improvement	35 0 0			
2			36 0 0			
3			40 0 0			
4			49 0 0			
			46 0 0			

CHATS RAPIDS.

Names of Lessees.	Description of Machinery.	Run of Stone.	Amount of Rent.
			£ s. d.
Wm McLaughlin	Saw .....	.....	20 0 0
John Egan	Saw .....	.....	20 0 0
John Egan	Saw .....	.....	20 0 0
John Egan	Saw .....	.....	20 0 0
Peter Aylen	Saw .....	.....	20 0 0

CHAMBLY CANAL.

J. C. Pierce	Wharf	Current Rent	£28 5 0
--------------------	-------------	--------------------	---------

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Balances of Appropriations available 1st January, 1856.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Quebec Custom House	24931	1	8	Harbours and Light Houses	1724	8	2
Kingston Post Office	5500	0	0	Removal to Toronto, 1849	122	19	5
Light Houses below Quebec	4336	7	3	Removal to Quebec	4297	17	0
Toronto Post Office	1342	9	7	Lake St. Peter	2592	12	1
Landing Piers below Quebec	3816	11	2	Prescott to Ottawa Road	17	6	6
Welland Canal	48368	6	3	Bridges, Montreal and Quebec	5515	15	2
Montreal Post Office	266	19	1	Brantford Road	7599	6	0
Chats Canal	18851	4	11	Chambly Canal Claims	80	2	2
Harbours, &c., Lake Huron	13882	13	2	Arthabaska Road	13	16	5
Montreal Gaol	49	9	6	Chaudière Bridge	50	12	6
Improvement St. Lawrence	48	16	0	Chatham Bridge	13	19	3
Dredging Lake St. Clair	5000	0	0	Dover Road (Mountain)	851	3	6
Junction Canal	11098	19	8	Gaspé Road	14	10	4
St. Maurice Works	155	19	9	Cornwall Canal Debentures	294	18	2
Survey Champlain Canal	970	3	4	Grosse Isle Wharf	3	18	7
Arbitrator	5289	1	3	Rondeau Harbour	314	14	9
Surveys	3214	4	6	Bobaygean Dam	264	0	0
Narrows Bridge	600	0	0	Waterloo and Sherbrooke Road	26	11	3
Ottawa Works	2452	9	6	Cobourg Harbour	500	0	0
Port Hope Harbour	10000	0	0	Hamilton and Dover Road	466	4	7
Montreal Custom House Repairs	762	15	0	Champlain Bridge	990	15	6
Hamilton Custom House	4984	17	3	Chats Portage Road	1200	12	10
River Ouelle Pier	3000	0	0	River Trent Bridge	107	14	4
River Richelieu	442	16	1	Dover Light House	286	7	6
Port Stanley Harbour	1162	18	6	Kempt Road	191	15	6
Light Houses	42887	12	8	St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road	21274	15	7
St. Anns Rapids	5070	5	11	St. Lawrence Canals	35778	9	1
Burlington Bay Canal	2351	12	0	Towage on St. Lawrence	291	17	9
Quebec Post Office	14990	12	6	Hamilton Post Office	572	7	5
Chambly Canal	500	0	0	Scugog Lock	6503	10	0
Fresquille Pier and Leading Light	369	10	0				

WELLAND CANAL.

STATEMENT shewing, first, the vessels whose fines and damages were unpaid on the 1st January, 1855; and, secondly, the vessels and other property passing through the Canal, with the amounts levied thereon, in 1855, and paid to the Paymaster, and balance due on the first of January, 1856.

Year.	Date.	Description.	Name of Vessel, &c.	Amount of Fine levied.		Amount of Damages levied.		Amount Paid Paymaster, 1855.		Balance due 1st January, 1856.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1850.	December 8.	Schooner.	Joseph Ward								
1851.	May 21.	Propeller.	James Wood			1	5 0				
1852.	August 18.	Schooner.	Holton			10	0 0				
"	September 7.	do	do			2	15 0			10	0 0
"	November 8.	do	Chesapeak			3	0 0			2	15 0
1853.	September 14.	do	Sultan			1	10 0	1	10 0	3	0 0
"	October 31.	Propeller.	J. E. Hunt			2	10 0				
"	December 1.	Raft	Dayton			2	10 0			2	10 0
1854.	May 14.	Steamer.	McDonalds	15	0 0	2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 14.	do	Reindeer			14	15 4			29	15 4
"	June 27.	do	Belvedere			350	0 0			350	0 0
"	July 14.	Propeller.	Oneida Chief			1	5 0				
"	September 11.	Schooner.	Wisconsin			2	10 0	2	10 0	1	5 0
"	" 15.	do	John Hessman			7	7 6	7	7 6		
"	" 16.	do	Water Witch			1	5 0	1	5 0		
"	" 21.	do	Augustus Ford			1	5 0	1	5 0		
"	October 9.	do	Ontario	5	0 0	50	0 0			50	0 0
"	" 27.	do	Vincennes	1	5 0			5	0 0		
"	November 27.	do	Maryland			34	10 0			1	5 0
"	" 27.	Propeller.	Mohegan			1	5 0	1	5 0	34	10 0
"	" 28.	Schooner	Michigan			150	0 0	150	0 0		
1855.	April 17.	Scow	Levina			5	0 0	5	0 0		
"	" 26.	do	Gipsey			7	10 0	7	10 0		
"	" 27.	Schooner.	Late R. Fowley	3	15 0			3	15 0		
"	" 30.	do	Minnesota			5	0 0	5	0 0		
"	May 14.	do	Mohegan			5	0 0	5	0 0		
"	" 14.	Propeller.	J. E. Shaw			1	5 0	1	5 0		
"	" 15.	Schooner.	Prairie State			15	0 0	15	0 0		
"	" 23.	Brig	Plymouth Rock			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 23.	do	Liverpool			1	0 0	1	0 0		
"	" 25.	Propeller.	Henry Wheaton			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	June 1.	Schooner.	Louisville	2	10 0			2	10 0		
"	" 6.	Propeller.	St. George			10	0 0	10	0 0		
"	" 7.	Barge	Young America			4	5 0			4	5 0
"	" 10.	Brig	Three Bells	1	5 0						
"	" 10.	do	Sir Charles Napier			2	0 0	2	0 0		
"	" 12.	Schooner.	F. E. Clarke			2	5 0	2	5 0		
"	" 14.	do	North Stars	1	0 0			1	0 0		
"	" 19.	do	J. P. Mack			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 20.	Propeller.	Junius			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 21.	Schooner.	Vermont			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 21.	do	Manhattan	2	10 0	15	0 0	15	0 0		
"	" 22.	do	Lyvus			2	5 0	2	5 0	2	10 0
"	July 3.	Brig	Christianna	1	0 0			1	0 0		
"	" 7.	Steamer	Cortland	1	5 0			1	5 0		
"	" 14.	Scow	Ranger			2	10 0	2	10 0		
"	" 17.	Schooner.	Abigail	5	0 0			5	0 0		
"	" 23.	do	Marquette			5	0 0	5	0 0		
"	" 23.	do	Lafayette Cook			5	0 0	5	0 0		
"	" 28.	do	Three Bells			3	5 0	3	5 0		
"	" 29.	do	Ayr			1	10 0	1	10 0		
"	August 7.	Steamer	Sinbad			2	0 0	2	0 0		
"	" 23.	do	George Moffatt	5	0 0			5	0 0		
"	September 7.	do	Louisville			1	10 0	1	10 0		
"	" 7.	do	Piling Machine	1	0 0			1	0 0		

WELLAND CANAL.

STATEMENT shewing the vessels whose fines and damages were unpaid on the
1st January, 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

Year.	Date.	Descrip- tion.	Name of Vessel, &c.	Amount of Fine levied.		Amount of Damages levied.		Amount Paid Paymaster 1855.		Balance due 1st January, 1856.					
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.				
1855.	September 18	Steamer ..	St. George			6	5	0		6	5	0			
"	" 19	Schooner ..	Utica	1	5	0			1	5	0				
"	" 22	do	splay			3	5	0		3	5	0			
"	" 24	Propeller ..	City of Hamilton			11	0	0			11	0	0		
"	" 28	Schooner ..	Luritan			5	0	0		5	0	0			
"	October 3	do	Cincinnati			10	0	0		10	0	0			
"	" 8	do	Emblem Marshall			6	10	0		6	10	0			
"	" 10	do	Neuches			2	10	0		2	10	0			
"	" 12	do	Sovereign of Lakes ..	5	0	0			5	0	0				
"	" 15	Propeller ..	Kentucky			18	15	0		18	15	0			
"	" 15	do	Michigan			5	0	0		5	0	0			
"	" 16	Schooner ..	Danube			2	5	0		2	5	0			
"	" 18	do	Planet			2	10	0		2	10	0			
"	" 19	do	Cincinnati			3	15	0		3	15	0			
"	" 24	do	Ayr			3	0	0		3	0	0			
"	November 2	do	Aurora			5	5	0		5	5	0			
"	" 9	do	Augustus Ford			0	10	0		0	10	0			
"	" 12	do	Wib. Penn			3	15	0			3	15	0		
"	" 16	do	Arabian			2	0	0			2	0	0		
"	" 19	do	Ayr			2	0	0			2	0	0		
"	" 22	Steamer ..	Huron			1	5	0			1	5	0		
"	" 27	Scow	Brown's			2	10	0			2	10	0		
"	" 27	Schooner ..	Niles			1	5	0		1	5	0			
"	" 27	Scow	Minerva Cook	5	0	0			5	0	0				
"	" 27	do	Proctor			1	5	0		1	5	0			
				£56	15	0	848	7	10	378	12	6	526	10	4

S. D. WOODRUFF.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Paymaster and Clerk.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, 31st December, 1855.

No. 9.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCIS BABY AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR A LINE OF STEAM TUG BOATS.

On the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. Before us the undersigned Notaries Public duly admitted and sworn in and for that part of the Province of Canada hertofore called Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, personally came and appeared François Baby, Esquire, Gentleman, residing in the City of Quebec, of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria represented herein by the Honorable François Lemieux and the Honorable Hamilton Hartly Killaly, Commissioners of Public Works, for the Province of Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, of the second part; which said parties in the presence of us, the said Notaries, have made the following stipulations, covenants and agreements, that is to say:

The said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and engage and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to and in favour of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to establish and maintain during the space and time of *ten years*, which will be computed from the twenty-sixth day of February now last past, a line of steam tug boats to run between Quebec and Anticosti for the purpose of towing and aiding vessels coming up or going down the River St Lawrence, and for the purpose of relieving wrecks, when ordered and directed so to do, by the Department of Public Works, and for all other purposes, which the Commissioners of Public Works may see fit.

And in order to establish and maintain the said line of steam tug boats between Quebec and the Island of Anticosti as aforesaid, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and engage and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to build and construct, or cause to be built and constructed within a reasonable time, at his own cost and expenses, in a good, strong, substantial, workmanlike manner, two first-class iron screw steamers, of not less than three hundred horse power, each.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise, bind and oblige himself to find and provide the whole of the materials required and necessary for the building of the said two steam tug boats and also the whole of the steam engines required for the said boats and to complete and finish the said two steam tug boats ready for use, in every respect, to the entire satisfaction of the said Commissioners of Public Works, on or before the first day of the month of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

And so soon as the said two steam tug boats will be built and constructed, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to keep and maintain during the term aforesaid; a line of steam tug boats which shall run between Quebec and the Island of Anticosti as aforesaid, to aid vessels and relieve wrecks, when required, so that there may be an uninterrupted service for towage, and the relieving of wrecks during the time aforesaid, and the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to obey and follow during the time aforesaid, all the orders and directions he may receive, from time to time, from the Commissioners of Public Works, or from the proper officers of the said Department of Public Works, and to conform himself to all regulations from time to time established by the said Department.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby bind and oblige himself to charge and require for the towage of vessels, Quebec being the upper terminus, the following prices, to-wit:

One shilling and two pence currency per foot for each mile from Pillar light and above the same; one shilling currency per foot, for each mile from Kamouraska and below Pillar light; eleven pence currency per foot, for each mile from Brandy Pots,

and below Kamouraska; and for the remainder of the distance, namely, from the Brandy Pots to Anticosti, ten pence currency per foot for each mile, the distance to be computed by the following divisions, namely, a vessel taken up between Brandy Pots and Bic, to pay from Bic, between Bic and Metis, to pay from Metis, between Metis and Cap Chat, from Cap Chat, and between Cap Chat, and Anticosti, from Anticosti; and the same rate of towage, in the same proportion downwards from Quebec, all fractions of a foot, to be charged as a foot and the deepest draft to be taken.

And it is expressly covenanted and agreed by and between the party of the first part and Her said Majesty represented by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, that the said François Baby shall be entitled to be paid for the aiding of vessels, relieving wrecks, and detention for the same, *a salvage* according to special agreement made between him and the proprietors or masters of the vessels, if such agreement is entered into between them; and if not then and in that case the "*quantum meruit*" and the proper allowance may be fixed by arbitrators, should such mode be agreed on by them; but in the event of such arbitrators not agreeing as to the amount, or on their failing to render their award within the time previously fixed on by the parties in either of such cases, the just allowance is to be finally decided by the Commissioners of Public works.

The present contract is thus made for and in consideration of a Bonus of the sum of eleven thousand and three hundred pounds currency, for each and every year of the duration of the present contract, for the said two tug boats; which said sum of money, Her said Majesty represented by the said Commissioners of Public Works did and doth hereby agree and promise, to pay to the said François Baby or order as follows, in two equal instalments of five thousand six hundred and fifty pounds currency each to be made: the first, in the middle of the season, and the second payment at the close of the navigation of each and every year of the duration of the present contract.

And moreover the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and engage himself to provide and put on the line one or more vessels, should the Government call upon him to do so, on being proportionally paid for his services.

And in order to aid the party of the first part in the building and fitting up of the said steamers, the said Commissioners of Public Works, especially authorised to that effect by an order in Council, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, now last past, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the following day, did and do hereby promise and bind and oblige themselves and their successors in office to pay and advance to the builders of the said steamers for and on account of the said François Baby, the sum of nineteen thousand pounds currency, in such proportions and in such manner as may be satisfactory to them the said builders, and to the Government of this Province, it being distinctly understood, however, that no such advance is to be made except on the certificate of Lloyd's surveyor or such other person as may be acceptable to the Government; that the said boats are being built of the class hereinabove mentioned: and for securing the payment of the said advance of nineteen thousand pounds currency, the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, to give and grant unto Her said Majesty a full mortgage upon the said two new steamers as well as upon his present steamers, the "Advance" and the "Admiral," and to grant and sign to that effect all deeds required and necessary, and moreover the said François Baby shall be bound, as he doth hereby bind himself, to insure the said new steamers to the said full value, and the said steamers the "Advance" and the "Admiral" to the amount of a sum not being less than twelve thousand pounds currency; and to renew the said insurance every year, at his own cost and expense till the due fulfilment of the said contract, and to transfer and assign unto Her said Majesty the amount of the insurance of each of the said steamers and to put into the hands of the said Commissioners of Public Works, the Policy or

Policies of the said insurance and the receipt or receipts of the renewal of the same.

And the said François Baby did and doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself, his heirs and assigns to repay unto Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors hereby accepting the said Commissioners of Public Works, the said sum of nineteen thousand pounds currency in four annual payments of four thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds currency each, out of the subsidies of the second, third, fourth and fifth years of the present contract: together with the interest at six per cent., payable yearly, and to be computed from the day the said advance will be made, until full and perfect payment.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties, that the said Commissioners of Public Works, shall be bound as they do hereby bind themselves, to advance unto the said François Baby, the bonus of the first year, to aid him, also, in the procuring of the vessels, so soon as the said steamers shall be ready to enter upon their service.

And pending the building of the said new steamers the said François Baby doth hereby promise and bind and oblige himself to maintain the line he is now maintaining, and to fulfil the services required with his present steamers, the "Admiral" and the "Advance," till the said new steamers may be ready to fulfil the services required under and by virtue of the present contract.

And the said parties acting as aforesaid did and do hereby agree to annul and cancel the contract made and entered into between the said François Baby and Her said Majesty, represented by the Honorable Jean Chabot, then Chief Commissioner of Public Works and the said Honorable Hamilton H. Killaly, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, and passed before Joseph Petitclerc and his colleague Notaries, at Quebec, on the fourth day of September now last past; willing and agreeing with the said parties that the said contract be null and void, to all intent and purposes, from the twenty-sixth day of February now last past, in the same way as if the same had never been made.

And for the due execution hereof, the parties have made election of their domiciles, to wit, the said contractor as his actual residence, and the said Honorable Commissioners of Public Works, at the office of the Department of Public Works at Quebec, for thus, &c.,

Thus done, passed and sealed at Quebec aforesaid, in the office of the Department of Public Works, on the day, month and year first above written, under the number eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and the said parties together with Thomas A. Begly, Esquire, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, also present, have to these presents, first duly read, set and subscribed their names and signatures, together with us the said Notaries in faith and testimony of the premises.

Signed on the original remaining of record in the office of Jh. Petitclerc, one of the undersigned Notaries.

"F. BABY,

"F. LEMIEUX,

Chief Com. of Public Works.

"HAMILTON H. KILLALY,

Asst. Com. of Public Works.

"THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary of Public Works.

"S. GAMACHE,

Notary Public.

"JH. PETITCLERC,

Notary Public."

True copy.

(Signed,)

JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

No. 10.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN MESSRS CALVIN & BRECK
AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Agreement made in duplicate this seventeenth day of December, in the year Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Delino Dexter Calvin and Ira. A. Breck, both of the City of Kingston; trading under the name and firm of Calvin and Breck, of the first part and Her Majesty Queen Victoria represented herein by the Honorable F. Lemieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, for the Province of Canada, and the Honorable Hamilton H. Killaly, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, for the said Province of the other part.

Whereas the said Commissioners (acting for and on behalf of Her Majesty as aforesaid) caused public notice to be given that tenders and proposals would be received by them for Tug Boats to be placed on the River St. Lawrence, for the purpose of towing Vessels and other craft between Lachine and Kingston on the said River, and whereas the said Calvin and Breck tendered for the same, and the said Commissioners have accepted their tender and resolved to enter into a contract with them for the supply of such Tug Boats accordingly. Now these presents witness, that the said Calvin and Breck in consideration of the bonus or sum of money hereinafter mentioned, and the covenants and agreements hereinafter expressed and contained on the part and behalf of the said Commissioners (acting as aforesaid) do hereby for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators covenant and agree with her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in manner following, that is to say:

That they will during three years to wit, during the period of Navigation in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, well and sufficiently tug and tow all vessels and other craft, for which such service shall be demanded or required by the Owner or Owners, Masters, Captains or persons in charge thereof from any port or place to any other port or place on the main and usual line of communication between the Ports of Lachine and Kingston on the said River.

That the said Calvin and Breck shall and will during the season of Navigation in each and every of the years aforesaid, well and sufficiently furnish, provide, maintain, repair and keep in repair at least six steamboats of such class and power as will insure the due and satisfactory performance of the service of towing aforesaid, that they will provide and man the said boats, and each of them with sufficient crews and experienced and skilful engineers for working and managing the same, and will furnish and equip the said boats with all manner of supplies and materials which may be necessary for promptly towing all such vessels and other craft for which such service may be required as aforesaid between the said Ports of Lachine and Kingston, or for any part of the distance between the said Ports on the main and usual line of communication at any time during the period aforesaid, and also that they will procure and keep ready for use such extra supplies and materials as may be necessary to prevent delay or inconvenience in case of accident.

That they shall not nor will at any time during the period aforesaid carry or permit any of the said steamboats to take on board or carry freight of any kind, or take rafts in tow, or perform or permit the said boats to perform any other service than that of towing vessels and craft engaged in trade.

That they shall and will upon the opening of the Navigation of each and every year during the term of this agreement, place and continue steamboats (to be used for the purpose of towing as aforesaid) on the following routes respectively, namely:

One steamboat between Lachine and the Beauharnois Canal.

One steamboat between the Beauharnois Canal and Cornwall.

Two steamboats between Dickinson's Landing and Prescott.

Two steamboats between Prescott and Kingston.

That should any of the boats or either of them so placed for the purpose of towing, as aforesaid be found incapable of fully and efficiently performing the business of towing on the route on which the same is placed, they the said Calvin and Breck shall and will immediately replace such boat by another boat capable of performing such duty efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners aforesaid.

That they shall not nor will permit the said boats or either of them to be taken through the Canals while engaged in towing as aforesaid but shall and will keep and continue them on the routes to which they are respectively assigned.

That they shall and will during the continuance of this agreement cause the said boats to make and run the following trips respectively to wit:

The boat placed on the route between Lachine and Beauharnois Canals shall make two trips daily, that is to say, two trips from Lachine to Beauharnois Canal and back to Lachine.

The boat placed on the route between the Beauharnois Canal and Cornwall shall make one trip daily, that is to say, one trip daily from the head of the Beauharnois Canal to the lower end of the Cornwall Canal and back to the Beauharnois Canal.

The two boats placed on the route between Dickinson's Landing and Prescott shall each make a daily trip over the whole, starting from opposite ends of the said route.

The two boats placed on the route between Prescott and Kingston shall also make a daily trip each over the route in opposite directions.

That they shall and will from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of this agreement remove the said boats or any or either of them from the said route on which the same may be placed to any other route on which the said Commissioners or their successors shall designate.

That they shall and will during the continuance of this agreement, so manage and conduct the said boats, that vessels shall be towed from Lachine to Kingston within four days, and from Kingston to Lachine within three days, unless such vessels or vessel shall be detained for an unusual or unreasonable time in passing through the Canals or some or one of them.

That they shall and will in the event of any accident or damage happening to the said boats or any one of them by which the towing of vessels may be interrupted or delayed, procure another or others with all possible despatch to supply the place of the boat or boats so damaged.

That they shall and will during the continuance of this agreement furnish and provide good and efficient tow-lines for the purpose of towing vessels.

That they shall and will at all times take in tow vessels and craft for which such service may be required and shall continue to tow every such vessel or other craft to its destination without partiality or favor of any kind, and they shall not nor will they cast off any vessel in order to take in tow some other vessel without the consent of the person in charge of the vessel so cast off, without preference taking the first arrived at the port by rotation under penalty of fifty pounds, and they shall and will in case of any dispute between the Captain, Master or person in charge of any vessel or craft, and the said Calvin and Breck, their servants or agents as to the time or order in which such vessels or craft shall be taken in tow, refer the said dispute to such officer as may be appointed by the said Commissioners or their successors in office, to hear and determine disputes at the port or place where the same shall happen, and shall and will abide by his decision.

That they shall and will at all times during the continuance of this agreement make or cause to be made all such entries, certificates and memoranda, and give or cause to be given all such information, and do and perform or cause to be done and performed all such acts, matters and things as may from time to time be re-

quired or directed by the said Commissioners, and their successors in office (if notice shall be given to the said Calvin and Breck, their servants or agents,) for the purpose of keeping a record of the name of every such vessel or other craft taken in tow as aforesaid, the name of the owner or master thereof, the breadth of beam and draught of water thereof, the amount of towage payable in respect thereof, the name of the port or place where the same was, or is taken in tow, and of the port or place to which she is bound, the hour of departure from port and arrival thereat, and generally shall and will do and perform all such acts and things as may be required or directed by the said Commissioners and their successors in office, for the purpose of obtaining and keeping record of any fact or statistics arising out of or connected with the execution of this agreement or any part thereof.

And it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents that for every hour which any vessel may be detained beyond the time hereinbefore limited for the downward and upward trips respectively by the act or default of the said parties of the first part their servants or agents, the following sums may be deducted by the said Commissioners or their successors in office from the money payable to them as hereinafter mentioned, namely:

For a vessel over twenty-five tons and under seventy-five tons, five shillings per hour.

For a vessel over seventy-five tons and under ninety tons, six shillings and three pence per hour.

For a vessel over ninety tons and under one hundred and ten tons, seven shillings and six pence per hour.

For a vessel over one hundred and ten tons and under one hundred and twenty-five tons, eight shillings and nine pence per hour.

For a vessel of one hundred and twenty-five tons and under one hundred and fifty tons, ten shillings per hour.

For a vessel over one hundred and fifty tons, eleven shillings and three pence per hour.

And it is hereby agreed that the said Commissioners and their successors in office, shall and may decide in all cases whether such detention was caused by the act or default of the said parties of the first part their servants or agents, but the deduction of any sum as aforesaid shall not discharge the said parties of the first part from any claim by other parties for damages for or on account of such detention, but all parties injured by such detention shall be entitled to recover in any action as if such deduction by the Commissioners as aforesaid had not been or could not be made.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties that the rates per mile which may be charged for the towage of all such vessels as pass through the Canals or either of them, shall not exceed the sum specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed and signed by the parties to these presents for towage upwards, and shall not exceed one-third of such rates for towage downwards, and the following shall be deemed and taken to be the number of miles respectively for which such rates may be charged on the following routes respectively:

From the Lachine to the lower entrance of the Beauharnois Canal, nineteen miles.

From the upper entrance of the Beauharnois Canal to Cornwall, forty miles.

From Dickinson's Landing to Prescott, forty-one miles.

From Prescott to Kingston, sixty-one miles.

And when any vessel shall be taken in tow at any other port or place than those above mentioned it shall be lawful to charge for the whole distance between the Port or place to which such vessel is towed and the port or place from which the Steam or Tug Boat started at the commencement of the trip.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and their successors in office at any time during the con-

tinuance of this agreement, to change, modify or alter the rates of towage mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, and to adopt some other mode of ascertaining and levying the same; Provided always, that in making such change or alteration the said Commissioners shall endeavor to adjust the same so that the amount of towage which said Calvin & Breck may charge upon, a given number or fleet of vessels, including those of the largest and smallest tonnage shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount which they would be entitled to charge upon the same number of vessels under the schedule hereto annexed.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and their successors in office, acting for Her Majesty as aforesaid, and at any time during the continuance of this agreement to cancel and put an end to the same if they shall see good cause for so doing, and in such case the said Calvin and Breck, their heirs, executors and administrators shall be entitled to receive compensation for such losses as they may sustain, for or in respect of charters and materials on hand, and other losses which they may actually and *bona fide* sustain by reason of such cancelling and putting an end to this agreement, but no loss of profit or prospective advantages of any kind shall be deemed a loss for which compensation can be claimed in the event of this agreement being so cancelled and put an end to as aforesaid.

Provided always, that in case of dispute or disagreement between the said Commissioners and the said Calvin and Breck, their executors or administrators as to the amount of such compensation, the question in dispute shall be referred to, and be discussed and determined by two indifferent persons, one to be nominated by the said Commissioners or their successors in office, and one by the said Calvin and Breck, their executors or administrators, by writing under their respective hands, and every award or determination to be from time to time made by such arbitrators shall be binding and conclusive as to the matters so to be submitted to them respectively; Provided every such award be made in writing and ready to be delivered to the said Commissioners or their successors in office, and to the said Calvin and Breck or their executors or administrators within the space of thirty days from the date of such reference as aforesaid, but in case such arbitrators so to be from time to time nominated as aforesaid, shall not make their respective awards within the space of thirty days next after such respective references to them as aforesaid, then every such dispute shall be referred and be discussed and determined to such one indifferent person as such first named arbitrators shall from time to time by any writing or writings under their respective hands nominate or choose as an umpire in the matter so referred to them respectively as aforesaid, and whatever end or determination the said umpire shall from time to time make of or concerning the matters to him respectively referred, the same shall be binding and conclusive between the parties hereto; Provided such umpirages or awards shall be respectively made in writing and ready to be delivered to the said Commissioners or their successors in office, and to the said Calvin and Breck or their executors or administrators within the space of thirty days next after the nomination or appointment of such umpire.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that all vessels to or from Canadian ports shall be taken in tow in preference over such as may be from an American port to an American port, in fact, that no such vessel shall be taken in tow if any of the former demand towage, and in the case of a vessel from an American port to an American port being in tow, and that in the course of the trip a vessel to or from a Canadian port is found waiting for towage, she shall be taken on and the other thrown off if the power of the Tug is insufficient for all.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Calvin and Breck at all times during the continuance of this

agreement, to carry, convey, or cause to procure the carriage and conveyance through the Canadian Canals, of all such fuel as they may require for the use of the said Tug Boats without payment of canal dues or tolls in respect thereof.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that it shall at all times be lawful for the said Commissioners to cause the said Boats or any or either of them, and their Engines, Boilers and Machinery thereof to be inspected by a competent Engineer or Engineers, and if such Engineer or Engineers shall report the same to be dangerous or unsafe in any respect the said boat or boats shall be immediately removed or repaired and made safe as the said Commissioners shall direct.

And it is hereby further agreed by and between the said parties that it shall not be obligatory to start from either of the Ports of Lachine or Kingston on the sabbath day, to make an upward or downward trip, but if the said Boats or either of them shall be at any intermediate Port or place on such day, it shall be lawful for the said Boat or Boats to continue and finish the trip so in course of being run.

And it is also agreed by and between the said parties, that printed copies of the Schedule hereto annexed, and of each and every Schedule of towage rates which may from time to time be prescribed by the said Commissioners or their Successors pursuant to this Agreement shall be put and placed by the said Calvin and Breck in each of the said Boats in the most conspicuous part thereof, so that all persons desirous of seeing and inspecting the same, may have the opportunity without inconvenience or trouble.

And it is further agreed as aforesaid that in any question or dispute arising upon any covenant Stipulation or agreement herein contained no reference shall be had or made to the original tender of the said Calvin and Breck, but the same and every other tender, advertisement proposal and notice to or from any person or in any manner relating to the subject matter of this Contract made or published before the date hereof shall be deemed and taken to be wholly superseded by these presents.

And Her Majesty, (represented herein by the said Commissioners) for herself, Her Heirs and Successors doth promise and agree to and with the said Calvin and Breck, their heirs, executors and administrators in manner following, that is to say:

That upon the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, stipulations and agreements herein contained, and on the part of the said Calvin and Breck, to be kept and performed, the said Commissioners and their Successors in office (acting as aforesaid) shall and will pay or cause to be paid to the said Calvin and Breck their heirs, executors or administrators, the bonus or sum of six thousand pounds currency for each and every of the said three years, (if this Agreement shall remain in force) the said yearly bonus or sum to be paid in three equal instalments of two thousand pounds on the first day of August, on the first day of October, and on the first day of December in each year.

And it is further stipulated and covenanted between the aforesaid parties that the said Calvin and Breck of the first part shall provide and furnish the several Tug Boats with suitable and sufficient Tow Ropes by which the Vessels shall be towed and for the use and wear and tear of which Tow Ropes, they the said Calvin and Breck shall be entitled to charge at the rate of three pence per mile, which charge is to be paid by the respective Masters or owners of Vessels together with the charges for Towage.

In witness whereof the said Commissioners acting for and in the name of Her Majesty have to these presents signed their names and set their seal at Toronto, in the Province of Canada, and Thomas A. Begly, Esquire, Secretary of the said Public Works, hath also countersigned the same this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the said Calvin and Breck have to these presents signed their names and set their seals at Toronto, in

the Province of Canada aforesaid, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(Signed) D. D. CALVIN, (L. S.)
 " J. A. BRECK, (L. S.)
 " THOMAS A. BEGLEY, (L. S.)
 " F. LEMIEUX,
 Chief Commissioner Public Works, (L. S.)
 " H. H. KILLALY,
 Assistant Commissioner Public Works, (L. S.)

(Signed) THOMAS A. BEGLEY,
 Secretary Public Works.

Signed, Sealed and delivered, in presence of

(Signed) P. M. YANKOUGHNET, (to D. D. CALVIN.)
 (Signed) GEORGE MALONE, (to J. A. BRECK.)

Witnesses to the signatures of the Commissioners and countersignature of the Secretary of Public Works,

(Signed) J. HARPER,
 " J. GUY,

SCHEDULE of Rates for Towage per mile for each Vessel upwards, referred to in the accompanying agreement.

Draught of Water.	BREADTH OF BEAM.															
	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Two	s. 0	d. 10	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11	s. 0	d. 11
Two and a half	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Three	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	9
Three and a half	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11
Four	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11	1	12	1	13
Four and a half	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11	1	12	1	13	1	14	1	15
Five	1	10	1	11	1	12	1	13	1	14	1	15	1	16	1	17
Five and a half	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Six	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	6	2	7	2	8	2	9
Six and a half	2	4	2	5	2	6	2	7	2	8	2	9	2	10	2	11
Seven	2	6	2	7	2	8	2	9	2	10	2	11	2	12	2	13
Seven and a half	2	8	2	9	2	10	2	11	2	12	2	13	2	14	2	15
Eight	2	10	2	11	2	12	2	13	2	14	2	15	2	16	2	17
Eight and a half	3	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nine	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	6	3	7	3	8	3	9

NOTE.—The Contractors for Towing is bound to provide and furnish Tow-Ropes, for the use wear and tear of which they are entitled to charge at the rate of three pence per mile.

(Signed) D. D. CALVIN,
 " J. A. BRECK,

Witness to the signature of D. D. Calvin and J. A. Breck,
 (Signed) GEORGE MALONE.

No. 11.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN G. B. SYMES AND H. ALLAN
AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR A LINE
OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

On the twenty-eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Before us the undersigned Public Notaries duly commissioned and sworn in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore called Lower Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, personally came and appeared Hugh Allan, Esquire, Merchant, residing in the City of Montreal, of the first part; and the Honorable François Lemieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada, residing in the City of Quebec, acting hereinfor and on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the said Province of Canada of the second part; which said parties acting as aforesaid, in the presence of us the said Notaries, did and do hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with each other in manner and form following, that is to say:

The said Hugh Allan did and doth hereby promise and engage and bind and oblige himself to establish, maintain and keep up a regular line of large and powerful Screw Steamers to ply between the port of Liverpool and the port of Quebec or Montreal once in every fourteen days, during the season of and for the navigation on the River St. Lawrence, and between the ports of Liverpool and Portland once in each month during the winter; that the said Steamers shall be first class vessels, shall be not less than one thousand seven hundred and fifty tons builder's measurement, and not less than three hundred and fifty horse power, and shall not be inferior in speed comfort and power to the Steamship called Canadian, belonging to the said Hugh Allan.

That the said Hugh Allan shall be bound to perform the service from Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal during the summer season from the opening of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence until its close, every year, and to make fourteen trips from Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal during the St. Lawrence navigation and fourteen trips from Quebec or Montreal down to Liverpool, during the said time, and the communication between Liverpool and Portland shall commence each year at the time of the close of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, till the opening thereof, and during that time the said Hugh Allan shall be bound to make five trips from Liverpool to Portland and five from Portland to Liverpool when the navigation shall be closed on the said River St. Lawrence in winter; but it is to be understood however, and it is hereby expressly covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties, that in the event of a late spring or other cause occurring to render the last trip to the River St. Lawrence hazardous or inexpedient (which the Government is to be judge of) then and in that case the Contractor is authorized to run to Portland, but in no case is he to make less than thirteen trips from Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal during the summer season, and the full number of nineteen trips is to be made up by an additional one to Portland, and it is covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties that one of the said steamers shall leave Liverpool and one shall leave Canada, Quebec or Montreal once every fourteen days, during the St. Lawrence navigation season and that one shall leave Liverpool and Portland respectively every month during the time when the navigation shall be closed on the River St. Lawrence in the winter.

It is to be understood that the said Contractor shall have the option of deciding from time on the port of Quebec or that of Montreal for the termination of the trips of his said vessels to the St. Lawrence, as the state of the water in the River and Lake or other cause may in his judgment make it advisable.

That the said Steamers shall be provided by the said Contractor and shall be ready and all the other arrangements made so as to commence the regular service

of the line in the month of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the event that the Contractor shall be unable to commence the regular trips in April next, this present contract is to be considered and declared null and void and of no effect whatsoever.

That the said line shall be maintained regularly for the space and term of five years from the commencement of the service in April next, and that during that time the said Contractor shall be bound to carry each trip such mails as may be given to him or to the officers in charge of his vessels by the Postmaster General of this Province for transmission to Liverpool, or by the Post Office authority in Liverpool for carriage to this Province: but there is to be no liability under this contract on the part of the said Contractor for the contents of the said mails, when the same are not delivered, in case the failure to deliver the same is the result of dangers of the sea or of such as are peculiar to steam navigation and not caused by neglect or by want of proper skill or by misconduct on the part of the said Contractor his agents or servants.

That the days for the departure of the said Steamers shall be appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or the person administering the affairs of this Province from time to time and so often as he may think fit and proper for the best interests of public service, provided in cases of changes one month's notice be given to the Contractor by the Government.

And by these presents the said Hugh Allan doth bind and oblige himself to have at all times the command of a sufficient number of Steamers of the description aforesaid, to perform the trips hereinabove mentioned and agreed upon, the number of the said trips being nineteen in coming as follows: fourteen to the St. Lawrence and five to Portland and *vice versa* as aforesaid; that the time occupied by the said Steamers on the outward passage from Liverpool shall not exceed fourteen days, and on the homeward passage shall not exceed thirteen days on an average of the trips performed every three months.

And for the due performance of the said services the said Hugh Allan shall receive from Her Majesty's Government in this Province of Canada, and the said Honorable Commissioner of Public Works did and doth hereby bind and oblige himself and his successors in office to pay to the said Hugh Allan the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds sterling for each and every year of the duration of the present contract; the said sum to be payable in four equal and quarterly payments of six thousand pounds sterling, each and in addition thereto the said Steamers shall be exempted from the payment of Light dues and all other provincial or local dues, taxes or imposts whatsoever during the time aforesaid.

And it is further covenanted and agreed between the said parties that the said Hugh Allan doth bind and oblige himself to pay to the Receiver General of this Province for every trip not performed according to the present Contract, a penalty of one thousand pounds sterling in addition to his not being entitled to the payment for the trips in proportion to the amount of the present contract.

It is also expressly understood and agreed to, that it shall be at the option of the said Government of Canada to put an end to this contract and render the same null and void at any time, should the terms and conditions thereof not being fairly fulfilled and carried out in their true and honest meaning, and that without being obliged to have recourse to law: but should the Government determine upon annulling the contract, no penalty shall be payable for the breach, or any of the breaches for which the contract shall be so annulled, nor shall any penalty be incurred by any delay occasioned by shipwreck or other accidents not arising from misconduct or from want of skill or foresight on the part of the Contractor or his servants.

And it is further agreed covenanted and understood by and between the said parties, that the said Contractor may bring the contract to a close on the thirty-first day of December of any year after the first year of its duration, upon giving

notice to the said Government of Canada of his intention to do so, at least six months beforehand.

And to these presents came and intervened George B. Symes, Esquire, Merchant, of the City of Quebec, who did declare that having taken communication of these presents he doth bind and oblige himself jointly and severally (*solidairement* in favor of the Government for the said Hugh Allan for the entire accomplishment and fulfilment of all and each of the clauses of the present Contract and for the due execution of this Contract.

And for the due execution hereof, the parties have made election of domiciles, to wit, the said Contractor, and security at their actual and respective residences and the said Honorable François Lemieux at the Office of the Department of Public Works which places, &c. For thus, &c.

Thus done, passed and sealed at Quebec aforesaid on the day, month and year first above written, under the number eight thousand and eight hundred, in the Office of the said Department of Public Works, and the said parties and security together with Thomas A. Begley, Esquire, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, also present, have signed together with us the said Notaries after the reading of these presents.

Signed on the original remaining of record in the office of Joseph Petitclerc, one of the undersigned Notaries.

GEORGE BURNS SYMES,
HUGH ALLAN,
F. LEMIEUX,

Chief Com. of Public Works.

THOMAS. A. BEGLY,

Secretary Public Works

S. GAMACHE, N. P.

JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

True copy, one marginal note approved is good. One word struck out is null and void.

(Signed,)

JH. PETITCLERC, N. P.

No. 12.

To Wm. B. Robinson, and C. E. Casgrain, Esquires, Commissioners of Public Works of the Province of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—Having received instructions, according to letters No. 2,386 of the 11th of Nov., and No. 2,456 of the 24th of Nov., 1847, to make a survey for a line of Canal to connect Lake St. Louis of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. I have the honour of submitting the following Reports. The surveys were commenced on the 26th of November, and concluded upon the 24th of December. I was assisted in this duty by G. G. Dixon in the Department of Levels, and by T. S. Killaly, and T. S. Rubidge, in that of Surveys. Previous to the commencement of the surveys, and during their progress, suggestions were offered touching the location of the line of said Canal, and opinions confidently advanced as to the propriety of said suggestions. It therefore became necessary to examine the country to a certain extent with reference to said suggestions, in order to determine their value or otherwise. The first proposition with which I became acquainted was the one that the Champlain terminus of the Canal should be near Lacolle or Rouse's Point, in order to avoid the bad and tortuous navigation of the lower part of Lake Champlain, or that part of the Richelieu between St. John's and the Province Line or Rouse's Point. Accordingly, with a pilot of good reputation and long experience

of the navigation of the Lake Champlain from St. John's to Whitehall, I sounded said questionable channel of said part of said Lake, and found the channel good and very direct with one exception, and that at what are termed the Flats, near and below the Isle au Noix, where the channel is indirect, and shoal for somewhat, within 100 rods, I found the channel of said part of the Lake at low water as follows :

	DISTANCE.	DEPTHS.
From St. John's to Point Lamoule or Grand Ligne.....	6 miles.	10 to 28 feet.
From Point Lamoule to Isle aux Noix Flats.....	5 "	8 to 20 "
First three miles very wide channel.....		8 to 10 "
Remaining two miles.....		15 to 20 "
On said Flats within 100 rods.....	100 rods.	7 to 8 "
From said Flats to Lacolle.....	6 miles.	12 to 25 "
From Lacolle to the Province Line.....	4 "	12 to 28 "

Almost verifying a statement heretofore made public.

The shoal of the Flats is composed of a material very easily dredged, and may cost not only deepening but improving the direction of the channel, £3,427.10s currency, at once settling the question that no lengthening of said Canal would be justified for avoiding this obstruction, and further making a strong case. Should the natural channel of said part of the Lake, say 20 miles, require an expenditure equal to the cost of an independent Canal of the same length, said improvement of the natural channel would most certainly be the better course, as when done it would be the channel of a River or Lake not requiring annual repairs, and wherein vessels may be driven at a speed unrestricted, rather than a Canal requiring annual repairs, also a portion of the navigation requiring greatly modified speed of vessels.

Secondly. Sundry propositions under one head. A direct line nearly from Caughnawaga to St. John's. The result of our surveys and levels shows that any such line terminating at St. John's or upon Lake Champlain at any point southerly from St. John's is impracticable in reason. Nearly in a direct line from St. John's to Caughnawaga, and near equally distributed, occur the villages of Lacadie, St. Philips, and St. Pierre. Lacadie is 50 feet above our Champlain reach; St. Philips is 33 feet above our Champlain reach; St. Pierre is 11 feet above our Champlain reach. The streams passing these villages, and all other streams whose courses we intersect, come from sources southerly of these villages, showing that the country southerly of these points is higher than it is at these points. There is a large swamp in Savannah, southwesterly from Lacadie, known to be at least 75 feet above Lake Champlain. La Petite Rivière de Montreal passes Lacadie, but the sources of this River are in Hemmingford, upon the Province Line, shewing positively that there is no country bordering upon this River between Lacadie and the Province Line as low as the country at Lacadie. As I intend to exhibit a longitudinal section of a line nearly direct, upon which to base a comparison with the line to be recommended, I will drop this direct line suggestion for the present.

Thirdly. With respect to the prayer of citizens of Montreal upon the subject of the enterprise in question, I beg to state the following inquiry: On what account or for what business is the Canal in question proposed to be constructed?—In general terms it may be answered that it was not proposed directly for guarding, conserving, or advancing the interests of Montreal as a locality, but primarily to give facilities to and to induce a very large and increasing business between the northwestern part of the United States and that part of the United States extending easterly and northerly from the Hudson River, mainly called New England, to go and come by the way of the St. Lawrence, therefore by the way of the Public Works of Canada, which business, without the facility proposed, would not come into the Province at all.

Secondly. The Canal in question is proposed for the benefit of the Lumber Trade of Canada, and particularly of the Ottawa, as it is known that lumber in New York and upon the Hudson River has borne for several years past, and is likely in future to bear, higher rates than in the English markets. Whether or not this may always be the case, said Canal will give to said trade a choice of markets.

Thirdly. It is no doubt safe to assume that other great and important commercial interests will grow out of the facilities made by this Canal, which will tell not only to the advantage of the Province, but to the City of Montreal. Now will not Montreal be indirectly benefitted by the advantage which the Province may derive from the *transit* of said large and increasing business between the Northwest United States and said section of the United States called New England? Whatever benefits the lumber trade of Canada, and particularly that of the Ottawa, must unquestionably and directly benefit Montreal as a commercial city. It seems clear, therefore, that with reference to the enterprise, the direct interest of Montreal is to give every facility and aid, and to the prosecution of the work in question and to its prosecution upon that route and location, that will best serve the prominent considerations and interests which have induced its proposition.

Lachine, which has become, as to facilities of access, the suburb of Montreal may for all business purposes be considered the St. Lawrence terminus of this Canal. A merchant may leave his counting house in Montreal and in twenty minutes be in his sub-counting house at Lachine to attend to his interests in the cargo of a steamer outwardly bound, or to one having arrived by the way of this Canal. Finally, upon said prayer, I beg to ask the merchants of Montreal to consider to what extent they would injure and prejudice the interests and business for which this Canal is proposed, by compelling that business to descend the Lachine Canal, which has $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet lockage, and thence ascend said $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet lockage plus the elevation of Lake Champlain above Lake St. Louis, which is 29 feet, making 118 feet of lockage, whereas upon leaving Lachine or Caughnawaga it has only 29 feet of lockage to encounter; all which difference, 89 feet of lockage, is to be encountered by said business, and that without gaining time or the advantages of a shorter line.

Fourth.—As to a summit level upon the line of the proposed Canal higher than Lake Champlain, the plan of carrying the Canal from Caughnawaga to Lake Champlain having a summit level higher than Lake Champlain, had early suggested itself to me and subsequently has been purposed by others, but upon consideration I concluded there were cogent objections to said plan, one of which is that for every foot said summit should be elevated above Lake Champlain, would cause two feet of lockage; another and rather an insuperable objection to said plan is that for any considerable elevation above Lake Champlain there is not water enough to supply a Canal of the proposed gauge, (as Beauharnois and Lachine Canals) for any considerable business; even for a very moderate business in midsummer, water would have to be collected from many sources and reserved in extensive reservoirs, all of which would cause great and extraordinary expense, and after all the business could not be secured against interruption from the want of water. And still further any such line would cost more than the line about to be purposed; another and the last project proposed is to run the Canal from Caughnawaga following the St. Lawrence toward and near Laprairie, thence to the Richelieu. I am not informed as to the particular views which have induced this suggestion, but it would probably require a longer Canal, and so far as the line would be confined to the bank of the St. Lawrence, the Canal would be much more expensive than the corresponding distance upon the line to be proposed. I cannot perceive that any important advantage would be gained by this location, it certainly would be of no advantage to Montreal. Having as I believe duly considered the various suggestions that have been offered, whether originating in local interest or supposed knowledge of the topography of the country, I will

now present the line which I consider the one for adoption, commencing at Lake Champlain.

St. John's is the southern terminus of the proposed Canal, thence enlarging and improving the Chambly Canal to a point about one mile below Hatt's Mills at St. Thérèse, said point being eight and seven-eighth miles from St. John's; thence leaving said Canal and running north-westerly but following the level of Lake Champlain, we cross La Petite Rivière de Montreal about two miles below Kennedy's half-way house upon the old stage road leading from Laprairie to St. John's; also across said stage road at a point about seven miles from Laprairie; thence intersecting the line of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad at a point five and one-fifth miles from Laprairie, and running about one mile northerly of the Villages of St. Philip and St. Pierre, drops into the St. Lawrence near the Village of Caughnawaga. In order more readily to estimate the cost of constructing a Canal upon this line, I shall take it up in sections of quarter or less extent which present uniform character of work and manner of construction. Premising that the guage for this Canal is the same as that of the Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, to wit:—The width of the Canal at bottom to be eighty feet; the slopes of the banks rising according to a base of two feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular; the banks to be fourteen feet high and the grade arranged for ten feet water in the Canal which will give a width of Canal at the surface of its water of one hundred and twenty feet.

It will be perceived by the plan of the Canal and longitudinal section herewith presented, that as the line was traced a lock was dropped before crossing the Tortue; the further prosecution of the survey shewed conclusively that the Lake Champlain beach had better be extended to near Caughnawaga, thereby gain a better direction and as cheap a line. However the estimate is based upon the line as traced and presented. It is presumed that upon a careful location, one for actual construction, many of the considerable curves would be modified; at the same time there would probably be many moderately curved lines formed where tangents now appear. With respect to the St. Lawrence terminus I beg to remark that at the time I was at Caughnawaga the weather was very severe, the ice was running in great quantities and the bays were covered with thick ice, it was, therefore, quite impossible to make a satisfactory examination of the two points only that can be in question, to wit:—The point immediately below the Village of Caughnawaga and the bay above said Village; I have since visited said points but had not satisfactory success, therefore I propose to leave the subject open for settlement at a more clement season, with this remark, that if the bay above the Village should prove in all respects the most favorable for said terminus, the expense of the Canal will not be greatly increased by adopting it as such, for the reason that much rock excavation is inevitably to be encountered upon approaching the lower point would be avoided upon the line to the bay above the Village, and though the Canal would be somewhat prolonged, the line of navigation would not be lengthened. I believe the increased expense of extending the Canal to the bay above the Village may be safely stated at within £5000.

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATE.

	Currency.
SECT. 1.—Lake Champlain Terminus, between the Steamboat Wharf and Jones' Bridge at St. John's	3,779 12 0
SECT. 2.—From Jones' Bridge to head of Ste Thérèse Island—3.24 miles	24,561 6 7
SECT. 3.—Ste. Thérèse Island, improving Tow-path—2.38 miles	380 0 0
SECT. 4.—From Ste. Thérèse Island to .76 on point of leaving the Chambly Canal—3.25 miles	20,147 19 10
SECT. 5.—From Chambly Canal to .116½ or Raymond's Inn—3.61 miles....	14,748 16 6
SECT. 6.—From .116½ to .208 or to the River of St. Philippe—9.57 miles	43,180 0 4
SECT. 7.—From River St. Philippe to opposite Dunn's Mills—6.49 miles	40,112 10 10.
SECT. 8.—From opposite Dunn's Mills through Indian Woods to .299—3.01 miles...	16,039 0 2
SECT. 9.—From .299 to the St. Lawrence—0.94 miles....	17,152 12 4
Clearing and grubbing	5,280 0 0
Mucking	2,112 0 0
Ditching	3,520 0 0
Caughnawaga Pier	7,465 0 0
Slope walling "inside"	43,540 0 0
Locks	53,750 0 0
Aqueducts "Stone"	24,006 1 11
Aqueducts Wooden Trunks	7,502 10 5½
Culverts	16,988 2 0½
Bridges....	12,698 15 0
Waste weirs	1,202 11 1
Lock, Bridges and Warehouses	2,700 0 0
Wharfing	2,682 18 0
Fencing	3,545 0 0
Land Monuments	150 0 0
Damages, "Land taken"	12,150 0 0
Damages, "Incidental"	7,850 0 0
Dredging at Isle aux Noix....	3,437 10 0
Superintendence	12,500 0 0
	£403,202 8 0¼
Add 12½ per cent.	50,400 0 0
Total	£453,602 8 0¼

The lengths of Sections, as above detailed, make the length of the enlargement and improvements of the Chambly Canal, to be $8\frac{7}{8}$ miles, and the length of the New Canal to be $23\frac{62}{100}$ miles, and the whole length of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Whether or not the advantages to be secured by the construction of the proposed Canal are of sufficient importance to the Province to warrant the expenditure of the sum required by the foregoing estimate is perhaps a matter upon which I am not according to instructions required to remark. And it is not impossible that there are others who may have a better perception of the effects which the construction of said Canal would have upon the interests of the Province as such, and upon the business of the whole Country in a commercial point of view. But as there are obvious considerations commending this enterprise to the Provincial Government, I take the liberty of remarking: In 1833, I had the honor of reporting to the Commissioners of Upper and Lower Canada, appointed for improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, upon the subject of said improvements, from my report to the Commissioners of Lower Canada 14 years since, I beg to quote remarks which I would now address to the Government of Canada. It is perhaps worth while to consider the extent and fertility of the Country, the natural outlet of which is the St. Lawrence.

This Country lies upon the North side of the imaginary line along the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence, but as much or more of it lies upon the south side of said line.

The Country referred to both to the north and south of said line is famed for the ease of its cultivation and the luxuriance of its productions.

It is settling very fast and is capable of sustaining a very dense population. I consider that it lies much in your power, the Government of Canada, to say in what direction these people shall go to market.

The latter remark applies with more and peculiar force with reference to the enterprise in question. It is generally known to commercial men in North America that the portion of the United States called New England to which I have alluded, is rapidly becoming a manufacturing Country.

Nature indicates to that Country and to Canada, suggesting the Country whence said New England may procure its agricultural supplies with the greatest advantage which, by a little improvement of the way, is no doubt the North-west United States. I believe it would be impossible now to estimate the extent of commercial intercourse that will take place between said sections of the United States; results have shewn all estimates of the advancement and productive power of the north western States. Even relating to periods and times already past to be ridiculous failures, for the reason that the elements of progression generate and produce other elements to such extent and variety that computation is baffled in the product of bases upon which proceed like number of Geometrical progressions.

I again and now appeal to the Government of Canada, and inquire whether or not upon two conditions:

1st. Opening the St. Lawrence and making it free to the commercial world.

2ndly. Making and securing all the facilities that nature suggests. Said Government may not in effect prescribe as to the channel of the Commercial intercourse between the Countries referred to. Further, but looking at the alternative, can the Government expect to get a revenue from the existing improvements of the St. Lawrence, depending only and alone upon the business of Canada, commercially isolated and distinct, sufficient to pay the interest of the cost of said works, together with the annual expenses of supervision and maintenance.

The furnishing of the Lumber Trade of Canada with a choice of markets as it would have, and that from Lake St. Lewis, the most favorable point for such choice to be available, the enterprise in question being carried out would be an event in its course that would tell powerfully to the advancement and welfare of the Country.

That the enterprise in question would have favorable influences in other commercial relations which would result to the advancement of the revenue upon the Public Works of Canada, and to the advance of the Commerce of Canada, cannot be doubted. Having presumed this much, I will leave further comment to others.

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,)

J. B. MILLS,
Civil Engineer.

Matilda, 19th February, 1848.

ESTIMATE.

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SECTION 1.—Lake Champlain Terminus, between the Steamboat Wharf and Jones' Bridge at St. Johns:—									
Embankment, "Cotter Dam"	11,120 cubic yds.	1	0	556	0	0			
Do on Piers	2,986 "	1	0	149	6	0			
Excavation	26,816 "	1	0	1340	16	0			
Timber in Cribs	57,820 cubic ft.	0	6	1445	10	0			
Protection Wall outside	1,440 cubic yds.	4	0	288	0	0			
							3779	12	0
SECTION 2.—From Jones' Bridge to head of Ste. Thérèse Island:—									
Excavation	265,917 cubic yds.	0	11	12187	17	3			
Embankment	118,352 "	0	11	5424	9	4			
Timber in Cribs	114,252 cubic ft.	0	6	2856	6	0			
Protection Wall outside	12,237 cubic yds.	4	0	2447	8	0			
Do do	16,453 "	2	0	1645	6	0			
							24561	6	7
SECTION 3.—Ste. Thérèse Island—Improving Tow-path									
							380	0	0
SECTION 4.—From Ste. Thérèse Island to © 76, or point of leaving the Chambly Canal:—									
Excavation, Earth	380,850 cubic yds.	0	9½	15075	6	3			
Do Rock	7,036 "	4	0	1407	4	0			
Embankment	30,448 "	0	10	1268	13	4			
Excavation, extra haul, Earth	47,950 "	0	4½	899	1	3			
Timber in Cribs	50,310 cubic ft.	0	6	1257	15	0			
Protection Walls outside	2,400 cubic yds.	2	0	240	0	0			
							20147	19	10
SECTION 5.—From Chambly Canal © 116½, Raymond:—									
Excavation	385,312 cubic yds.	0	9	14449	4	0			
Embankment	7,990 "	0	9	299	12	6			
							14748	16	6
SECTION 6.—From Raymond's to © 208, River St. Philip:—									
Excavation	1,198,143 cub. yds.	0	8	39964	15	4			
Embankment	85,740 "	0	9	3215	5	0			
							43180	0	4
SECTION 7.—River St. Phillippe to © 266, Dunn's Mills:—									
Excavation	327,048 cubic yds.	0	9½	32737	6	4			
Embankment	196,674 "	0	9	7375	5	6			
							40112	11	10
SECTION 8.—From Dunn's Mills through Indian Woods to © 299:—									
Excavation	349,942 cubic yds.	0	11	16089	0	2			
							16089	0	2
SECTION 9.—From Station 299 to River St. Lawrence:—									
Excavation, Earth	49,569 cubic yds.	0	11	2271	18	3			
Do Rock	50,379 "	4	0	10075	16	0			
Embankment	96,107 "	0	11	4404	18	1			
Coffer Dam, do				400	0	0			
							17152	12	4
Clearing	360 acres.	80	0	1440	0	0			
Grubbing	240 "	328	0	3840	0	0			
							5280	0	0
Mucking	56,320 cubic yds.	0	9	2112	0	0			
							2112	0	0
Ditching	105,600 "	0	8	5580	0	0			
							3520	0	0

No. 13.

REPORT OF W. H. SWIFT, ESQ., ON THE ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE
CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Boston, 6th June, 1855.

To the Honorable

The Commissioners of Public Works
for the Province of Canada.

On the 12th April last I had the honor to receive a communication from the Department of Public Works, transmitting for my examination certain reports and maps which had been made by various persons and at various times in relation to a Canal between the River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and asking for my opinion and advice thereon.

Referring to my reply to that communication, to the subsequent want of the Board of Public Works, to my proposition for the cause of the delay which has taken place on my part in preparing the opinion asked for, I now proceed to comply with the request of the Honorable the Commissioners, and to submit to them the result of my reflections upon the subject of the proposed line of communication.

The papers which were placed in my hands for examination, were the following:

1st. Report of John B. Mills, C. E., to the Commissioners of Public Works, Feb. 19, 1848.

2nd. Instructions of the Commissioners to John B. Jervis, C. E., August 12, 1854.

3rd. Report of J. B. Jervis, C. E., to the Commissioners of Public Works, Feb. 13, 1855.

4th. Report of E. B. Tracy to John B. Jervis, dated Feb. 13, 1855.

5th. Report of S. Gamble to the Commissioners of Public Works, April 10, 1855.

6th. Two general maps exhibiting the several proposed lines of communication, one illustrating the lines examined by Mr. Mills, in plan and in profile, the other, the lines reported upon by Mr. Jervis.

The first line examined for the proposed communication appears to be that by Mr. Mills, viz., from the Town of St. John's on the Richelieu River, by the course of that River and the Chambly Canal some 9 miles northerly, thence westerly to the St. Lawrence River at Lake St. Louis, near the Village of Caughnawaga, the entire distance being thirty-two and a half miles, and the lockage twenty-nine feet.

Mr. Mills also examined a more direct line than the above, but the intervening summit being some fifty feet above the level of Lake Champlain, the line was considered by him impracticable and abandoned.

Mr. Jervis' examinations appear to have been more extensive, embracing several distinct lines, to wit:

1st. From St. John's to Caughnawaga by a line traced at the level of Lake Champlain thirty-four and a half miles long, with 2 lift locks and one guard lock, say same quantity of lockage as Mr. Mills' line twenty-nine feet.

2nd. Between the same two points St. John's and Caughnawaga but by a more direct line elevated thirty-seven and a half feet above the level of Lake Champlain and drawing its supply of water from the St. Lawrence through the Beauharnois Canal, and a feeder from the same of sixteen miles in length introduced upon the summit level at a point twenty-one and a half miles from St. John's and four miles from Caughnawaga, with three locks of twelve and a half feet each descending into Lake Champlain, and five locks of twelve and a half feet each descending into the St. Lawrence, say twenty-five and a half miles of Canal proper with one hundred feet of Lockage and sixteen miles of Feeder.

3rd. From a point on the first named line, Champlain level line, seventeen miles from St. John's to the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at Longueuil, opposite Montreal, twenty-eight miles.

4th. Making the Feeder from the Beauharnois Canal, sixteen miles being navigable, and omitting the four miles between the Feeder junction and Caughnawaga there would be a line of forty-one and a half miles, as between the Beauharnois Canal at a point two and a half miles from its Eastern terminus and St. John's with a descent of thirty-seven and a half feet to Lake Champlain level at that place.

5th. From St. John's to Sorel, at the mouth of the Richelieu River, fifty-eight miles, by enlarging and improving the Chambly Canal twelve miles in length, with one guard lock and eight lift-locks, also one lift-lock of six feet at St. Ours, say in all seventy-eight feet of lockage.

ESTIMATES OF THE COST.

Omitting the Longueuil and the Sorel lines.

The estimated cost of Mr. Mills' single line, and of Mr. Jervis' several lines, as presented by them respectively, is as following :

Mr. Mills' line thirty-two and a half miles long with twenty-nine feet of lockage, distributed through three lift locks and one guard lock.....	\$1,814,408.
Mr. Jervis' line traced at the level of Lake Champlain, thirty-four and a half miles long, with, say twenty-nine feet of lockage, distributed through two lift locks and one guard lock.....	\$3,706,231.
Mr. Jervis' direct line from St. John's to Caughnawaga drawing its supply of water from the St. Lawrence through the Beauharnois Canal by a feeder sixteen miles long, but not navigable, say twenty-five and a half miles Canal proper and one hundred feet lockage, with sixteen miles feeder.....	\$3,287,240.
The same line as the last but with the feeder made navigable.....	\$4,267,890.
Mr. Jervis' Beauharnois line, say from the Beauharnois Canal at a point two and a half miles from its Eastern terminus to St. John's, - omitting the four miles between the feeder junction and Caughnawaga, say thirty-seven and a half miles, and three lift locks of twelve and a half feet each, descending into the River Richelieu at St. John's.....	\$3,369,400.

Mr. Mills' estimates of cost are for a Canal eighty feet wide at bottom, ten feet deep, slopes two to one or one hundred and twenty feet at surface of water, with locks two hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide.

Mr. Jervis' estimates are for a Canal eighty feet wide at bottom, eleven feet deep, slopes of banks two to one or one hundred and twenty-nine feet at surfact with locks two hundred and thirty feet long and thirty-six feet wide.

Summary of the Estimates.

Mr. Mills' line.....	\$1,814,408
Mr. Jervis (Champlain level).....	3,706,231
Do. Direct line with feeder not navigable.....	3,287,240
Do. do. do. feeder navigable.....	4,267,890
Do. Beauharnois line without bracket to Caughnawaga.....	3,369,400

Mr. Jervis remarks thus : " The Caughnawaga direct route with Beauharnois "feeder made navigable is clearly the route that will most fully provide for all the "great sources of the trade it is important to accommodate by the projected Canal."

Further he adds: "I have no hesitation in recommending the Caughnawaga direct route with the Beauharnois junction, as adapted to fulfil, in the most eminent degree, all the great objects of trade which are to be either secured or promoted by the work.

Thus it will be seen that while Mr. Mills recommends a line traced at the level of Lake Champlain, thirty-two and a half miles long, with say twenty-nine feet lockage, distributed through three lift locks and one guard lock, with the supply of water for the summit level drawn from Lake Champlain, and the whole costing, by his estimate, \$1,814,408, Mr. Jervis recommends a line having the same termini (Saint John's and Caughnawaga), but more direct in its course; say twenty-five and a half miles of Canal proper, with one hundred feet of lockage distributed through eight lift locks with a navigable feeder sixteen miles long, through which the supply of water is to be drawn from the summit level from the River Saint Lawrence, the whole costing, by his estimate, \$4,267,890.

Thus it will also be seen that Mr. Mills and Mr. Jervis agree in opinion as to the proper termini of the Canal, to wit: Saint John's on the Richelieu River and Caughnawaga on the River Saint Lawrence, but they differ in opinion as to the route and as to the mode of supplying the Canal with water.

Mr. Mills proposes to draw the supply of water from the summit level from Lake Champlain, and to construct Locks of the same capacity as those now in use upon all the Canals already built on the Saint Lawrence River, say two hundred feet long and forty-five feet wide.

Mr. Jervis, on the other hand, proposes to draw the supply of water for the summit level of his line from the Saint Lawrence River, through the Beauharnois Canal and a feeder sixteen miles long, using Locks two hundred and thirty feet long and thirty-six feet wide, or nine feet less in width than those of the Saint Lawrence Canals already in use.

The principal objects sought to be secured on the part of the Province by the proposed Canal, I suppose to be these.

1st. To open a line of navigation between the River Saint Lawrence and the markets on the Atlantic coast of the United States, by which not only the products of Canada can compete successfully in those markets with the products of the Western States; but that the Canadian system of Canals between the Upper Lakes and on the St. Lawrence River may also compete for the carrying trade.

2nd. That the proposed line of navigation will be made available, as far as circumstances will admit, to the inhabitants of the Lower or Eastern portion of the Province as well as to those of the Upper or Western portion.

3rd. That in providing this additional line of communication there shall be no further interference with the artificial works already completed, by diminishing their capacity, unless some decided advantage in some other form be secured as a compensation for such detriment if produced.

4th. That it is desirable, in the construction of new works, designed to extend existing lines of communication, that in the general plan, dimensions of Locks and Aqueduct, &c., there shall be quite as great capacity given to the Locks, &c., as is now possessed by the older works, in order that boats which can pass through the St. Lawrence Canals, for example, may be able to navigate the proposed Champlain Canal.

Regarding these four points to constitute the essential objects which it is the wish of the Provincial Government to secure by the construction of the proposed line of communication, I shall assume that the following conditions and considerations should govern in the selection of the route which should be adopted.

1st. That the supply of water be ample to accommodate the trade at all times.

2nd. That the shortest line, with the least amount of lockage practicable, is to be secured, having regard to a proper economy in the cost of construction of the line to be selected.

3rd. That the wants of the two divisions of the Province are to be considered and accommodated as far as the same may be done consistent with the great main object.

4th. That there should be given to the proposed new works all the capacity to accommodate the trade now possessed by the older or existing works.

5th. That there should be no interference with the present artificial works of the St. Lawrence, unless it can be shewn to be advantageous or unavoidable.

With these conditions promised, I proceed to discuss, quite briefly, the advantages and disadvantages of the two lines, and to which, it appears to me, the choice or selection of a route for the proposed Canal will be confined, for it would seem that the route via Longueuil, a point between the outlet of the Lachine Canal, could not be considered a proper one for the larger or Western traffic. The interests of Montreal are of sufficient importance, doubtless, to be consulted in deciding upon the best line of communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, at the same time it appears to me to be obvious that it would not be expedient to compel vessels engaged in the Western trade to pass the Lachine Canal in either direction, up or down, and such must be the effect if the Western terminus of the proposed line of Canal be fixed below Lake Saint Louis.

I shall, therefore, confine the remarks which I may have to make to the line called the Champlain Level Line, substantially the same which was traced by Mr. Mills, and by him recommended for construction, and the line selected and recommended for construction by Mr. Jervis, called his direct line, with navigable feeder from the Beauharnois Canal.

What are the works which Mr. Mills proposes to construct to open a line of communication between Saint John's and Caughnawaga, or say between Lake Champlain and the River Saint Lawrence?

1st. A line of Canal thirty-two and a half miles long.

2nd. Three lift locks and one guard lock.

3rd. Twenty-nine feet of lockage.

Mr. Jervis proposes to construct the following works to accomplish the same principal object, with save additional advantages as claimed by him:

1st. A line of Canal proper, twenty-five and a half miles long.

2nd. Eight lift locks.

3rd. One hundred feet of lockage.

4th. A navigable feeder from the Beauharnois Canal to the summit level of the main line, sixteen miles long, taken out of the said Canal two miles and a half above its Western terminus, and six Locks, or sixty-two feet and a half above the River Saint Lawrence at Caughnawaga.

Now, if, with Mr. Jervis we consider that "One Lock is rather more than equivalent to one mile of Canal in the expense of time of navigation." we should arrive at the following result in comparing Mr. Jervis' line with Mr. Mills' line as to the expense of time:

For Mr. Mills' Line.

Canals	Miles	32.5
Four Locks equivalent to		4
Total		36.5

For Mr. Jervis' Line.

Canal, proper	Miles	25.5
Eight locks		8
Navigable Feeder		16
Total		49.5

Mr. Jervis' line leaves the Beauharnois Canal at a point two and a half miles West of the Eastern terminus, and sixty-two and a half feet, or six Locks, above the level of the Saint Lawrence at Caughnawaga, and enters the main line four miles East of the last named place therefrom, and far as the Western trade is concerned, the comparison would stand thus :

Mr. Mills' line, as above	Miles	36.5
Add two and a half miles Beauharnois Canal		2.5
Add six Locks of Beauharnois Canal		6
		<hr/>
Total		45.0
Mr. Jervis' line	Miles	
Navigable Feeder		16
Main Canal to St. John's.....		21.5
Three Locks descending to Lake Champlain		3
		<hr/>
Total		40.5

But this saving of distance and Lockage, combined, is effected by substituting artificial navigation, constructed at great cost, for the fine natural channel of the Saint Lawrence, through the entire length of Lake Saint Louis.

In the case of the Eastern trade, the Northern (Ottawa,) the comparison would be,

For Mr. Mills' line	Miles	36.5
For Mr. Jervis' line		33.5
		<hr/>
Difference of miles		3.0

On the saving to the Western trade would be four and a half miles, and to the Eastern and Northern it would be three miles.

The next question to be considered is the cost at which this saving of four and a half miles and three miles; in time, is to be effected.

In making a comparison of the results arrived at by Mr. Mills and Mr. Jervis, one cannot fail to be impressed with the enormous difference in the amount of the two estimates of the cost of effecting the same main objects, to wit: a Canal to connect the Saint Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, the two lines having substantially the same termini.

Mr. Mills' line	\$	1,814,408
Mr. Jervis' line		4,269,890
		<hr/>
Difference	\$	2,453,482

While it is probable that Mr. Mills prices for work are short, his estimates having been made many years since (1848) when labour and materials of all kinds cost very much less than now; still in one important item, Lockage, his estimates of cost are quite liberal; for example, he has placed the aggregate cost of three Lift-locks at £44,000 currency, average £14,666, upwards of \$6000 per foot lift, and this for Locks 200 x 45. Mr. Jervis' estimate for Locks, 230 x 36, is stated at \$5000 per foot lift, for earth. Mr. Mills estimates fifteen to twenty cents per cubic yard, Mr. Jervis twenty to twenty-five cents; rock by Mr. Mills is placed at eighty cents, by Mr. Jervis at one hundred and twenty-five, &c.

Upon enquiry made at the Department of Public Works as to the average cost of the Saint Lawrence Locks, 200 x 45, same as Mr. Mills, I was informed that Lock Six of the Beauharnois Canal, ten feet lift, was £11,662 17s. 5d., and that the Locks might be deemed to be a fair average of the cost of such work in Canada.

Considering that Mr. Mills' estimate, in general, will bear an increase for the reasons stated, also that they may afford a fair comparison with the estimates of Mr. Jervis, still I am not prepared to say that I think the estimates of the last named gentleman can safely be diminished, for he has had great experience in the construction of Canals and Railways, and I prefer to let his figures stand as he has submitted them.

To be entirely safe, I shall assume that Mr. Mills is fifteen per cent. short in his entire estimate, or, instead of \$1,814,408, I shall say,

Mr. Mills estimate	\$2,086,569
Mr. Jervis' estimate	4,269,890
Difference	\$2,181,321

Now if I were to concede to the line of Mr. Jervis all the advantages which he claims for it, and were asked if I considered it worth upwards of \$2,000,000 more than the line of Mr. Mills, I should answer without hesitation in the negative.

But I do not concede to Mr. Jervis' line the advantages which he claims for it, on the contrary, I consider it in many respects very objectionable, and I proceed to state that I conceive the objectionable features to consist in.

First, A canal of the first class has already been constructed by the Province at great cost to reach the level of Lake St. Louis from above—a level which both Mr. Jervis and Mr. Mills have selected as the proper terminus for the Champlain Canal, on the River St. Lawrence; they agree also, in opinion, that one particular point, Caughnawaga, is the proper outlet for the Canal?

Now, between Caughnawaga and the point on the Beauharnois Canal, at which Mr. Jervis proposes to take out water for the navigable feeder which is to supply the summit level and the lockage for the Champlain Canal, is some 20 miles, or more, of which, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the eastern end of the Beauharnois Canal, there is provided by Nature that fine reach of the St. Lawrence River, called Lake St. Louis.

Why substitute for this natural channel already provided, an artificial canal?

Between the point on the Beauharnois Canal at which Mr. Jervis' feeder for the Champlain Canal is to be taken out, there are six locks of the aggregate lift of 62½ feet lying within the distance of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I am informed at this time that there is an insufficiency of water for the supply of the lockage, even for the present trade, the boats are brought across by a tug from the head of the Lachine Canal, from five to ten at a trip, and they are often delayed at the Beauharnois Canal for the want of lockage water to ascend to the Upper levels. This deficiency arises from the want of capacity in the Canal to furnish water at all times when it is wanted, 120 feet is the nominal width of the water at the surface, but I am told that there are points at which it is not more than 70 feet, and this with the small declivity which belongs to a grand canal destined for a trade in both directions, could not in my opinion, supply all the water required for itself with a brisk trade, unless enlarged; but what is to be expected of its capacity to supply the additional quantity which, after co-operation and lockage upon the Champlain Canal, and its feeder would require, say for 41½ miles canal and 100 feet of lockage.

Such supply could not be furnished, in my opinion, without an extensive alteration in the present Beauharnois Canal. Not only would it be necessary to give it greater width, but a greater declivity than it now has.

To do this would involve a large expenditure which would form an additional item of some magnitude to the estimate of Mr. Jervis.

It is to be remembered that if the Beauharnois Canal is to become the channel of supply for the Champlain Canal in addition to its own demand, that lockage and evaporation is to be provided for 52 miles Canal and for 162 feet lockage, distributed through 9 locks on the Beauharnois Canal, and 8 locks on the Champlain Canal.

In Mr. Mills' line, the supply of water is, without a question being obtained directly from Lake Champlain upon a summit level 20 miles or more long, and with but 29 feet of lockage to be provided between the Lake and the River St. Lawrence.

Second. It is not a correct principle in constructing works of artificial navigation to make one line dependent upon another line for a supply of water when such dependence can be avoided, for, by an accident to the works of one, the use of both may be lost.

Between the source of supply of water and the summit level of Mr. Jarvis' line, there is 9 miles of the Beauharnois Canal, 3 locks, and 16 miles of navigable feeder, in other words, the use of the entire $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Champlain Canal and its feeder depends upon the condition of the Beauharnois Canal and an accident to any important part of that line, would, for the time prevent the use of the Champlain Canal.

In Mr. Mills' line there is no such dependence, its summit level is, in fact, Lake Champlain itself without an intermediate channel.

Third. As Mr. Jarvis' line between St. John's and the Beauharnois Canal lies nearly east and west, it affords less facilities to the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces than the line proposed by Mr. Mills. By the last named line, some 9 miles of the 12 composing the present Chambly Canal would be enlarged and improved, and these 9 miles would at once be available to the lower as well as to the Upper Province, and by extending the enlargement of the Chambly 3 miles further north, I understand that in connexion with the lock at St. Ours 200 x 45 feet, a continuing line of river, and canal navigation would be secured between Sorel, mouth of Richelieu River and St. John's, some 60 miles in all. This being done, very important results would follow, for the Richelieu would be used for the transportation of all descriptions of commodities from the Lower Province, merchandise from Quebec, timber from the large sources of supply of that article on the St. Maurice River, and, in short, all descriptions of produce from Lower Canada destined for the markets in the United States under the provisions of the Reciprocity treaty.

Fourth. Mr. Jarvis' line requires of main canal (or of navigable feeder) 9 miles more than the line of Mr. Mills, it also requires 4 more Locks, or 71 feet more lockage, and this of course, without diminishing the quantity of existing lockage of the Beauharnois Canal. The Locks there cannot be dispensed with.

Hence a perpetual charge for the maintenance and annual repairs of the additional 9 miles of canal, of 4 Locks and the compensation of four lock-keepers will form an amount properly chargeable to the line of Mr. Jarvis beyond that which is chargeable to the line of Mr. Mills.

At the rate of 6 per cent., the additional annual charges, say of \$1,500 per mile for 9 miles, including the Locks, and of \$2,000 for the four lock-keepers, would require an equivalent capital added to the general investment of say \$258,000.

Fifth. Some of the details of Mr. Jarvis' plan for the canal, I also consider objectionable. The Locks now in use on the St. Lawrence and elsewhere in Canada, except the Welland, I understand to be 200 feet long and 45 feet wide. Mr. Jarvis proposes for the Champlain Canal Locks 230 feet long by 36 feet wide, and this for the reason that the propeller of the present size and shape is most common use on the Lakes will be the kind of vessel which will be most used hereafter: this may be so or not. I should prefer to retain the width of 45 feet for the Champlain Canal locks, even if it be considered expedient to make the length 230 feet, inasmuch as the cost of construction would be but slightly increased, that being in the ratio of the length and depth of the lock, rather than its width.

The expense of water should be of no importance, as it is to be supposed that an ample supply of that is to be secured and the difference in time required to pass the locks for the kind of navigation to be provided for is also immaterial.

Further, in a lock 45 feet wide, two or three sailing craft can be forced through a lock at the same time, and this, I suppose, may frequently be desirable.

Finally. It appears to me that this is one of the kind of questions which the cost alone should determine, even if there were less objectionable features in one of the lines than in my opinion are to be found there.

We have in one case a well situated line of canal, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with 4 locks upon it connecting Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River, the great object which we are seeking to accomplish. This line, we are told by the Engineer who surveyed and planned the canal, can be constructed for \$1,814,000, but we say \$2,086,000.

I cannot think that there are any considerations which would justify the adoption of the line recommended by Mr. Jervis, the difference in cost alone (\$2,181,321), would in itself be a sufficient reason in my opinion for rejecting it but in addition to this great sum of money there are other reasons which I have pointed out in the preceding pages to which I attach great importance, and I have no hesitation whatever in expressing the opinion that the proper line for the proposed canal is from St. John's to Caughnawaga to the route known as the Champlain level; in other words, that the canal should be supplied with water from Lake Champlain as recommended by Mr. Mills, and not from the River St. Lawrence, as recommended by Mr. Jervis.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

W. H. SWIFT.

Boston, June 6th, 1855.

No. 14.

ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN SHIP CANAL.

ST. JOHN'S, CANADA EAST,

22nd January, 1856.

SIR,—It becomes my duty to submit to the Department the results of the investigations in which, in pursuance of instructions, I have been engaged with reference to the projected Ship Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

The objects of this project were fully explained in the Public Works Report of 1851, as well as in the Hon. J. Chabot's letter of instructions to J. B. Jervis, Esq., Civil Engineer; by whom the measure was elaborately and ably discussed. And recently the whole bearings of the project in connexion with the enlargement of the Welland Canal, have been placed in the clearest light in the Hon. John Young's letter to the Hon. F. Lémieux. It is therefore unnecessary to exhibit lengthened details to show the importance and magnitude of the branches of Trade, for participating in which, the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Ship Canal would beyond all question afford valuable facilities to Canada.

A very brief reference will first be made to the scope of the proposed measure and the surveys. Details will then be submitted to show that the Caughnawaga Champlain level line should be adopted, instead of the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder, the route recommended by Mr. Jervis, inasmuch as there would be effected a saving of £510,000 in one view, and of £210,000 in a narrower view, with other advantages, as stated in my report of the 10th April, 1855. Next will be given the results of the exploration for a direct water line to connect Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain. And lastly I will lay before the Department further details with reference to the location of the Champlain level line and furnish an approximate estimate.

Mr. McAlpine's invaluable reports on the Canals of New York furnish most comprehensive and valuable statistics as to the Trade of the Great West and the channels of commerce.

The region whose commerce Mr. McAlpine shews must almost entirely flow through the Lakes, is of great fertility, and upwards of six times the extent of the entire surface of Great Britain; comprising nearly two hundred millions of acres East of the Missouri, and one hundred and fifty millions west thereof; and though not more than one-eighth of the former was occupied by settlement, as stated by Mr. Jervis, yet, "it furnished in 1853 an eastern bound tonnage to the Erie Canal of 1,213,690 tons, and a western bound tonnage of 261,752." The aggregate trade carried on upon the great Lakes is estimated in Mr. Andrews' report as having reached in 1851 to 81,200,000 tons.

It is plainly impossible to assign a limit to the commerce ultimately derivable from the Lake region when its resources shall have been developed.

The overflowing of the Lake trade would naturally seek an outlet by the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec; whereas, on the contrary, that trade has been directed to the route by the Erie Canal to the Hudson River, in consequence principally (1) of the local demand for the products of the West, for home consumption in New York and the Eastern States of the Union, and (2) of the freights from New York to Europe having been much lower than those from Quebec. Frequently the freight from New York has been less than half of that from Quebec, but for the last three years the difference has not been so great.

The chief object under these circumstances of the proposed Canal, are, (1) To secure for the Canada route the trade between the West on the one hand and on the other Lake Champlain and the adjoining States, together with Boston and other populous districts which are linked to Lake Champlain by Railroad lines; (2) To enable Canada to participate in the Western trade between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River, and thereby not only to afford a wider field for mercantile enterprise to Canada, but also to bring additional revenue to the St. Lawrence Canals. (3) To enhance the value of lumber by cheapening the cost of transport to the States. (4) To improve the navigation from Three Rivers, Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain.

A careful examination of the details furnished by Mr. Jarvis will prove that it is practicable to secure all these objects, by connecting in an adequate manner the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, it being taken for granted that the Welland Canal will be converted into a Ship Canal. Mr. Jervis shows that the proposed Canal to Lake Champlain would very much increase, and enjoy particularly a monopoly of the Trade between the Western Lakes and Lake Champlain, and under the most unfavorable view with the New York Champlain Canal unimproved, would probably carry one-eighth of the tonnage between the West and Hudson River, one-third of that tonnage if the N. Y. Champlain Canal were enlarged to the size of the enlarged Erie Canal—and one half of the tonnage if the N. Y. Champlain Canal were made a Ship Canal, and Hudson River deepened for twenty miles below Troy, by which improvement a Steamer of 700 tons burthen, having conveyed her cargo from the Lakes through Canada to Lake Champlain, could continue her voyage to New York.

It can be readily proved that the data on which the comparisons are based, are by no means too favorable to the Canada route, but much the contrary; this, however, only strengthens the conclusion arrived at, that the proposed canal would secure to the Canada route a proportion of the carrying trade from the west.

One important result must necessarily follow from attracting this trade through Canada, the influence of which as stimulating the commerce of Quebec, Montreal, and the St. Lawrence, it appears difficult to over-estimate. It will be readily conceded that by far the greater part of the trade to and from the west by the proposed canal, would be eastern bound; and that more than half the propellers would at first

have to return without cargoes to their ports upon Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, the necessary effect would be to reduce to a very low limit western bound or upward freights through the St. Lawrence from Quebec and Montreal to every port on the Great Lakes where agricultural produce can be shipped for the eastern and Atlantic markets. Between Quebec and Lake Erie there are but 68½ miles of canal, and at half a cent. per ton per mile (Mr. Jervis' estimate for toll,) the aggregate toll would be nearly 1s. 9d. per ton, which at the same rate the tolls between the Hudson and Lake Erie would, by Oswego, amount to say 6s. per ton, and by Buffalo to 9s. At present the tolls by these routes are higher; the Welland Canal does not permit the passage of large propellers, and there is not sufficiently steady down freight to ensure the certainty of competition for the up freight.

But if the proposed canal were made, and the Welland Canal enlarged, a propeller could discharge at any point on Lake Champlain and proceed to Quebec or Montreal for freight, which could be conveyed for 1700 miles westward at a very small cost. Under such circumstances the goods would be subject to no damage by transshipment, a speed of say eight miles an hour would leave little to be desired in regard to expedition, and the time of arrival at the western port could be calculated with all desirable precision; while the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway would offer an independent route should the early setting in of frost, or other exceptional circumstances, render recourse to that desirable.

The enterprise of Quebec and Montreal would no doubt take advantage of these facilities, and provide cargoes to supply the wants of the west. The importation of goods for this purpose would tend to lessen outward freights from Quebec, which city would thus be ultimately enabled to take a large share in forwarding western produce to Europe, which at present the high outward freights from Quebec forbid.

The first line laid out for the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, with a view of securing the advantages adverted to, was by J. B. Mills, Esq., C. E., in 1846, and in 1854 four routes were surveyed under the direction of J. B. Jervis, Esq., C. E., to meet different propositions; one of these lines, the Caughnawaga Champlain level route, being substantially the same as Mr. Mill's, the chief difference being that the former was carried about two miles farther up Lake St. Louis, in order to obtain a better entrance into the Lake.

These various routes have been marked on the accompanying diagram map, and the details thereof are furnished at length in Mr. Jervis' Report.

Mr. Jervis shews from general considerations that neither the Sorel route, the Longueuil route, nor the Beauharnois route, would by itself afford reasonable accommodation to all the interests involved; and finally recommends the adoption of the Caughnawaga direct line, with navigable feeder, in preference to the Lake Champlain level line, and chiefly because by routes table No. 5 in his report, it appears that the latter "is about 12 per cent. less favorable for the trade that collects in Lake St. Louis, and near 16 per cent. less favorable for the western trade that seeks the Hudson."

In my report of the 10th of April, 1855, it was shown that routes table No. 5, was throughout incorrect in arithmetic, and also unsatisfactory in principle, when intended to furnish an index of the merits of the several routes in regard to cost of transportation and tolls. By correcting the arithmetic, the per centage of advantage of Mr. Jervis' line over the Lake Champlain level line for the western trade, would be reduced from 16 to 9 per cent., and this would apply only to the amount of freight and tolls (30 per cent. per ton,) between points common to both routes, the one point at St. John's on the Richelieu, and the other at the sixth lock on the Beauharnois Canal, 2½ miles above the foot of that canal. The above resulting per centage, however, is of no value for the comparison of the routes; inasmuch as routes table No. 5, is based on the principle that tolls are to be charged by the mile, which would necessarily subject the longer line to the heavier toll; whereas on the

contrary, when the cost of the longer is less than that of the shorter line, the Province can afford, with equal advantage to the revenue, to make the tolls less on the longer line than on the shorter one; and the difference may be such (and is so in the present case) as to compensate the trade for the greater length of navigation on the longer line. [See Note A.]

The line recommended by Mr. Jarvis, the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder, has, it will be seen from the map, its Eastern terminus at St. John's, and has two Western termini, the one at Caughnawaga and the other at the Beauharnois Canal; the course of this line is wholly independent of the existing Chambly Canal, with which the Lake Champlain line coincides for nine and a half miles below St. John's.

The Chambly Canal, in connection with St. Ours lock and the Richelieu, conveys to Lake Champlain, besides other traffic, the trade from Sorel, Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence, including the rapidly increasing lumber trade of Three Rivers, in which district very extensive lumbering establishments have been recently erected, and an almost unlimited supply of timber can be obtained. The Chambly Canal has, for want of repairs, been allowed to get into an unsafe state pending the decision as to the proposed Ship Canal, and whatever route is adopted, one of three courses must be taken with regard to the Chambly Canal.

1. This Canal and St. Ours lock may be converted into a Ship Canal, and the navigation thereby opened on the enlarged scale from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence at Sorel; or (2.) The Chambly Canal may be put into a state of thorough repair without enlargement; or (3.) It may be abandoned altogether if Mr. Jarvis' line be adopted and the trade from Sorel obliged to ascend the St. Lawrence and the Lachine Canal, cross over Lake St. Louis to Caughnawaga, and again ascend sixty-two and a half feet to the summit level of the Caughnawaga direct line, and then descend thirty-seven and a half feet to the level of Lake Champlain at St. John's; instead of taking the more direct and facile course up the Richelieu and Chambly Canal, on which route there are but twelve miles of Canal and seventy-eight feet of lockage, while by the Montreal route there would be thirty-three miles of Canal with 145 feet of lockage, and the River navigation would be somewhat longer and have very objectionable currents to overcome. The abandonment of the Chambly Canal is therefore not likely to be entertained; and the maintenance thereof on its present scale would entail a large expenditure and still leave the trade of the Eastern St. Lawrence below Montreal at a disadvantage, as the smaller scale of these twelve miles of Canal and less depth of water above St. Ours lock limit the size of vessels, and therefore increase the cost of transport on 300 miles of navigation between Quebec and Whitehall; besides it is confidently expected that the anticipated trade between the West and Lake Champlain will be carried on in propellers of at least 700 tons burthen, and it is desirable on general grounds, that the connecting water lines should have adequate capacity to pass such vessels; else, as in the present case, one class of vessels should be made for Chambly Canal trade and another for Eastern trade; and though opportunity offered, neither class of vessels could participate in the trade carried on by the other, unless at a disadvantage. This would clearly tend to the discouragement of the trade through the Chambly Canal, if not enlarged.

The propeller from the West having discharged at some point in Lake Champlain and expecting a return cargo at Quebec, the route to that port through the Chambly Canal would be less than through the Caughnawaga direct line, if constructed, by a distance and lockage equivalent to upwards of fifty miles of river navigation; so that under the circumstances anticipated, the enlargement of the Chambly Canal would tend, so far, to decrease the cost of transportation between Quebec and Montreal, regarded as forming a portion of the voyage to the West. And, lastly on this subject, it would be a convenience, if any obstruction occurred on the Lachine Canal, for steamers to pass from Lake St. Louis to Quebec by way of Caughnawaga

and the Chambly Canal. It is, therefore, clearly of some moment to make provision if possible for the conversion of the Chambly Canal into a Ship Canal, and this was evidently contemplated when the St. Ours lock was made the same length and breadth as the locks on the St. Lawrence Canals, nor is it sound argument against making provision for the enlargement, that the present trade on the Canal is inconsiderable, the sources of that trade are only in course of development, the Reciprocity Treaty will influence it more than that of any other locality, and one professed object of the measure under consideration is to stimulate that trade, as it undoubtedly would.

The question of the enlargement of the Chambly Canal has been thus fully discussed because it has an important bearing on the location of the main line westward. The estimate for the line Mr. Jervis recommends; (the C. direct line with a feeder) is £1,166,972, to which should be added in order to make the comparison of cost complete £70,000, in order to provide a supply of water for the navigable feeder and for the capitalized value of extra lock tendance; and the periodical renewal of extra lock gates and the wooden trunk aqueducts over the St. Louis and Chateauguay Rivers. The total cost of Mr. Jervis's project may therefore be taken in this comparison, as £1,136,972. The estimate for the enlargement of the Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock is £504,020, and the aggregate amount for both these projects would be £1,631,367, after deducting £9,625 for dredging and per centage common to both estimates. [See Note C.]

On the other hand the estimate for the L. Champlain level is £926,558; this route coincides with the Chambly Canal for $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. John's, and both routes, the one for the western trade to Caughnawaga, and the other to Sorel for the eastern trade, could be constructed for £1,120,578, being less in round numbers by £510,000, than the former aggregate, and less by £16,000 than the cost of the C. direct line with navigable feeder alone.

In the narrower view of the Sorel route, not being completed on the enlarged scale, there would be in comparison of the projects by adopting the C. Champlain level line instead of Mr. Jervis' line a saving of £210,000, with the advantage of having the worst part of the Chambly Canal improved and enlarged to the extent of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Canal out of the entire length of twelve miles, and at any time the Sorel route could be completed for £194,000; or probably less.

To be weighed against these advantages is the extra freight to which the western trade would be subjected by the excess in length and lockage of the C. Champlain level route over the navigable feeder. If the guard lock be taken as equivalent to seven miles of Canal, it will appear from Mr. Jervis' route tables that the excess is fourteen miles of lake navigation, and five lift locks, which are together equivalent in cost of transportation independent of tolls to about twenty-four miles of lake navigation, twelve miles of Ship Canal, three miles of Railroad, one-third of a mile of Turnpike Road.

In this comparison one mile of Canal has been considered as equal in cost of transportation, independent of tolls, to one lift lock, and also to two miles of lake navigation, in accordance with Mr. Jervis' proposition.

A barrel of flour can be conveyed from Chicago to Buffalo, 1100 miles, for from twenty to thirty cents, say, at the average price of twenty-five cents, which is equivalent to half a cent per barrel for twenty-two miles. Taking into consideration that the proposed canal would form a portion of a long voyage, and the certainty of there being competition for freights with the Erie Canal, five cents per ton or half a cent per barrel on flour will be a sufficient allowance for the extra cost of transportation through the fourteen miles of lake navigation and five locks, which constitutes the difference between the C. Champlain level route and the navigable feeder route.

Even at the risk of repetition it is considered desirable now to give a summary of the principal points to be kept in view in comparing these routes with each

other. Firstly, the saving by adopting the C. Champlain Level Line would be £510,000, if the enlargement of the entire Sorel route be considered necessary in conjunction with whichever route to the West is decided upon. Secondly, Without embracing in the comparison of estimates the cost of enlarging the Sorel route, the saving by adopting the C. Champlain Level would be £210,000, with the additional advantage of the improvement of nine and a half miles of the Chambly Canal out of the entire length of twelve mile of Canal on that route, which at any time could be completed on the enlarged scale for £194,000.

Thirdly, £510,000, at six per cent compound interest, would amount in nine years to £861,634, and £210,000, in twenty-four years to £850,276, while £842,350 is the entire estimate for the navigable feeder or Beauharnois route without the branch to Caughnawaga. Hence to construct the C. Champlain Level Line, and complete the Sorel route now, and at the end of nine years to construct the Beauharnois route, would not cost more than at present to construct Mr. Jarvis' Line and enlarge the Sorel route.

An analogous conclusion may be drawn in the case of the Sorel route not being enlarged.

Fourthly, Hence, it is evident that the selection of route should not be altogether governed by the magnitude the western trade must ultimately attain.

Fifthly, The entire extra cost of navigation by the C. Champlain Level would be five cents or three pence per ton, or half a cent per barrel of flour on the trade from the west to Lake Champlain, and one and a half cents per ton, or say one-sixth of a cent per barrel on the trade from *Montreal*, the *Ottawa*, and *Lake St. Louis* to Lake Champlain.

Sixthly, Both routes would therefore practically offer equal facilities to the Lumber Trade, which is one of the most important interests to be benefited. The difference between the two routes from Caughnawaga to Lake Champlain is equivalent to four miles of Canal.

Seventhly, Half a cent per barrel on flour could not in the least interfere with the monopoly of the trade between Lake Champlain and the West, that the Canada route must virtually enjoy, and to secure this trade is another of the leading objects of this measure.

Eighthly, Oswego and Albany, connected by 209 miles of Erie Canal, are the points nearest to each other between which competition for the western and Hudson River Trade can take place on the part of the Canada route against the Erie Canal; and Mr. Jervis states and founds his calculations of Trade and Revenue on the fact, that between Buffalo and Albany connected by 363 miles of Erie Canal the freight on a barrel of flour varied in 1851 from 43 to 60 cents, in 1852 from 47 to 68 cents, in 1853, from 48 to 74 cents.

This variation would necessarily be reduced by competition, but it may be fairly inferred that the Canada route could not be sensibly prejudiced by the extra $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per barrel, even though no allowance were made in toll for the saving in cost of construction.

Ninthly, The interest on £510,000 is £30,600 a year at 6 per cent, which would enable the Province without loss to the revenue to make on the Champlain level line, the tolls lower than if Mr. Jervis' line were adopted, by 5 cents per ton, or an annual tonnage of 2,448,000 tons.

And £12,600 a year, the interest on £210,000 is equivalent to 5 cents a ton on 1,008,000 tons, but in this case the saving does not represent fully the accruing advantages.

At pages 28 and 29 Mr. Jervis estimates "that by the time the improvements are in full operation and their advantages fairly developed, the trade of the Western Lakes would be annually 3,000,000 of tons, including that in both directions" that is double of what that trade was in 1853, and on this basis he constructs his first, second, and third comparisons, and from the quantities there

given, excluding the Lumber trade, but including the Lake Champlain trade, (although for this there could be no successful competition,) the annual tonnage on the proposed Canal is established at

770,000 tons if the New York Champlain Canal be not improved.

1,370,000 do if that Canal be enlarged as the enlarged Erie Canal.

1,820,000 do if that Canal be converted into a ship Canal, and Hudson

[See Note B.]

River improved for twenty miles below Troy.

This trade Mr. Jervis anticipates will be eventually more than doubled at no very distant day.

Looking at the fact that the rival route, the Erie Canal, is at present being enlarged at great expense by the State of New York, it can scarcely be anticipated that the New York Champlain Canal will be enlarged for many years after the time, when it is hoped the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal will be opened. And in drawing conclusions from the foregoing statement of annual tonnage, extra freight, and saving of interest, it should be remembered that it is much more important to have a light burthen on the trade in its infancy than the advantage of a small prospective saving, when the trade shall have become fully developed. It is also obvious that the adoption of the less expensive project would render the measure more independent of the enlargement of the New York Champlain Canal.

Tenthly, Should the rapids on the St. Lawrence near the Beauharnois Canal be at any time improved so as to permit the safe passage of laden propellers of large size, the extra cost of the navigable feeder line if it be adopted, must be regarded as almost wholly thrown away. Messrs. Mallefert and Raasloff's estimate for the improvement of all the rapids from the head of the Lachine Canal to Prescott is £180,000.

Eleventhly,—And lastly, it would be an advantage to Montreal to ensure the passage of all the trade through Lake St. Louis, and thus to bring it near the head of the Lachine Canal, and give the merchants of Montreal the fullest opportunity of participating in that trade; but undoubtedly whatever route is best calculated to promote the success of the undertaking is the route that would be most advantageous to the interest of Montreal.

Under these circumstances, although fully alive to the importance of providing adequately for the vast Western trade, yet I had no hesitation in forming the opinion expressed in my report of the 10th April, that it is the interest of the Province to adopt the Caughnawaga Champlain level line instead of the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder. [See Note E.]

The various reports on the measure under consideration were subsequently submitted to W. H. Swift, Esq., C. E., who strongly recommended the adoption of Mr. Mills' line, which as already stated is substantially the same route as the C. Champlain level line, although Mr. Jervis' estimate for the latter, made under different circumstances, is more than double Mr. Mill's estimate. And it is to be observed that Mr. Swift bases his calculations not on a comparison of Mr. Jervis' estimates for the two projects, but on a comparison of Mr. Jervis' estimate for the C. direct line with navigable feeder with Mr. Mills' estimate for the C. Champlain level line increased by a sum equivalent to nineteen per cent.

Further explorations in the field with reference to the proposed measure had been in meantime decided upon by the department; and a party of assistants were placed under my charge with instructions embracing with other matters two independent investigations.

First,—The exploration of the Country between Lakes St. Francis and Champlain to ascertain what facilities are there presented for making a direct line of canal to connect those waters.

Second,—And the examination of the district between St. John's and Caughnawaga to collect data for an approximate estimate, and to facilitate the

location of the line between those points on the Champlain level in case that route should be decided upon.

First,—In order to afford full information as to what it was practicable to effect under every view of the measure, it was considered desirable to ascertain the course of the most direct water line that could be constructed from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain or some point on the Richelieu near to it:

The diagram map with the counter lines and lines of canal will assist in forming a general idea of the formation of the country, from the nature and extent of which the outdoor work has been necessarily heavy, comprising 147 miles of survey and levels.

Lake St. Francis is eighty-three feet above Lake St. Louis, and fifty-seven feet above Lake Champlain, which is twenty-six feet above Lake St. Louis.

From Lake St. Francis, eastward of Middle Point in Hungry Bay, with the exception of detached hills, the surface of the land scarcely rises above the level of the Lake, and at a short distance from it the ground gradually falls towards the St. Louis and Chateauguay Rivers, so that there has been hitherto apparently nothing to prevent the inundation of this rich tract of country by the flood waters of Lake St. Francis, except the soft black muck which covers the clay to the depth of from three to six feet.

On the other hand, westward from the Richelieu, the land rises irregularly until Napierville is eighty-nine feet above Lake Champlain, and thirty-two feet above Lake St. Francis; and further west, in the direction of Hungry Bay, the level rises considerably higher before the water turns its course to Norton Creek and the valley of the Chateauguay.

Again, taking a southerly course from Chambly Basin, which is seventy-three feet below Lake Champlain, we meet the Champlain level line, at which the ground is five feet below Lake Champlain; next the contour line, twenty feet above the Lake, then the C direct line, where the surface of land is thirty-three feet above the Lake, and lastly the contour line in green, which is sixty-nine feet above Lake Champlain and twelve feet above Lake St. Francis. From this to the Province Line the formation of the country is very irregular, but the valleys constantly tend upwards, and near Chateauguay Four Corners, four miles beyond the Province Line, the level is 1,000 feet above Lake Champlain. Further south the country rises still higher, until it forms the northern extremity of the Adirondack Mountains, which penetrate sixty miles into the State of New York, and near the southern extremity of which Hudson River takes its rise.

Under these circumstances, it was obvious that any water line to connect Lake St. Francis with Lake Champlain must be located considerably to the north of the Province Line. A cursory examination, made while the levels were in progress, shewed that the most southerly route that could at all be supposed worth examination, would be that from Middle Point in Hungry Bay by the valley of Norton Creek to Ash Island on the Richelieu, seventeen miles above St. John's; and this course presented but little promise of being practicable.

At Middle Point in Hungry Bay there is deep water close to the shore, with an unobjectionable course to the steamboat channel. The route from Middle Point to Ash Island by Norton Creek would be nearly direct, and the length of canal to connect the two waters forty-three miles.

Comparing this route for the Western trade to Lake Champlain with the route through the Beauharnois Canal and Mr. Jarvis' navigable feeder line, and calculating the distances between common points in Lake St. Francis and the Richelieu, there would be four miles of canal and twenty miles of lake navigation less by the line from Middle Point to Ash Island than by the Beauharnois route, and this difference represents a freight independent of tolls of six-tenths of a cent per barrel of flour. The lockage would be the same on each line.

The line from Middle Point by North Creek to Ash Island would accommodate only the western trade to Lake Champlain, and it would still remain to make provision for the Lumber trade of the Ottawa, the trade of Montreal, &c., &c. This could be effected in the cheapest manner, but at the same time very inadequately, by making a branch nineteen miles in length from Norton Creek to Caughnawaga; so that without paying any respect to the trade of Quebec, Three Rivers, &c., &c., the total length of new canal required would be sixty-two miles, which would cost £1,518,000, in case this route offered equal facilities for constructing a canal with those presented by Mr. Jervis' Beauharnois route. This, however, is not the case; but on the contrary, the levels now taken shew that on the line from Middle Point to Ash Island, if the Canal were fed from Lake St. Francis, there would be cutting to the depth of from twenty-three to forty feet and upwards for eighteen miles in length, a considerable portion of which consists of rocky hills and soft swamp. It would require a lengthened investigation to determine the ultimate cost of these eighteen miles: but under the most favorable view it would be necessary to add considerably more than £1,000,000 to the above estimate of £1,518,000, making the total cost upwards of £2,500,000; on the cost from Middle Point to Ash Island alone upwards of £2,000,000 at the lowest estimate, the amount of which shews that this plan is out of the question.

It has been suggested that a sufficient supply of water could be obtained from the Chateauguay, at the height requisite to command the summit level between Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain, and thus avoid the deep cutting. With reference to this, it is submitted that—1st. The passage through the extra lockage, say three locks up and three down; would take away one-third of the advantage which this route would have over the Beauharnois route if the Canal were made on the level of Lake St. Francis. 2nd. The construction and maintenance of those locks, of twelve miles of feeder, and of the Canal through the eighteen miles referred to, would enhance the cost materially, even though the levels of the Canal were made to suit the levels of the ground by the extra lockage as near as this could be effected in that uneven country.

It was therefore obviously unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further, inasmuch as the Norton Creek route does not present a saving in the cost of transportation at all adequate to the difficulty and expense to be encountered.

It was not consequently deemed requisite to ascertain the minimum quantity of water that the Chateauguay would furnish in the driest season, but from some observations made, it is inferred, that notwithstanding its apparent size this river could not, unaided by artificial reservoirs, be depended upon at its minimum flow to supply sufficient water for the proposed ship Canal with Lockages at least in two directions. The catchment or rain basin of the Chateauguay has for the most part precipitous slopes, from which after rain or thaw the water runs rapidly off, leaving but a small portion to filter slowly through the ground and supply the river during dry weather; so that the very cause which by creating rapid floods produces a deep and wide channel tends to reduce the minimum supply of water therein.

Looking at the magnitude of the ship Canal and of the trade it is designed to accommodate, and considering the essential advantage of having the certainty of a super-abundant supply of water under all possible circumstances, it would clearly be unwise in the district in question to render the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Ship Canal dependent on any other feeder than the St. Lawrence on the west or the Richelieu on the east.

If a water line were to be constructed from Middle Point on Lake St. Francis, it should in fact take the circuitous course indicated by the red dotted line on the map. After leaving Middle Point such water line should take a south-easterly direction in order to reach a location of sufficiently high level to carry the canal across the valley of the Chateauguay without inordinate expense.

The high lands between the Chateauguay and the Richelieu would then guide the line northward to St. Philomène, and after rounding the hill the Canal would take an easterly course to the Richelieu, six miles above St. John's. The length of this Canal would be fifty-eight miles and its cost fifty per cent. more than that of Mr. Jarvis' Beauharnois route. On the Beauharnois route there would be nine miles of lake navigation more, but twelve miles of canal navigation less than on the Middle Point line, so that both as regards cost of construction and facility of navigation, the Beauharnois route would be preferable.

Again, it has been proposed that the Canal should start from the upper reach of the Beauharnois Canal near St. Timothy and take a direct course to some point on the Richelieu.

Such line would evidently be forced to the north of the contour line near St. Philomène, and consequently the length of navigation could be very little shortened by it. But besides, between St. Timothy and St. Philomène, the ground adjoining the St. Louis, and between St. Louis and the Chateauguay is too low to carry a canal on the proposed level; and a proper location for such level could not be attained without ascending the Chateauguay to near Durham.

Reviewing the details now furnished, and after a careful examination of the country, I have come to the conclusion that the Beauharnois Canal in conjunction with Mr. Jervis' Beauharnois or navigable feeder route terminating at St. John's, is the most direct water line between Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain that is practicable to construct within an amount of expenditure that could be at all entertained.

An examination of the diagram map and of the position of the contour line with reference to the lakes and rivers would I think rapidly lead to the same view; but nevertheless, it has been considered indispensable to present the details on which the conclusion arrived at is based.

The contour line is twelve feet above Lake St. Francis, and all the land within and to the south of that line has a tendency to rise southward, and is for the most part considerably above that level, the proposed depth of canal being eleven feet; if the canal crossed the tract within the contour line the minimum cutting for that portion would be twenty-three feet, and the average cutting much greater, so as to create an amount of expense that could not be contemplated except for a very short distance at some of the angles, or where an object of paramount importance to the navigation were attainable thereby.

In the foregoing comparisons it has been shewn that Mr. Jervis' Beauharnois or navigable feeder route between Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain is much preferable to any line that can be made to the south of it to connect these waters; and this route was taken as a basis of comparison because it was most analogous to the routes compared with it, and had the same lockage. The reasoning adopted, however, does not in the least invalidate that followed in the preliminary part of this report, to shew that the C. Champlain level route is much preferable to the Beauharnois or N. Feeder route with branch to Caughnawaga.

Second,—It now remains to state what has been effected in examining the country between St. John's and Caughnawaga with the view of furnishing data to reach an approximate estimate for the Champlain Level Line, and at the same time to facilitate the location of the Canal on that route, should it be decided upon.

The following have been taken as the dimensions of Canal; width at bottom 80 feet, height of banks above bottom 15 feet, width at top, 15 feet, and side slopes 2 to 1, depth of water 11 feet.

These dimensions differ very little from those given by Mr. Jervis.

The level of ground that would give the least earth work in constructing the Canal, is of course that in which the excavation would exactly make the two banks. If there be much deeper cutting the extra excavation should be put into

spoil in some form; but if the cutting be insufficient to make the banks the extra material can be obtained by making the Canal wider. And this is a point of importance, for independent of giving greater sea room, the wider the Canal the less the moving power for the same load and speed, and the less the abrading power of the waves on the banks, which is a consideration of some consequence in anticipation of a large trade with steam as the chief moving power, applied both to Propellers with cargoes and Tug Boats with Barges. To accommodate such vessels it is also desirable to make the curves as easy as possible, and it is believed that the facility and cheapness of this navigation will be more promoted by giving the Canal large capacity and easy curves than by endeavouring to shorten the length.

Keeping in view therefore the magnitude of the project, and the various circumstances that would effect its efficiency, detailed examinations become indispensable with the view of realizing at the least cost all the facilities which can be secured from the formation of the country. The undivided attention of a surveying party for an entire season could with advantage have been directed to this examination; but a large portion of the past season was given to the explorations already referred to in this report.

As a first step a base or approximate line was run from St. John's to Caughnawaga in the course near to which it was supposed the Canal should run. From this base line cross lines were taken to give a general idea of the formation of the country within those limits beyond which the Canal could not be carried under any modification of lockage likely to be adopted. From the information thus obtained, with some other particulars, a line has been selected for the consideration of the Commissioners, the general course and characteristics of which will be now briefly described and our approximate estimate furnished as soon as completed.

In selecting the line regard has been paid to the necessity of interfering as little as possible during the construction of the new Canal with the navigation of the present Chambly Canal. The new guard Lock must be placed on the river side of the present Lock at St. Johns. Above the Lock the river is to be deepened and a waterlight pier constructed on the place of that at the head of the Lachine Canal; for upwards of 7 miles below the guard Lock the Canal should be carried chiefly along the channel of the Richelieu passing west of St. Thérèse Island, and would for the most part present a width of water very sufficient to render it equal to first class river navigation. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further the line would take the same direction as the Chambly Canal, and then diverging in a northwesterly course would pass without much difficulty through a break in the hill and reach the northern slopes of the Grand Coteau along which the Canal would run in a westerly direction towards Caughnawaga. On the diagram map I have shewn a contour line 31 feet above the bottom of Canal, and within the contour line the ground was higher, and it is out of the question to think of avoiding the detour by cutting through the hill. The Grand Coteau would for the next 8 miles form the southern bank of the Canal, but on the northern side a heavy embankment would be required. For three fourths of this distance the Canal could be made 200 feet wide. For the remaining 10 miles to Caughnawaga, though the line runs not far from the hill the Canal must for the most part have two artificial banks, but can be made for a portion of the distance 200 feet wide and upwards. Across the Tortue where an aqueduct and heavy embankment would be necessary two lines have been surveyed. The northern line has the advantage in quantity of excavation and in the curves being easier and the length shorter; but the southern location crosses the river at a level 16 feet higher and where the gorge is much narrower, so as to reduce very materially the cost of the aqueduct and embankment, and on the whole I consider this the more desirable line.

Above Caughnawaga the line enters Lake St. Louis, at the same point with

Mr. Jervis' Champlain level line, from which it does not deviate much according to the survey of 1854, conducted by E. H. Tracy, Esq., C. E.

On the route but little rock cutting is met with and the earth excavations consist chiefly of a firm tenacious clay, well suited for canal purposes.

The length of the line from the head of the Pier at St. John's to Canghaiwaga is twenty-five miles, and the fall of twenty-six feet will require two lift locks at Caughnawaga.

The examinations made show that this route presents great facility for completing the navigation on the enlarged scale to Chambly basin, and at less expense than what I calculated upon when contrasting the Champlain level with navigable feeder line. The connexion of the navigation with Chambly basin can be effected most judiciously, not by following the direction of the Chambly Canal for two and a half miles from the point where the Canghaiwaga route diverges from it, but by making a branch, one and a quarter mile long, from the curve on the Caughnawaga route at a point one mile and a quarter from the Chambly Canal. By this means the construction of one and a quarter mile of Canal would be saved. The lockage to Chambly basin would be sixty-nine feet, when St. Ours Lock and Dam shall have been raised four feet. From the cross levels it appears that it is practicable to construct the main line of Canal to Caughnawaga by dropping a lock near the point where the branch to Chambly basin diverges from the main line, and this could be so arranged that the lock would be common to both routes and the construction and maintenance of one lock on the Chambly branch would thereby be saved. I apprehend, however, that the lower line would not present equal facilities with the route to Canghaiwaga already described, but had time permitted, it would have been worth while to have had it surveyed and levelled.

From the data obtained an approximate estimate will be furnished, but to make a close estimate it would have been requisite to run the western line throughout and make the usual cross sections and borings and ascertained accurately the position and suitability of the quarries. Care will be taken, however, to make the estimate cover all contingencies likely to occur.

In note D has been added an extract from my former report with reference to Mr. Jervis' recommendation that the Locks should be made only thirty-six feet wide instead of forty-five feet, the minimum width on the St. Lawrence Canals. On this point no doubt is entertained that it would be unwise to adopt a less width than forty-five feet; but the exigencies of the survey put it out of my power to institute an inquiry as to whether it would be desirable to make the locks larger than on the St. Lawrence Canals.

It affords me much satisfaction to bear testimony to the intelligence and unwearied exertions of Mr. Norman and the other gentlemen by whom I was assisted during the season.

In submitting for the consideration of the department the foregoing details, it has been my aim to state explicitly the bearing of the different questions alluded to, I can lay but little claim to originality, having availed myself of the various sources of information within my reach, and the Commissioners will perceive that several of the views advanced have grown out of suggestions made by the Board.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL GAMBLE.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works.

Note A.

To shew that Routes Table No. 5 (see accompanying extract from Mr. Jervis' Report) has been incorrectly calculated, it is necessary to premise, that in Routes Table No. 4, the last column is given to represent, by miles of canal, the cost of transportation, independent of tolls between the common points; the entire Routes through river, canal and locks, being therein reduced to the standard unit of one mile of canal, on the basis of one mile of canal being equivalent (in cost of transportation, independent of tolls) to one lock, or to two miles of river navigation. And in order to find the miles of Canal (for Routes Table No. 5) to represent tolls in proportion to the same standard, Mr. Jervis takes "five-eighths" of the actual length of canal, which is the proportion of canal transportation "allowed for tolls." Now, this would be correct, when canal transportation, independent of tolls, is 8 mills, and with tolls 13 mills per ton per mile; but in the present case, the 8 mills includes the 5 mills for tolls, leaving 3 mills for canal transportation, independent of tolls; and therefore, instead of five-eighths, there should have been taken five-thirds or twelve-thirds, the length of canal to be added to Routes Table No. 4, to get the representative of the cost of transportation and tolls. To make this clearer, let it be supposed that canal transportation and tolls were each 4 mills, that is equal; in this case, a moment's consideration will shew that the equivalent miles to represent tolls, would be simply the actual length of canal on each route; and therefore, if tolls be greater than the cost of canal transport, a greater number of miles than the actual length of canal must be taken to represent tolls.

To shew the effect of such alteration in the arithmetic, it will be sufficient to state that the advantage of the Longueuil Route over the Sorel Route, would be reduced from 20 per cent. (which would follow from Routes Table No. 5) to 5 per cent., and the advantage of the Beauharnois or navigable feeder line over the Champlain level line, from 16 to 9 per cent.; the percentages being calculated in the same way as by Mr. Jervis.

Note B.

This tonnage is less by 180,000 tons than what the items in Mr. Jervis' second comparison, at page 29, would give. But the item of 1,080,000 tons in that comparison should be only 900,000 tons, that is, one-third of 2,700,000, as will appear from the mode in which the comparison is constructed.

Note C.

By referring to the description and estimate for the direct line, it will be perceived that the feeder is supposed to take its supply from the Beauharnois Canal. But the Beauharnois Canal is quite incapable in its present state of supplying water for an extra length of 42 miles of large canal, with lockages in two directions. Considerable expense would be incurred in adapting the canal to such altered circumstances. I have no data from which to calculate that expense; but if, for the present purpose, the feeder be supposed independent of the Canal, the length would be 9 miles, and the average cost per mile may be taken as equal to that of the 16.19 miles of feeder, when not navigable, including, however, the large aqueducts on the Chateaugay and St. Louis. In this way, the cost of the independent Feeder would be found to be upwards of £30,000.

But the direct line, with navigable feeder, would require, beyond what the Champlain Level would, the maintenance of 6 locks and 17 miles of canal, including upwards of 400 feet of large wooden trunk aqueduct over the Chateaugay and St. Louis. It is proposed only to take into consideration the extra establishments for the locks and the cost of periodically renewing the lock gates

and wooden trunk aqueducts referred to, which is equivalent, at the lowest estimate, to more than £2,400 a-year, and this, at 6 per cent., is equal to the interest on £40,000. The simplest way to make the comparison of the estimates complete is to consider the annual expenditure as equivalent to an addition of £40,000 to the estimate, and taking the extra feeder into consideration, there is the total sum of £70,000, at least, to be added to the estimate for the direct line, with navigable feeder.

Note D.

(Extracts from Report of 10th April, 1855.)

Mr. Jervis recommends the Locks to be only 36 feet wide, inasmuch as Locks of that width would be sufficient to pass the Propellers on the Upper Lakes which are considered best adapted for conveying freight economically, and he adds that it is not advisable to make Locks larger than requisite, as increase of size causes delay in filling and emptying and in handling the gates and will be so far prejudicial to the Navigation.

Extra delay would, no doubt, occur in handling the gates, but some compensation would be afforded in the greater facility a vessel would have in entering and leaving a Lock a few feet wider than barely sufficient to pass her, and on the Welland Canal the three large Locks are often found of great advantage in passing two and sometimes three small vessels at once, and there need be scarcely any increase of time in emptying and filling the Locks as wide gates admit of larger sluices. But let it be conceded that a boat would take three minutes longer to pass through a Lock forty-five feet wide (the minimum width on the St. Lawrence Canals) than through one thirty-six feet wide. Between Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain none of the existing Locks on the St. Lawrence Canals are less than forty-five feet wide and there remain but three to be constructed, and if these were made forty-five feet wide the extra width at most would not cause a delay of ten minutes, and this could not prejudice freight trade between Oswego and Albany. As to the Welland Canal Locks there are twenty four which would require in any case to be enlarged, the only question is the scale of the enlargement; and by making those Locks forty-five feet instead of thirty-six feet wide the loss of time would be about an hour and a quarter. But let it be considered that the Welland Canal connects Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie on the one hand, with Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and the Atlantic on the other. If the Welland Canal Locks are made forty-five wide there would be throughout those vast waters an uninterrupted communication for vessels which could pass that width. During periods of high freights side-wheel steamers from the St. Lawrence could take part in the trade on the Upper Lakes; at all times there would be a convenience in being enabled to pass vessels of the additional width of nine feet; in hurried seasons the small craft might be passed in pairs, and in no case could the difference of an hour and a quarter influence any competition that the Welland Canal is likely to meet.

Note E.

A short reference to Caughnawaga direct line with feeder not navigable may be considered necessary. From Mr. Jervis' Routes, Table No. 4, it appears that this route is shorter by an equivalent of four miles of Canal than the Canada Champlain Level Line, one Lock being considered equal to one mile of Canal.

The estimate for the Caughnawaga Direct Line with Feeder not navigable is £821,810. To this must be added, say £60,000 for the items in note C, when modified to suit the alteration in the feeder. The total estimate should therefore be taken as £881,810, while Mr. Jervis' estimate for the Lake Champlain level line is £926,558, so that the latter would cost say £45,000 more than the former by itself; but as nine and a half miles of the Chambly Canal would be enlarged in constructing the Lake Champlain level line, the Sorel route and the Lake Champlain level route could together be constructed for £1,120,578 while the Canada direct line with feeder not navigable, and the Sorel route would together cost £1,376,205; so that there would be by adopting the Canada Champlain level line a saving of about £255,000, which at six per cent. would produce £15,300 a year on account of expense, which it is clear should not be incurred to save four miles of Canal navigation equivalent, independent of tolls, to one and a half cents, or about one penny per ton or one-tenth of a penny per barrel of flour. So that it is obvious that if the Canada Direct Line were adopted the feeder should be made navigable as recommended by Mr. Jarvis.

L. G.

Collecting our data.

The several routes from the St. Lawrence to St. Johns in length and locks, are as follows:

ROUTES—TABLE No. 1.

	Length in Miles.	No. of Locks.
First of Sorel River 46 canal 12	58.	9. 1Ga.
Second or Longueuil	28. 28	6. 1Ga.
Third or Caughnawaga, Champlain Level	34. 46	2. 1Ga.
Do do Direct Line	25. 57	8.
Fourth or Beauharnois	37. 66	3.

The length of canal and river navigation on the several routes from a common starting point at the junction of the Beauharnois route with the Beauharnois Canal, will be as follows, (including the St. Lawrence Canals,) counting Guard Lock at St. John's as one Lock.

ROUTES—TABLE No. 2.

	River Navigation in Miles.	St. Law- rence Canals in miles.	St. Law- rence and Champlain Canal in miles.	Totals.	
				Miles of Canal.	No. of Locks.
First, or Sorel	110	10. 50	12.	22. 50	21.
Second, or Longueuil	17.	10. 50	28. 28	38. 78	18.
Third, or Caughnawaga, Champlain Level,	14.	2. 50	34. 46	36. 96	9.
Do do Direct Line	14.	2. 50	25. 57	28. 07	14.
Fourth, or Beauharnois			37. 66	37. 66	3.

One lock is considered rather more than an equivalent to one mile of canal, in the expense or time of navigation. The difference would be greater, if considered in regard to the expense of repairs and maintenance. Taking as a rule that they would be equal, and reducing the length of canals and locks on this basis, the comparison would stand as follows, comparing from the same point on the Beauharnois Canal as above.

ROUTES—TABLE No. 3.

	River Navigation in Miles.	Total Canal, in miles.	Total River and Canal, in Miles.	Total No. of Locks.	Equivalent in Locks and Canal, in Miles of Canal.
First, or Sorel.....	110	22.50	132.50	21	43.50
Second, or Longueuil.....	17	38.78	55.78	18	56.78
Third, or Caughnawaga, Champ. Level.....	14	36.96	50.96	9	45.96
Third, or Direct Line.....	14	28.07	42.07	14	42.07
Fourth, or Beauharnois.....	..	37.66	37.66	3	40.66

The last column, it will be observed, is only a comparison of the artificial works, and does not consider the river navigation. It remains to make comparison of the cost of navigation, including river and canal. In the comparisons that have been instituted to show the relative cost between canal and river or lake transportation, one mile of the former has been considered equal to near three miles of the latter, but that included tolls. If tolls be left off it will be something less than two of river to one of canal; assuming for this comparison the ratio of two to one, the cost of navigation would be shown by including river, canal and locks, (exclusion of tolls,) and will be as follows:

ROUTES—TABLE No. 4.

	Total length of River and Canal in miles.	Total equivalent to miles of Canals.
First, or Sorel.....	132.50	98.50
Second, Longueuil.....	55.78	65.28
Third, Caughnawaga, Champlain Level.....	50.96	52.96
Third, Caughnawaga, Direct Line.....	42.07	49.07
Fourth, Beauharnois.....	37.66	40.66

If tolls be added on the portion of canal on each route at 5 mills, or half a cent per ton per mile, it may be represented by adding to the last column in Table 4, $\frac{5}{8}$ of the actual length of canal, which is the proportion of the cost of canal transportation allowed for toll; the comparison by miles of canal, will be as follows:

ROUTES—TABLE No. 5.

	Toll on Canals in cents, per Ton.	Toll will increase. — Length of Canal in miles.	Total Canal representing the last column in the above table and including Tolls.
First, Sorel	11.25	14.05	112.55
Second, Longueuil.....	19.39	24.20	89.48
Third, Caughnawaga, Champlain Level	18.48	23.10	76.06
Third, Caughnawaga, Direct Line.....	14.04	17.55	66.62
Fourth, Beauharnois.....	18.88	23.55	64.21

It appears from Table No. 4 that the cost of transportation, without regard to tolls, will be the cheapest on the Beauharnois Route, by nearly one-fifth. And from No. 5 including tolls, it will be near four per cent. cheaper than the most favorable of the other routes, or than the Caughnawaga Direct route for the western trade.

It will have been perceived that the above includes a portion of the canals on the St. Lawrence, that are now in operation, and can form no part in comparison for cost of construction. I now proceed to state of estimated cost of construction for the projected St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal on the several routes.

Estimated Cost of Construction.

Routes.	Dollars.	Pounds.
First, Sorel.....	2,016,080	504,020
Second, Longueuil.....	3,473,360	868,340
Third, Caughnawaga, Champlain Level.....	3,706,231	926,553
Do do Direct Line.....	3,287,240	821,810
Do do Feeder made navigable.....	4,267,890	1,066,972
Fourth, Beauharnois.....	3,369,400	842,350

ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN PROPOSED CANAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

10th April, 1855.

SIR,—In conformity with instructions, I have examined the Report upon this project by J. B. Jervis, Esquire, chiefly with the view of furnishing, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a statement of circumstances affecting the relative merits of the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder, the route recommended by Mr. Jervis, and the Caughnawaga Champlain level line, and I now beg leave respectfully to submit the results of my examination.

For the description and other details of the lines, Mr. Jervis' Report must be consulted, and the accompanying diagram map will convey a general idea of all the routes.

At page 78 Mr. Jervis states that if the feeder of the direct line be made navigable, a practical union of the two routes (the Beauharnois and direct line routes) would be effected, that would provide for the best accommodation of the several interests of trade referred to; and he proceeds. "The Caughnawaga level does not secure this. It is about 12 per cent. less favourable for the trade that collects in Lake St. Louis, and near 16 per cent. less favorable than the western trade that seeks the Hudson. No adequate benefit in my judgment would be obtained to compensate for this loss, especially when it is considered that the general question of competition with a level route is such that all the attainable sources of advantage should be carefully secured in the route adopted."

The per centage of advantages given in the preceding extract form the basis on which the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder has been recommended by Mr. Jervis in preference to the Caughnawaga Champlain level, and those per centages are derived from Routes table No. 5 in Mr. Jervis' Report (see page 1.)

Considering the high authority by which Routes table No. 5 has been sanctioned, and the importance attached to it in this discussion, I anxiously investigated the subject before feeling entire confidence in the conclusion at which I had arrived, that Routes table No. 5 is throughout incorrect in arithmetic and unsound in principle (see N. A.).

Correcting the arithmetic the per centage of advantage in favor of the direct line with navigable feeder, would be reduced from 16 to 10 per cent. This per centage which would apply simply to the amount of freight and tolls (30 cents per ton) between the common points at Beauharnois and St. John's, would not on investigation prove unfavorable to the Champlain level, but cannot be relied upon as a basis of comparison, inasmuch as, in comparing the merits of these routes, the principle of charging tolls by the mile, involved in the construction of Routes table No. 5, is unsound; for this would necessarily give the greater amount of tolls on the longer line; whereas on the contrary when the longer line appears to be the cheaper, it is clear that the Province may, with equal advantage to the Revenue, charge less toll (instead of greater) on the longer line than on the shorter, and the difference might be such as to more than counterbalance the extra freight on the longer line. In short the question of tolls depends altogether on extraneous circumstances, as for instance on the competition of the Erie Canal, and the true index of economy for each route depends upon, and can be deduced from, the cost of freight per ton between the common points, and the charge per ton requisite to cover Provincial outlay on the interest of the cost of construction and on the maintenance of the works.

Before referring to the estimates it is requisite to premise, that no doubt is entertained that the construction of either of the routes in question, would be followed by the enlargement of the Sorel route to the same scale of navigation. This improvement was contemplated in the Public Works Report for 1851 on this project, and

would be required in order to afford to the trade of Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence equal facility with the West of communication to and from Lake Champlain and the United States.

The following are the estimates for the three routes :

Caughnawaga Champlain level.....	£926,558	currency.
Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder	£1,066,972	"
Sorel route	£504,020	"

For about nine and a half miles from the head of the Pier at St. John's the Sorel route coincides with the Caughnawaga Champlain level, and the estimate for the portion common to both lines is about £310,000

To facilitate the comparison there should be added £70,000 for items detailed in Note C. to the estimate for the Navigable Feeder Line, the total cost of which would thus be equivalent to £1,136,000 which alone exceeds the aggregate cost (£1,120,000) on constructing the Champlain level to Caughnawaga, and to Sorel route to the mouth of the Richelieu; and the aggregate cost of the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder and the Sorel route would amount to £1,640,000, so that by adopting the Champlain Level, there would be a saving equivalent to £520,000 on the construction of the two routes, or in the narrower view of the Sorel route not being completed, the saving would be £210,000; with the great advantage both to the Province and the Sorel route of having the worst and most expensive part of the present canal on the Sorel route enlarged and improved to the extent of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles and out of an entire length of canal of 12 miles.

To be weighed against these decisive advantages, is the extra cost of freight to which the vast western trade would be subjected by the adoption of the Champlain level instead of the navigable feeder line.

Taking into account the lake, locks, and canal on each route between the common points at Beauharnois and St. Johns, this extra freight by the Champlain level is estimated in note B. at 5 cents per ton (of 10 barrels of flour) or half a cent per barrel of flour, even this minute difference would become a formidable sum when magnified by the trade of the West, but a very clear demonstration of decided advantages to Canada interests, and Canada merchants should be made out to justify the expenditure of £520,000 to save the extra freight of half a cent per barrel on the transport of flour from the lakes to New York, for the extra charge on the lumber trade, and the trade of Lake St. Louis would be scarcely appreciated, making about one-eighth of a cent per barrel in flour.

In viewing this subject in different bearings it should be taken into consideration :

First, That the rates on a barrel between Albany and Buffalo by the Erie Canal ranged in 1851 from 43 cents to 60 cents, in 1852 from 47 cents to 68 cents, and in 1853 from 48 cents to 74 cents; so that if no equivalent were allowed by the Province for the less expenditure, half a cent per barrel could not under such circumstances, be supposed materially to affect the trade, but at the same time it must be borne in mind, that the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the opening of the Canada route will not only reduce the actual cost of transportation, but also confine within narrow limits the variation of that cost.

Second, Oswego and Albany are the points nearest to each other, between which competition for the Hudson River trade can take place on the part of the Canada route against the Erie Canal, and half a cent per barrel on flour would be equivalent to nearly three per cent. on the estimated amount of freight and tolls between those points, and to nearly one per cent. between Chicago and New York.

Third, Half a cent per barrel on flour could not in the least interfere with the monopoly of the Lake Champlain trade that the Canada route must enjoy.

Fourth, The extra freight from Lake St. Louis to Lake Champlain would be equivalent to about one-eighth of a cent per barrel on flour.

Fifth, Half a cent per barrel on an annual tonnage of 500,000 tons is equivalent to the interest, at 6 per cent., of £104,167 currency, so that until the portion of the western trade due to the Canada route shall have reached 2,500,000 tons annually, the amount of interest on £520,000 saved by adopting the Champlain Level would more than counterbalance the extra freight.

Sixth, The annual amount of western trade to the Hudson, which Mr. Jervis estimates the Canada route would have on opening, is 300,000 tons, increasing to 1,000,000 tons in five years in spite of our extra cost of transport beyond that by the Erie Canal, of five cents per barrel of flour; and the former tonnage is calculated on the basis of the western trade to Hudson River being increased to twice its amount in 1853. Both tonnages are independent of the lumber and local trade, and of 370,000 tons of Lake Champlain trade, which would be subject to the extra freight of half a cent per barrel, but not to the rivalry of the Erie Canal. This is the most unfavourable view taken by Mr. Jervis, and is based on the supposition of the New York Champlain Canals enlarged. The most favourable view of the expected trade, with the New York Champlain Canal enlarged into a Ship Canal for 65 miles, and the Hudson River improved for 20 miles below Troy, at a total cost of £2,000,000 currency; thereby reducing the cost of sending a barrel of flour from Oswego to Albany from 24 cents to 18 cents, with a difference of 6 cents per barrel. In this case Mr. Jervis' estimate of western tonnage to the Hudson River by the Canada route is 1,350,000 tons annually, and if this were doubled and the Lake Champlain trade added, the gross amount would be 3,070,000 tons, and the balance of freight and interest would then be about one-tenth of a cent per barrel on flour against the Champlain Level. Such increase of tonnage is not expected, until the navigation in the State of New York to meet the Canada route shall have been improved in the most perfect manner for 85 miles in length; and until also the western trade to Hudson River in 1853 shall have been increased fourfold, which Mr. Jervis considers it safe to expect in fifteen years.

Seventh, By the time the annual western tonnage by the Canada route is, under propitious circumstances, progressing upwards from 2,500,000 tons, it may be fairly anticipated that the cost of freight, and of course the differential half cent per barrel will be diminished, so that on the balance of extra freight and saving of interest by following the Champlain level, there would still be probably no loss, though a loss, under such prosperous circumstances, could not justly be balanced against the benefit of having a light burthen on the trade in its infancy. Besides the trade is not expected to reach 2,500,000 tons annually until the New York Champlain Canal is made a Ship Canal; and in that case the Erie Canal route would have no advantage over the Canada route, so that the half cent per barrel would be of less consequence.

Eighth, It will be expected that some distinct reference should be made to the effect that would be produced on the nett revenue by the extra expenditure on the navigable feeder line.

This question is in fact embraced in what goes before; but it may be satisfactory to exhibit the calculations in a tabular form.

Tabular statement to shew, along with the saving of freight per ton, the extra charge per ton that, with different annual amounts of western tonnage, should be imposed on the western trade to cover the interest, at six per cent., (£31,200), on the additional expenditure of £520,000, to be incurred in case the navigable feeder line were adopted instead of the Champlain.

	By Navigable Feeder Line.				Supposed annual amount of western trade on the Canada Route.
	Saving in Freight on western trade.		Extra charge on western trade, to pay extra interest.		
	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per brl.		In tons.
(For anticipated annual tonnage see Mr. Jervis' Report, pages 48 to 51.)	5 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	25 cents.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	500,000
1st.—With the N. Y. Champlain Canal not enlarged, say	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	18 "	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	700,000
2nd.—With that Canal made and enlarged Erie Canal, say	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$12\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1,000,000
3rd.—With that Canal converted into a Ship Canal, say	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "	1,300,000
	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	$\frac{7}{10}$ "	1,800,000
	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{5}{10}$ "	2,000,000
	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 "	$\frac{3}{10}$ "	2,500,000
	5 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 "	$\frac{1}{10}$ "	3,000,000

The above annual tonnages in the three cases Mr. Jervis expects gradually to increase and more rapidly; in the first case the tonnage given for the second case has been corrected.

If lower rates than in the Table were charged there would be a loss to the Province; and at those rates there would be a loss to the trade, after deducting the saving of freight until the western tonnage on the Canada route should reach 2,500,000 tons per annum.

Ninth, The amount saved by adopting the Champlain level namely, £520,000, or a portion thereof, could be expended so as to confer on the trade advantages for more than equivalent to the extra half cent per barrel; as for instance in promoting the enlargement of, or still more in influencing the scale of the enlargement of the New York Champlain Canal; by which a saving of 6 cents per barrel on flour would be effected.

Tenth, Should the rapids parallel to the Beauharnois Canal be at any time improved, so as to permit the passage of laden propellers, the extra expenditure involved in the construction of the navigable feeder line, must be regarded as almost wholly lost.

Eleventh, The extra loss of time for a propeller by the Champlain level would be about three hours; and for that time the propellers paid by the differential half cent per barrel, but no allowance has been made for the detention of the cargo, which would be inconsiderable.

Twelfth, The adoption of the Champlain level would insure the passage through Lake St. Louis of all the trade up and down; and thus give the merchants of Montreal full opportunity of taking part in that trade. This however is mentioned only as a consequential benefit; for it is considered manifest that whatever route is best calculated to promote the success of the undertaking is the route that would be most advantageous to the interest of Montreal.

Mr. Jervis shows that the Longueuil route would not suit the trade, and though the passage of the western trade by Montreal to Longueuil would produce advantages that might be of consequence to a village; it is believed that those incidental advantages would not compensate the City of Montreal for the inconvenience resulting from the crowding of vessels at busy seasons through the Lachine Canal, and the Harbour of Montreal, especially when the trade should have attained much magnitude. On the other hand the passage of any amount of trade

through Lake St. Louis could never be an inconvenience, and it would afford to Montreal merchants some additional facility if it can be attained without sacrifice of the interests of the projected thoroughfare.

Influenced by the views now stated, I have come to the conclusion that it is the interest of the Province to adopt the Champlain level route from Caughnawaga to St. John's instead of the direct line with navigable feeder; inasmuch as the amount ultimately saved thereby (£520,000) is more than an equivalent for the differential freight of half a cent per barrel on flour; a great portion of which would not in any event be a burthen exclusively on Canada; and because the two routes, the one to Sorel and the other to Caughnawaga on the Champlain level can be constructed for about the same expense as the Caughnawaga direct line with navigable feeder, and in fact, but for the adverse weight of Mr Jervis' opinion it would not have been deemed necessary to go into so many details.

With reference to the other routes for the proposed Canal Mr. Jervis shews that the Sorel route (by itself) and the Longueuil route are out of the question, as they would neither accomodate the western trade nor the Lumber trade; and facts enough are stated to warrant this conclusion, though I cannot go the full length with Mr. Jervis in the calculation relative thereto. It is also shewn by Mr. Jervis that the Beauharnois route branching from the Beauharnois Canal two and a half miles and six locks above the head of the Lake St. Louis, would not without a branch to Caughnawaga as is evident accomodate the Lumber trade and the other trade of Ottawa and Montreal.

There remains only one other project to be compared with the Champlain level line, namely the Caughnawaga direct line with feeder not navigable. The estimate for the latter line is £821,810, and adding £50,000 for items contained in note C, it will follow that the direct line with feeder not navigable would cost say £55,000 less than the Champlain level; but if as before, the improvement of the level route be embraced there would be a saving by adopting the Champlain level of £255,000. The cost of transportation independent of tolls for the western and other Trade would be about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cent greater by the Champlain level than by the direct line with feeder not navigable; so that the annual tonnage should reach at some distant period 5,000,000 tons, before the saving of freight by the direct line with feeder not navigable would be equivalent to the interest of the extra cost involved in adopting it.

It has been considered proper to exhibit the arithmetical bearing of the subject in its fullest extent, but in fact, most practical men will admit, that when comparisons of the cost of transportation, which depends on varying circumstances, and in such minute fractions of difference, the true significance of the results is, that the two routes are practically on an equality, in the point of view in which they have been compared, and that that route should be adopted which has other advantages to recommend it, and in the present case the saving of £255,000, in the improvement of the Sorel Route is an argument which leaves no room for hesitation in adopting the Champlain level line.

The minimum width of the Locks on the St. Lawrence Conals is 45 feet. Mr. Jervis however, recommends the Locks on the proposed Canal to Lake Champlain, as well as on the enlargement of the Welland Canal, to be only 36 feet wide inasmuch as freight by sail or propeller will be the great business of the Canal, and Locks of that width would be sufficient to pass the propellers on the upper Lakes, which are considered best adopted for carrying freight economically; and he adds, that it is not advisable to make Locks larger than requisite, as increase of size causes delay in filling and emptying the Locks, and in handling the gates, and will be so far prejudicial to the Trade.

Extra delay would no doubt occur in handling the gates, but some compensation would be afforded by the greater facility a vessel would have in entering and leaving a Lock a few feet wider than barely sufficient to pass her; and on the Wel-

land Canal, where there is a mixed trade, the three large Locks are often found of advantage in passing two small vessels at once, and there need be scarcely any increase of time in emptying and filling the Locks, as wide gates admit of large sluices. But let it be considered, that the passage of a 45 feet Lock would occupy 3 minutes more than that of a 36 feet Lock. On the proposed Route between Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, none of the existing Locks are less than 45 feet wide, and if the three Locks, that remain to be constructed were made 45 feet wide, instead of 36 feet, the loss of time thereby would not be ten minutes, which could affect the freight trade between Oswego and Albany.

As to the Welland Canal there 24 Locks, which must shortly be enlarged, and by making these Locks 45 feet instead of 36 feet wide, the loss of time would be about one hour and a quarter. The Welland Canal connects Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie on the one hand; with Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and the Atlantic on the other hand. On this unparalleled highway for inland commerce, there will not on either side of the Welland Canal be any Lock less than 45 feet wide, and in my judgment no sufficient reason has been given for reducing the width of the Lock on the connecting link to 36 feet. On the contrary during periods of high freight, side wheel steamers from the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario which would require the larger Lock, might take part in the trade on the Upper Lakes; at all times there would be a great advantage in enabling such vessels to pass from the lower to the higher Lakes, in hurried seasons the small craft might be passed in two or three together; in no case could the difference of an hour and a quarter influence unfavourably any competition the Welland Canal is likely to meet; and in fine Mr. Jervis' Report shews that the size of propellers best adapted for the Lake trade is by no means a settled point, and certainly Mr. Jervis does not appear to be fully decided as to the proper length for the Lock. The cost for the extra width would be inconsiderable.

In Note D, are added some observations to show that the comparison made by Mr. Jervis of the cost of transportation by the Canada Route and by the Erie Canal require modification.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

SAMUEL GAMBLE.

NOTE A.

To shew that Routes Table No. 5, in Mr. Jervis' Report, has been incorrectly calculated, it is necessary to premise that in Routes Table No. 4, the last column is given to represent proportionally by miles of Canal, the cost of transportation independent of tolls between the common points at Beauharnois and St. Johns, the entire Routes through River, Canal and Lakes, being therein reduced to the standard unit of one mile of Canal, being equivalent (in cost of transportation independent of tolls) to the passage of one Lock or to two miles of river navigation.

In order to find the miles of Canal (for Routes Table No. 5) to represent tolls in proportion to the same standard, Mr. Jervis takes $\frac{2}{3}$ of the actual length of Canal "which is the proportion of Canal transportation allowed for tolls." Now this would be correct only when Canal transportation, independent of tolls, is 8 mills per ton per mile, and tolls 5 mills; but in the present case 8 mills include the 5 mills for tolls leaving 3 mills for Canal transportation independent of tolls; and therefore instead of $\frac{2}{3}$ there should have been taken $\frac{3}{8}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ the actual length of Canal for the 2nd column in Routes Table No. 5; which shows the miles to be added to Routes Table No. 4, in order to get the numbers in the last in Routes Table No. 5, to represent by miles of Canal, the aggregate cost of transportation and tolls

by each Route. An analogous result, to produce the same relative percentages, could have been much more intelligibly arrived at, by multiplying the column in Routes Table No. 4, by 3, and the actual lengths of Canal by 5, and adding the two together for freight and tolls. To shew the effect of the correction of the arithmetic, it will be sufficient to state that the advantage of the Longueuil Route over the Sorel Route, would be reduced from 20 per cent. (which would result from Routes Table No. 5) to 4 per cent, and the advantage of the Beauharnois or navigable feeder line over the Champlain level line from 16 to 10 per cent.

But no reliance can be placed on any of those percentages, for the elements of Routes Table No 4 are incompatible with Mr. Jervis' prices at pages 23, 24, &c. In forming Routes Table No. 4, Mr. Jervis has taken 2 miles of River Navigation as equal to one mile of Canal Navigation independent of tolls; but the latter is equal to the difference of 8 mills, and 5 mills, that is to 3 mills per ton per mile, and river navigation would hence be deducted to cost but $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills per ton per mile, while at pages 23 &c. it is uniformly taken at $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills per ton per mile. Keeping in view the scale of Canal contemplated, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of River navigation would be equivalent to one mile of Canal navigation, so that if the latter be taken at 3 mills per ton per mile, the cost of the former would be 2 mills, which is something above the lowest price at which transport by long voyages on the lakes is effected, and it must be recollected, that the prices all relate to supposed circumstances of long voyages, large trade, and competition with the Erie Canal.

It was necessary to shew the entire incorrectness of Routes Table No. 5; but there is no object in correcting the calculations as the principle of charging tolls by the mile is elsewhere shown to be inapplicable in considering the relative merits of the two Routes.

It may be added that in no part of Mr. Jervis' Report, is the cost of transportation independent of tolls on the proposed Canal, explicitly stated, but it is easily to be three mills per ton per mile as 8 mills and 5 mills are uniformly taken throughout the one for the cost of transportation and tolls, and the other for tolls.

S. G.

NOTE B.

In order to ascertain the difference in the cost of freight between the common points by the Champlain level line, and the navigable feeder line, it can readily be seen from Routes Tables 2 and 3 in Mr. Jervis' Report that by the Champlain level route there are 14 miles more of Lake navigation and five lift locks and one guard Lock more to pass, and $\frac{7}{10}$ of a mile less of Canal, than by the Beauharnois or navigable feeder line. Balancing the $\frac{7}{10}$ of a mile of Canal against the Guard Lock and taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Lake navigation in Lake St. Louis as equivalent to one mile of Canal transportation, and also taking the passage of one Lock as equivalent to one mile of Canal, the difference against the Champlain level line would be equal to 14.3 miles of Canal, the cost of transportation over which, would at three mills per ton per mile amount to 4.3 cents, and at four mills per ton per mile to 5.7 cents; and the average of these is 5 cents or $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per barrel of flour.

And it is believed that the cost of transportation by the Champlain level over that by the navigable feeder line may be taken as fairly ranging about 5 cents per ton or half a cent per barrel.

S. G.

NOTE C.

By referring to the description and detailed estimate for the direct line, it would be perceived that the Feeder is supposed to take its supply from the Beauharnois Canal. But the Beauharnois Canal is altogether incapable in its present state of supplying water for an extra length of 42 miles of Canal and lockages in two directions.

Considerable expense would be incurred in adopting the Canal to such altered circumstances.

I have no data from which to calculate that expense, but if, for the present purpose, the feeder be considered independent of the Canal, a sufficient approximation to the cost will be obtained by calculating the extra feeder at the same price per mile as the estimate for the 16.19 miles of feeder when not navigable, would give, after having deducted the large aqueducts over the Chateauguy and St. Louis Rivers. The length of the extra feeder would be 9 miles and the cost say £ 30,000.

The direct line with navigable feeder would require the maintenance of 6 Locks and 17 miles of Canal more than what the Champlain Level would require.

It is now however intended to take into consideration, only the extra establishments for the Locks, and the cost of periodical renewing the large wooden trunk aqueducts (upwards of 400 feet long) over the Chateauguy and St. Louis Rivers. These two items would entail an expenditure equivalent to upwards of £2,400 per annum, and at 6 per cent this would represent a capital or expenditure of £40,000, and the simplest way to make the comparison of the expense of the two Routes more complete is to add to the estimate for the direct line with navigable feeder. This sum of £40,000, which together with £30,000 for the extra Feeder, would make £70,000; and the sum may be taken at £50,000 when the feeder is not navigable.

S. G.

NOTE D.

Mr. Jervis in comparing the cost of transportation between Oswego and Albany by the Canada Route, with that by the Erie Canal, allows in his calculations the following prices including tolls on the Canals

By the New York Champlain Canal while not enlarged	14 mills per ton per mile,
By the enlarged Erie Canal	8 " " " " " "
By the St. Lawrence Canals and the proposed Canal to	
Lake Champlain	8 " " " " " "
By Lake and River navigation	2½ " " " " " "

The enlargement of the Erie Canal to three times its former volume is expected by Mr. Jervis to reduce the cost of transportation and tolls from 14 mills to 8 mills per ton per mile.

The St. Lawrence Canals are three times the size of the enlarged Erie Canal. And Mr. Jervis states, in estimating the cost of Canal transportation, including tolls, as equal on the enlarged Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals; a concession is made in favour of the Erie Canal, "that may not and probably will not be realized."

When it is remembered that hitherto the enlargement of a Canal has always cheapened the cost of transportation, it is scarcely reasonable to compare on equal terms transportation by the enlarged Erie Canal, with barges of 200 tons burthen moved slowly by horse power, and transportation by the St. Lawrence Canals, which invite the Lakes to deepen their harbours and enlarge their propellers, and which will permit the passage of steamers of 600 tons burthen on an uninterrupted voyage of upwards of 1500 miles.

And while the enlarged Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals are placed on an equality in the cost of transport including tolls, the St. Lawrence Canals including the passage of Locks are placed almost on an equality with the Lake and River navigation, in the cost of transportation independent of tolls. For deducting five mills for tolls from eight mills there remain for the cost of transportation three mills per ton per mile including the passage of Locks, while $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills per ton per mile are allowed for Lake and River navigation. This is altogether an amount of concession, the reasonableness or necessity for which is not apparent, especially when it is remembered that Mr. Jervis considers two miles of river and Lake navigation, only as "rather more" than an equivalent for one of Canal navigation independent of tolls. It should be born in mind, however, that Mr. Jervis' comparison is cautiously guarded, like other parts of the Report, by qualifying statements; but the prices are clearly incompatible with each other, in fact three mills per mile where Locks are included without allowance, would in the present case be equivalent to less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills per ton per mile, where a mile is added to the length of the Canal for each Lock; so that Mr. Jervis' price for transportation on a mile of Lake or River navigation is greater than that on a mile of proposed Canal without Locks.

In Mr. McAlpin's report on the Canals of New York for 1853 he estimates the cost of transportation on the enlarged Erie Canal at four mills, and on the Lakes between Chicago and Buffalo at two mills per ton per mile. Mr. Jervis' price for transportation on the St. Lawrence Canals is three mills, which thus appears to be the mean between the cost of transportation by the enlarged Erie Canal and by the great Lakes, and should, I think, be therefore considered a very reasonable approximation; but the adoption of that price on the above principle requires that the natural navigation should be taken at two mills per ton per mile, and if one price be increased so should the other.

By multiplying 263 miles of natural navigation by $\frac{1}{2}$ mill (the difference between $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills, Mr. Jervis' price, and two mills) the result would give twenty cents per ton or two cents per barrel of flour; and if that amount be deducted from Mr. Jervis' estimate of cost of transport by the Canada route in comparisons 3, 4 and 5 (see pages 24 and 25) the results will approach more nearly to what proportionate prices would give. In case of the Champlain New York Canal not being enlarged, the extra cost by the Canada route would, after making this deduction of two cents, be three cents on a barrel of flour, and in case of the New York Champlain Canal being made a Ship Canal by allowing those two cents, the saving by the Canada route would be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel in both cases, between Oswego and Albany.

It would be instructive also to compare the cost of transportation independent of tolls by the two routes between Oswego and Albany, but the whole subject requires further elucidation if a close approximation be required.

S. G.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq.,
Sec. Department of Public Works.

I N D E X**TO THE APPENDIX ANNEXED TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC
WORKS.**

- No. 1. . Statement of the Expenditure on Provincial Works, which yield Revenue.
 2. . Statement of the Expenditure on Works from which no Revenue is derived.
 3. . Statement of the Expenditure for Maintenance and Repair of Light Houses.
 4. . Statement of the Amounts paid on Awards for Damages.
 5. Recapitulation of the foregoing statements.
 6. . Statement shewing the Water Power Leased, and Lots Sold, on the respective Public Works.
 7. . Statement shewing the balance of Expenditure available, and remaining to be expended on the respective Works.
 8. . Statement relative to Fines on Vessels passing through the Welland Canal.
 9. . Contract for Tug Boats on the Lower St. Lawrence.
 10. . Contract for Tug Boats on the Upper St. Lawrence.
 11. . Contract for Ocean Steamers.
 12. . Report of J. B. Mills, on Survey of Champlain Canal.
 13. . Report of Wm. H. Swift, on Survey of Champlain Canal.
 14. . Report of Samuel Gamble, on Survey of Champlain Canal.
 15. . Second Report of Samuel Gamble, on Survey of Champlain Canal.
-

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "a copy of all Contracts made by the "Department of Public Works on behalf of the Government, with the "Toronto Roads Company, or with any other company or person, in re- "ference to the purchase of any of the Macadamized or other Public "Roads in the Counties of York and Peel."

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st March, 1856.

JAMES BEATY to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, between James Beaty, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Canada, Leather Merchant, of the one part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the other part, witnesseth:—

WHEREAS the Toronto Roads Company have purchased, from the Government of said Province of Canada, under the provisions of the Statutes of said Province 13th & 14th Victoria chapter 14, and 12th Victoria chapter 5, the Public Roads known as the North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, from the liberties of the City of Toronto to the northern terminus of said Road:—The East York Road, from the River Don at the east end of the City of Toronto, and including the Don Bridge, to the eastern terminus of said Road:—The West York Road, from the liberties of the said City of Toronto to the western terminus of said Road; and the Lake Shore Road, from the liberties of the said City to the western terminus of said Road; and all bridges on the said Roads at the price or sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, payable with interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the fifteenth day of October instant, at the times following: that is to say, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, on the fifteenth day of

October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds on the fifteenth day of October, in every year thereafter until the whole of said principal sum is paid, and the interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, half-yearly, on the fifteenth days of April and October in every year hereafter, until the whole of said principal money is paid.

And whereas, for the purpose of giving security to the amount of ten per cent. of the value of said Roads, on behalf of the said "the Toronto Roads Company," as required by the first mentioned Statute, and to secure the performance of the condition hereinafter mentioned, the said James Beaty hath agreed to convey and surrender to Her said Majesty, the premises hereinafter mentioned and described.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said James Beaty, for and in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of securing the performance of the condition hereinafter mentioned, and also in consideration of the sum of five pounds to him in hand paid by Her said Majesty, and the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, surrendered, and yielded up, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, surrender, and yield up to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises being part of Park Lot number three, in the Township of York, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, and lying within the liberties of the City of Toronto aforesaid, and which is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—

Commencing on the eastern boundary of said Park Lot number three, at a point where the northern limit or boundary of Beach Street intersects the eastern boundary or limit of said Park Lot, then north sixteen degrees west along the eastern limit of said Park Lot twenty chains, then south seventy-four degrees west ten chains, more or less, to within twenty feet of the western boundary of said Park Lot, then south sixteen degrees east twenty chains, more or less, to the northern limit of Beach Street, thence north seventy-four degrees east along the northern limit of Beach Street aforesaid, ten chains, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing, by admeasurement, twenty acres, be the same more or less. Together with all houses, outhouses, woods, ways, and waters thereon erected, lying and being, and all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity of him the said James Beaty of, in, to, or out of the same and every part thereof; to have and to hold the same to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, to Her and their use for ever.

Provided always, nevertheless, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said, "the Toronto Roads Company," or their Successors or Assigns, or the said James Beaty, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall, will, and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the said Province, for the time being, at his office, for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the first two instalments of the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, being ten per cent. of the said sum, at the times hereinbefore mentioned as fixed and agreed upon for the payment thereof, that is to say, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being the first instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being the second instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also the interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum,

from the fifteenth day of October, instant, on the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid semi-annually on the fifteenth days of April and October in each year hereafter, until said first two instalments of principal are paid as aforesaid, including the interest payable on the day when said second instalment falls due; and if the said, "the Toronto Roads Company," shall also at all times hereafter, until said first two instalments are paid as aforesaid, keep the said Roads and the Bridges thereon in thorough repair, the sufficiency of such repair to be ascertained and decided on by such Engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same, by the Commissioners of Public Works in the Province of Canada, then these presents, and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease, and be utterly null and void.

And the same James Beaty, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say, that at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, he, the said James Beaty, is seized of a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple in the above described lands, without any act, matter, or thing to charge, change, incur, or defeat the same, and has now good right and authority in himself to bargain, sell, surrender, and yield up the said lands in manner and form aforesaid; and that upon any default in performance of said condition hereinbefore contained and expressed, or any part thereof, Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, may quietly and peaceably enter into possession of, hold and enjoy said lands without any molestation or interruption of, or by him, the said James Beaty; his Heirs or Assigns, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them; and that after default, if any, in performance of the said condition, he, the said James Beaty, his Heirs, and Assigns, and all persons claiming under him or them, any estate, right, interest or trust of, in, to or out of said lands, or any part thereof, shall and will at the request of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, or Assigns, or of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, but at her, his, or their expense, and not at the expense of the said James Beaty, his Heirs or Assigns, make and execute all such further and reasonable conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better, and more perfectly conveying, surrendering and yielding up said premises unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, as by Her or them, or Her or their counsel shall be lawfully and reasonably advised or required.

And lastly it is hereby declared and agreed by the parties to these presents that until default shall be made in performance of said condition, it shall be lawful for the said James Beaty, his Heirs and Assigns, to remain in peaceable and quiet possession of said premises; and hold and occupy the same, and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof to his and their own use without any interruption or denial of or by Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors or Assigns, or any person claiming under Her, or them.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand, and affixed his Seal on the day and year first above written.

JAMES BEATY. [Seal.]

Sealed, signed, and delivered,
In the presence of,

S. RICHARDS, junior.

ALEXANDER CAMERON.

A memorial hereof is recorded in the County of York, the 31st October, 1850, at 25 minutes past two P.M., in Lib. 31, pages 810, 811, 812, 813, No. 38383.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Registrar, County of York.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Record of the original Indenture of Mortgage or Surrender, as entered upon the Records of this Office, in Lib. C. S. folio. 19.

THOMAS AMIOT.
Deputy Registrar.

JAMES BEATY to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between James Beaty, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Canada, Leather Merchant, of the one part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the other part, witnesseth:—

WHEREAS, a certain Incorporated Company, called "The Toronto Roads Surrender of certain lands in the City of Toronto, as Security for the due performance of the conditions of sale of the Toronto Roads.

Recorded 25th July, 1851.
THOS. AMIOT,
Dep'y Regr.

"Company," have purchased from the Government of said Province of Canada, under the Provisions of the statutes of the said Province, thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and twelfth Victoria, chapter five, the following Public Works, that is to say, the Macadamized Toll Road running northerly from the liberties of the City of Toronto, to the Village of St. Albans, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Yonge Street, or the North Toronto Road to Holland Landing, lying between the Northern Limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said road at right angles, to the Eastern Limit thereof, at the distance (measured in the centre line of the road,) of six hundred and eighty feet north from the place of the north abutment of the bridge over the branch of the Holland River, nearest to the said Village of St. Albans;—and the macadamized, planked and gravel Toll Road, including the Don Bridge, situate in the said County of York, commencing at the City of Toronto, and running easterly through part of the said county, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as the East York Road, lying between a line drawn across the said road, at right angles, to the southern limits thereof, at the first mile-post planted on the west bank of the River Don, at or near the western extremity of the approach to the said Don Bridge, and the eastern limit of the allowance for road between Lots Nos. thirty-two and thirty-three, in the third Range of the Township of Pickering, produced across the said East York Road, to the southern limit thereof;—and the macadamized and gravelled Toll Road situate in the said County of York, commencing at the liberties of the said City of

Toronto, and running westerly through part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Dundas Street, or the West York Road, lying between the western limits of the liberties of the said City of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said road at right angles, to the northern limit thereof, from the south-west angle of Lot No. three, on the north side of the Dundas Street, in the Racey Tract, Credit Indian Reservation, in the Township of Toronto;—and also, the macadamized, planked, and gravelled Toll Road situate in the said County of York, commencing at the liberties of the City of Toronto, and running westerly along the front of part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road, known as the Lake Shore Road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said road, at right angles, to the northern limit of the said road, at the distance of six chains west of the west side of the River Humber. And all bridges on the said roads, at the price or sum, Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, payable with interest from the fifteenth day of October last, at the rate of five per cent per annum, in manner and at the times following, that is to say, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being other five per cent. of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principal money is paid, and the interest, at the rate aforesaid, on the said principal sum, (or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid,) half yearly, on the fifteenth days of April and October next, and on the fifteenth days of April and October in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of the said principal money is paid.

And Whereas for the purpose of giving security to the amount of ten per cent, of value of said Roads on behalf of "the Toronto Roads Company," aforesaid as required by the first mentioned Statute, and to secure the performance of the conditions hereinafter mentioned, the said James Beaty hath agreed to convey and surrender to Her said Majesty, the premises hereinafter mentioned and described.

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said James Beaty, for and in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of securing performance of the conditions hereinafter mentioned, and also in consideration of the sum of five pounds to him in hand paid by Her said Majesty, and the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, surrendered, and yielded up, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey, surrender, and yield up to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors forever, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises; being part of Park Lot number three in the Township of York in the County of York, and Province of Canada, and lying within the liberties of the City of Toronto aforesaid, and which is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows; that is to say, commencing on the Eastern boundary of the said Park Lot number three on Parliament Street, at a point where the Northern limit or boundary of a certain Street called Beech Street, produced Westwardly from the East side of Parliament Street (to which it is now opened,) to the Western limit of the said Park Lot number three, would intersect the Eastern boundary of the said Park Lot number three, then North sixteen degrees West, along the Eastern limit of said Park Lot twenty chains; thence South seventy-four degrees West ten chains, more or less, to within twenty-two feet of the western boundary or limit of said Park Lot, thence South sixteen degrees East twenty chains, more or less, to the Northern limit of Beech Street, produced as aforesaid; thence along the northern limit of Beech Street produced as aforesaid ten chains, more or less to the place

of beginning, containing by admeasurement twenty acres, be the same more or less, together with all houses, outhouses, woods, ways and waters thereon erected, lying and being, and all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand whatsoever, either at law, or in equity of him the said James Beaty of, in, to, or out of the same and every part thereof; to have and to hold to the same to Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, to Her and their use forever.

Provided always nevertheless, and these presents are upon these express conditions, that if "The Toronto Roads Company" aforesaid, or their Successors or Assigns, or the said James Beaty, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the said Province of Canada for the time being, at his office to, and for the use of Her Majesty aforesaid, Her Heirs and Successors, the first two instalments of the said sum of seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, being ten per cent of the said sum, at the times hereinbefore mentioned as fixed and agreed upon for the payment thereof, that is to say, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being the first instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being the second instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also the interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the fifteenth day of October last, on the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, half yearly, on the fifteenth days of April and October next, and on the fifteenth days of April and October in each and every year thereafter, until the said first two instalments of principal are paid as aforesaid, including the interest payable on the day when the said second instalment falls due. And if "the Toronto Roads Company," aforesaid, their Successors, or Assigns, shall also at all times hereafter, until said first two instalments of principal money are paid as aforesaid, keep the said roads and all bridges thereon, or which may hereafter be erected or built thereon, in thorough repair, the sufficiency of such repair to be ascertained and decided on for all the purposes of these presents, by such Engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioners of Public Works in the Province of Canada, then these presents, and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease, and be utterly null and void; but in case of any breach or default in performance of the preceding conditions, or any part thereof, the said parcel or tract of land and premises shall be absolutely forfeited to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and shall be freed and discharged from all equity or right of redemption on the part of the said James Beaty, his Heirs or Assigns.

And the said James Beaty, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors in manner following, that is to say, that at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents, he, the said James Beaty, is seized of a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in fee simple of and in the above described tract or parcel of land, without any act, matter, or thing, to charge, change, incumber, or defeat the same, and has now good right and authority in himself, to bargain, sell, surrender, and yield up, the said tract or parcel of land in manner and form aforesaid, and that upon any default in performance of said conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, or any part thereof, Her Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors or Assigns, may quietly and peaceably enter into possession of, hold and enjoy said parcel or tract of land without any molestation or interruption of, or by him the said James Beaty, His Heirs or Assigns, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them. And that after default, if any, in performance of the said conditions, he, the said James Beaty, his Heirs and Assigns, and all persons claiming under him or them, any estate, right, title, interest, or trust

of, in, to, or out of said parcel or tract of land, or any part thereof, shall and will at the request of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, or Assigns, or of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, but at Her, his or their expense, and not at the expense of the said James Beaty, his Heirs or Assigns, make and execute all such further and reasonable conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further better and more perfectly conveying, surrendering, and yielding up the said tract or parcel of land unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, as by Her, him or them, or Her or their Counsel shall be lawfully and reasonably advised or required.

And lastly, it is hereby declared and agreed by the parties to these presents, that until default shall be made in performance of said conditions, or some part thereof, it shall be lawful for the said James Beaty, His Heirs and Assigns to remain in peaceable and quiet possession of the said parcel or tract of land and premises, and hold and occupy the same, and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof to his and their own use without any interruption or denial of or by Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors or Assigns, or any person or persons claiming under Her or them.

In Witness whereof, the said party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, on the day and year first above written.

JAMES BEATY. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
in presence of,
S. RICHARDS, junior.

Received on the day of the date of this Indenture, from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the sum of Five pounds, being the amount therein mentioned to be paid by Her said Majesty to me.

JAMES BEATY.

Witness,
S. RICHARDS, junior.

A Memorial hereof is recorded in the County of York, the 25th March, 1851, at 3 P.M., in Lib. 41, pages 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255. No. 39985.

SAML. RIDOUT,
Registrar, County of York.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Record of the Original Indenture of Mortgage or Surrender as entered upon the Records of this Office, in Lib. C.S., folio 33.

THOS. AMIOT,
Deputy Registrar.

(No. 1587.)

**THE TORONTO ROADS COMPANY to HER MAJESTY
the QUEEN.**

KNOW all men by these presents, that the Toronto Roads Company are held, and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Her Heirs and Successors, in the penal sum of One hundred thousand pounds of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors; for which payment well and truly to be made, the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, bind themselves, and their Successors and Assigns, firmly by these presents, sealed with the seal of the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, and signed by the President thereof, and dated the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and fifty-one.

WHIEREAS, the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, under the provisions of the Provincial Statutes thirteenth and fourteenth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and twelfth Victoria, chapter five, have purchased from the Government of the Province of Canada, the Public Works hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—The macadamized Toll Road running Northerly from the liberties of the City of Toronto, to the Village of St. Albans, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Yonge Street, or the North Toronto Road, to Holland Landing, lying between the Northern limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto and a line drawn across the said Road, at right angles to the Eastern limit thereof, at the distance (measured in the centre line

Bond for the payment of
the purchase money of
the Yonge Street and
other Turnpike Roads in
the vicinity of Toronto.

—
Recorded 31st January,
1858.

THOS. AMLOT,
Dep'y Regr.

of the Road,) of six hundred and eighty feet north from the face of the north abutment of the bridge on the said Road, over the branch of the Holland River nearest to the said Village of St. Albans;—and the macadamized, planked and gravelled Toll Road, including the Don Bridge, situate in the County of York, commencing at the City of Toronto, and running Easterly through part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as the East York Road, lying between a line drawn across the said road at right angles to the southern limit thereof, at the first mile post planted on the west bank of the River Don, at or near the western extremity of the approach to the said Don Bridge, and the eastern limit of the allowance for road, between Lots numbers thirty-two and thirty-three, in the third range of the Township of Pickering, produced across the said East York Road to the southern limit thereof;—and the macadamized and gravelled Toll Road situate in the County of York, commencing at the liberties of the said City of Toronto, and running westerly through part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Dundas Street, or the West York Road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the said City of Toronto and a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the northern limit thereof, from the south-west angle of Lot number three, on the north side of the Dundas Street, in the Racy Tract, Credit Indian Reservation, in the Township of Toronto;—and also, the macadamized, planked and gravelled Toll Road situate in the County of York, commencing at the liberties of the City of Toronto, and running westerly along the front of part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as the Lake Shore Road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto and a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the northern limit of said Road, at the distance of six chains west of the west side of the River Humber, at the price or sum hereinafter mentioned.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, their Successors, or Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada for the time being, at his office, to and for the use of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the full and just principal sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds of lawful money of Canada, with interest thereon, from the fifteenth day of October now last past, at the rate of five per cent per annum, in manner and at the times following, that is to say:—the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being other five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of the said principal sum is paid. And the Interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, half yearly on the fifteenth days of April and October next, and on the fifteenth days of April and October in each and every year thereafter until the whole of said principal money is paid. And if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, their Successors and Assigns do, and shall at all times hereafter, keep the said roads and all bridges thereon, or which may hereafter be erected or built thereon, in thorough repair, (the sufficiency of such repair for all the purposes of this Bond to be ascertained and decided on by such Engineer as shall be appointed to examine the same by the Commissioners of Public Works in said Province,) then this obligation to be null and void. Or in case Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors shall assume or be delivered the possession or control of the said Roads under the terms and conditions to be embodied in the Order in Council to be made under the above mentioned Statutes for granting and conveying the said Roads to the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, then if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, their Successors or Assigns, at the time such possession or control shall be assumed or delivered as aforesaid, shall have paid all instalments of principal and interest, then due and payable according to the terms of the foregoing condition, and shall have kept the said Roads and Bridges in such thorough repair as aforesaid, at all times previous thereto, then also, this obligation shall be null and void.

Two words on the second page and two on the third page erased before execution.

JAMES BEATY, [Seal.]
President.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in presence of,
S. RICHARDS, junior.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 29th March, 1856.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Record of the Original Bond as entered upon the Records of this Office.

THOS. AMIOT,
Deputy Registrar.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Honorable FRANCIS HINCKS, Inspector General, dated 28th March, 1851.

“ The undersigned has the honor to report, that on the 15th October last, the macadamized and planked Roads in the County of York, leading into the City of Toronto, were offered for sale by Public Auction at the Court House in the City of Toronto, the upset price having been £75,000. £75,100 was bid by Mr. James Beaty, who had previously notified the proper Officer that he was prepared to give sufficient security on real estate in the City of Toronto, in case he should be adjudged the purchaser. No higher offer having been made than that of Mr. Beaty, and he having made the deposit of £500 required by advertisement, the Toronto Roads Company, (that being the designation of the intended Company given by Mr. Beaty,) was declared the successful competitor for the Roads; and the undersigned accordingly gave directions to have the necessary securities legally given, and the various forms required by law complied with. The undersigned has now the honor to submit the form of an Order in Council for transferring the County of York Roads to the Toronto Roads Company.”

Truly extracted.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

(Copy.)

At the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO,
the 28th day of March, 1851.

Present :

His Excellency JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General—
In Council.

His Excellency the Governor General having been pleased to lay before the Executive Council the Report of the Honorable Mr. Inspector General Hincks, of the twenty-eighth day of March, instant, by which it appears that a certain Incorporated Company called the Toronto Roads Company, acting under the authority of the statutes 12th Victoria, chapter 5; and 13th & 14th Victoria, chapter 14; had agreed to become the purchasers of the Public Works herein-after mentioned; and the said Company having given security as required by the last mentioned statute. It is by His Excellency in Council, under the authority of the said Acts, thereupon ordered, that the following Public Works, that is to say: the macadamized Toll Road running northerly from the liberties of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, to the Village of St. Albans, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Yonge Street, or the North Toronto Road, to Holland Landing, lying between the northern limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto and a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the eastern limit thereof, at the distance (measured in the centre line of the road,) of Six hundred and eighty feet north from the face of the north abutment of the bridge on the said Road, over the branch of the Holland River nearest to the said Village of St. Albans. And the macadamized, planked and gravelled Toll Road including the Don bridge, situate in the said County of York, commencing within the liberties of the City of Toronto, and running east

erly through part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as the East York Road, lying between a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the southern limit thereof, at the first mile post planted on the west bank of the River Don, at or near the western extremity of the approach to the said Don bridge, and the eastern limit of the allowance for road between lots numbers thirty-two and thirty-three, in the third Range of the Township of Pickering, produced across the said East York Road to the southern limit thereof. And the macadamized and gravelled Toll Road situate in the said County of York, commencing at the liberties of the said City of Toronto and running westerly through part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as Dundas Street, or the West York Road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the said City of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the northern limit thereof, from the south-west angle of Lot number three, on the north side of the Dundas Street, in the Racy Tract, Credit Indian Reservation, in the Township of Toronto. And the macadamized, planked, and gravelled Toll Road situate in the said County of York, commencing at the liberties of the City of Toronto, and running westerly along the front of part of the said County, being composed of all that part of the Public Toll Road known as the Lake Shore Road, lying between the western limit of the liberties of the City of Toronto, and a line drawn across the said Road at right angles to the northern limit thereof, at the distance of six chains west of the west side of the River Humber, together with all Bridges, Toll-gates, Toll-bars, and Toll-houses, on the said Roads now vested in Her Majesty, and the Tolls arising from the said Public Works, be, and the same are hereby granted and conveyed to the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, and their Successors and Assigns, for ever, upon and subject to the following terms, provisions and conditions.

First. That the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, their successors and assigns do, and shall pay to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for the time being, at his office, to, and for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the full principal sum of seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds (being the amount agreed to be paid for the said works) with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of October last past, at the rate of five per cent per annum; in manner and at the times following; that is to say, the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being other five per cent of said principal sum, on the fifteenth day of October, in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principal sum is paid; and the interest at the rate aforesaid on the said principal sum (or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid) half-yearly, on the fifteenth days of April and October next, and on the fifteenth days of April and October in each and every year thereafter, until the whole of said principal sum is paid.

Second. That the said Company, their Successors and Assigns, do, and shall keep the said Roads, and all bridges thereon, or which may be hereafter erected or built thereon, and all other the works and premises hereby transferred, at all times hereafter, in thorough repair, and that for all the purposes of this conveyance or order, the sufficiency of such repair shall be ascertained and decided on by the Engineer appointed to examine the same by the Commissioners of Public Works in this Province, and his decision and report as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of such repair shall be final and conclusive.

Third. That upon failure of performance of either of the preceding conditions, or any part thereof, before payment of the second instalment of principal

money aforesaid, the security given on behalf of the said Company shall be absolutely forfeited to Her Majesty, or if such failure of performance occur after payment of the said second instalment, then all payments made of principal and interest shall be forfeited to Her Majesty; and in either case, and notwithstanding the waiver of any previous similar breach or default, and in addition to any other forfeiture incurred thereby, Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors may enter into or upon the said works, or may obtain possession of the same under a Warrant or Warrants as hereinafter mentioned.

Fourth. That the said Roads and Bridges shall at all times continue to be public highways, subject only to the payment of the Tolls legally imposed thereon.

Fifth. That the Tolls to be collected on the said Roads shall be fixed from time to time by the Directors of the said Company, under the provisions of the Statute 12th Victoria chapter 84, and shall not exceed the maximum amount of Tolls provided in the said Statute.

Sixth. That there shall be the following exemptions from Toll on the said Roads, namely: such exemptions as are specified in the Statutes 12 Victoria chapter 25, and 12 Victoria chapter 84, all horses or other animals, carriages, sleighs, and other conveyances or vehicles conveying Her Majesty's Mail, (whether with or without passengers) shall also be exempted from payment of Tolls; and parties coming within the provisions of the third section of the Statute 13 & 14 Victoria chapter 14, shall have the right to commute as provided in that section. The power is also hereby reserved to the Governor in Council of the said Province to exempt, by Order in Council, all Priests, Clergymen and Ministers of every religious denomination, and their horses and carriages or other vehicles from payment of Tolls on the said Roads, upon such conditions and under such limitations as shall be expressed in such Order and upon publication thereof in the Canada Gazette, such Order and the exemptions therein specified shall thenceforth be considered as incorporated herein, and shall be taken as forming part of this order, and have the like effect as if such exemptions had been originally specified herein.

Seventh. That Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, may at any time after the expiration of ten years, from the fifteenth day of October last, resume the said Public Works hereby granted, upon paying to the said Company or their Successors or Assigns, the then cash value of the said works, less the instalments of the purchase money aforesaid, and arrears of interest thereon (if any,) remaining unpaid, provided the Inspector General of the said Province, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province, shall have previously given to the said Company, their Successors or Assigns, six calendar months' notice in writing, of the intention to resume the said works, and of the day on which the same shall be resumed. And the said Inspector General, or other Officer authorized as aforesaid, and the said Company or their Assigns, shall agree upon and fix the value of the said works, within two calendar months from the time of giving such notice, and in default thereof, the said Inspector General or other officer authorized as aforesaid, shall select one Arbitrator on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, and the said Company or their Assigns, shall select another, and in default of the said Company or their Assigns making such selection, and notifying the said Inspector General or other officer thereof, and of the person so selected within ten days after being required in writing by the said Inspector General or other officer so to do, such Inspector General or other officer, may name an Arbitrator on behalf of the said Company or their Assigns, and the said two Arbitrators shall appoint a third Arbitrator, within ten days after the appointment of the Arbitrator on behalf of the said Company or their Assigns, and in default thereof, a third Arbitrator shall be appointed by the Judge or senior Judge for the time being, of the County Court of the County or United

Counties in which said works, or the greater part thereof shall lie; and in case there shall not be a Judge of such County Court, then by the Chancellor of Upper Canada for the time being; and the said Arbitrators shall receive evidence, and enquire into and ascertain the value of the said works, having previously given to the said Inspector General or other officer, and to the said Company or their Assigns, eight days' notice in writing of the time and place of their sittings; and the award in writing of the said Arbitrators, of any two of them, under the hands and seals of any two or more of them, fixing the value of the said works, and made at least one week previous to the day mentioned in the aforesaid notice for resuming the said works, shall be final, and the amount so fixed shall be taken to be the cash value of the said works: Provided, that in case no award shall be made by the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, within the time hereinbefore mentioned, the said Inspector General or other officer, may again give six calendar months' notice of the intention to resume the said works, and of the day on which the said works will be resumed, and the like proceedings in every respect, may be hereafter taken under the foregoing provisions, as if no previous notice had been given by the said Inspector General or other officer, and as if no Arbitrators had been previously chosen.

That upon payment or tender to the said Company or their Assigns of the value of the said works so agreed upon or fixed as aforesaid, less the amount of the purchase money aforesaid, and arrears of interest, if any, remaining unpaid, or upon a warrant for the payment of the same to the said Company or their Assigns being issued and deposited with the Receiver General of the said Province. The said Company and their Assigns, and all persons claiming any estate or interest in the said works, or any part thereof, under them, shall, on the day mentioned in the notice aforesaid, for resuming the said works, by a good and sufficient deed, convey and surrender to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, wholly free from any incumbrance whatsoever, the said works, and every part thereof, and all right, interest and title therein, or thereto acquired by the said Company under this order. And in default of so doing Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors may enter into and upon the said works, or a warrant or warrants may at any time thereafter issue for obtaining possession of the said works as hereinafter provided. And that all notices or papers for the said Company may be served on the President, Secretary, Treasurer, or any Director or other Officer of said Company, which shall, for all purposes, be considered a sufficient service on the said Company.

Eighth. That whenever, by reason of any default, breach of condition, or otherwise under the foregoing provisions, Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors shall have the right to enter into or upon the said works, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or for such person or persons as the Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province shall authorize or appoint for that purpose, on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, into and upon the said Roads, Bridges, Tolls, Toll-gates, Toll-houses and all other the works and premises with the appurtenances hereby transferred, or into or upon any part thereof, in the name of the whole, to re-enter; and the said Company, their Successors and Assigns, and their servants, and all collectors, receivers, and occupiers of the said premises thereout and from thence utterly to expel, put out and remove; or a warrant or warrants directed to the Sheriff of any County or United Counties, in which the said works, or any part thereof, shall be situate may be issued under the hand and seal of the Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province, reciting such default and commanding such Sheriff forthwith to deliver to a public officer, to be named in the said warrant, for Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, the said Roads, Bridges, Tolls, Toll-gates, Toll-houses, and all other the works and premises hereby transferred with the appurtenances or such parts thereof as shall be situate in the County or United Counties of such

Sheriff; and the said Sheriff, and his officers, and assistants, shall have full power and authority, under such warrant, to enter into and upon the said works, and every part thereof within his County or United Counties, or upon any part thereof, in the name of the whole, and the said Company and their Assigns, and their servants, and all collectors, receivers, and occupiers of the said premises thereout and from thence utterly to expel, put out and remove, and to deliver the same; and the possession thereof to the said public officer, for Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors. And that upon any entry being made by, or on behalf of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, or upon possession being delivered by any Sheriff or Sheriffs as aforesaid, this order, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall henceforth become, and be vacated and determined; and Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall thenceforth stand and be absolutely seized and possessed of the said works and every part thereof, and of Her and their original estate therein.

Ninth. That no Toll-gate or Toll-bar shall be erected or placed by the said Company, or their Successors or Assigns, on any of the said Roads, (except the East York Road,) nearer to the City of Toronto than the site of the first gate from the said City, now erected or placed on said roads respectively, without the consent of the Governor in Council of the said Province.

Certified.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
Clerk, Executive Council.

THE QUEEN to JAMES BEATY.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

GREETING :

WHEREAS by a certain Indenture, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty, made between James Beaty, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Canada, Leather Merchant, of the one part; and Us, of the other part; in which it is recited that the Toronto Roads Company had purchased from the Government of the said Province, under the provisions of the statutes therein mentioned, certain Public Roads in the said Indenture mentioned, and all bridges on the said Roads, at the price or sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, payable with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the fifteenth day of October then instant, in manner, and

Grant & Release, 20 acres part of Park lot No. 3, in the Township of York.

Recorded, 6th September, 1854.

THOS. AMIOT,
Dep. Regr.

and at the times in the said Indenture mentioned, and that for the purpose of

giving security as therein mentioned, the said James Beaty had agreed to surrender to Us the land therein mentioned and described; the said James Beaty did convey, surrender, and yield up to Us, our Heirs, and Successors, for ever, all and singular, that parcel or tract of land and premises, being part of park lot number three, in the Township of York, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, therein and hereinafter described, to hold to Us, our Heirs and Successors, for ever; Provided always, and it was in said Indenture stated, that those presents were upon the express condition, that if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, or their Successors or Assigns, or the said James Beaty, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, should well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the Receiver General of the said Province, for the time being, at his Office, for the use of Us, our Heirs and Successors, the first two instalments of the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, being ten per cent of the said sum, at the times thereinbefore mentioned as fixed and agreed upon for the payment thereof, that is to say, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds, being the first instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and the like sum of Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five pounds being the second instalment, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and also the interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the fifteenth day of October then instant, on the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, or on so much thereof as should remain unpaid semi-annually, on the fifteenth days of April and October in each year thereafter until the said first two instalments of principal were paid as aforesaid, including the interest payable on the day when the said second instalment should fall due.

And if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid should also at all times thereafter, until said first two instalments were paid as aforesaid, keep the said roads and bridges thereon in thorough repair, then those presents should cease, and be null and void, as by reference to the said Indenture will more fully appear.

And whereas by a certain other Indenture, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, made between the said James Beaty, of the one part, and Us, of the other part, after reciting the said purchase by the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, of the said Public Roads hereinbefore mentioned, at the said price or sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, payable with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in manner and at the times therein mentioned, and which in effect are the same as expressed in the first mentioned Indenture; and that for the purpose of giving security as therein mentioned, the said James Beaty had agreed to convey and surrender to Us, the premises thereinafter mentioned and described, it was witnessed that the said James Beaty did convey, surrender and yield up to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for ever, all that certain parcel or tract of land, being part of Park Lot, number three aforesaid, thereinafter described. To hold to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to our and their use for ever; but it was in said last mentioned indenture, provided and expressed that those presents were upon the express conditions, that if the Toronto Roads Company aforesaid, or their Successors or Assigns, or the said James Beaty, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, should pay or cause to be paid to the Receiver General, of the said Province of Canada for the time being, at his office, to, and for the use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the said first two instalments of the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, and the interest on the said sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, until said first two instalments were paid in manner and at the times therein mentioned; (which are the same in effect as expressed in the condition in the said first mentioned Indenture) and should at all times thereafter until said first two instalments were paid

keep the said Roads and the bridges thereon, in thorough repair, then those presents should cease, and be null and void, as by reference to the said Indenture will more fully appear.

And whereas, the said land surrendered to Us by the said first mentioned indenture, is, or was intended to be the same land described in the said last mentioned indenture, which was made and executed for the purpose of correcting an error or supposed error in the description of the said land, as set out in the said first recited indenture, the street therein, and hereinafter mentioned, called Beach Street, then not extending west beyond Parliament Street, as was supposed by said description, although since the execution of the said indentures, it has been opened, and continued across the said Park Lot, number three.

And whereas, the said first two instalments of the said principal sum of Seventy-five thousand and one hundred pounds, amounting to the sum of Seven thousand five hundred and ten pounds, and the interest on the said principal sum, although not all paid on the days on which they severally became due, have since been fully paid and satisfied to the Receiver General of the said Province, to and for Our use as provided in, and by the said conditions of the said indentures respectively, and the said conditions have otherwise been complied with, and it is meet that the said land should be reconveyed to the said James Beaty.

Now therefore, know ye, that in consideration of the said sum of Seven thousand five hundred and ten pounds, being the two instalments aforesaid, and of the interest aforesaid, paid to the Receiver General of our said Province as aforesaid, and other the premises; We have granted, sold, released, and conveyed, and by these presents, do grant, sell, release, and convey to the said James Beaty, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, being part of Park Lot, number three, in the Township of York, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, and lying within the liberties of the City of Toronto aforesaid, and which is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—commencing on the eastern boundary of said Park Lot, number three, on Parliament Street, at a point where the northern limit or boundary of Beach Street intersects the eastern boundary or limit of said Park Lot; then north sixteen degrees west, along the eastern limit of said Park Lot twenty chains; then south seventy-four degrees west, ten chains more or less, to within twenty feet of the western boundary of said Park Lot; then south sixteen degrees east, twenty chains more or less, to the northern limit of Beach Street; thence north seventy-four degrees east, along the northern limit of Beach Street aforesaid, ten chains more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement, twenty acres, be the same more or less, (being the land surrendered to us by the said indentures,) together with all houses, outhouses, and ways thereon erected, and being and all and singular, the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, saving, excepting, and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all that is saved, excepted, and reserved in or by the Original Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the late Province of Upper Canada, bearing date

the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and one, by which the said Park Lot was granted to John Small, Esquire, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted to the James Beaty, his Heirs and Assigns, subject, nevertheless, to all the exception, reservations, provisoes, and conditions expressed in the said Original Letters Patent, it being the intent of these presents to reconvey to the said James Beaty, only such right, title, and interest in, and to the said parcel or tract of land and premises as were acquired by Us, under or by virtue of the said indentures, or either of them.

Given under the Great Seal of our Province of Canada, Witness our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Quebec, this second day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign.

JOHN ROSS,
Attorney General.

By Command.

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary.

—
PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful copy of the Record of the Original Grant and Release.

THOS. AMIOT,
Deputy Registrar of the Province.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, asking for copies of all Documents containing accusations against Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent for the County of Leinster, from 1st June, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1856; and also, the Replies, Answers in Justification offered by the said Alexander Daly to the said accusations; and lastly, all the correspondence which has taken place during the above mentioned period between the Government and the said Alexander Daly, and any other persons in relation to the conduct of the latter as a Public Officer. Also, for copies of all detailed accounts furnished by the said Alexander Daly to the Government, of the expenses incurred for the exploration of a road in the Township of Chertsey.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Commissioner.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 29th March, 1856:

To His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of British North America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants, householders of the County of Leinster, and specially of the Townships of Rawdon, Kilkenny, and Wexford,

Most respectfully exposes:—

That notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts, the very liberal support and alteration of the present Ministry in promoting colonization in this part of the Province generally, and particularly that of this County, Your Excellency's Petitioners regret to say that such efforts and attention have had a very small amount of success, and in vain it is and will be for the Government to work for the promotion of colonization in this County so long as it may please Your Excellency's Government to retain the services of a Local Crown Land Agent who is not endowed with that liberality, brotherly love, and self-disinterestedness so necessary to the man appointed to guide, encourage, and sympathize with the poor but resolute man endeavoring to make a home in the wild and remote woodlands of this country. Yes, Your Excellency, coercive, bravading, and self-interested men, seeking, at all risks, their own self-aggrandizement, are not the men to fill the Office of Crown Land Agent, in which so much frankness, paternal care, and brotherly feeling is required.

That from experience, observation, and suffering, during the last eight or nine years, Your Excellency's Memorialists are firmly persuaded that the present Local Crown Land Agent has done as much against the welfare of colonization as the Government has done for its promotion in this County; and to prove the same, Your Excellency's attention is most respectfully called to the accompanying affidavits, some of which are from the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the Townships part of this County.

Your Excellency's Memorialists further most respectfully expose, that since the last two or three years a considerable number of respectable, industrious, and inoffensive farmers have left the Township for the reason (as they said) to get from under the intolerable yoke and coercive measures and rule of the Local Crown Land Agent. Considering the present state of things, Your Excellency's Memorialists feel persuaded, if the present Local Crown Land Agent be allowed to retain his present Office, that this Township and those adjoining will be depopulated as fast as they were settled in years past, and that in a short time.

Your Excellency's Memorialists have good reason to believe that the present Local Crown Land Agent has appropriated to himself and a few of his friends a large extent of the best lands in the newly surveyed Townships.

Wherefore, Your Excellency's Memorialists most respectfully pray, that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the foregoing allegations into favorable consideration, and that Your Excellency will be pleased to remove Alexander Daly, Esquire, the present Crown Land Agent, from that Office or charge for the future, and to appoint another fit and proper person in his stead, having the confidence of the inhabitants of this County, or that Your Excellency may think worthy; and Your Excellency's Memorialists shall, as in duty bound to, ever pray, &c.

MONTCALM VILLAGE, August 30th, 1854.

John Jefferies, Lieut. Col.
 John Robinson, Commissioner,
 H. H. Burton,
 James Belrose,
 James Gray,
 Arthur Hamilton
 William Sholsby,
 Joseph E. Beaupré,
 J. B. Leblanc, J.P.
 J. Hiram, N.P.
 Thomas Hamilton,
 E. Mason,
 William Rourke,
 Henry Rook,
 Richard Masson,
 James Payton,
 Bryan M. Curry,
 Patrick Macaulay,
 Alexander McCurdy,
 J. P. Renault, N.P.
 William Burns, junior,
 James Gray, senior,
 Thomas Gray,
 Samuel Cothra,
 John Joint,
 Thomas Sharp,

Peter L. Kelly,
 Michael S. Kelly,
 Abraham Trotters,
 David Murphy,
 John Rodger,
 William Rodger,
 Thomas, Rodger,
 Pierre Guigère,
 Pierre Caisse, pere,
 Pierre Caisse, fils,
 François Caisse,
 Joseph Caisse,
 Charles Mirault,
 George Constable,
 James Connolly,
 William Jones,
 Francis Quirn, P.L.S.
 Raynold Paytare,
 William Johnston,
 J. Busson, J.P.
 John Hamilton,
 Robert Powell,
 Thomas Braunen,
 Richard Braunen,
 A. Trudeau,
 Joseph Vouin,

Andrew Irwin,
 Thomas Irwin,
 David Magawan,
 James McClanahan, senior,
 James McClanahan, junior,
 Robert Mullinahan,
 Mathew Mullinahan,
 Alexander Connolly,
 William Connolly,
 Francis Cassidy,
 Toussaint Garault,
 Henry Allen,
 Henry Robinson,
 Daniel Tinsdell,
 Thomas Robinson, senior,
 William Robinson, junior,
 William Robinson, senior,
 Patrick Cassidy,
 William Cassidy,
 Thomas Robinson, junior,
 John Robinson, junior,
 Angel Perrault,
 George Cox,
 Michael Nevala,
 Charles Grey,
 Alexander Labreque,
 Louis Valois,
 William Burns, senior.
 Henry Gray,
 William Irwin,
 John Irwin,
 Henry Burrowes, senior,
 Henry Burrowes, junior,
 James Burrowes,
 William Tinklar,
 Philip Tinklar,
 George Tinklar,
 Thomas Jones, senior,
 William Jones,
 James Jones,
 Thomas Jones, junior,
 Robert Holmes,
 Philip Holmes,
 Hugh Moore,
 George Cunningham,
 Henry Dawson,
 John Norwich,
 Joseph Nicol,
 John McEwen, senior,
 John McEwen, junior,
 Robert Mason,
 William Faulkner,
 John Mason,
 William Smyley, senior,
 William Smyley, junior,

Isaac Vainé,
 Narcisse Bourguegnon,
 Henry Smith, S.B.
 Pierre Belleville, fils,
 Joseph Thibodeau,
 Gilbert Marion,
 Alexis Bourgeois,
 Leon Morceau,
 Jean Baptiste Belleville, fils,
 Theophile Thibodeau,
 Joseph Thibodeau,
 Moyse Bourgeois,
 Moyse Granger,
 Basil Belleville,
 Levère Dugas,
 Dantiel Belile,
 Pierre Caillé,
 Petrus Batilde,
 David Annicau,
 Jean Baptiste G. Belleville,
 Lambert Dulon,
 Joseph Thibodeau,
 Jean Baptiste Leblanc, pere,
 Joseph Girbon,
 Pierre Louvre,
 Nazaire Rotel,
 Joseph G. Belleville,
 Pierre G. Belleville,
 Louis Du Fresne,
 Olivier Lepine,
 Joseph B. Beausejour,
 Joseph Bastien,
 Jean Baptiste Martial,
 Charles Froment,
 François Brien Durocher,
 François Parent,
 Leon Rutel,
 Louis Auger,
 Jean Baptiste Buisson,
 Joseph Laurion,
 Simeon Dupuis,
 Benjamin Brisson, fils,
 Joseph Robert,
 Joseph Brien Durocher,
 Joseph Brisson,
 Jean Baptiste Brault,
 Noel Landry,
 Toussaint Beaudry,
 Vinance Bellille,
 Antoine Rochela,
 Jean Louis Ferley,
 Leon Richard,
 Jean Baptiste Bellille,
 Michel Fettey,
 Pierre Terrien,

Samuel Smyley, senior,
 Samuel Smyley, junior,
 John Smyley,
 James Cunningham,
 John Sadler, senior,
 John Sadler, junior,
 Mitchell Sadler,
 Thomas Cooper,
 Thomas Swift,
 John Mason,
 George Swift,
 William Walsh,
 Isaac Sinclair,
 Thomas Radrum.

Antoine Vaillancour,
 J. O. Rosette,
 Joseph Gagnon,
 Moise Rocheleau,
 Louis Trudeau,
 Edward Trudeau,
 Joseph Beauchamp,
 François Perrault,
 Joseph Beaudry,
 Xavier Pagette de St. Amour,
 Joseph Guimond,
 H. Guimond,
 Leon Miro,
 Seraphim Passuth,

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one of Her Ma-
 MONTREAL. } jesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said District, Pierre Giguère,
 Farmer, of the Township of Chertsey, in the said District, who, being duly sworn
 upon the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say:—That he was hired by Alexander
 Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent for the Township of Chertsey and other Town-
 ships, to work on the new road now made by the Government in the said Town-
 ship of Chertsey; that he worked on the said road during the months of June and
 July last, for a period of fifteen days, at the rate of four shillings per day; that he
 purchased from the said Agent Pork, Tea, Tobacco, and Biscuit, at very high
 prices, and that by selling said provisions the said Agent realised a considerable
 profit out of the workmen on the said road. That during the time deponent
 worked at the said road, the works appeared to him to advance very well, but that
 a fortnight afterwards, having gone to the said road to draw the balance of his
 wages, he could scarcely believe, seeing the slowness with which the works were
 being carried on, that the Government should allow the money furnished for the
 said road to be squandered in such a manner. That during the last election, at
 which the said Agent was a candidate, the said deponent heard Mr. Daly say, in
 speaking to the workmen on the said road, that they and all the other inhabitants
 of the said Township of Chertsey, who would vote against him, at the said elec-
 tion, would remember him, and especially one Smiley, of the Township of Raw-
 don, and the workmen on the said road would be discharged, and not only discharged,
 but would remember him, if they voted against him.

And the said deponent further saith not, and having heard this deposition read,
 declares it to contain the truth, and not being able to write his name, has affixed
 his mark hereunto.

(Signed,) PIERRE ^{his} GIGUÈRE.
 mark.

Sworn at the Village of Montcalm,
 before me, this 25th May, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices
 MONTREAL. } of the Peace for the said District, Michael Naud, of the Town-
 ship of Chertsey, who made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, de-

clared and saith;—that he was hired to work on the new Government road now making in the Township of Chertsey, by Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at the rate of Four shillings per day, and worked on the said road in the month of July last, that during the time said deponent worked on said road, he, said deponent, saith that to his knowledge Mr. Daly, the said agent, has speculated over the men working to the said road, by selling them at high prices, pork, sea bread, tobacco, and tea, and bought the same himself, and further saith that the works are tolerably well performed on said road for a distance of about two miles and a half, and that as far as Mr. Daly's land, which he holds along the said road reaches, and that after the works on the said road is badly made, and deponent's further opinion is, that the said road should be discontinued to go any further, in such a bad way, but that the moneys granted for the same ought to be expended on the front of the said Township of Chertsey, where the poor people now established on the first, second, and third ranges of the said Township are and will ever be deprived of the benefit of the said road hereafter.

Deponent further saith that all the good land along the said road is taken up by Mr. Daly's friends and himself, and is there lying unoccupied, and prevents poor people to colonize on that new road, as the rest of the lots along said road are no good, and deponent further saith not.

(Signed,) MICHAEL ^{his} NAUD.
mark.

Sworn before me, at Montcalm Village,
the 29th August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

DISTRICT OF }
MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, Richard Brannon, Farmer, of the Township of Chertsey, who declared and saith, after being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, that he was hired by Alexander Daly, Crown Land Agent, to work upon the Government road now making in the Township of Chertsey, and that he has worked on said road in this present month of August, and saith that he bought of said Daly, biscuit, pork, and tea, and further saith that Mr. Daly is keeping such provisions and working tools to speculate upon the men's wages.

Deponent further saith that he heard Peter Green, Mr. Daly's Foreman on said road, tell the men on the morning of the 22nd August instant, that those of the men that would go down from where they, said men, were working, and meet LeBlanc who was coming to visit the said road, and that he said foreman, would allow every man one quarter of a day's pay providing they would turn said LeBlanc and his men away from said road; and that further saith, that according to the said order a gang of men started away to perform the order given, and that he said Deponent was one of the men sent; that accordingly we met Mr. J. B. LeBlanc coming up the said Government Road and was turned back, and lastly insulted he and his men by Mr. Daly's men, but he, said LeBlanc, made no resistance and went back out of said road.

And said Deponent further saith that he could not sign, made his mark in testimony.

(Signed,) RICHARD ^{his} BRANNON,
Mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 31st of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

DISTRICT OF }
MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Jean Baptiste LeBlanc, Esquire, merchant of the Village of Montcalm, Parish of St. Ligouri, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth declare and say, that in compliance with a letter addressed to him by J. Dufresne, Esquire, Representative of the County of Montcalm, dated 12th August, ultimo, requesting him to visit the road that was being opened in the Township of Chertsey with the money voted by the Government out of the Public money of the Province, and to send him in a report shewing everything that for the public interest should be known; he, the said deponent, went to inspect the said road on the 22nd August last, at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and was accompanied by Messrs. James Gray and Daniel Trusdel; that, at the said hour, he met Alexander Daly, the local Agent, at the house of Thomas Halty, where he resides, in the fourth range of the said Township, and at the place where the said road commences.

That the said Daly looked at him, the said deponent, with a countenance more that of a savage than of a civilized man; but, however, he did not say anything to him then.

That he started from there and commenced to make the said inspection for the above-mentioned purpose; that a few minutes afterwards the said Daly had caught up to him on horseback, and had spoken to Mr. Trusdel, and walked in such a manner that the said deponent and Mr. Gray got ahead of them, the said Messrs. Daly and Trusdel.

That then the said Mr. Daly made his horse go full gallop and passed near said deponent and Gray; the said Daly was armed with a big stick about three feet in length, and thick enough to fell to the ground any person he could reach with it.

That the said Daly had the said stick coming up to him as aforesaid, after he had left Halty's.

That, during his said visit, accompanied by the persons mentioned above, he came to a lake, about a mile and three quarters distant from the commencement of the said road, and there met a gang of men, eight in number, employed by the said Daly, who all, with the exception of two, had axes, and were armed with big sticks. These men shewed in their countenances that they were determined to proceed to any extremity against him, the said deponent, and those accompanying him.

That the said men composing the said gang asked him where he was going, and told him that he had no right to pass over the said road, and that they considered that it was their property until it should be given up, and that he had to go away unless he could show his authority to make the said inspection, and that if he did not do so he should bear the consequences. That, though wishing to insist upon continuing the said inspection the appearance of the men composing the said gang caused him to fear being assaulted, and he thought it would be prudent to and indeed did discontinue the said survey.

That the said persons composing the said gang not content with seeing him retrace his steps with his companions, escorted them as far as the House of the said Mr. Halty, which he entered for a few minutes.

That immediately after his coming out of Halty's, to return home, John Nolty, one of the *bullies* of the said Daly, who was armed with a club, came to the door and told him, the said deponent, that he (deponent) and his companions were afraid.

That afterwards the said eight men came and accompanied the said Nolty and joined with him in insulting them, making show of all possible violence, without, however, attacking them. Then deponent thought he had better not inspect the road, as he was warned that there was a reinforcement of twenty men waiting to assail him.

(Signed,) J. B. LeBLANC.

Sworn at St. Ligouri, before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, this 30th day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) L. BRISSON, J. P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices
MONTREAL. } of the Peace for the said District, Thomas Rawderom, Farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he the said Deponent was hired by Alexander Daly, to work on the new road making in the Township of Chertsey, that he did do work on the said road from the 22nd of June till the 22nd of July last.

That during all the time the said Alexander Daly had provisions for sale on the work, and was speculating upon pork, flour, sea bread, tobacco, tea, working lasts, &c., which he is selling at a very high price.

That it is to Deponent's knowledge that the said Daly is still speculating on the men working on said road, that no man worked on the said road from the 22nd of July last until the 31st of the same month, and further Deponent saith not and declared he could not sign, has made his mark.

(Signed,) THOMAS ^{his} ~~X~~ RAWDEROM.
mark

Sworn before me, at St. Alexis,
this 23rd day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE, J.P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices
MONTREAL. } of the Peace, for the said District, F. P. Queen, Provincial Land Surveyor, of the Township of Rawdon, who made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God. Declared and saith, that on the 25th of August now instant, passed on the Government road now making in the Township of Chertsey, where Mr. Alexander Daly, Esquire, is directing that work, deponent being now carrying on the Survey of the Township of Wilton, under Government instruction, passed that as his shortest route; there found for the distance of about one and three quarter miles from the commencement of the said road passably made, but that the rest of the said road is very badly made; and further saith, that it was no road at all for a cart. Deponent further saith, that at the end of the above mentioned one and three quarter miles of the said made road, he found a small lake where he saw a part of the road sheeted and badly done, who, he deponent, say that the road might have been made straight and on good ground, but know that Mr. Daly brought the said road round for to favor himself, on account he, Mr. Daly, having a block of land convenient of said lake; and deponent further saith, that should the road have been made straight instead of turning towards said mentioned lake, that it would have not been more than one foot of ascension in fifteen. And further saith, the hill in question was free of rocks, in comparison with other hills where the said road goes over ascending and descending about one foot in five. And further said, that to the best of his belief and experience, that the money expended on the making of the said road, was not put to that advantage that a more experienced in such a work could have done. Deponent is of opinion, that better materials might easily been employed, that he saw a portion of the said road

filled up with falling timber from fires in the woods, and covered over with duff. Should a running fire take on said road, where it is filled as above mentioned, would render the said road entirely impassable for a wheel carriage.

Deponent saith, that he cannot make use of said road to bring in supply for his men, which would save two miles portage on the men's back, made the said road passable for a cart. And deponent further saith not.

(Signed,) FRANCIS P. QUINN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 26th August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one of Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace, said District, William Walsh, Shoemaker, of the Township of Rawdon, made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, that he purchased the right of preemption and improvements of two village lots of land, Nos. 5 and 6, in the fourth Range of Rawdon, in the years 1840 and 1843. That previous to the day of sale of those Lots, deponent made application to the Local Agent, Alexander Daly, Esquire, which application he made on the 20th September, 1845, (that being the time allowed to make such applications,) the 22nd of said month being the day of sale. Deponent had built a frame house and out offices on Lot No. 5, on said fourth range, as designated under former survey; said Lots 5 and 6 contained together 10 acres more or less. Notwithstanding his possession and improvements aforesaid, the Agent would sell him but two acres out of ten, saying that he would appropriate four acres of said Lots, more or less, for a Market Place, Court House, and the site of School; that quantity of land has not yet been put to such purposes, as none of the Local Authorities would meddle them, seeing they were Deponent's rights. Through the Agent's intricacy, and his envy towards Deponent, he, Deponent, remains to this day without a title from the Government. He, Deponent, believes the said Agent gave scrip, or caused to be given to his brother-in-law, Mr Hugh Daly of Kildare, to purchase land in the Village of Rawdon, who purchased about 25 acres, in which was Lot No. 10 on letter E, to which he, Deponent, had a right of pre-emption. Deponent stated this transaction to T. Bouthillier, Esquire, then of the Crown Land Department, who was pleased to order A. Daly, Agent, to let him purchase said Lot; accordingly, Deponent purchased from Hugh Daly, for which he, Deponent, paid cash to said Agent, and to the best of Deponent's belief, the Agent forwarded scrip to the Government instead of the cash Deponent paid him; and further, Deponent saith, that the said Agent sold to the said Hugh Daly, Lot No. 17, on letter K, of the plan of the Village of Rawdon, unknown to Deponent, notwithstanding his right of preemption thereto, and remains to this day deprived thereof. Deponent saith that he cleared and improved on Lot No. 16 on letter H, and that the said Agent sold the same to his brother, James Daly, although Deponent was the highest bidder, and remains deprived thereof. Deponent also believes that the said Agent purchased Village Lots through one Mr. Patrick Carrol, residing three miles beyond Montreal, that land is now held by said Agent, some of which he rents at 12s. 6d. per quarter acre, per annum.

Deponent further saith, that the Lot rented was sold for £3 by the said Agent. Deponent finding there was no use in making any further application to said Agent, he, Deponent, forwarded to T. Bouthillier, Esquire, both money and scrip

to purchase his rights on said land above refused, the answer from that gentleman was, that he could receive no moneys but what would come through the Local Agent's hands; accordingly, the money and scrip was returned to Deponent, and remained in his hands until the year 1849; and as the last resource, Deponent solicited Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferies to purchase, in his own name, for Deponent, thinking that gentleman's standing in society would make the required impression, and cause the said Agent to do him justice, so far as to give him his lawful rights, which was refused, and in three months after the Agent sold the Lots so applied for to his brother, the said James Daly, but Deponent firmly believes the purchaser was merely an nominal one, as the said Agent now rents some of the said Lots to one Mr. Wright, at the rate of £2 per annum. Deponent further saith, that he is of opinion that the Agents holding so much of the Village Lands, retards the progress of settlement and improvement of the Village, as he holds about 40 acres of the Village Lands, and further saith not.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WALSH.

Sworn before me, at Montcalm Village,
this 6th September, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J.P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one of the Jus-
MONTREAL } tices of the Peace for the said District, Henry Belan, of the
Township of Rawdon, Miller, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists,
did declare and say, That three or four years ago his son had taken a lot of land in
the Township of Chertsey, No 12, in the third range, for which Mr. Daly, the
Agent, gave him a location ticket in consideration of the sum of ten shillings, cur-
rency, besides 1s. 3d. which he paid him before for his application; that Deponent
went to live with his son upon the said lot, and that afterwards the said Daly in-
formed him that unless he the said Deponent, paid the sum of ten shillings over
and above the sum his son had paid him the half of the said lot would be taken away;
that thus the Deponent was forced to pay the said Agent the sum of 10s. as he was
afraid to lose the half of the said lot. And the Deponent further says that Mr.
Daly told him that when there were two persons residing upon one lot, they re-
quired two location tickets, which the said Deponent was forced to do out of fear
of him and his son being deprived of the half of the said lot.

The foregoing deposition being read to the witness, he has made his mark thereto,
declaring that he cannot write or sign his name.

(Signed,) HENRY ^{his} X BELAN,
mark.

Sworn at the Village of Montcalm, before me,
this 30th of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J.P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices
MONTREAL } of the Peace, for the said District, John MacEvans, Farmer, of
the Township of Rawdon, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that in the year
Eighteen hundred and forty he had, by the local Agent's permission, taken posses-
sion of Northwest half of lot No. 12, in the 11th range of the Township of Bawdon,

and that he cleared about five acres of land on the said lot, and built a house on the same, and cropped it every year until the year 1850; then applied to Alexander Daly, Esquire, local Agent, for a location ticket for the said lot; the said Agent refused him the said location ticket, and granted the said half lot, a short time after, to one John Nalty, a Cousin of his, the said Agent, who has acted ever since as a bully for him, the said Alexander Daly, and by that means deprived deponent of a property which would be at present worth One hundred pounds currency. And deponent further saith not, and has signed.

(Signed,) JOHN McEVANS.

Sworn before me at St. Alexis,
this 23d day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE, J. P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came and appeared, Gilbert Brisson, of the
MONTREAL, } Village of the Parish of St. Ligouri, Esquire, Farmer, who
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, that on or about the twentieth day of July last, the day of the nomination of the Candidates for the Election of the County of Montcalm, Alexander Daly, Crown Land Agent for the Township of Chertsey, and others, asked him to interest himself for him, to canvass for him at his election, giving deponent to understand that if he would act as such he would well remunerate him by the facility he would grant him in his quality of Agent of obtaining lots in the Townships under his Agency: but that if he acted against him, the said Daly, that then he (deponent) would not have as many advantages, that he would have difficulty in procuring lots in the said Townships.

The deposition being read over to the Witness, he declares it to contain the truth, and hath signed.

(Signed,) G. BRISSON.

Sworn before me, one of the Justices of the Peace
for the District of St. Ligouri,
this 30th August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said
District, Henry Burrowes, farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that Alexander Daly, the Crown Land Agent of Rawdon and adjacent Township, hath located land to one Arthur Mason, who is a recognized idiot, and was brought to the Election by his reputed Father to vote for Mr. Daly, who was not able to answer for himself at the Poll.

That if the said Alexander Daly should remain much longer in his present situation, deponent's firm belief is, that it will be the cause of a great part of the respectable settlers to abandon the Township, and further sayeth not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) HENRY BURROWES.

Sworn before me, at St. Alexis,
this 23rd day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE, J. P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one
 of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
 said District, Isaac Sinclair, farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, and made oath
 on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that for his military service he was
 located for the North-west half of lot number seven, in the ninth range of Rawdon;
 that another person took possession of this said lot, which was a very good lot.

Mr. Alexander Daly, the local Agent, promised to deponent the sum of thirty
 pounds which he would get from Government for the said lot, if he, the said depon-
 ent, would only relinquish his rights of the said lot, upon which deponent signed
 document in presence of Edward Corcoran, Justice of the Peace, of Rawdon, to
 that effect.

That sometime afterwards, that is about four years ago, the said Agent presented
 unto the said deponent a land scrip, to the amount of five pounds, stating that it
 was the whole amount coming to him, said deponent.

That the said Agent sold, afterwards, the said lot to Thomas Swift, for the sum
 of thirty pounds.

That he, the said Land Agent, has coaxed deponent to sign the document above
 stated, with a view to cheat him out of his rights, and has succeeded in doing so.

That deponent, who is a poor man and very old, has greatly felt the loss of said
 lot, having been compelled to dispose of the said five pounds land scrip for fourteen
 dollars only, and deponent further saith not, not knowing how to sign, made his
 mark.

(Signed,) ISAAC ^{his} X SINCLAIR.
 mark.

Sworn before me, at St. Alexis,
 this 23rd day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE, J. P.

DISTRICT OF }
 MONTREAL. } ALEXIS TRUDEAU, of the Parish of St. Jacques, Bailiff, after
 having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, did depose
 and say, That on or about the 20th August, 1850, Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown
 Land Agent for the Township of Rawdon and other places, gave him a Warrant of
 distress to seize at three different saw mills in the said Township of Rawdon and the
 Township of Kilkenny, timber of different descriptions which had been cut and carried
 away from Crown Lands. That in obedience to the Warrant, the Deponent did
 seize a large quantity of timber, for which services the fees of the said Deponent
 amounted to about eight pounds, currency. That the said Deponent has often de-
 manded the said sum from the said Alexander Daly, but has not yet received the
 money.

And further Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) A. TRUDEAU,
 B. S. C.

Sworn before me at St. Alexis,
 this 23rd August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. DUFRESNE, J. P.

DISTRICT OF } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices
MONTREAL. } of the Peace for the said District, Thomas Swift, Farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that Alexander Daly, Crown Land Agent for the Township of Rawdon, has over-valued the North-west half of lot No. 7, in the 9th range of Rawdon, by setting the same at six shillings per acre. That upon the representation of Deponent respecting the said price, the said Daly, then demanded the sum of £50 for the said half lot, instead of £30, and insisted upon being paid the said sum of £50: that it was only when Deponent had made him a legal offer of the said sum of £30, in presence of witnesses, that said Daly consented to accept of the said sum; provided however, that he Deponent would pay him, the said, Agent, the sum of ten dollars, which Deponent refused paying also, having already paid him four dollars for visiting said lot.

That Deponent saith further, that said Crown Land Agent has acted dishonestly towards him, having over-valued his said lot, and attempted to cheat him by every means in his power, and is certainly an unfit person for that situation, and further, Deponent firmly believes that if said Daly should remain in his Government situation, the people of Rawdon who have voted against him at the last election may clear out of the Township. And further saith not and has signed.

(Signed,) THOMAS SWIFT.

Sworn before me, at St. Alexis,
this 23rd day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came before me, one of Her Ma-
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } jesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, Peter Skelly, farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he heard Alexander Daly, the Crown Land Agent, say, since he missed his Election to be the representative of the County of Montcalm, that he was surely the representative of the Townships, and those persons that voted against him not to forget that, and he spoke it so vehemently and with such determined expression, that it is the firm belief of Deponent if the said Agent be continued in Office, the greater part of the respectable inhabitants will leave.

The above expressions were made at the Catholic Church door, on the thirteenth of July, after Divine Service; and further saith not, and has signed.

(Signed.) PETER SKELLY.

Sworn before me at St. Alexis,
this 23rd day of August, 1854.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Toronto, 10th March, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you a Petition from the inhabitants of Rawdon to His Excellency the Governor General, against Alexander Daly, Es-

quire, Crown Land Agent for the County of Leinster, which I beg of you to present to His Excellency in accordance with the wishes of the Petitioners.

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

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,
Provincial Secretary.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

We, the undersigned residents and proprietors in the Township of Rawdon, and those parts of the parishes of St. Liguory and Ste. Julienne, lately forming the first and second ranges of the said Township of Rawdon, most respectfully take the liberty of informing Your Excellency of the manner in which Mr. Alexander Daly, of this Township, performs his duties as Crown Land Agent.

The Office of Crown Land Agency is one that gives its possessor great power and authority for ill or good according as the Agent may be disposed to act and carry on his duties, and in the hands of an Agent who takes great interest in politics and the local affairs in his District, may be made the means of rewarding friends and punishing foes.

It is contrary to the rules and regulations of the Crown Land Department, for an Agent to grant lands to any but actual settlers, and we have to complain that Mr. Daly has in that particular infringed the rules and regulations in many instances, in one particularly where he granted three hundred (300) acres to a friend who did not, and had not the least idea of performing the settlement duties; and we have every reason to believe that the said individual did not even make the first payment for the land, and at his departure from this Township, sold the land to an actual settler for a premium of thirty pounds (£30 Os. Od.) thus making a very handsome profit with very little trouble or expense.

We further know of lots of land taken up by individuals years ago on which no settlement duties have yet been performed, and perhaps never will be, have in fact been taken up for speculation, which is not only contrary to the rules and regulations of the Crown Land Department, but retards the settlement of the wild lands in the District under the charge of Mr. Daly.

We also charge Mr. Daly with having taken money illegally from people too poor to seek redress, and through fear of not obtaining their location ticket did not dare complain.

Also, that at Elections, when he or his intimate friends desire Office, and of course a majority of Votes must be obtained, he prostitutes his Office for that purpose.

To recapitulate, we complain 1st, That Mr. Daly shews great partiality, transcends the duties and authority of his Office in rewarding personal and political friends, and punishing those who have the independence of mind to differ with him politically, and other subjects.

2nd, That he uses his authority and power as Crown Land Agent, to gratify his personal pique and hatred of individuals who honestly differ with him.

3rd, That he has at various times and instances, as we have every reason to believe, illegally and beyond what the law in relation thereto allowed him, taken money from individuals obliged to do business with him as Crown Land Agent.

As this is a busy time with farmers, we have not taken the trouble to get many signatures, but should Your Excellency see fit to order an investigation, or require affidavits, we will not only prove the above charge, but procure numerous witnesses to substantiate them.

The above are serious charges to make against a Public Officer, but we make them confident of the justice of our case, and that it will have Your Excellency's consideration, and we very respectfully pray that he may be removed.

(Signed,) JOHN JEFFERIES,
Lieut. Colonel 4th Battalion Leinster Militia, and C.S.C.

(Signed,) PETER SKELLY, J.P. & C.S.C.

(Signed,) JOHN SMILEY, Municipal Commissioner.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WALSH.

(Signed,) JOHN JOYNT.

(Signed,) J. HORAN,
N.P., Lieut. 4th Battalion L.M.

(Signed,) GEO. CONSTABLE,
Ensign, Militia, and School Commissioner.

QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you a Petition, which I beg of you to be kind enough to submit to His Excellency the Governor General. If, upon examination of the Petition, His Excellency should think proper to ask me to bring forward proof of the facts therein alleged, so as to avoid the cost and delay of a Commission of Enquiry, and set his mind at rest as to the steps he should think himself justified in taking against the said Daly, I shall submit with great pleasure at any time.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

The Petition of Joseph Dufresne, Member of the Legislative Assembly,

Respectfully Sheweth:

That a large number of respectable inhabitants of the Township of Rawdon, constituents of your Petitioner, have made a memorial containing various complaints and accusations against Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent for the County of Leinster, and substantiated the said accusations with numerous affidavits, and prayed that the said Alexander Daly be discharged.

That the said complaints have remained without any apparent measures having been taken upon them.

That recently the said Petitioners, by a new Petition, have prayed for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the charges brought against said Daly, and to report thereon to Your Excellency.

That your Petitioner thinks it his duty to point out to Your Excellency the facts hereinafter mentioned against the conduct of the said Daly, which, if they do not directly inculpate him in his capacity of Crown Land Agent, will, nevertheless, not fail to draw the attention of Your Excellency, and will show the amount of confidence this gentleman enjoys as an Officer of the Government, and whether he is still worthy of filling any office at the disposal of the Crown.

FACTS.

1st. Mr. Daly obtained from the Government, for the Survey of roads in Leinster, in 1853.....	£75	0	0
January, 1854.....	72	11	2

Total,.....£147 11 2

2nd. Mr. Daly, when he was Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Julienne, in 1851, at the time of the election of a Member to represent the County of Leinster, in the Legislative Assembly, received from the Government over and above his lawful fees, the following sums:—

For having travelled 54 miles to take the Oath of Office.....	£1	7	0
Thirty miles from his residence to the poll at Ste. Julienne.....	17	0	
Rent of Poll House.....	3	0	0

Total.....£5 6 0

I offer to prove in a satisfactory manner:—

1st. That the first of these charges, £147 11s. 2d., is exorbitant, out of proportion to the work performed, dishonest, and equivalent to a breach of trust.

2nd. That, at the time of the election of 1851, Mr. Edward Corcoran was made, and still is, a Justice of the Peace, and was acting as such in the place where Mr. Daly resides. That at St. Jacques, 12 miles from the residence of Mr. Daly, there were two Justices of the Peace, to wit, Messrs. Poirier and Cyrille Morin. There were also, at L'Industrie, 10 or 12 miles from Mr. Daly, two Justices of the Peace, Messrs. Peter Charles Loedel and Antoine T. Voyer; that all these Justices of the Peace were well know to Mr. Daly.

3rd. That the distance from Mr. Daly's residence to the poll is but 8 or 9 miles at furthest.

4th. That Mr. Daly never agreed to pay £3 for the rent of the poll-house at St. Julienne, and that he never paid anything for that purpose.

For these considerations, may it please Your Excellency to appoint a fit and proper person to proceed to an enquiry into the above facts as well as into the allegations and accusations already brought against the said Daly, and report thereon to Your Excellency, or order the adoption of any other measure which you may think proper to come to a knowledge of the truth and to do justice in the premises.

And with mingled feelings of gratitude and duty, your Petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

Quebec, 30th April, 1855.

RAWDON, 17th May, 1855.

Honorable Sir,—Your letter of the 11th instant I have just received, enclosing copy of a memorial from J. Dufresne, Esquire, M.P.P., preferring charges against me in my capacity as Road Explorer, in the fall of 1853, and as Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Julienne, for the election of a member to represent the County of Leinster in the Legislative Assembly.

In reference to which I beg leave to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General,

1st. That as Road Explorer for the two roads explored, and finally located within this County in the Fall of 1853, I did receive the sum of £147 11s. 2d.. my Bill for the said services having been checked by the Honorable A. N. Morin, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, from £154 Os. 7¹/₂d. to the aforesaid sum, and that the said exploration and the expenses attending it were judiciously and economically managed under me, which will appear by the documents which I furnished to the Department, and now I believe in the hands of Dr. Boutillier, Inspector of Agencies, which gentleman was pleased to congratulate me the first time I saw him after he had received the papers for the good exploration I had made, and further added that his attention was directed to my said exploration by the Honorable Mr. Morin, to whom I furnished a detailed statement of the whole expenditure and receipts in duplicate, on the 18th March, 1854.

Therefore the sum of £147 11s. 2d. is not exorbitant for the services performed, and that no abuse of confidence in the expenditure of the same can exist.

2nd. That as Deputy Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Julienne I have not charged 54 miles travel for going to take the oath of office, neither have I charged 38 miles travel going to hold the poll, nor have I either charged or received the sum of three pounds for the rent of a house to hold the poll in, not having anything to do with the renting of that House. I believe the Returning Officer did rent the House in which the poll was held, as I was directed by him to go and hold the poll there. The distance from St. Julienne to my house is about 10 or 12 miles the way I had to travel there.

For the better information of His Excellency I subjoin a copy from my note book of the amount received by me on the said occasion as Deputy Returning Officer:—

ELECTION OF 1851.

For self, 2 days.....	£2	0	0
“ Clerk.....	1	0	0
“ commission to Clerk.....	0	2	6
“ route to poll.....	0	6	0
“ “ “ for Clerk.....	0	6	0
“ transmitting Poll Book.....	0	18	0
“ two constables, 2 days each.....	1	0	0
		£5	12 6
Off—for commission.....	0	2	10
		£5	9 8

If any other sum than this appears to my credit, it will not be correct as the above is the actual amount received by me. You will perceive that no sum has been paid to me for going to take the oath of office, as I took it before the Returning Officer at the time he delivered to me the Blank Poll Book.

The other complaints to which Mr. Dufresne refers in his memorial have already underwent investigation when Dr. Boutillier was here in November last for that purpose, and my refutation of the said charges are fully before that gentleman since the 23rd January last.

All of which I humbly submit for your Honor's consideration.

I remain, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER DALY, C.L.A.

Honorable J. CAUCHON,
C.C.L., Quebec.

RAWDON, 19th May, 1855.

Honorable Sir,—In further reference to my letter of the 17th instant, I must confess my surprise at the accusations put forth in the memorial of J. Dufresne, Esquire, M.P.P., against me, which if true would very justly call for an explanation on my part to His Excellency, respecting the same.

I fear that Mr. Dufresne is actuated towards me by some other motive than that of justice or the public interest which he seems to protect, as we have been always good friends when we meet; it is true, I was one of his rivals at the last election, but I considered I had acted an honorable part towards him, but as soon as he became the successful candidate he evinces a desire of secretly and publicly injuring me. Your want of knowledge of me might lead you to think that Mr. Dufresne's accusations and that of others against me were well-founded, or that there should at least be some cause for their complaints, it therefore becomes necessary that I would state frankly the reasons.

This Township was first settled, chiefly by Old Country people; for many years the spirit of Toryism and Orange ascendancy were very strong, and they had every thing their own way. About eight or ten years ago a more liberal view was taken in the local matters of the Township, which left this party in a minority. I, as an individual, always supported the cause which I found for the good of the country, consequently nothing more was wanting to bring down the odium of this faction against me, embittered as they are by all the religious and political rancour so common to the feelings of that party. This party, with two or three adherents, encouraged by the impetuosity they have received from the return of Mr. Dufresne, the candidate whom they supported through duplicity, leads them to the conclusion that right or wrong I must be put down; but I trust in the honest support of the Government under which I have so long served.

I perceive by Mr. Dufresne's memorial that he and the other complainants ask for a commission into the complaints. This I would have sought in the first instance; but now that I have made my refutation of the charges against me through much trouble and expense to Dr. Boutillier, the gentleman appointed to inquire into the whole affair. I trust the Government will see the absurdity of the party asking for an enquiry that is now, I believe, gone through with, and in the hands of Mr. Boutillier for his report (if not already furnished), and I must add that I would expect nothing less than any amount of perjury it would be found necessary to commit in order to obtain their object, should a second investigation be allowed. I therefore expect justice and require nothing more to prove the object of my false accusers.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER DALY.

Honorable J. CAUCHON,
C.C.L., Quebec.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 23rd May, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied with the defence of Mr. Daly to the accusations brought against him by me. As the allegations of that gentleman are not accompanied by any justification, I persist in my accusations and ask for a Commission of Inquiry. It is possible that Mr. Daly, in defence, may be able to impute the fraud committed during the election of 1851, with regard to the account furnished by him as Deputy

Returning Officer, to another person; but even his admissions shew that there was fraud committed by some person. With regard to the sum of £147 11s. 2d., which he received for the survey of the Chertsey road, I am ready to prove my accusations and allegations on that subject, and I insist upon having a Commission, unless the Government, with a view of avoiding expense, require affidavits on my part. I, however, do not think that the latter plan would give all the satisfaction desirable in such circumstances.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

Honorable J. Cauchon,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

QUEBEC, 11th, September, 1854,

Sir,—I enclose to you a letter from Mr. John Horan, Notary at Rawdon, together with an announcement made by Mr. Daly, the Crown Land Agent of the District. At first sight Mr. Daly was apparently justified in making this announcement, but upon examination of his real motive, which was that all the deeds of Transfer might be executed by his son, in his own office, against the interests of the said Horan. It will be seen that Mr. Daly then acted as he still continues to act in a tyrannical and vexatious manner, calculated to excite against him the hatred of the inhabitants.

Mr. Horan offers to make an affidavit upon oath, to the facts alleged by him against Mr. Daly. This Daly business annoys very much, and the sooner you get rid of him the better

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. DUFRESNE.

Honorable A. N. Morin,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

RAWDON, 6th September, 1854.

Sir,—I signed a Petition a few days ago, praying for the removal of the Crown Land Agent of this County, and as I am informed you have kindly consented to present the same to the proper authority, I respectfully beg to give you my opinion of that individual, and a few remarks on his conduct generally during the last three years and upwards. I am of opinion the local difficulties, animosities, and chicanes, that unhappily take place in this Township, are for the greater part, if not entirely, owing to the low, overbearing, cunning, meddling, and ambitious views and schemes of the Crown Land Agent, aided by a few little men frightened down to obedience, and a circle of connections, whose feelings the cunning and meddling Agent knows well how to excite whenever his purposes require it. Having always some view of his own, he cannot allow any local business to be done, nor local appointment to be made without he is suited, and at the beginning and end when things do not go as he wishes, which fortunately is often the case of late years; then he threatens his Government influence and the frowns of his Office on those who would dare to speak or act contrary to his ambitious views; Officers of Militia, Justices of the Peace, myself as Notary, and even the Clergy, are threatened by this man for disobedience or opposition to his rule. I enclose a copy of a Notice as a specimen of this man's manner of notifying the public in his official capacity of

Agent, you will see how he aims at the Notary; according to his view there is no need of a Notary, and he should have all. He publicly said when canvassing at the late Elections, "In or out of Parliament my influence with the Government is great, my enemies shall feel it; and said he, those that will vote against me "down comes their castle." This is but a small sample of his threats to British Subjects, and their rights and liberty. In short, to hear this man speak one would think he can do just as he pleases with the Government, and let me tell you a considerable number of the inhabitants are under the impression that no matter what Mr. Daly wants from the Government he has only to ask, and that were he to strip them of their properties it would be useless to apply to the Crown Land Department for redress; and well they may think so, for when complaints are made they are to the Agent, who immediately serves those complainants with lawyers' letters, threatening a heavy suit for libel; the consequence is, the poor sufferers get frightened, and the Crown Land Department is no further troubled, and everlasting obedience promised to the conquering and all powerful Agent; and thus it is the more complaints the more strength is given to the Agent, thereby rendering him what he is now, intolerable. There is one thing that surprised me much, how the Agent could collect 10s. for every location ticket per 100 acres, whereas it is conspicuously mentioned on the margin of the tickets that the Agent shall have a right to demand five shillings only for his fees. Should Mr. Daly be allowed to retain his Office, it will be much against the settling of the Townships, it is seen and felt that he has had it too long. I believe there is no bounds to his ambition for self aggrandisement. I pray in the welfare of your constituents in the Townships, you will use your best efforts in bringing their Petition under the favourable consideration of the Government. Inhabitants of the Township more than elsewhere should entertain mutual respect for each other instead of what it is at present, and above all to respect each other's rights; the Agent should be a liberal minded man, capable of encouraging such principles, and to avoid bravading, coercing, and rendering himself the common enemy of his fellow creatures. The above is my opinion of Mr. Daly, and his conduct so far as I could learn in my public capacity since I came to reside in this Township, which I can certify on oath, if required. I hope this will find you in the enjoyment of good health, and at your post.

I am, &c.,

J. HORAN.

JOSEPH DUFRESNE, Esquire, M.P.P.
Quebec.

Notice is hereby given, to all those who reside on Crown and Clergy Lands, in the County of Leinster, That their attention is again called respecting their right of transferring the same, and to the careless, unlawful, and very irregular manner in which transfers are made from time to time, which renders it impossible for the Government to recognize any such transfer as required by Law.

In consequence of which I will not in any instance acknowledge, receive, or transmit for sanction, any such transfer, made or passed previous to the occupant obtaining my consent to sell, and that it is made in due form and unconditional.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER DALY,

C.L.A.

RAWDON, 28th January, 1854.

RAWDON, 30th March, 1855.

Sir,—Herewith I have the honor to transmit you the enclosed Memorial, which I respectfully request you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General the first favorable opportunity. I am one of the many sufferers (see affidavits), and I hope that in laying it before His Excellency it will have your kind and favorable support.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS P. QUINN,
P.L.S.

Honorable G. E. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Montcalm, District of Montreal,

Humbly Sheweth,

That many complaints have been made to the proper authority from time to time during several years past by individuals, inhabitants of this County, against Alexander Daly, Esquire, in his capacity of Crown Land Agent for the County of Leinster.

That seeing no attention was paid to those complaints, a large number of the Inhabitants of this County (Montcalm) petitioned Your Excellency's predecessor, in the month of September last, setting forth grievous complaints, supported by several affidavits, against the said Alexander Daly in his said capacity, and praying for his removal from the office of Crown Land Agent.

That the prayer of Your Memorialists' aforesaid Petition, as well as the aforesaid several previous complaints, have been hitherto allowed to remain unnoticed, as nothing as yet has transpired to the contrary, neither have they been informed why it is so.

Wherefore Your Memorialists very respectfully pray Your Excellency will be pleased to appoint a Commissioner to investigate the whole matter, and to order to be placed in his possession the aforesaid Petition, affidavits, and complaints, that may have been made against the said Alexander Daly from time to time, in order to make a fair and just investigation of the whole of the facts set forth against him, and thereby do justice to every party.

And Your Excellency's Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

RAWDON, 22nd March, 1855.

J. Horan, N.P., Lt.-M.,
Michael, S. Kelly,
David Murphy,
Henry Burrowes, S.C.,
John McEwen,
Thomas Jobas,
Robert Holmes,
Philip Holmes,

William Walsh,
François Thom,
Pierre Beaupré,
his
Alexis Pareth M. de St. Amour,
mark.
his
Bapte. M. Garno,
mark.

John Gray,
 William Holthy, Ex. Qr.-Mt., Raw-
 don Loyal Volunteers,
 Thomas Swift,
 his
 John & Mason,
 mark.
 Thomas Jones,
 F. P. Quinn, P.L.S.,
 Peter S. Kelly,
 Henry Smith,
 Isaac Sinclair,

his
 Bapte. & Complaisance,
 mark.
 Antoine Montin,
 François Archambault,
 his
 François Parette, & de St. Amour,
 mark.
 Gerome Pantrie,
 his
 Narcisse & St. Amour,
 mark.

We, the undersigned, certify, that the signatures to the foregoing Petition have been signed in our presence, and that those accompanied with a cross have authorized their names to be signed to it, and that they are householders in this part of the County.

FRANCIS P. QUINN, P.L.S.
 J. HORAN, N.P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
 Quebec, 16th April, 1855.

Sir,—I send you herewith a letter from Messrs. Jefferies and LeBlanc, praying that their names may be affixed to the Petition of the Inhabitants of Rawdon, praying for an investigation into the conduct of Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent. At the same time, I cannot, both in the interest of the Petitioners and that of Mr. Daly, refrain from urging the Government to make such investigation by means of a special Commission, as being the only way of doing justice and giving satisfaction to all parties.

I have, &c.,

J. DUFRESNE.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER.

MONTCALM, 7th April, 1855.

Sir,—We have just learned that certain inhabitants of this Township have petitioned His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the appointment of a special Commission to investigate complaints made against Alexander Daly, Esquire, as Crown Land Agent. As we have been absent when the Petition went round for signatures, we had not the opportunity of signing it; we therefore request you will make use of our names as if we had signed, and we request you will aid the Petitioners by using every means in your power to have their prayer favorably considered by the Government. We beg you will put both shoulders to the wheel in this matter. In doing so you will do much for your Constituents.

We are,

(Signed,)

JOHN JEFFERIES.
 J. B. LEBLANC.

J. DUFRESNE, Esq., M.P.P.,
 Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, J. B. LeBlanc, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District of Montreal, F. P. Quinn, Provincial Land Surveyor of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Leinster, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That in the month of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the deponent purchased lots No. 6 and 7, in range letter E, fronting on the south-west side of Queen Street, in the Village of Rawdon, from Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, for the sum of six pounds, currency, and that Alexander Daly told him, deponent, that he would take scrip in payment of the same, and that his brother, James Daly, had scrip which he would borrow from the said James Daly for him, deponent, until it would come convenient to him to return the amount to the same James Daly in cash. That deponent surveyed part of the Township of Chertsey (in the same Fall) at the instance of the St. Jacques colonization, under the Agency of the Reverend Mr. Paré, for which the said committee became indebted to deponent for upwards of one hundred and ninety pounds, currency, and that he took lot No. 19, in the sixth range of lots, in the Township of Chertsey, for the sum of ten pounds, in part payment of the same; and that in the Summer of 1850, deponent gave said lot No. 19 to the said James Daly in payment of the scrip which was borrowed for deponent; that the said James Daly afterwards told deponent that he preferred money to the said lot No. 19, after having agreed to take said lot in payment; deponent then caused him to receive the sum of ten pounds in lieu of said scrip from the said St. Jacques Committee, according to receipt in the hands of deponent, and thus it is that land and money remains in his hands, notwithstanding the patents for the said lots Nos. 6 and 7, in the Village, were taken out in the said James Daly's name, a lawful transfer of which has been demanded repeatedly by said deponent from the said James Daly and the said Crown Land Agent, both by letter and verbally. Deponent enclosed said Village lots with an expensive board fence, and erected thereon a good substantial dwelling-house, stable, shed, &c., and residing thereon; deponent considers he was fully entitled to having the patents for said lots in his own name, and as Mr. Daly, Agent, refuses him a lawful transfer, he considers himself without a title, as deponent further saith that the said Alexander Daly defrauded him in other respects and considers it was with intent to defraud him, deponent, that the patents were gone out for the said lands in the said James Daly's name, and deponent being in possession thereof as above-mentioned, and further deponent saith not, and signed.

(Signed,) FRANCIS P. QUINN, P.L.S.

Sworn before me, this

10th day of November, 1854, at Rawdon.

(Signed,) J. B. LeBLANC, J. P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **B**EFORE me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the District of Montreal, Personally came and appeared Lieutenant Colonel John Jefferies, of the Township of Rawdon, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That in the month of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty nine, he applied for and on behalf of William Walsh, shoemaker, of the said Township of Rawdon, for Village lots Nos. 6 and 7, on range letter E, and for lots Nos. 12 and 13, on range letter I, and for lots Nos. 12 and 13, on range letter H, and that the said William Walsh gave him, deponent, both money and scrip to purchase for him, so as I might transfer them to him afterwards; he, deponent, is of opinion that

the Agent, Mr. Daly, would not sell Walsh the above lots on account that a difficulty existed between them; he, deponent, had no interest in the matter, he merely wished to assist Mr. Walsh, as an old resident, to purchase; Mr. Daly's answer was that Mr. F. P. Quinn had bought two of the above lots, Nos. 6 and 7, and that the rest were sold, consequently he, deponent, was not able to do business for these gentlemen; he, deponent, was requested to declare these facts by the said F. P. Quinn, as Mr. Quinn informed him he had much difficulty in obtaining anything like a title, and says he is yet without a legal transfer. Deponent was at many times applied to by Canadians as well as Old Country people for information how to proceed for a redress of what they considered grievances, from the hands of the agent, Mr. Daly, but the deponent always declined taking an active part until a petition against Alexander Daly, Agent, was presented to him for his signature, which he signed, believing it was his duty to do so, considering there actually were grievances suffered by the people or public of the Township. Deponent believes the people applied to him as he formerly was a Magistrate, and now as well as then a Commissioner of Small Causes, and further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JOHN JEFFERIES.

Sworn before me, this

10th day of November, 1854, at Rawdon.

(Signed,) T. BOUTILLIER, J. P.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, }
 COUNTY OF LEINSTER, }
 MONTCALM VILLAGE, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, one
 of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said
 District, Thomas Holtby, who made Oath, and sworn
 upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God; That he resides on the fourth Range of
 the Township of Chertsey, where the Government road commences, and close to the
 bridge over the River Lacquareau, and has a perfect knowledge how the Govern-
 ment works were carried on during the summer of 1854, which appeared to him to
 be much like a speculative job, on the part of Mr. Daly, the Conductor of the
 Works: as deponent having heard Mr. Daly tell the workmen not to take so much
 pains in finishing the bridge, and this was previous to Mr. Daly's having received
 orders to suspend the Government works. Mr. Daly said there were stones enough
 in the Abutments of the bridge, and that he would be ruined by the job; depon-
 ent says, that at one time during the month of November last, the water was only
 two feet seven inches from the sleepers of the bridge, and that he believes the
 bridge will be swept away by the spring-floods, when the ice gives way, together
 with any lumber which has to pass under the bridge. Deponent further states, that
 there is a sheeting of about two acres round Lake Daly only from seven to nine
 feet wide, which is extremely dangerous to pass over, as the sheeting almost touches
 the lake, which is very deep where the bridge is, and the other side of the bridge
 is bounded by a rock of great declivity. The road is also very badly made; many
 large stones ought to be removed; there is also a piece of swampy ground which
 requires sheeting, which the workmen has passed over, and then continued the road
 about one mile farther; there are stumps and roots now to be seen through the
 duff and leaves, and during the heavy rain which fell in the fall, the sheeting over
 a creek was floating, the sheeting not being sufficiently high. Deponent further
 says, that it was his intention to sell provisions, &c., he being so convenient to the
 Works, but Mr. Daly told him it was of no use for deponent to bring provisions to
 sell on the works, as it would be inconvenient; but Mr. Daly sold provisions, &c., and
 kept the same in deponent's house the whole time, some of which now remain in de-
 ponent's house: all this confirms the opinion of deponent that Mr. Daly expected

to make a good job of the works, as he sold Tobacco at 1s. 4d., Biscuit at 5½d., Pork at 8½d. per pound, and Tea at 2s. 8d., and that deponent could only sell a trifle during the absence of Mr. Daly. And further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) THOMAS HOLTBY.

Sworn before me, at Montcalm Village,
this 21st day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) J. B. LEBLANC, J. P.

(Copy.)

RAWDON, 17th June, 1854.

Sir,—Your letter of the 2nd instant I have received, as well as the general Instructions for Conductors of work on roads.

On receipt of which I lost no time in making the necessary preparations for the woods. I therefore will commence the work on Monday next. The men hold out stiff for wages, but I think I can secure a sufficient number for four shillings per day.

I send you the security required from Conductors by the 7th section of the general Instructions.

In reference to the 6th section of the said Instructions and its reference to the 30th section of the Instructions to Road Explorers, I fear that the finding of the provisions will be a barrier in the way as I cannot get men to go into the woods, not knowing where they can procure provisions.

I must therefore, in the first place, see that they can have them to purchase near to the work. Although I am not a merchant, I find it necessary in this instance to keep some provisions, not with a view to make profit, but to accommodate the men.

Please inform me respecting the Wexford road, as my son James is at readiness to proceed with the work on that road.

I would be the better of some money, as some of the work is commenced.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER DALY.

S. BOUTILLIER, Esquire,
Inspector of Agencies, St. Hyacinthe.

P.S.—Since writing the above I find your letter of the 17th instant, and James Daly who signs the security is my brother, a trader and farmer in this Township.

(Signed,) A. DALY.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES OFFICE,
St. Hyacinthe, 7th July, 1854.

Sir,—Your letter and Pay-list are satisfactory; I send you however, with this letter, a form of Pay-list which you will find more handy.

I see that you have given care to allow to your men wages according to their capacity.

As to supplying men with provisions it is the particular intention of the Government that they will look for themselves.

However if there are none to be had in the neighbourhood, you were right of course to allow some to be brought up to the shanty; but even in that case it is expected that the men will be paid in money, so that they may not have reason to complain afterwards that they were forced to take provisions in payment.

Although I do not allude to all subjects contained in your letter, I have nevertheless paid attention to them, and thank you for the information you give and the clearness with which you give it.

I am so busy that I feel happy in receiving correct documents.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

ALEXANDER DALY, Esquire,
Rawdon.

—
Certified correct.

J. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.
ST. HYACINTHE, 20th March, 1856.

RAWDON, 29th November, 1854.

Sir,—Your communications, dated the 22nd instant, as well as the 31st ultimo, I have received in due course, which contained an analysis of the affidavits made against me in my capacity as Conductor of work on the Government Road in Chertsey, and also as Crown Lands Agent for the County of Leinster, also the Petition of certain inhabitants of this part, asking for my removal from the said office.

In refutation of the first charge, as Conductor of works on the Road in Chertsey, I beg leave respectfully to state,—

1st, It is not true that I have sold to the laborers on the said road pork, tea, biscuits, and tools, at a very high price, in order to speculate on the wages of the workmen. But I was obliged, through necessity, to take some of the above articles to the shanty to supply the men, as the work could not be proceeded with otherwise, I having done so at the request of the working men, as they could not obtain provisions otherwise (even for money), as no other person would provide such articles, notwithstanding I did offer them money in advance to do so; neither was it possible to obtain said provisions in the neighbouring parishes. The prices charged by me for the same were 7½d. per lb. for pork (first quality); sea bread, 4d. per lb.; tea, 2s. 8d. per lb.; flour, per barrel, £2 2s. 6d, including carriage,—in proof of which, see affidavits Nos. 24, 37, 42, 43, 46, 54, 55, 56, &c., and certificate No. 47, as well as other documents in connection therewith, and which my accounts with the men will prove by a reference to them.

I have also informed you of the fact that I could not proceed with the work (see my letter of the 17th of June last) if I did not bring provisions to the shanty, which course you were pleased to approve by your letter to me, dated the 7th of July last.

In further proof of the necessity of supplying the men with provisions, see the accompanying affidavits, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, &c.

2nd. I have not directly or indirectly threatened to send the men off the work for not voting for me at the last Election for the County of Montcalm, for which I was a candidate. I positively state that I never entertained such a thought, or used such language.

3rd. I have not caused to be insulted J. B. LeBlanc for going to visit the road in Chertsey, and I do state that I had not seen the men or the work when it was rumoured that he, LeBlanc, was coming to visit the road, until I met the said LeBlanc on the road (or at Hotley's), and that the men and LeBlanc came in sight of each other before I saw the men. The men then told me they would turn LeBlanc off the road. I emphatically told them they should not do so, as he as well as others had a right to walk on the road. My caution, I believe, had the effect of saving him from violence. Some of the men were going to work at the bridge, and some of them were going for provisions, when they met LeBlanc.

In proof of the above statement, see Affidavits Nos. 11 & 40. This person, Richard Brennan, who makes this Affidavit (No. 11,) is the same who it is said made the affidavit against me, but as he came voluntary to make this affidavit in my favour, I have every reason to believe that he never made the one attributed to him against me, or if he did that, he was in a state of intoxication, as the Justice of the Peace whom it is said had been sworn, may have acted wrong, thinking it would never come to light, or be known to me. In proof, see Affidavits, Nos. 21 & 23.

I was informed when I reached where the men were working, that it was rumoured there that J. B. LeBlanc was coming with the orangemen of Rawdon to drive the men from the work. I learned that the men were very much exasperated, and were determined to make resistance should such take place in my absence. I found that the Canadian Workmen were more determined than the others were. I may remark that orangemen were employed as freely as others.

4th and 5th. It is untrue that I have taken the road out of the best possible course to favour my own interest, or that I have been actuated by any selfish motive; neither is it true that I own land on the line through which the road passes, or even in the Township of Chertsey. It is true that my children, (four in number,) some of whom are now of lawful age, own Four hundred acres in Chertsey, which they were allowed to purchase some years ago, through a Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, which Petition had been referred to me by a letter from the Crown Land Department, dated the 25th of July, 1849, the return of said sale with my remarks thereon to the Department, dated the 28th February, 1850, and the last instalment paid the 22nd July, 1851; and should the road have taken the south side of the mountain, and not the north side past the Lake as it is, it would have served the said land much better than it does at present. Should Mr. Quinn have any knowledge of the mountain he refers to in his affidavit, he must have sworn a deliberate falsehood, which a reference to the plan in your possession will plainly point out to be the shortest and best way to pass by the Lake, and not to pass by the south side of the mountain, and that my best judgment was exercised in the final location of the road agreeable to my private instructions from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date the 7th of September, 1853.

As to Mr. Quinn's statement that it is no road at all for a cart, I refer you to the circumstance where full loads have been brought to the end of it by Mr. Renaud, Provincial Land Surveyor, who is now working at the survey of the Township of Doncaster. I also refer you to affidavits Nos. 12, 13, 17, 18, 20 & 24, as well as to your own observations when you visited the same on the 10th of the present month.

I am therefore confident that no just complaint can be substantiated by any person as to how the work was conducted under me, and that on the most exact ex-

amination of the same, that a very large amount of work will be found performed for the amount of money expended, and that the complaint made, through which the work was suspended, was a premeditated act on the part of those concerned without the least knowledge on their part of the matter as it stood by the parties complaining. See the Documents, Nos. 21, 23, 24, 40, & 46.

I therefore expect justice, and I require nothing more to prove the whole affair to be an act not creditable to those concerned against me.

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

In reference to the Petition against me in my capacity as Crown Land Agent to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 30th of August last, as well as the affidavits in support of the same, my proof in refutation thereof will consist more in written Documents and existing circumstances rather than the sworn testimony of others, owing in a great measure to the length of time since these charges originated, as well as the impossibility of having to procure witnesses to all our acts as Agent, many of which are of a confidential nature.

1st, It is not true that I have ever sold lands in the Village of Rawdon to any person of which lands William Walsh, or any other, had the right of pre-emption; it is also untrue that lots Nos. 5 & 6 in the 4th range of the Village, contained together 10 acres, as they only contain 5 acres, some roods and some perches, which a reference to the plan of said Village will prove, and that Walsh's buildings situate on the 3rd range and not on the 4th range. On the day of sale and previous to it I have acted strictly in accordance with my general instructions, as well as private instructions, in order to justify the claims of conflicting parties. On the day of sale, (the 22nd of September, 1845,) I sold to Walsh eighteen lots on the Village of Rawdon, being all he applied for except the four lots which was appropriated for municipal purposes, as well as 4 other lots which had been sold to Colonel Griffiths about the year 1834, and on which lots Walsh's house was built.

It is true Hugh Daly, of Kildare, bought some lands at the same time in the Village of Rawdon, amongst which was lot 10 on letter E, said Village, which he after sold to Walker for three pounds, but it is untrue that Walsh ever had the right of pre-emption to the said lot, or ever made application for the same, in proof of which, see his application of the 20th September, 1845, to which he refers, as well as to letters from the Crown Lands Department, dated the 30th September, the 7th & 12th of November, 1845, and the 8th January, 1846, also my monthly returns, dated the 3rd of October, 1845, my letter of the 24th of December, 1845, and of the 24th of February, 1846, in the Crown Lands Office, copies of which I gave you communication of. It is a calumny to say that I ever received cash for land and returned scrip in payment, neither did I receive any such (as he alludes to in his affidavit for lot 10 in the range letter E, Village of Rawdon, the said lot 10 was sold by me to Mr. Daly on the 22nd of September, 1845, and paid for by him at the time of sale, and Walsh purchased the same lot from Mr. Daly on the 11th of February, 1846, for the sum of three pounds.

The three acres and some perches appropriated by the Government for market school and Court-house, were petitioned for by the municipal authorities and were patented for the said purposes, long after Walsh petitioned to the contrary.

Walsh did not claim nor applied for lot 17, in letter K, as will appear by his application of the 20th of September, 1845.

Lot 16, in letter H, was sold by Auction agreeable to regulations, and was adjudged to the highest bidder, after the lapse of half an hour, Walsh and the purchaser present all the time during the sale. An advance of 2s. 9d. was only ob-

tained. These cases were previously decided by the Crown Land Department, which a reference to my letters from that Department will show, as well as his three separate Petitions to the Government, bearing date the 2nd, 24th, and 25th of September, 1846, which Petitions are now in my possession, to which you can have access if required.

It is also untrue that I have purchased village lots through Patrick Carroll, but Mr. Carroll, who resided in this township and now resides near Montreal, did purchase three village lots in Rawdon on the 13th of September, 1846, (sale made subject to the approval of the Department) he was patented to the same on the 28th of January, 1847; he afterwards proposed to sell the said lots, and I did, on the 22nd day of September following, purchase them for the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, which a reference to the Registry Office and records in the Crown Land Department will shew, see my monthly returns for the month of September, 1846, and letter accompanying the same.

It is also untrue that I ever refused to sell to John Jefferies, or any other person, any land under my control except that it was claimed by others. This case has also been adjudged by the Department on the complaint of Walsh. See my letter in this case to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 3rd of August, 1850, as well as many other documents relating thereto, if required, (see my explanations on the affidavits of John Jefferies, F. P. Quinn, on last page.)

It is not the case that I have anything to do with any land purchased by Mr. Hugh Daly, in the Village of Rawdon. See Mr. Daly's certificate, No. 25.

In conclusion, the whole of Mr. Walsh's accusations is a falsehood, and known by him to be such, having all been adjudged before on his petition, and that he is, I fear, actuated by revengeful feelings towards me.

2nd. I have never located the whole of lot 12 in the 3rd range of Chertsey to any person, or that I have ever located any part of it at any time to Henry Belan.

Respecting the disposal of said lot 12 in 3rd range of Chertsey, I have to state that on the 28th day of March, 1849, it was applied for by a person named Pierre Gigère, and that after in the month of July, 1851, a man named André Belan, made application to me for a location ticket of the said lot, I informed him that I could not sell it to him as I believed that it was occupied by Pierre Gigère, Belan then informed me that he also occupied the half of the lot and Gigère the other half. I told him if so, they would have to obtain separate titles, and that I would have to see the actual state of the lot at the expense of the parties concerned, and to which he did agree. I shortly after visited the lot and charged them five shillings each for visit, which they paid when they took their locations. Belan obtained his location on the 21st August, 1851, and Gigère got his on the 23rd of the said month. In proof of which see the application of Gigère, and to my monthly return dated the 1st of September, 1851. It is also untrue that I charged to Belan, on his land, 1s. 3d., for an application, see affidavit, No. 22.

3rd. It appears that John McEvan, who resides on the south-east half of lot No. 12, in the 9th range of the township of Rawdon, was some years ago in the habit of trespassing on the north-west half of lot No. 12, in the 11th range of said township, by taking therefrom cedar timber and other valuable wood, from the year 1840 up to 1849.

About the latter period I recollect to have spoken with McEvan in the Post Office of Rawdon, about the said half lot, at which time he told me that he would not even purchase the lot, that he only wanted the timber off it for his use; after which, in the year 1849, John Nulty took a location ticket of the said half lot and he resides on it from then up to this time. McEvan was aware of Nulty having made application for the lot previous to the issue of the location.

In proof of the foregoing, I refer you to my monthly returns, dated November,

1849, as well as to affidavits Nos. 14, 15, and 16, which are in your possession since you were at Rawdon.

4th. The affidavit said to have been made by Gilbert Brisson, Esquire, is denied by the said Brisson, he states that he only witnessed the signature of John B. LeBlanc, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace.

I have never made use of the language made use of in said affidavit which Mr. Brisson publicly verifies in the presence of many people. In proof of which see the certificate of C. Morin, J.P., Peter Green, and George Gilmour, now in your possession.

I am led to believe that the statement contained in the said affidavit was the work of the Justice of the Peace before whom it was pretended to have been made, he being disposed to injure me: without the knowledge of the pretended Deponent, he Deponent not knowing how to read or write. In proof of which see the accompanying affidavit, Nos. 23 and 21, as well as certificate No. 26, &c. &c., as well as that the circumstances of the said affidavit being made in the hand-writing of the said Justice of the Peace, as well as nearly all the signatures to the petition which the said affidavit goes to support.

5th. It is untrue that Arthur Mason is a recognised idiot, or that he is a reputed child, but born of the lawful marriage of Arthur Mason and his wife with whom he now lives, and that they are a respectable family and the said young man can read and write and is a regular communicant in his church. In proof of which I refer you to the accompanying certificate, No. 36, from the Rev. L. L. Pominville, P.P.

It is true that I have located to the said Arthur Mason, the south-west half of lot No. 59, in the 2nd range of Wexford, and that he has paid his last instalment on the said lot more than three years ago, and was prevented from voting at the Poll in Rawdon because it was not the Poll at which the people of Wexford did vote.

The Deponent in this case is a wicked disposed person, the Master of an Orange Lodge, and seeks through that cause to injure me (as he says) because I am a Catholic. In proof of which see his communication with the Grand Lodge of Canada, bearing date the 4th of February, 1853.

6th. It is absurd to say that I ever did offer to Isaac Sinclair £30, or any other sum, should he surrender his right to any lot of land in Rawdon in order to receive remuneration from the Government for the same, neither was he called on by the Government to do so, nor did he ever do so before Edward Corcoran, J.P. About four years ago a person named Isaac St. Clair, (which I believe to be the same person) made application to the Government, as I understood, for scrip in lieu of militia services, and that I had then received a letter from the Crown Land Department, dated the 21st of May, 1849, a copy of which I send you, see Nos. 27, and 28. St. Clair, by his power of Attorney, appointed me to draw the scrip for him, which I did; the amount of scrip drawn in his favor was ten pounds in two scrip notes of five pounds each, under the numbers 25090 and 25091, which amount I paid to him, and took his receipt in the presence of two witnesses, on the 16th of October, 1849, which receipt I presented you with when you were at Rawdon, a copy of which I send you, No. 14. Mr. St. Clair always seemed to be satisfied and thankful to me; but I understand he has been induced, by designing individuals, to make this affidavit to promote party purposes.

7th. I am of opinion that Alexis Trudeau will not pretend to substantiate a claim either against me or the Government for any service rendered by him on the occasion to which he refers in his affidavit. It is true he has seized wood at the mills in question under my orders; at mills in Rawdon and Kilkenny, and my bargain with him was that he was to be paid only out of the proceeds of the sale of said timber

which he would seize; which condition was in accordance with a letter directed from the Crown Land Department, dated the 24th of July, 1850, which I gave you communication of when you were at Rawdon.

Mr. Trudeau used some wood on that occasion, and he did not render me an account of the same. I did also advance money to him on that occasion to pay his assistant and for other expenses and did not yet receive it.

In proof of which I refer you to the certificates Nos. 26 and 29, as well as to that of M. Poirier, Esquire, which I think I gave you when you were at Rawdon. By the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, Trudeau's seizure was discontinued, and a new action is still pending respecting the same. See communication with Drummond and Dunlop, Advocates, dated the 3rd August, 1852.

You will see by Trudeau's certificate that he does not implicate me in the affair, and he told me that he was induced to make the said affidavit by Joseph Dufresne, Esquire, M.P.P., who informed him that if he done so, he, Mr. Dufresne, would get him his money.

No. 8. Swift's affidavit is only a reiteration of his calumnies and slanders against me; respecting the valuation of the north-west half of lot No. 7, in the 9th range of Rawdon, in reference to which see copy of Order in Council of the 21st of March, 1853, herewith accompanying No. 30.

It is true Swift petitioned against the price fixed by the order in Council and obtained a malignant certificate to prove his right of complaint which Swift and the signers thereof were obliged to withdraw under oath, to prevent the continuation of an action against them which I had instituted. See affidavits, Nos. 31, 32, 33, and certificate 34, accompanying.

The said petition and certificate were forwarded to me for my report, and after taking more precaution to examine into the matter I said, in my second report to the Government, that the said half lot would not be over-valued at fifty pounds, this report I read for Swift and waited the decision of the Department before I could complete the sale to him in accordance with my instructions in the case. See my letters to the Department dated the 6th of January and 17th February, 1853, 3rd of January and 9th of April, 1854, as well as letters from the Department to me, 25th January, 16th of April, 29th November, and 31st December, 1853, and 5th of April, 1854. The Government letter of the 31st December, 1853, did pronounce my explanations satisfactory, and I sold to him the lot at the price fixed by the Order in Council, that is to say, £30.

I have never demanded the 10 dollars in question as having anything to do with the price of the land, but for law and other expenses, which sum he still owes to me. In proof of the above, see Affidavit No. 44.

9th. The affidavit of Peter Skelly is untrue, and the words he attributes to me are not my words. I have not, in any instance, threatened those who voted against me with revenge.

I did, on the occasion he alludes to in his affidavit, return thanks to the people of that congregation, to the respectable Protestants of Rawdon, and to the Orangemen of Kilkenny, for having given me a majority in all the Townships.

The above are my words as near as I can recollect. Skelly must know from his own experience that what he states in his affidavit is false and without foundation.

10th. In reference to the affidavit of Mr. John Jefferies, and the second one of F. P. Quinn, dated the 10th of November last, I must say that I am surprised at some of the statements therein contained; but when I reflect that Mr. Jefferies ever since the year 1849 has manifested an ill-feeling towards me for the reason as I do suppose of having urged on him the necessity of his signing a loyal address to His Excellency the Governor General, after the burning of the Parliament House

in Montreal; which Address, with His Excellency's Reply, appears in the Canada Gazette of the 21st of July, 1849, and which Address he Mr. Jefferies, refused to sign. (See Affidavit No. 38.) Since that time Mr. Jefferies seems to be disposed to injure me. I beg leave to refer you to the statement in his affidavit wherein he states that a Petition was presented to him for his signature against me which he says he signed, believing the people of the Townships did suffer grievances, but he did not say by whom; and the effect of the said Petition, purporting to be his own, show that fraud has been used respecting said Petition.

I do not wonder at the sagacity of Mr. Quinn, for notwithstanding my many acknowledged acts of kindness towards that Gentleman, he is now one of the many Candidates for the Office which I hold, should a vacancy occur, but I do wonder that he has been even so moderate on this accusation in his expressions.

Now in refutation of the joint affidavits of Messrs. Jefferies and Quinn, I beg to state that the case to which they refer has been already investigated and settled by the Crown Lands Department long ago, on the complaint of William Walsh. See extract of a letter from the Crown Lands Department, dated the 3rd August, 1850; also an extract from my letter in reply, dated 12th of said Month, No. 53; as well as Mr. Quinn's application, dated the 4th of October, 1849; and his power of Attorney to my brother James, dated the 6th of said month, No. 49; since which time my brother and Mr. Quinn have finally settled the matter as I can understand by the transfer which I send you between them, No. 50, written by Mr. Quinn's own hand, and which must have been to his satisfaction, which transfer you will please return.

It is a falsehood on the part of Mr. Jefferies that he has at any time urged the purchase of any lots in the Village other than two in question, and I state positively that I did not at the time offer to sell him any other lots then vacant in the Village of Rawdon, and he refused, stating that when he could not get the two he required he would purchase none other.

In conclusion, in reference to the statement contained in the Petition against me to his Excellency the Governor General, I beg leave to state that it is not the sentiments of those whose names are attached thereto, and that it does not contain more than thirty real signatures, and that even ten of them will not be found to acknowledge the statement therein contained to be true, should a public investigation have taken place. In proof of which, I refer you particularly to the Petition from these Townships in my favour to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1854, as well as the other Documents accompanying the same, which Petition and Documents will likely be forwarded to you. See also Affidavits and Certificates Nos. 39, 45, 48, 51, 52, & 57.

Which Petition and Documents, together with those sent through you, I trust will have the effect of showing to you and to the Government the object of the party here who have sought to blacken me in the eyes of the Government in order to obtain their object, nearly all of whom are leagued together by unlawful oath for the suppression of every thing not in accordance with their association.

All of which I recommend to your kind consideration in full hopes that my explanation and proof will be found sufficient to satisfy the Government (even without a public investigation,) that the charges made against me are false.

I remain, &c.,

Yours, &c.,

ALEX. DALY, C.L.A.

Dr. T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies, &c., &c., &c.,
St. Hyacinthe.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, John Green, Captain of Militia,
 who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, that he has been engaged on
 the Government Road in the Township of Chertsey, from the day after the com-
 mencement of the work thereon, up to the date of the work being suspended, and
 that utmost diligence was observed with regard to time and attention by the work-
 men, and that he considered the work to have progressed rapidly, and that the said
 work could not have been proceeded with except that provisions were to be had
 near the work, and that he heard the constructor say to the men, that they ought
 to bring their provisions with them, as he did not wish to sell them to the men, and
 that he could not have worked on the road unless Mr. Daly sold to him some pro-
 visions during the time he was working. And further, Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JOHN GREEN.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 24th October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Corcoran, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace
 in and for the said District, James Duffy, of the Township of Chertsey, in the said
 District, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, that he worked on the
 Government road in Chertsey, under Alexander Daly, Esquire, as conductor, and
 that he considers the utmost diligence to have been observed by the workmen with
 regard to time and attention, as he, Deponent, says that he wrought on several
 Government works, and that he could not have observed more strictness by the
 conductors than was observed by Mr. Daly in all cases, and that the work progress-
 ed rapidly, and that the work could not have been proceeded with except that
 provisions were to be had near to the work, and that he heard the conductor say to
 the men that they ought to bring their own provisions with them as he did not
 wish to sell them to the men; and that he could not have worked on the road unless
 Mr. Daly sold to him some provisions during the time he was working. And fur-
 ther, he, Deponent, saith, than any complaints made against the said conductor
 must have been made through malice and not from any just cause. Further
 Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JAMES DUFFY.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 23rd day of October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

In addition to the above, Deponent saith, that he heard one Pierre Morin say
 that Mr. Daly requested him to furnish the men with provisions, and offered him
 \$25, of his own money to purchase them, but he declined doing so, as he said he
 could not have sold them as cheap as Mr. Daly.

(Signed,) JAMES DUFFY.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 3.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Ed-
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } ward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Jus-
 tices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Xavier Tremblay, of the Township of
 Chertsey, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That during the
 time of his employment on the Government road in the Township of Chertsey,
 under the superintendence of Alexander Daly as conductor, and that he consi-
 dered the utmost diligence was observed by the workmen, with regard to time
 and attention, and that he considered the work to have progressed rapidly, having
 been strictly seen to by the said Conductor, and his Assistant Sub-conductor.
 And that he could not have worked on the said road had he not been supplied with
 provisions through Mr. Daly. And that he heard Mr. Daly request one Pierre Morin
 to supply the workmen with provisions, as he Mr. Daly did not wish to supply the
 men, and several times expressed himself to the men, that he did not wish to fur-
 nish the men; and that the said Conductor requested Deponent to furnish said
 provisions, but he Deponent declined to do so, seeing that he could not furnish
 them at so low a price as Mr. Daly was then selling them at. And further, he
 considers that any complaints made against the said Conductor was made through
 malice, and not from any sufficient reason. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) XAVIER ^{his} TREMBLAY,
 mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 24th October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 4.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, Pierre Morin, père, of the Township of Chertsey, who
 maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, that he wrought on the Govern-
 ment road, Township of Chertsey, under the superintendence of Alexander Daly,
 Esquire, as conductor, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr.
 Daly, and that he done his duty towards the men; and further Deponent saith,
 that he could not have wrought on the road if he did not obtain provisions through
 the conductor. Deponent further says, that any complaints made against Mr. Daly
 was made through malice and not from any just cause. And further Deponent
 saith not.

(Signed,) PIERRE ^{his} MORIN.
 mark

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 23rd October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

Nos. 5, 6, & 7.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Ed-
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } ward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Jus-
 tices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Patrick Waters, Thomas Brooks,
 and Michael Nulty, all of the Township of Rawdon, said District, who maketh
 oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That they all worked on the Government
 road in Chertsey under Mr. Daly, as Conductor, and that they were all perfectly
 satisfied with the treatment of Mr. Daly, and that the utmost diligence was ob-
 served by all the men with regard to time and attention, and that they were all
 satisfied to have provisions on the work, as they could not have worked if they did
 not obtain provisions on the road. And further, they consider that any complaints
 made against Mr. Daly were made through malice, and not from any just cause.
 Further Deponents saith not.

(Signed,) PATRICK ^{his} WATERS.
 mark.
 " THOMAS ^{his} BROOKS,
 mark.
 " MICHAEL ^{his} NULTY,
 mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 23rd October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

Nos. 8 & 9.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, John Lepage, and Fabien Rivest, both of the Township of
 Chertsey, County of Leinster, said District, who maketh oath on the Holy Evan-
 gelists, and saith, That they wrought on the Government Road in the Township of
 Chertsey, under Alexander Daly, Esquire, as Conductor, and that he considered
 the utmost diligence was observed by the workmen who wrought on said road; and
 that they were perfectly satisfied to have provisions to buy so near to the work;
 and that he often heard the Conductor say that he would rather the men would
 bring with them their own provisions, but they at different times said, if they could
 not get provisions to buy, that they could not work. And one of the Deponents
 (Rivest,) said, that he heard Mr. Daly request one Pierre Morin, to furnish the men,
 but he would not.

They, the Deponents, consider that any complaints made against the Conductor,
 were through malice, but not from any just cause. Further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JOHN ^{his} LEPAGE.
 mark.
 " FABIEN ^{his} RIVEST.
 mark.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 the 23rd October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 10.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, Joseph Rivest, père, who maketh
 oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That he has been employed on the Govern-
 ment road, Township of Chertsey, under the superintendence of Alexander Daly,
 Esquire, as conductor, and that the utmost diligence was observed with regard to
 time and attention by the workmen, and that he considered the work to have pro-
 gressed rapidly having been strictly and continually seen to by the said conductor;
 and that the said work could not have been proceeded with except that provisions
 were to be had near to the work; and that he heard the conductor say to the men
 that they ought to supply their own provisions as he did not wish to sell any to the
 men; and that he could not have worked on the road unless Mr. Daly sold to him
 some provisions during the time he was working. And further, he considers any
 complaints made against the conductor, were through malice, and not from any
 just cause. Further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JOSEPH ^{his} RIVEST.
 mark.

Sworn before me, this
 23rd day of October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 11.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Richard Brennan, of the Town-
 ship of Rawdon, said District, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and
 saith, That he worked on the Government road, Township of Chertsey, under A.
 Daly, Esquire, as Conductor, and he considers the utmost diligence was observed
 by the workmen, with regard to time and attention; and that he Deponent, could
 not have wrought on the road if he had not obtained provisions from Mr. Daly,
 with which he was perfectly satisfied.

And that to the best of his knowledge, that any complaints made against Mr.
 Daly, were made through malice, and not from any just cause. Further Deponent
 saith not.

(Signed,) RICHARD ^{his} BRENNAN,
 mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 23rd October, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 12.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came before me, Edward Corcoran,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and
 for the said District, Thomas Castole, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists,

and saith, That he worked on the new road at Chertsey, under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Daly, and that he was not in his or others power to work on said road if provisions was not supplied, and requested A. Daly to furnish provisions, who at first refused, but on the solicitation of the men, thus complied to furnish the same at cost price, by paying the carriage; further saith, that he virtually believes the work could not be performed if provisions was not supplied, and that he requested A. Daly to furnish him a barrel of flour, who refused, and said he would rather advance him the money; and further declare, in his judgment, that he done better by taking provisions at the rate it was supplied, than bringing the same from home, and that he boarded himself well for six shillings each week, with plenty of Biscuit, Pork, Tea, and Tobacco. And that the complaint reported to be made against Mr. Daly, is done through malice and envy. Further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) THOMAS ^{his} CASTOLE.
mark.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
November 1st, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 13.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } PERSONALLY came before me, Edward Corcoran, one of Her Majesty's Justices, of the Peace in and for the said District, Edward Grattan, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That he worked on the Government road in Chertsey, under the superintendence of Alexander Daly, Esquire, as conductor, and was steady all the time from the commencement until the work was stopped, unless one week, and that the utmost diligence was used by the workmen, and that the work could not be proceeded with except that Mr. Daly furnished, to the workmen provisions, and that if he did not furnish them, that he would have to go to St. Jacques for them, a distance of about 25 miles, to obtain provisions; that the road was made equally good from the beginning to when it stopped, where the land permitted; that he often heard Mr. Daly refuse to sell to the men provisions to bring home to their families; that he heard him warn the men to provide good tools, that he heard some of the men request him to bring some spades and shovels to the work, and that Mr. Daly said he would bring some and give them for what they cost him, and that he sold spades and shovels at 3s., he, Deponent paid him 2s. 9d., for a spade which was not so good as the others; and that he heard Mr. Daly say that he expected to save the Government at least £40, by putting the road past the lake, on the 4th range of Chertsey, instead of going round. And that his provisions on the road cost him about 6s. per week. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) EDWD. GRATTAN.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
this 1st day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came before me, Edward Corcoran,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } ran, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
 in and for the said District, William Daly, who maketh oath on the Holy Evange-
 lists, and saith, That he is not related to Alexander Daly, Esquire, and further
 more, declareth that he was in the Post Office in the Village of Rawdon, about
 four years ago, and that he heard Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent,
 and John McEvan, talk about a lot of land on the eleventh range of Rawdon,
 when Mr. Daly said to the said McEvan, that he would go with him to visit the
 said lot in order to sell it to him, and that McEvan said in the hearing of Depo-
 nent, that he would never pay two dollars for the said lot.

(Signed,) WM. ^{his} DALY,
 mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 1st day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came before me, Edward Corcoran,
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in
 and for said District, Luke Daly, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and
 saith, That in his capacity of Secretary-Treasurer to the School Commission, of
 the Municipality of Rawdon, he, the said L. Daly, demanded School rate of John
 McEwan, for Lot No. 12, on the 11th Range of Rawdon, been assessed to five
 pence yearly, said John McEwen refused to pay that, he only wanted the cedars of
 it, and did not care about the Lot in question. And further Deponent sayeth not.

(Signed,) LUKE DALY,

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 1st day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 7.

RAWDON, 4th December, 1853.

Honorable Sir,—I beg respectfully to inform you, that on the 29th ultimo, I
 returned from the woods with my party after having laid out the two roads referred
 to in my instructions, dated the 7th of September last, after having for so far con-
 formed with their requirements, as far as in my power, having finally located eigh-
 teen and a-half miles, that is to say, eleven and a-half miles on the Chertsey road,
 and seven miles and thirty chains on the Wexford road; since which time up to
 the present, I have ceased all operations.

I have not yet commenced to prepare the necessary papers and reports required
 by said instructions, hoping it will be in time in the course of some weeks.

Although being fully satisfied at the time I left off in the woods, of the favour-
 able situation of the Country, and its resources, as far back as I have explored, I
 am still further animated to make other discoveries still further back to the rear,
 and of which we have not yet any account that I am aware of.

I would therefore be desirous of spending two or three weeks more in the woods
 in the rear of where my roads have terminated, but will not do so without your

advice. My object would be to explore the Country to the South and to the North-west of the Lake Lacauseau, and on towards Lake Brule, on the boundary between Leinster and the County of Two Mountains.

The increased demand for timber both on the North River and on the Lacauseau, and appearance of good weather, as well as the advantage afforded by the Ice on the Lakes, as well as the facility it would give me in making out my report, urges me to extend still further my exploration.

An early reply, with any advice or information you may think fit to give me, will be thankfully received.

The amount I have already expended does not much exceed One hundred pounds.

I remain, honorable Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 8.

RAWDON, October 18th, 1853.

Honorable Sir,—On my return from the woods I received your kind favor of the 8th instant, respecting the exploration with which I am charged under your special instructions, dated the 7th of September last, which I received in due course.

In reference to which, I beg leave respectfully to state for your information, that after making the necessary preparations for the said exploration I lost no time in proceeding to the woods with my party, conformable to the said instructions, and I am happy to state that the result for so far appears highly satisfactory, and that the quantity and quality of the land in the direction through which the Chertsey road will pass, is much greater and better than I heretofore anticipated, and that a good road will be found with comparatively few hills easily to be ascended, but that the road will be somewhat lengthened to avoid hills and swamps, without much increasing the expense of making it.

Agreeable to the latter part of your said letter, I sought to obtain the assistance of Mr. Magloire Grangue to accompany me in the exploration and other things connected with the same, but could not obtain his services, however I obtained the assistance of an experienced Indian in particular instances where his services were most required. In the rear of the unsurveyed lands which I have partially explored parallel to the Lake Lacauseau and south of the same towards the north river, and from my present impression I feel confident in stating that a vast quantity of good land well adapted for settlement is to be found between the Lake Lacauseau and the tributaries of the North River. My road at the upper end will be directed towards the same.

In the whole, for so far, I find that at least three-fourths of the land through which I have travelled is well fit for cultivation, and that I have met no barren mountains: on the high lands (with some exceptions) the stones can be removed so as to admit hereafter of ploughing, but there is a great quantity of the same free from stones altogether.

The swamps which are comparatively few and of no great extent, are generally stony and consequently unfit for cultivation. I need not say that the settlers in the Townships in rear, as well as the neighbouring Parishes, hail with delight the

prospect of opening out the country in rear for settlement, which these roads will affect.

I will, as soon as possible, after finishing in Chertsey and its vicinity, proceed to Wexford, and I find, from my travel in the vicinity of the Lake of the Islands, that the lands in that quarter are particularly good and in considerably large quantities, to which the proposed road in Wexford will give easy access.

I intend in furnishing my estimate (which I will do as soon as possible,) to ask for permission to proceed with the Bridge on the Lacaureaux River this fall or in the course of the winter, as the wood prepared in that season is much better and more easily obtained in the winter or spring season, and workmen more easily obtained than in the summer, also, it will give easy access to the road during its construction.

I trust you will excuse the above rough explanation, as I have not the advantage of referring to my notes taken on the occasion.

In short, I feel sanguine in the mean time that the work when finished will have the beneficial results anticipated by the Government, a circumstance which shall have my best efforts to promote as far as I am concerned.

I remain, Honorable Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) ALEXR. DALY.

Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

N.B.—The Seventy-five pounds referred to in your letter of the 7th of September, I have received.

No. 9.

RAWDON, 14th March, 1854.

GENERAL FIELD REPORT of the exploration of part of the County of Leinster, made from actual observations taken by me in the fall of 1853, under general and special instructions to me directed, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date the 7th day of September, 1853, under the head, "General Instructions for Road Explorers."

Immediately on the receipt of the aforesaid instructions, I lost no time in providing the necessary supplies for the due execution of the work entrusted to me, after which, I provided myself with a party, as provided for by the 32nd Section of the General Instructions, and after having solicited the services of Mr. Magloire Granger, but which I could not obtain, that Gentleman having informed me that he could not leave his Commercial business at his home. I therefore employed as my field and General Clerk, my son James Daly, as provided for by said instructions, as will appear more explicitly in the Journals and Pay-list herewith returned duly attested.

My first object on entering into the woods, was to select the most favourable site for a bridge, to be constructed on the River Lacaureau, in front of the 4th range of Chertsey, on Lot No. 27, in the place, and at the price certified in the plan, and specification with accompanying.

I did not in the first instance proceed to the general exploration of the Country into which these roads are to penetrate, I having a certain previous knowledge of the Country for some distance from the point of starting, and more particularly as I considered that I could at a later period of the season, render more efficient services, with more accuracy, when the leaves would have fallen from the trees, so as to render the observations taken more perceptible with less trouble. I therefore, in consequence, commenced, by starting a straight line from the bridge proposed on the River Lacareau to strike the Village Lafontaine, on a bearing South, 81 degrees west, which line did form a base for the road for that distance as appears by the plan; from thence I directed my course towards the boundary line of Wexford, having the field Clerk with the men, to produce a line from the said Village on a bearing North 84 degrees West, whilst I, with an Indian well-experienced in the woods in this neighbourhood, and one of the men, went to explore the interior, which I accomplished to my satisfaction for the purpose, and the general intention of the general instructions. Finding it advantageous at the same time to follow the intention of the private instructions, by following the boundary line between the Townships of Wexford and Chertsey as near as possible, and more particularly on account of the wants in Wexford being provided for by the construction of a separate road therein, and being desirous if possible to extend the road so far as to penetrate into an extensive tract of good land which lie South-west of the Lake Lacareau, which extends towards the direction of the North River, and its tributary streams.

After having satisfied myself as to the general course to be taken so as to give the most advantage, and where the road was to terminate if possible, keeping in view at the same time, the sum to be expended on the said road, which is now more minutely laid down in the field notes and specifications; after which I joined the rest of the party, and commenced to finally locate the road, deviating in all instances from the straight line where I found the situation of the land better adapted, avoiding at the same time coming into contact with heavy Swamps, Lakes, and Mountains, and choosing in all instances the place where a good road could be constructed at the least possible expense, all of which I bushed out so as to give a clear view thereof, and worked it out distinctly with a double blaze, and measured it off into half miles with an English half chain of 33 feet in length, and planted posts at the end of each half mile, regularly numbered from the point of starting, noting the description of the land and timber, the quality of the soil, describing in some instances its depth, and whether it was stoney or otherwise, to enable me to form a final estimate of the probable cost of making the said road.

The road work which I provide for, is to be of the most economical description, at the same time making it perfectly passable for any ordinary load, with good secure bridges over all rivers and streams of water, as well as all places requiring to be constructed, of at least twelve feet wide of common timber, in order not to the price, as they may hereafter be subject to destruction by fire in the clearing of the land in the vicinity. The bed of the road to be cleared twenty feet wide, so as to admit the width of the road to be sixteen feet between two ditches of two feet wide, (where required,) and one foot in depth. I provide for grubbing out all the timber breadth of 20 feet, except some old trees that might be cut close to the ground, and the road made perfectly passable over them, or one side of them. I do not provide for any rounding, except that which can be done without increasing the expense of making the road, that is to say, all superfluous stuff be drawn to the centre of the road, and the stuff taken out of the ditches, to be also placed in the centre, and neatly levelled off sloping to each side. I provide for no levelling, except that which must naturally occur, by levelling the heights into the hollow, to the distance to which a man can throw it with a spade. In ascending any hill where the slope side-wise is more than one foot in ten, the road need not be more than twelve feet wide.

Any swamp that is in the line of road is provided for in the General Estimate under the head sheeting.

The road, for its entire length, is free from hills of any considerable greatness, all of which are easily ascended with any reasonable load, and taking into consideration its length, it passes over comparatively few swamps, and it terminates at the end of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the front of an extensive tract of good land.

Taking the whole face of the country into consideration, through which this road passes, and into which it penetrates, it is undertaking inclining to mountains, but a good fertile soil, rather much inclining to stones, although much of the land is altogether free therefrom. The mountains are generally not too high or barren to prevent settlement, nearly all of which will be occupied in course of time; there might be about three-fourths of the whole surface fit for cultivation. The land in which the road terminates seems to be much more favorable for settlement, less maintenances, more free from stones, and more land fit for ploughing. The land throughout is well carried with heavy timber, such as Spruce, Cedar, Birch, Maple, and some Beech. The Pine is not to say very abundant, although much of it abound all through, where not cut away, and particularly in the vicinity of the Lakes, it is generally of the best quality of White Pine.

I beg leave respectfully to recommend the reservation of the North-west halves of Lots Nos. 58 and 59, on the 8th Range of Wexford, for the site of a village, as mills can be conveniently constructed on the outlet of Lake St. Patrick, to suit the wants of the settlers hereafter, and also that it is likely to be a convenient place in the course of a short time for the erection of a church to provide for their spiritual wants.

Respecting the line of road to be made in Wexford, I do not provide for one so perfect as that to be made in Chertsey, neither do I think it necessary to do so, preferring to make the sum allowed to that Township to open out as much of the country as possible, making the road perfectly passable for a new country, which will afterwards be improved hereafter and kept in repair by the settlers, for whose benefit it is in the first instance constructed by the Government, and more particularly, I do not expect one-half the traffic on the road in Wexford, as that of Chertsey, in consequence of which, I do provide for the said road in the following manner:—in order that the sum of Two hundred pounds would be expended on the entire length of the road laid out by me, that is to say, to be made sixteen feet wide, between two ditches of two feet wide each, and one foot in depth where they are required and provided for according to the specification.

The amount of grubbing provided for is only what will be necessary to make the road perfectly passable, the remainder of the trees to be either cut low by the ground or rendered so as to create no barrier to the thoroughfare of the said road; the sheeting provided for to be the same as that provided for on the road in the Township of Chertsey; the bridges that will occur are of little consequence.

The line of road in Wexford measures seven miles and thirty chains in length, founded on a base line running North 53 degrees West, commencing in front of the second range on lot 48, and ending in front of the eighth range on lot 42, as appears by the plan and field notes, deviating from the straight line to right and left, according to the most favourable place for the road, and to avoid swamps, lakes, and hills.

The country through which this road do pass is comparatively level, and much inclined to swamp, all of which as far as I have seen are deep, black earth, free from stones. The ascent from the rear of the second range till the front of the eighth range is but small, consequently the road is considerably level. It is remarkable that all the Lakes which I passed on this road (with one exception,) fall off to the right and to the left, the waters on the right hand falling towards the River La-

caureau, and those on the left falling towards the North River; the Lakes in this neighbourhood abound with red trout of a large size.

In passing through Wexford, my attention was drawn to the manner in which the latter surveys in that Township have been performed all through, in comparison to those which have taken place in the neighbouring Townships, the evident correctness, and the unmistakeable marks made in the performance of the survey of that Township, renders the identification of each lot easy to the settler, the want of which renders difficulty and misunderstanding in the neighbouring Townships.

In all the Estimates which I herewith furnish, they are to the best of my judgment, and at the same time adopting the lowest possible figure at which the work can be done, providing only for the pay of the workmen to be employed, and that labourers can be obtained at 3s. 9d. per day; artizans at 6s. 3d. per day; and horses at 4s. 6d. per day, all without board; and that two or three foremen be employed at a price from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per day.

I have not provided for the necessary tools to be used in the construction of the work, and I recommend that they be provided by the person in charge, and that the person using the same be charged with the tool delivered to him until safely returned.

My firm impression is, that the road and bridges will be best made for the sum allotted thereto, by the day's work, under a trust-worthy person who would be charged with the expenditure of the money, who would employ under him smart foremen (and experienced), to conduct the work, as I am led to believe that if let by contract, that those who would be competent to undertake such a job, would be inclined to realize too great a profit on the whole, which would in the present case be better expended on the work, at the same time should a good opportunity offer during the construction of the work, that small jobs of part of the road and bridges would be let by the person in charge, at a sum not greater than that stated in the specification.

It is in contemplation by the settlers, and a Petition is at present in the act of being signed to provide for the maintenance of the road by municipal regulations, which lead to the new Government road, which are only provided for by procès verbal as far as the 11th range of Rawdon and Kilkenny. I will therefore use my best endeavours with the Municipal Council to have the said roads duly provided for by municipal regulations, as well as the Government road now in the act of being constructed.

I recommend that the bridge on the River Lacaureau be proceeded with forthwith, in order that the timber required for the same be provided before the snow leave the ground, and that the road work be proceeded with as early next summer as possible.

All of which I humbly submit to the superior knowledge and kind consideration.

(Signed,) ALEXR. DALY.

Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

LOWER CANADA.—In Duplicate.—Pay List of Wages paid to Explorer's party employed on the Exploration and laying out of the Government Roads in the County of Leinster, performed under instructions of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. Received from Alexander Daly, Esquire, the sum opposite our respective names, being in full for services performed in the above survey.

Number.	Names.	Capacity.	P E R I O D.		Number of Days.	Rate per Day.		Amount Currency.			Signature.	Witness to Signature.	
			Both Days Inclusive.			£	s.	d.	£	s.			d.
			From	To		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	James Daly.....	General Clerk.	September 19, 1853..	November 29, 1853..	57	0	6	3	17	10	3	James Daly.....	James McDonald.
2	Patrick Daly.....	Axeman.....	do do do ..	do do do ..	55	0	1	11½	5	5	5	Patrick & Daily ..	James Daly and James McDonald.
3	James Mason.....	do	do 20, do ..	do 9, do ..	38	0	1	11½	3	13	14	James Mason	James Daly.
4	John Doherty.....	do	do 21, do ..	do 29, do ..	58	0	1	11½	5	1	11	John & Doherty ..	Edward Cahill and James Daly.
5	Daniel Truesdell..	Assistant.....	do 20, do ..	do do do ..	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	Daniel Truesdell....	
6	Damase Riessell..	do	do 22, do ..	do do do ..	1	0	2	6	0	2	6	Damase & Riessell..	James Daly and James McDonald.
7	Michel Nicholas...	Guide	October 12, do ..	October 14, do ..	3	0	5	0	0	15	0	Michel & Nicholas ..	James Daly and James McDonald.
	Carried over.....				£	1	4	7	32	19	2½		

Pay List of Wages paid to Explorer's party employed on the Exploration and laying out of the Government Roads in the County of Leinster, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	Capacity.	P E R I O D.		Number of Days.	Rate per Day.			Amount, Currency.			Signature.	Witness to Signature.
			BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
			From	To.									
	<i>Brought over</i>												
8	Clement Devieux	Axe-man	October 17, 1853	October 22, 1853	6	1	4	7	32	19	2½	his Clément & Devieux	James Daly, and James McDonald.
9	Thomas Green	do	November 20, do	November 29, do	10	0	1	11½	1	5	0	Thomas Green	James Daly.
10	Joseph Lanois	Assistant	do	do 26, do	6	0	2	1	0	12	6	his Joseph & Lanois	James Daly, and James McDonald.
	James Daly	General Clerk.	January 30, 1854	February 28, do	26	0	6	3	8	2	0	James Daly	James McDonald.
	Total								43	11	2½		

Amounting to Forty-three pounds eleven shillings and two pence half-penny, Provincial Currency.

Personally came and appeared before me, Alexander Daly, Esquire, who maketh oath, and saith, that the above account is correct and true, in all its particulars. That the men were employed on the above-mentioned service, and not otherwise; that they were paid their wages in cash, and not otherwise; and that he derived no benefit or profit whatever from the wages, provisions, or labour of the men.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this second day of March, 1854.
(Signed,) M. POIRIER, J.P.

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Edward Grattan, Farmer, of
 the Township of Rawdon, who made oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith,
 That about the year 1840 he heard John McEvan say, that if the Government
 gave to him the north-west half of No. 12, on the 11th range of Rawdon, for
 nothing, he would keep it, but that he would never pay anything for it; and heard
 him often say so, since that time. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) EDWD. GRATTAN,

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 1st day of November, 1854.

Deponent further saith, that the Agent, Edward Magree, Esquire, told him that
 McEvan refused to pay for the lot in question.

(Signed,) EDWD. GRATTAN.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 17.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 Marcel Poirrer, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, for the said District, Damase Riosselle, Farmer, of the
 Township of Chertsey, County of Leinster, who maketh oath on the Holy Evan-
 gelists, and saith, That he worked on the Government road, in Chertsey, under
 the superintendence of Alexander Daly, Esquire, as conductor, and he considers
 that the utmost diligence was observed by the workmen with regard to time
 and attention; and that the road was made equally good throughout the whole dis-
 tance now completed, that is, where the land and quality of the soil permitted;
 and further, he considers that the route taken, near to Lake by Daly was much
 preferable to any other, being much shorter and more easily made.

Deponent further saith, he considers it was very advantageous to the men to have
 provisions to purchase on the work, and that he, Deponent purchased some and was
 well satisfied; he also heard the conductor and sub-conductor say often to the men,
 to bring their own provisions with them as he did not wish to sell them any. De-
 ponent further saith, that any complaints made against the said conductor was
 made from jealousy and malice and not from any just cause. And further Depo-
 nent saith not.

(Signed,) DAMASE RIOSSELLE.

Sworn before me, at St. Jacques,
 this 30th day of October, 1854.

(Signed,) M. POIRRIER, J.P.

No. 18.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District of Montreal, Peter Green, Farmer,

of the Township of Rawdon, County of Leinster, and District aforesaid, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelist, and saith, that he wrought on the Government new road in Chertsey, from the day of the commencement of the work, until the day it was suspended, and that he considers the utmost diligence was observed in all particulars, not only by the workmen, but by the conductor, A. Daly, Esquire, and his assistant sub-conductor. Deponent saith that he repeatedly heard the workmen say, that they were well satisfied, and particularly well served by the conductor, Mr. Daly, in having provisions brought so near to the work, as they would lose no time in searching for them in other places, and for his, Deponent's own knowledge, he considers, from the current rate of provisions in the neighbourhood, that those furnished by Mr. Daly, were not sold too high.

Deponent further states, that he was requested by the conductor, Mr. Daly, to accompany him in searching out the best route to be taken to a small lake, (known as Lake Daly,) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the commencement of the road, and that he, Deponent, and Mr. Daly particularly examined different routes, and finally concluded in running it close to the aforesaid Lake, being much shorter and more easily made. He further considers that Mr. Daly did not adopt the route latterly alluded to, with any intention to interest himself, but only with the view of benefiting the Government. Further Deponent saith, that he did not observe any difference with regard to making the road good in some places, and bad in others, but says that the same rule and order was as particularly observed on the day of the suspension of the works, as was observed the day of its commencement, according to the nature and quality of the soil. And further saith, that the complaints made against Mr. Daly were not made from any just cause, but through malice and jealousy. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) PETER GREEN.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
this 4th day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 19.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared me, Edward
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices
of the Peace, in and for the said District, Edward Greenan, Farmer, of the Township of Chertsey, County of Leinster, said District, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That he wrought on the Government new road in Chertsey, under the superintendence of A. Daly, as Conductor, and that the utmost diligence was observed by the workmen, with regard to time and attention. Deponent saith, that the provisions sold to the workmen were sold at a very reasonable rate, and that he Deponent could not have wrought on the road if he had not obtained provisions from Mr. Daly. Further Deponent saith, there was no difference made with regard to making the road good in particular places, and bad in others, but was as equally made good throughout the whole distance, where the nature of the soil and circumstances permitted.

Deponent further saith, that any complaints made against Mr. Daly, were made through malice and jealousy, and not from any just cause. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) EDWARD GREENAN.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 6th day of November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 20.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **PERSONALLY** came and appeared before me,
 Hugh Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Jus-
 tices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Cyrille Morin, Esquire, Justice of
 the Peace, and Farmer, of the Parish of St. Jacques, County of Leinster, Dis-
 trict aforesaid, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That he
 travelled on the Government new road in Chertsey a distance of about three and
 one-half miles, and that he found it equally good throughout said distance, with the
 exception of a hill at the River Lafontaine, which is not yet finished.

Deponent further saith, that the route taken near to a small Lake known as
 Lake Daly, was ten times less costly to make than if it had passed any other place,
 it being much shorter, and best route.

Deponent further saith, that he has purchased lands from private individuals in
 the Township of Chertsey, near to which the aforesaid road passed, and that the
 said road is perfectly well made to suit the settlers.

In addition to the above, Deponent saith, that he has never received any favour,
 nor expect to receive any favour, from Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands
 Agent, to induce him to make this declaration. And further saith not.

(Signed,) C. MORIN, J.P.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 8th November, 1854.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 21.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **PERSONALLY** came and appeared before me,
 Hugh Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices
 of the Peace, in and for the said District, William Nightengale, senior, of the Town-
 ship of Rawdon, County of Leinster, said District, who maketh oath on the Holy
 Evangelists, and saith, That he heard John Baptiste LeBlanc, Merchant, of the
 Village of Montcalm, say, in the presence of many other people as well as in his, De-
 ponent's presence, that he was the avowed enemy of Alexander Daly, Esquire,
 Crown Lands Agent for Leinster.

The above words were expressed by said LeBlanc, in the month of July last,
 (1854). And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) WILLIAM NIGHTENGALE.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 8th November, 1854.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 22.

RAWDON, March 28th, 1849.

Sir,—I make application to you to purchase Lot No. 12, in the 3rd range of the
 Township of Chertsey, for which I am willing to comply with the regulations laid

down by the Government, and there is no person living or made any improvements on said Lot.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) PIERRE ^{his} ~~X~~ GEGERE.
mark.

ALEX. DALY, Esquire, C.L.A.,
Rawdon.

Witness.

(Signed,) JAMES DALY.

No. 22.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } Hugh Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Jus-
tices of the Peace, in and for the said District, James Daly, junior, of the Town-
ship of Rawdon, County of Leinster, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists,
and saith, That he saw Picrre Gegère affix his mark to a certain application made
to A. Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, for the purchase of lot 12, 3rd range of
Chertsey, bearing date 28th March, 1849. Deponent also saith, that the name
Pierre Girard, which appears in the aforesaid Crown Lands Agent's return, is the
same person who had previously made application in the name of Pierre Gegère.
And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JAMES DALY.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 8th November, 1854.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 23.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Ed-
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } ward Corcoran, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for
the said District, Daniel Trusdell, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and
saith, that he was in company, or in the same house with Joseph Dufresne, Esquire,
M.P.P., and John Leblanc, Esquire, and that he heard the said Joseph Dufresne
say, that he would do all in his power against Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown
Lands Agent, in order to have him removed from his office as Crown Land Agent;
and that he, Mr. Daly, should never finish the Government road in Chertsey, at
which he was then making; and that by their discourse they did appear to have
hurtful feelings towards the said Alexander Daly. This discourse took place in the
month of July last. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) DANIEL TRUSDELL.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 23rd day of September, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 24.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } I PERSONALLY came and appeared before me,
 Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
 Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, John Doherty, Labourer, of the
 Township of Chertsey, District aforesaid, who maketh oath on the Holy Evan-
 gelists, and saith, That he was employed by Alexander Daly, Esquire, on the explo-
 ration of the Government new road, in the Township of Chertsey, in the autumn
 of 1853, as well as on the construction of the said road in the summer of 1854,
 and that while he wrought on the said road, he purchased from Mr. Daly, pork at
 7½d. per lb., sea-bread a 4d. per lb., tea at 2s. 8d. per lb., and a barrel of flour at
 £2 2s. 6d., all of which articles he, Deponent, saith were sold very reasonable
 considering the current rate of provisions in this neighbourhood, and the difficulty
 in getting them to the works.

Deponent further saith, that the amount of money expended on the length of
 road completed is not too much for the work done.

Further saith, that from his personal knowledge of the route taken near the Lake
 Daly, is much better than any other in that vicinity, being much shorter and more
 easily made.

Deponent further saith, that any complaints made against Mr. Daly were made
 through malice and jealousy and not from any just cause. And further Deponent
 saith not.

(Signed,) JOHN ^{his} DOHERTY.
 mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 13th November, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 25.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that I have purchased land from the Go-
 vernment, in the Village and Township of Rawdon, and that the said lands so pur-
 chased is my property, of which I am lawfully possessed by and in virtue of a legal
 title.

The above I am willing to prove by affidavit if required.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY.

KILDARE, November, 27th, 1854.

No. 26.

I, Alexis Trudeau, of the Parish of St. Jacques, certify that I know Mr. Alex-
 ander Daly to be a perfectly honorable man, and that I have no grounds of com-
 plaint against him.

(Signed,) A. TRUDEAU.

RAWDON, 30th November, 1854.

No. 27.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, 21st May, 1849.

Sir,—Please inform Isaac St. Clair, that the decision had by the Governor General in Council, on his renewed application for a free grant of land, in reward of his military services as a discharged soldier from the 83rd Regiment, is to the following effect:—That scrip issued to the Petitioner to the amount of Ten pounds, which will enable him to purchase One hundred acres of land, in the Township of Rawdon.

Further, please inform St. Clair, that Tuesdays and Fridays are the days of delivery of scrip.

(Signed,) TANCRED BOUTHILLIER,
Assistant Commissioner.

ALEXANDER DALY, Esquire,
Agent, Rawdon.

No. 28.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on Lands Applications, dated 14th May, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 16th of same month.

On the renewed application of Isaac St. Clair, of Rawdon, for a free grant of land, in reward of his military services, as a discharged soldier from the 83rd regiment;

The Committee, upon a view of this case, as described by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, recommend that the suggestion of that Officer be approved, and that scrip issue to Petitioner, to the amount of £10, which will enable him to purchase One hundred acres of land in the Township of Rawdon.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH, C.E.C.

To the Honorable
the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 29.

In the course of the summer of 1850, I believe, Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent for the Township of Rawdon, offered in my presence some Warrants of seizure to Alexis Trudeau, of the Parish of St. Jacques, to execute upon some timber which had been illegally taken from the Lands of the Crown, and besides these Warrants of seizure, the said A. Daly held in hands a paper, which, to the best of my recollection, was a letter from the Crown Lands Department, from which he explained to the said Bailiff, that his fees would be paid out of the proceeds of the timber seized.

And Deponent hath signed.

(Signed,) J. E. ECREMENT, J.P.

No. 30.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on Land applications, dated 19th March, 1853, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st March, 1853.

On the application of Thomas Swift, to purchase the north-west half of Lot No. 7, in the 9th Range of Rawdon, Lower Canada ;

The Committee recommend that the Petitioner be allowed to purchase, under the existing regulations, at 6s. per acre, he being in occupation with extensive improvements; and that, should it be hereafter discovered, that the said half has been located to any other party, such location be hereby declared cancelled, as suggested by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his Report, dated 28th ultimo.

(Certified.)

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Acting Clerk, Executive Council,

To the Honorable the
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 31.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } I, the undersigned, do hereby certify on oath, that the
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } certificate attached to my Petition, dated 11th
TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON, } July, 1853, sent to the Commissioner of Crown
Lands, relating to my land in Rawdon, is not the certificate which the parties
signed, and that it has been changed without my knowledge, although I consented
to have the original cut off on account of blots and dirt, and a true copy of the said
original attached to the signatures, and that words have been added without my
knowledge.

(Signed,) THOMAS SWIFT.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
this 19th day of September, 1853.

JOHN JEFFERIES, Commissioner.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

No. 32.

RAWDON, September 19th, 1853.

I hereby certify upon oath, that the certificate attached to a Petition from Thomas Swift, presented to me by Alexander Daly, Land Agent, with my name

attached to it, is not the one I signed for Mr. Thomas Swift, the one I signed has been cut off and another differing placed to it, without my knowledge or consent.

(Signed,) MITCHEL SADLER.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,

this 19th September, 1853.

JOHN JEFFERIES, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

No. 33.

I certify on oath, that the certificate presented to me by Alexander Daly, Esquire, Land Agent, with my name attached to it, is not the certificate I signed for Thomas Swift; the one I signed has been cut off, and another, differing, placed to it without my knowledge or consent.

JOHN JEFFERIES, Lt. Col.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,

this 19th of September, 1853.

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY, Crown Land Agent.

Witness,

M. SADLER.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY

No. 34.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Township of Rawdon, whose names are attached to the certificate which accompanied a petition numbered 4079, from Thomas Swift to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, relative to his, Swift's, land in Rawdon, do hereby certify, that our names have been fraudulently attached to the said certificate, that we have never seen it until presented to us by Alexander Daly, Crown Land Agent, after the petition and certificate were sent to him from the Crown Land Department, that we have no cause of complaints against the said Alexander Daly, having always found him to be an honest upright man, and worthy of our confidence in the discharge of his duty as Crown Land Agent.

(Signed,) MARTIN HOBS, Captain.
 " WILLIAM SMILEY,
 " HENRY SMITH,
 " WILLIAM NORRISH,
 " DAVID SAWYER,
 " WILLIAM HATTLEY.

Rawdon, 20th August, 1853.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

No. 35.

I, Isaac Sinclair, of the Township of Rawdon, County of Leinster, and District of Montreal, do hereby authorize and select, and do request Alexander Daly, Esquire, of the Township of Rawdon, as my lawful Attorney, and in my name to ask, demand, and receive of and from the Government of this Province, any sum or thing due to me by the said Government or any other Department, which ought to be, and is due to me, on account of my services as a discharged soldier from the 83rd regiment; and authorize him the said Alexander Daly, Esquire, to grant receipts, and give a clear acquittance in my name for the same, the same as if I was personally present.

In witness whereof, I sign in presence of the undersigned witness, this 30th day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, not knowing how to write, do make my mark.

(Signed, ISAAC ^{his} ~~X~~ SINCLAIR,
mark.

Witnesses present,

(Signed,)

EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

"

BRYAN M. CURDY.

"

JAMES DALY.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) JEAN LANGEVIN.

No. 36.

POINTE CLAIRE, 2nd December, 1854.

I do hereby certify, that Arthur Masson, a young man, residing in the Parish of St. Patrick of Rawdon, Township of Rawdon, is by no means an idiot; for I found that he had a sufficient knowledge to read and understand any thing, so as to be fit to comply with his christian duties, and to be admitted to the Holy Sacraments of the Church; and further, that Mr. Arthur Masson and lady, the parents of the said Arthur Masson, are one of the most respectable families in the Parish of Rawdon, where I have been a Parish Priest for the space of five years, from October, 1849, to October, 1854.

(Signed,) L. L. POMINVILLE,
Priest and Curate, of Pointe Claire.

No. 37.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } I PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Michael Nulty, farmer; who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That he worked on the Government Road in the Township of Chertsey, under Alexander Daly, Esquire, who superintended the aforesaid road, and that he could not have continued to work

thereon except Mr. Daly sold him provisions. He paid seven pence half-penny for Pork, per lb., and four pence per lb. for Biscuit, and two shillings and eight pence per lb. for Tea; he believes the articles sold him were at a reasonable rate. He worked till the day the work was stopped, and he believes that a sufficiency of work was done for the money expended. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) MICHAEL ^{his} ~~X~~ NULTY.
mark.

Sworn before me,
this 10th day of December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 38.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Ed-
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } ward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's
Justices of the Peace, in the said District, Edward Cahill, who maketh oath on
the Holy Evangelists, and declareth, That he was with Alexander Daly, Esquire,
Crown Land Agent, and heard him ask Lieutenant Colonel John Jefferies, to sign
a Loyal Address to His Excellency the Governor General, after the Parliament
House had been burnt in the City of Montreal, and the said John Jefferies refused
to sign the said Address which was presented to him by Alexander Daly, Esquire,
he, John Jefferies, said he could not do so on account of party feelings then exist-
ing. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) EDWARD CAHILL.

Sworn before me,
this tenth day of December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 39.

RAWDON, 13th December, 1854.

I, the undersigned, residing in the Parish of Alexia, County of Leinster, do hereby certify, that my name, which appears attached to a Petition, bearing date —of August last, to His Excellency the Governor General, asking for the removal of Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, from said office, was not placed thereto with my knowledge or consent in any way whatsoever, neither would I sign such a Petition, as I know Mr. Daly to be an upright man, and would prefer Mr. Daly to hold said office sooner than any other.

The above I am willing to testify on oath, if required.

(Signed,) MOISE ^{his} ~~X~~ ROCHELIEU.
mark.

Witnesses present.

(Signed,) JAMES DALY.
" LUKE DALY.

No. 40.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Thomas Daley, of the Township of Rawdon, County of Leinster, District aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, and saith, That he wrought on the Government new road in Chertsey, and more particularly at the bridges on the same, under the superintendence of Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, and that while he wrought thereon, he purchased from Mr. Daly, prime pork, at 7½d. per lb.; sea-bread, at 4d. per lb.; tea, at 2s. 8d. per lb.; and a barrel of flour, at £2 3s. 1½d.; with all of which he was well-satisfied to pay the prices mentioned.

Deponent further saith, that he considers the work done on the road to be well done throughout the whole distance, and that it could not be done for a less sum than £375.

Further saith, That he heard Mr. Daly say to the workmen, that any of them who had interfered in turning one J. B. Leblanc off the road, that he would turn them off the road, and would have actually done so, had he, Deponent, not interfered in their behalf.

Further saith, That he is no wise related to Alexander Daly, nor takes any interest in his behalf more than for justice.

Further saith, That any complaints made against Mr. Daly, are made through malice, and not from any just cause. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) THOMAS DALEY.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
 this 30th December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 41.

RECEIVED from Alexander Daly, two Scrip Notes, Nos. 25,090 and 25,091, which the said Alexander Daly obtained for me on my Power of Attorney to that effect.

(Signed,) ISAAC ^{his} ST. CLAIR.
 mark.

RAWDON, 16th October, 1849.

Witnesses.

(Signed,) BRYAN McCURDY.
 " JAMES DALY.

(True Copy.)

No. 42.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Michel Perrault, Clerk to Mr. P. R. Fanteux, of the Town-

ship of Rawdon, said District, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That during the past summer he sold Pork at the rate of seven pence half-penny and ninepence per lb., said Pork was purchased in Montreal, and from the price paid per barrel, it would not pay to sell it at a less price than nine pence per lb. for first quality, and seven pence half-penny for second. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) MICHEL PERRAULT.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
this 18th day of December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 43.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, }
TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON. } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District of Montreal, John Rogan, of the said Township, and in the said District, Trader, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That in the matter of his trade as a General Grocer, during last year, that he sold his tea from three shillings to three shillings and four pence per lb, and pork from seven pence half-penny to eight pence per lb., and in some other stores in the vicinity, those articles in my opinion, were sold at a higher price, and that the articles above described, that he Deponent sold, were not first quality, particularly the pork, it being bought from the farmers of the Township, and that those above described articles were not easily got in the Township, owing to their scarcity in this Township.

(Signed,) JNO. ROGAN.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 16th day of December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 44.

DISTRICT OF }
MONTREAL. } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, James Daly, junior, of the Township of Rawdon, County of Leinster, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That on or about the 19th day of June last past, he was in the Office of Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, for Leinster, and that one Thomas Swift came to purchase the North-west half of lot 7, 9th range of Rawdon, and which Mr. Daly sold him for the sum of thirty pounds, and that after the sale was made, he heard Mr. Daly demand of Swift a sum of money for law and other expenses, and that afterwards he, (Daly,) consented to take 10 dollars; and further, he heard Mr. Daly tell Swift after the sale was completed, that he would sue him for that sum. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JAMES DALY.

Sworn before me,
this 18th day of December, 1854.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

No. 45.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, }
 TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON. } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District of Montreal, Robert McClanahan, of the Township of Rawdon, in the said District, who maketh oath or the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That his name has been attached to a Petition against A. Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, without his knowledge or consent, that he never seen such Petition until he saw his name appended thereto, that he never could have any cause to place his name to any document or petition to the prejudice of Mr. Daly, having always found him in all our dealings, an honest and upright man. Further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) ROBERT McCLANAHAN.

Sworn before me, at Rawdon,
 this 5th day January, 1855.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN, J.P.

RAWDON, 20th January, 1855.

Honorable Sir,—I respectfully beg leave to forward to you the Petition of certain inhabitants of this County, and of the Townships generally, the same having reference to Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, which I hope you will have the goodness to lay before His Excellency the Governor General, at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

E. CORCORAN, J.P.

Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
 Provincial Secretary,
 Quebec.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of
 British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the County of Leinster, and particularly the Townships of Rawdon, Kilkenny, Chertsey, and Wexford, Most humbly and respectfully sheweth:

That we learn with extreme surprise, that the Petition to Your Excellency, dated the 30th August last, ostensibly signed by a great number of the inhabitants of this County, soliciting the removal of Alexander Daly, Esquire, from his Office, as Crown Lands Agent, and that such Petition does not express the sentiments of the bulk of the inhabitants, nor even of those whose names are thereunto attached, as many have had their names placed thereunto without their knowledge or consent; and the whole affair has been produced by the animosity naturally proceeding from electioneering contests.

Your Excellency's Petitioners feel bound to state, that the last five or six years this part of the Country has increased both in numbers and wealth equally at least with any other portion of Lower Canada, and its progress is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the zeal and energy of the Crown Lands Agent, aided as it has been by the liberality of Your Excellency's Government, and that it is

owing to the increased value, and consequent demand for land, and not, as has been asserted, from any mal-administration of the Agent, that during the last few years, many have been induced to dispose of their properties here, and seek a home in a climate where they imagine they will be able to carry on their farming operations with less cost and labor, and that not one of them who have removed has ever stated that their removal was occasioned by the acts of Mr. Daly, the Agent. Their lands have been for the most part purchased for cash, and if any measures of Mr. Daly would have induced one party to sell it, it is but reasonable to suppose that it would have prevented the others from purchasing.

Your Excellency's Petitioners having for a long time observed the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Daly, and beheld his strenuous efforts in the year 1849, and since to promote internal colonization under the system since then existing, and his care and attention to the new settlers, feel surprised that even a petition should be presented to Your Excellency for his removal.

The accompanying affidavits made by persons who were represented as having made complaints against Mr. Daly, will shew that some fraud has been employed, and we are firmly persuaded, that the whole transaction against Mr. Daly, has originated in the desire of another person to obtain his situation.

Your Petitioners therefore earnestly beg that Your Excellency would be pleased to continue Mr. Daly in his office, or at least not to sanction his removal without having the affair investigated by competent and uninterested persons, in which case, we have no fear, that the result will be decided in Mr. Daly's favor.

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

RAWDON, 23rd December, 1854.

Edward Corcoran, J.P.

John Rogan, M.D.

Capitaine Louis Brien dit Desrochers.

John Green, Captain of Militia.

Timothy Coffey.

John Burrais, Captain of Militia.

James Duffey, Lieutenant, Militia.

Mark Duffey.

James Duffey, junior.

Henry \times Gray.

mark.

Alexis \times Durand.

mark.

Roderick Carrol.

his

Pierre \times Morrin.

mark.

R. E. Corcoran, M.C.

Edward Greenon.

James Carroll, County Warden.

Thomas Rowan.

Thomas Daly.

Thomas Lane, C. W.

T. Pigott, Captain of Militia.

Luke Daly, P.M.

his

Dominique \times Paré.

mark.

his

Michael \times Scroggie.

mark.

his

John \times McCarty.

mark.

Patrick Nulty.

Thomas Barman.

William Rourke.

his

Pierre \times Odette dit Lapinte.

mark.

David Brown, junior.

Francis Laverdière.

E. Laverdière.

Michael Harkin.

John Rogan, senior.

James Whelan.

Anthony Rowan.

Ambrose Rowan.

John Copping.

Thomas Carry.

Joseph Varin.

Hilaire Archambault.

Louis Archambault.

William Haley.

Andrew Haley.

his

Oliver \times Goulet.

mark.

- his
 François X Gravel.
 mark.
 James Bailey.
 his
 Thomas X Brooks.
 mark.
 William Copping.
 Patrick Mason.
 Michael Ronan.
 Hugh Cassidy, Church Warden.
 Michael Coffey.
 William Ronan.
 Patrick Daly.
 John Grierson.
 Thomas Ronan.
 Edward Coffey.
 Michael Green.
 Patrick Carroll.
 James Conner.
 John Mulligan.
 John Carroll.
 Thomas Burgess.
 James Price.
 Thomas Price.
 James Looby.
 James Looby, junior.
 Denis Doherty.
 his
 François X Thom.
 mark.
 Maxime Ricard.
 his
 Louis X Perrault.
 mark.
 his
 Gregoire X Trudeau.
 mark.
 his
 François X Trudeau.
 mark.
 his
 Louis X Labelle.
 mark.
 his
 J. B. X Beauchamp.
 mark.
 his
 Joseph X Pauseau.
 mark.
 his
 Joseph X Majeau.
 mark.
 his
 Paul X Labelle.
 mark.
 his
 Elie X Care.
 mark.
- Daniel Smith.
 his
 Michael X McCaril.
 mark.
 his
 Henry X Shield.
 mark.
 his
 Thomas X McCarrill.
 mark.
 his
 Patrick X Rogan.
 mark.
 his
 William X Shield.
 mark.
 Thomas Green.
 Edward Green.
 John Green.
 Alexander Daly, J.P.
 William Rowan.
 his
 François X Mercier.
 mark.
 Blaise Dugas.
 André Brien dit Derocher.
 John Shields.
 Alexis Lacasse.
 James Mooney.
 Martin Doyle.
 Patrick Moulds.
 Michael Rogan.
 George Ryan.
 George Mulligan.
 Peter McCabe.
 John Churchfield, junior.
 John Churchfield, senior.
 Patrick M'Carthy.
 Peter Jennings.
 John Corcoran.
 William Daly.
 George Gilmour.
 Thomas Lane, junior.
 Edward Lane.
 William Nulty.
 his
 Joseph X Leblanc.
 mark.
 his
 Joseph X Venne.
 mark.
 James Brenar, senior.
 his
 Thomas X Green, junior.
 mark.
 his
 François X St. Amour.
 mark.

his
Elie ♂ Care, fils.
mark.

his
Theophile ♂ Beauchamp.
mark.

his
Grinie ♂ Rose.
mark.

François Dufort.
Baptiste Dufort.

his
Joseph ♂ St. Germain.
mark.

James Cahill.
Stephen Keegan.
Francis Keegan.
Patrick Daly.

his
François ♂ Dupuis.
mark.

James Kerry.
John Johnston.
Thomas Kinchelo.
James Daly.
W. Price.

John Delany.
Patrick Jennings.
John McCabe, junior.
Francis Forester.

his
Antoine ♂ Gauthier.
mark.

his
François ♂ Rivest.
mark.

his
Baptiste ♂ Berger.
mark.

his
John ♂ Wood.
mark.

John McCabe.
James Mullin.
James McCarty.
James Whelan.
Joseph Moore.

his
Hugh ♂ Daley.
mark.

Edward Greenan.
John Rowan.

Daniel Pierce.
Andrew Kenagh.
Thomas McCarty.

his
Michael ♂ Hanly.
mark.

William Whittaker.

Henry Keough.

his
James ♂ McPhilips.
mark.

his
John ♂ McCabe, junior.
mark.

Owen Woods.

his
Peter ♂ O'Garah.
mark.

Belinie Jodoin.

his
Joseph ♂ Vorin.
mark.

Thomas Milarky.
Edward Dupuis.
John Mason.

George Gilmour.

his
David ♂ Mirreau.
mark.

Alexander Barber.
William Burns.
John McKernan.

Denis Doherty.
John Richey.
William Richey.
John Richey, junior.

his
David ♂ Prévost.
mark.

his
Toussaint ♂ Venne, fils.
mark.

his
Joseph ♂ Lachapelle.
mark.

his
Charles ♂ Racette.
mark.

Clement Dumeux.
Patrick Keough.

James Lane.
Charles Brown.
James Hervine.
Michael Nulty.

John Nulty.
John Kelshele.

his
Fabien ♂ Rivest.
mark.

Joseph Rivest.
John Doherty.
Maurice Doherty.
Michael Doherty.

his
Nazaire ♂ Brisson.
mark.

Michael Monahan.

Patrick Coffey.

Edward McGee.

his
 Toussaint X Venne.
 mark.

his
 Pierre X Lanarshe.
 mark.

his
 Pierre X Lanarshe, père.
 mark.

Edward Burgess.

Peter Green.

George Burns.

his
 Edward X Cahill.
 mark.

Alexander Nulty.

John Sane.

Gerard Picaud.

his

André X Rivest.
 mark.

his

Joseph X Etsaire.
 mark.

his

Xavier X Tremblay.
 mark.

his

John X Lepage.
 mark.

Prerre Desraziars.

Thomas Brennan.

Edward Grattan.

J. B. Rivest.

Antoine Rivest.

his

Ludger X Madraw.
 mark.

James McDonald.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that all the signatures to the above Petition are authentic, that all who could not sign their names have made their marks respectively in our presence.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROGAN.

“

MICHAEL HARKIN.

RAWDON, 18th January, 1855.

I, the undersigned Priest, do hereby make known to any one whom it may concern, that I have been Parish Priest of, and a resident in the Township of Rawdon, for these late five years, and that I have a sufficient knowledge of what has passed during that period of time in the place and its vicinity, to make the following assertions, the truths of which I can substantiate:—

1st. That the praiseworthy efforts and the very liberal support and attention of the present Ministry, in promoting colonization in this part of the Province generally, and particularly that of this Country, have met with a great amount of success, and that it will be of a great encouragement to the Government to work for the promotion of colonization in this Country, so long as it may please His Excellency's Government, to retain the services of a local Agent, such as is Mr. Alexander Daly, who is endowed with that liberality, brotherly love, and self-disinterestedness, so necessary to the men appointed to guide, encourage, and sympathise with the poor but resolute man, endeavouring to make a home in the wild and remote woodlands of this Country.

2nd. That from my experience and observations during the five years I have resided in this locality, I am firmly persuaded that the present local Agent, (Mr. A. Daly,) has done as much for the welfare of colonization as the Government has done for its promotion in this Country.

3rd. That since two or three years, a considerable number of respectable industrious farmers have come to settle in the Townships of Kilkenny, Wexford,

Chertsey, and Rawdon, finding so great a facility of getting lots by the means of Mr. A. Daly, in whom they meet with so much frankness, paternal care, and brotherly feelings, required in a man of his position.

4th. That considering the present state of things, I feel persuaded, that if the present local Agent be for a long time continued in his present Office, the newly surveyed Townships, viz:—Doncaster, Chilton, &c., will be populated as fast as the Rawdon, Kilkenny, and Chertsey Townships were settled during these late years, and that in a short time.

(Signed,) L. L. POMINVILLE,

Priest.

We, the under-mentioned Members of the Ex-Committee, established to facilitate the colonization of the Townships of Chertsey and Wexford, do hereby make known to any one whom it may concern, that during and since the existence of the said Committee, Alexander Daly, Esquire, the Agent of the said Townships, was perfectly known to us, so as his firm endeavours in promoting the establishment of the aforesaid Townships, endeavours which have been rewarded with success, by the long experience, devotion, and utility of the said Alexander Daly, Esquire. Moreover, that we see with satisfaction, the great number of farmers that now take lands in those Townships since the Government has caused roads to be open there, the want of which was the greatest obstacle to the establishment of these lands, and we can assure, that with the assistance of a local Agent, as much fit as the present Agent is, the most part of all these lands shall be very soon established, if the Government continues to cause the necessary road to be open. In witness whereof, we have signed the present.

(Signed,) M. POIRIER,

Treasurer of the Committee.

“ M. DERVAL MARCHAND.

“ J. EVREMOND, N.P.

“ B. GAUTHIER, M.D.

“ JOSEPH DUPUIS MARCHAND.

“ A. VINCENT MARCHAND.

“ John HALY MARCHAND.

“ F. L. GENDRON, M.D.

“ J. T. PARÉ, Priest, Curé.

“ JOS. PERRAULT, Priest.

“ C. MORIN, J.P.

St. JACQUES, the 9th December, 1854.

THE PARSONAGE,

Rawdon, 26th December, 1854.

I have known A. Daly, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, for several years, and have every reason to believe him to be a man of gentlemanly conduct, and loyal principles.

(Signed,) CHAS. ROLLIT.

RAWDON, 15th January, 1855.

I know Mr. Alexander Daly by occasional intercourse for the last five years, and intimately for some months during my residence as Parish Priest in these localities, and as far as I have means of judging as well by my own personal observations, as from the testimony of persons on whose probity I can rely, I consider him to be a man of fixed habits and gentlemanly demeanour, fully competent to transact the business of Crown Land Agent, and worthy of the trust reposed in him.

(Signed,) T. QUINN, P.P.

No. 46.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Edward Corcoran, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, Pierre Morin, junior, of the Township of Chertsey, County of Leinster, District of Montreal, who, being duly sworn, and saith, That he wrought on the Government new road in Chertsey, under the superintendence of Alexander Daly, Esquire, as conductor, and that while working thereon, he purchased from Mr. Daly, pork, at 7½d. per lb.; biscuit, at 4d. per lb.; tea, at 2s. 8d. per lb.; which articles he could not procure any other place cheaper, having tried.

Deponent further saith, That the work done is well performed throughout the whole distance, and that the sum of £375 (which he understands is the exact amount expended,) is not too much in proportion to the work done.

Deponent further saith, That he considers it malice and jealousy towards Mr. Daly, of those who made complaints against him. And further Deponent saith not.

(Signed,) PIERRE ^{his} MORIN.
mark.

Sworn before me at Rawdon,
this 8th day of January, 1855.

(Signed,) EDWARD CORCORAN. J.P.

No. 47.

We, the undersigned workmen employed on the Government road in Chertsey, County of Leinster, under Alexander Daly, Esquire, as conductor, learn that complaints have been made against the said conductor, respecting the management of the said road, and for which reason the work has been suspended.

We therefore certify, that we know of no cause why such complaints could have been made, and we are willing to testify on oath that to the best of our opinion the work was conducted with the utmost economy and attention, and that the progress in constructing the same was admired by all who had seen it, and that the said work could not be proceeded with only that Mr. Daly caused provisions to be brought near to the work, there being none other to be obtained

in the neighbourhood, and that we were perfectly satisfied with our treatment from the said Alexander Daly, as conductor.

(Signed,)	JOHN NULTY.
"	EDWARD GREENAN.
"	THOMAS DALY.
"	THOMAS ^{his} BURGESS.
"	mark.
"	THOMAS ^{his} COSTELO.
"	mark.
"	DAVID ^{his} PREVOST.
"	mark.
"	PATRICK ^{his} DAILY.
"	mark.
"	MICHAEL ^{his} NULTY.
"	mark,
"	JOHN CARROLL.

Rawdon, September 24th, 1854.

No. 48.

Rawdon, December 5th, 1854.

I, the undersigned, do certify that I have not signed any Petition against Alexander Daly, or allowed it to be signed, neither did I see the Petition, nor would I sign any Petition against the interest of Mr. Daly; and any person who signed my name to said Petition, done so feloniously. The above I can testify on oath if required.

(Signed,) DAVID MAGOWAN.

Witness,

(Signed,) JAMES McDONALD,
School Teacher.

No. 49.

Rawdon, October the 4th, 1849.

Sir,—I make application to you to purchase Lots Nos. 6 & 7, in range E, in Queen Street, in the Village of Rawdon. By you selling to me the same, you will oblige your obedient humble servant.

(Signed,) FRANCIS P. QUINN.

ALEXANDER DALY, Esquire,
Crown Land Agent.

No. 49.

RAWDON, October 6th, 1849.

I do hereby authorize and empower James Daly, to act as my lawful Attorney, and to pay the cash to A. Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent; for lots mentioned in my application, dated the 4th instant, for that purpose.

(Signed,) FRANCIS P. QUINN.

No. 50.

IN DUPLICATE.

THIS Indenture, made and passed the fourteenth day of the month of April, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, between James Daly, Farmer, of the Township of Rawdon, County of Leinster, District of Montreal, of the one part; and Francis P. Quinn, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, County of Leinster, and District aforesaid, of the other part; witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, current money, of the Province of Canada, to the said James Daly in hand, paid by the said Francis P. Quinn, before the execution of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said James Daly, by virtue of a right held and claimed by one Michael Kenney, to a certain lot of land in the Township of Chertsey, known as lot No. 19, in the 6th range of the said Township of Chertsey, for services rendered by him, the said Michael Kenney, as one of the surveying party under the International colonization system, which the survey was performed in the said Township by the said Francis P. Quinn, which right or claim the said Michel Kenney make over to the said Francis P. Quinn, by a legal power of Attorney, and which the said James Daly do hereby acknowledge to have received through the said Francis P. Quinn, in full payment, and is satisfied therewith: He, the said James Daly, hath granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said Francis P. Quinn, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, all that certain two lots of land in the Village of Rawdon, in the said Township of Rawdon, known and described as Village lots Nos. six and seven, in range letter E, fronting on the South-west line of Queen Street, each of the said lots admeasuring three chains sixteen links, more or less, and containing two acres of lands, more or less; to have and to hold the said two lots of land and premises herein before granted, bargained, and sold, with their, and every of their appertainances, unto, and to the use of the said Francis P. Quinn, his Heirs, and Assigns, for ever; the aforesaid two lots of land, the vendor do transfer and make over to the purchaser, his Heirs, and Assigns, by virtue of the Patent Deed obtained of the same from the Government of the Province, with promise, warrantee, against all mortgage or hindrance whatsoever: said Patent dated at Quebec the ninth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. No. 9,527, and signed by A. N. Morin, Secretary.

In witness whereof, we sign in presence of the undersigned witnesses, after reading the same, and with which we are satisfied and content.

(Signed,)

JAMES DALY.

FRANCIS P. QUINN.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of the undersigned witnesses.

(Signed,) ROBERT POWELLE.

" MARTIN DOYLE.

No. 51.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **I** PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Hugh
 Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of
 the Peace, in and for the District of Montreal, Alexander Barber, of the Township
 of Rawdon, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That for these
 years past, several families have left the neighbourhood of Rawdon and gone to
 Upper Canada; and that the principal one of them, William Robinson, Esquire,
 who seemed to be forward as a member of the Methodist Congregation, told him,
 Deponent, several times, that the reason of his going away was, that he had a
 family, and that he did not wish to bring them up amongst Canadians, and that
 he wanted to bring his family to a Protestant Country. And further Deponent
 saith not.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER BARBER.

Sworn before, at Kildare,
 this 10th day of January, 1855.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 52.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **I** PERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Hugh
 Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of
 the Peace in and for the District of Montreal, Mrs. Jane Barber, of the Township
 of Rawdon, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith, That for these
 years past, several families have left the neighbourhood of Rawdon, and gone to
 Upper Canada, and that the principal one of them, William Robinson, Esquire,
 who seemed to be forward as a Member of the Methodist Congregation, told her,
 Deponent, several times that the reason of his going away was, that he had a
 family, and that he did not wish to bring them up amongst French Canadians,
 and that he wanted to bring his family to a Protestant country, and heard others
 say the same. And Deponent further saith not.

(Signed,) JANE BARBER.

Sworn, before me, at Kildare,
 this 10th day of January, 1855.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 53.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
 Montreal, 3rd August, 1850.

The sale of Village Lots to James Daly is also stayed, William Walsh having
 stated here, that he has several times applied to purchase 6 & 7 in E, and was as
 often told that they were sold. Please explain this?

(Signed,) W. F. COLLINS.
 for Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. DALY, Esquire,
 Agent, Rawdon.

(Copy.)

RAWDON, 12th August, 1850.

As to the sale of Village Lots Nos. 6 & 7, in range E, sold to James Daly, my brother, in May last, it is false that ever William Walsh, or any other person ever applied to me to purchase the said Lots, and that they received in reply, that they were sold.

I recollect, about two years ago, of William Walsh, having made enquiry of me respecting the two Lots in question, and that I gave him in reply that they were for sale, and that I would sell them to him; he made no further enquiry since that time. On the 4th of October last, I received a written application for the two Lots in question, from Francis P. Quinn, Esquire, P.L.S., on which I informed him that I would sell to him the said Lots, he proposed to complete the purchase in a few days; in a very short time after I received a verbal application from a person named John Jefferies, for the said Lots, I showed to him Mr. Quinn's application, and told him that if Mr. Quinn would not make the purchase, that I would dispose of the Lots to him on the following Monday, and wrote to Mr. Quinn, by him to that effect. Mr. Quinn being then on the Survey of Chertsey, gave a written power of attorney to my brother to make the purchase and pay the money for him, on which power of attorney I acted, and sold the land to James Daly. I am not aware of the matter any further, only that Mr. Quinn has, always since his application, occupied and cleared the land, and for which, I believe, he has since paid my brother the price which it was sold by the Government for. Mr. Quinn's application to me, and his power of attorney to my brother, I will produce if necessary, which can be attested to by Mr. Quinn, and I have only to regret that you or any officer of the department, would for a moment doubt that I could be induced to give false information to any applicant in quest of land under my management, or lent an ear to the vile misrepresentations of a person unworthy of notice, and who, you could have seen, is a maniac.

I remain, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

W. F. COLLINS,
Crown Land Officer, Montreal.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th September, 1850.

Sir,—The sale to James Daly, per your April to July returns, has been carried out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. F. COLLINS,

For Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. DALY, Esquire, Agent,
Rawdon.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

No. 54.

MONTREAL, 27th June, 1854.

Mr. D. DALY

Bought of Mr. THOMAS TIFFIN.

	£	s.	d.
5 Barrels of Flour, at 40s	10	0	0
Cartage	0	0	9
Freight to Lanoray	0	5	0
	£ 10	5	9

Received payment,

(Signed,) THOMAS TIFFIN,
Per P. BRUCHÉSI.**No. 55.**

MONTREAL, 11th August, 1854.

Mr. A. DALY

Bought of THOMAS TIFFIN.

	£	s.	d.
1 Barrell Mess Pork, at £5 5s	5	5	0
8 Cwt. Biscuits, at 32s. 6d	13	0	0
1 Box Tea, "Seawich," $\frac{9}{4}$ 46, at 2s. 6d	5	15	0
Cartage	0	1	3
	£ 24	1	3

Received Payment,

(Signed,) THOMAS TIFFIN,
Per P. BRUCHÉSI.**No. 56.**

MONTREAL, 14th July, 1854.

Mr. A. DALY

To BOIVIN & LEMAY,
No. 168, Paul Street.

	£	s.	d.
8 Bars Round Iron, 2, 1, 26, at 17s. 6d	2	8	11
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Shovels and Spades	0	15	0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Hoop Iron, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Banks' Iron, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	0	5	11
Carter	0	0	9
	£ 3	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Received Payment,

(Signed,) BOIVIN & LEMAY.

No. 57.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It having become known to me; that my name has been attached to a Petition against Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, the same bearing date the 30th day of August last, 1854.

I hereby certify, and I am willing to make oath, if required at any time, that I have never signed the said Petition; nor have I been asked to sign it; and that should I have been asked to sign it, or any thing to his prejudice, I would not do so, having always found Mr. Daly an honest upright man in all the dealings I have had with him; and in order to substantiate the same, I further more certify that I have signed the Petition in his favour, contradicting what I consider the foul aspersions tried to be cast on that Gentleman's character, in the said Petition of the 30th August last.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of January, 1855, in presence of the undersigned.

(Signed,) HENRY ^{his} GREY.
mark.

Witnesses,

(Signed,) JOHN ROGAN.
" JAMES LOOBY.

No. 58.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me, Hugh Daly, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Montreal, David Prevost, of the Township of Chertsey, who, after being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and saith, That Francis P. Quinn, Provincial Land Surveyor, residing in the Township of Rawdon, did demand of him, the said David Prevost, nine or ten times, to make an affidavit against Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, respecting the Government road in the Township of Chertsey, of which he, Mr. Daly, was conductor, and also respecting his land in said Township; and that when the said Francis P. Quinn could not prevail on Deponent to make the said affidavit, that he did offer him the sum of twenty-five dollars to do so, that he offered the said sum several times to him; Deponent refused to make said affidavit, and told Mr. Quinn, that he knew nothing wrong respecting the road work in Chertsey, and that he could not say any thing against Mr. Daly, having always found him a correct man in any dealings he had with him. And Deponent further saith not.

(Signed,) DAVID PREVOST.

Sworn before me at the Township of Kildare,
the 22nd day of June, 1855.

(Signed,) HUGH DALY, J.P.

No. 59.

L'ASSOMPTION, 15th January, 1855.

Sir,—A short time ago I was informed by Mr. Alexander Daly, of Rawdon, that several persons had accused him to the Government, in certain matters connected with his Crown Lands Agency at Rawdon.

I have not been privy to all the transactions of this gentleman, but for about a year past, he has constantly shewn me, as his intimate friend, all his books relating to his business transactions. He has explained everything to me, and they appear to me to be regularly and well kept.

I paid particular attention to the matter, because I had heard some vague complaints. I have known Mr. Daly for more than ten years, to be a peaceable and worthy friend of the land of his adoption, a friend to Education and Agriculture, a good citizen in every respect. I know him to be incapable of committing the actions of which he is accused. Mr. Daly is a Ministerialist, and he receives a salary, of course he must be guilty, or else he is an exception to the general rule.

I have thought it my duty, sir, to take the liberty of offering to you these few remarks, which contain nothing but the truth, on behalf of Mr. Daly, who does not, in my opinion, deserve to be treated in the manner sought.

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

(Signed,) G. CHAGNON.

Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Quebec.

6th November, 1854.

We, the undersigned, certify that we heard Mr. Gilbert Brisson say, That he had never said that Mr. A. Daly had promised him some lots, if he would support him at his Election, or that he had threatened him in case he opposed him.

In virtue of which we have Signed, this certificate.

(Signed,)

C. MORIN, J.P.
PETER GREEN.
GEORGE GILMOUR.

I, the undersigned, certify that about the spring of the year 1850, I accompanied Alexis Trudeau, of the Parish of St. Jacques, Bailiff, to the mill belonging to Frs. Thoin, junior, and to those belonging to Joseph Rivest and J. Edouard Beaupré, for the purpose of buying some timber which the said Trudeau told me he had seized at the said Mills, by order of Alexander Daly, Esquire, Crown Lands Agent, and which he was about to sell. He sold a certain quantity of it at Thoin's Mill, and at the mill belonging to the said Edouard Beaupré. As to the timber at Joseph Rivest's mill, the said Rivest, in my presence would not allow Trudeau to touch it.

In virtue of which I have signed.

(Signed,)

M. POIRRIER, J.P.

St. Jacques, 4th November, 1854.

RAWDON, 8th March, 1856.

Honorable Sir,—I perceive, by the proceedings in the House of Assembly, that Mr. Dufresne is still inclined to reiterate his attempts to injure me.

I flatter myself that the regulations and explanations which I have made to the charges brought against me, will be found by the Government to be sufficient.

No doubt, but Mr. Dufresne is actuated by a spirit of revenge against me for having caused him, last year, to pay for Timber taken by him and his partner from the Crown Lands in Rawdon and Kilkenny, without authority, for the building of a church in his Parish.

Hoping that nothing but justice will be done in the case.

I remain, Honorable Sir,
Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

Honorable JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

COPIES OF REPORTS
OF THE
JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR UPPER CANADA,
AND
PRESENTMENTS OF GRAND JURIES
And other PAPERS on the subject of
G A O L S .

INDEX.

HONORABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.
DO DO MACAULAY.
HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE DRAPER.
DO DO BURNS.
LINCOLN, HALDIMAND, AND WELLAND.
MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN.
ESSEX, KENT, AND LAMBTON.
WENTWORTH, HALTON, AND BRANT.
YORK, ONTARIO, AND PEEL.
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.
CARLETON.
FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.
OXFORD.
STORMONT, DUNDAS, AND GLENGARRY.
HASTINGS.
NORFOLK.
WELLINGTON, WATERLOO, AND GREY.
HURON, PERTH, AND BRUCE.
SIMCOE.
ALLEN GOOD, WARDEN, COUNTY BRANT.

Extract from a Presentment of Grand Jury, District of
Niagara, 2nd October, 1840.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been directed to the necessity of providing spiritual instruction to the persons confined in the Gaol. Upon this subject it appears that the Grand Jury at the last Spring Assizes, made a report, which, at the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was presented to the notice of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, subsequently to which period, the prisoners have received weekly visits from the Rector of this parish. This is an advance towards meeting the spiritual necessities of the prisoners, which the Grand Jury are pleased to see and acknowledge; at the same time they could have wished that the invitation to provide it had been made to the heads of the different religious bodies without distinction.

By the Act 1 Vic. cap. 5, a commission is created to superintend the erection of Gaols, as well to make Rules and Regulations for the treatment and custody of prisoners; their admission to air and exercise without the walls of the Building; to make provision for the employment of convicts, in order that the common Gaols may really serve for places of correction according to the intention of the law; to direct the enclosure of the yards and premises, and generally to prescribe the whole internal economy and management of the same. The grand Jury, however, do not understand that this District has been made acquainted with the proceedings of the Commissioners under the said Act, nor are they aware whether the new enclosure which has been lately made about this Gaol, has received the sanction of the said Commissioners, or will in any way confer upon the prisoners the benefits intended to be secured by the outlay. The injudicious location of this Gaol is a subject upon which Grand Juries have frequently expressed their opinion, and is only now adverted to, in order that the present Grand Jury may add their testimony to the perfect truth of the brief sentence of condemnation passed upon it by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, in their report on the Public Departments, dated the 28th December last, in the following words:—

“The Gaol at Niagara is offensive and insufficient; the site may be considered as ineligible, making drainage difficult, if not impossible. It is remote from the Town. The Committee is of opinion that a new Gaol, on a well designed plan, and favourable situation, is highly desirable.”

The Grand Jury look forward to the period, which they trust is not far distant, when circumstances shall render it proper to erect a more suitable one in some central and convenient part of the District.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JACOB KEEFER,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Niagara, 2nd October, 1840.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Macaulay,
dated 29th May, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit you, &c., &c., also Reports of the Grand Jury upon the Gaols at London and Sandwich. I fully concur in the opinion ex-

pressed by the Grand Jury, touching the want of a new and more commodious Prison in the London District. The present one is quite insufficient, and unfit for use.

The Honorable S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the District of London, 14th May, 1841.

The Grand Jury find that the drain from the Water Closet has lately become obstructed, so as to cause a disagreeable smell in the criminals' day room, which obstruction they have directed the gaoler to cause to be immediately removed. They also observe the want of a sufficient quantity of light in the day room to enable the prisoners to read, the window having been necessarily darkened by the boards or boxes placed on the outside to prevent communication between the prisoners and the public.

They have however to express their conviction of the inefficiency of the present Gaol for the purposes of this District, and that from the inconvenient contraction, and want of sufficient airing yard, and room for the prisoners to exercise, their confinement in it in many cases, amounts to greater punishment than is intended by the law.

From the peculiar construction of the present Gaol, the Grand Jury consider its enlargement and repairs at a reasonable expense to be impracticable. They are therefore convinced of the necessity of the construction of a new Gaol.

(Signed,) L. LAURASON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
London, 14th May, 1841.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, Western District, 24th May, 1841.

On the debtor side, the position of the privy contributes materially to the discomfort of the Prisoners; and it is recommended, that the sheriff be instructed to apply for the proper remedy.

With respect to the general condition of the Building, they regret to observe that it appears materially defective as regards its own safety, and for the safe keeping and security of the inmates.

(Signed,) E. REYNOLDS,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Sandwich, 24th May, 1841.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Macaulay,
dated 3rd June, 1843.

[LONDON DISTRICT.]

The second repeats the necessity long felt, of enlarging the Gaol; the present cells, &c., are entirely too limited for that large and populous district, indeed, they are hardly fit for the reception of any one, and my conviction of the great call that exists for the proposed additions is such, that I cannot too strongly impress how urgently I consider them required.

It seems to rest at present with the Board of Works, and I could recommend the attention of the Board being called to the subject, as one demanding immediate notice, and the earliest prosecution of the work. I told the Grand Jury that I should unite with them in pressing an improvement so seriously wanted; and one that has, owing to various causes, now too long delayed: it appears to me a more efficient system of raising funds, and extending the District Prisons is much wanted. The means of enforcing hard labor as a punishment should be provided for in most or all of them, but at present they do not exist in any, and the limited accommodation of many embarrass the court in awarding discretionary punishment for ordinary offences, mere imprisonment being, by numerous offenders, not regarded, and their crimes not warranting confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary for so long a period as three years, the least that can, under the present law, be imposed.

Extract of a Presentment of Grand Jury, London District,
19th May, 1843.

There appears to be no cause of complaint but the insufficiency of the building for the purposes of a Gaol for this District, which, having been the subject of former repeated Presentments, the Grand Jury would only remark that they are apprehensive that a long confinement in the cells would be likely to endanger the health and seriously injure the constitution of the unfortunate individuals who might be confined therein.

The Jurors are informed that plans for a new Gaol have been submitted to the Board of Works for their approval, as required by law, upon the return of which it is intended, by the proper authorities, to proceed with the erection of the new Gaol, with as little delay as possible.

(Signed,) L. LAURASON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
London, 19th May, 1843.

COBOURG, 30th September, 1843.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit two Presentments which were made to me at the Spring Assizes, relative to the Gaols of the Districts of Niagara and Gore respectively.

In both cases the evils complained of are incapable of being adequately removed except by measures, which it rests with the District Councils to take, and I learned

further, while I was in the Districts, that recourse to the Legislature would be necessary, or that such an impression at least prevailed.

With regard to the District of Niagara, nothing I fear will be satisfactory but an entirely new Gaol, and that conviction appears to be generally entertained, but unfortunately, there is much difference of opinion in regard to the situation in which it should be placed. The Legislature will, I hope, settle that point during the present Session, and take measures for proceeding at once in the erection of a new building; the necessity for this case not to be stated in too strong terms.

In the District of Gore a large addition is contemplated to the present building, and most certainly it is required. Whether the District Council might not have accomplished it by using such power as they have, it is to little purpose to enquire, some proceeding in the Legislature seemed to be looked to, I suppose, for raising the funds.

I thought I should be taking the best course by retaining these Presentments till the Legislature meet, rather than by forwarding them some months before, and I now send them in the hope that they will engage the attention of the Legislature, in connection with whatever may be submitted to them on this subject by the Executive Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JNO. B. ROBINSON,
Chief Justice.

The Honorable S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary for Upper Canada.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Gore District, April 27th, 1843.

The Grand Jury lament to find that the defects in the construction of the Gaol, with all the distressing evils consequent thereon, do still exist, but they do not deem it necessary on the present occasion, to go into detail, as so many former Grand Juries have so fully represented these evils.

The power to remedy the defects in the construction of the Gaol, and to make the necessary additions to the same, appear at present to lie with the District Councils, who have already repeatedly had the subject under their consideration, but who have not yet determined upon taking any steps to obviate the defects complained of. The delay of the District Council appears to arise from motives of economy, but the Grand Jury are of opinion, that the expense necessary for making such additions as are required, would be cheerfully submitted to by the people of the District were means taken to inform them of the very urgent reasons which exist for making such additions; the Grand Jury would therefore, in the strongest manner, recommend, that the requisite additions should be made with as little delay as possible, part of which might be converted into District Offices.

The Grand Jury also deem it their duty to state, that the District is suffering much inconvenience and extra expense from the delay in the erection of an Asylum for the destitutè Insane, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed,) A. T. KERBY,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Hamilton, 27th April, 1843.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Niagara District, Spring Assizes, 1843.

Presentments and representations against the defective construction and bad internal arrangement of the building having been so frequently brought under the notice of Courts and the public by Grand Juries and other persons, the Grand Jury deem it unnecessary on this occasion to reiterate them, or to add anything further than to express their entire concurrence in the object of these presentments and representations, hoping they may receive due consideration in the proper quarter, and have the desired effect of remedying an evil and inconvenience, long complained of by the inhabitants of this old and populous District, as soon as practicable.

The Grand Jury cannot, however, permit this opportunity to pass without expressing their extreme regret that the internal arrangements of this Gaol are such as to render it unavoidably necessary to confine all the prisoners, debtors, as well as criminals, in the basement story, and as many as ten prisoners during the night, in cells only nine feet by twelve feet in size, which they conceive to be extremely dangerous to their health at any season, and have reason to apprehend that unless some means be devised to obviate this evil, before the approaching warm weather sets in, it will be impossible to guard the unhappy inmates against disease.

Without desiring or intending to impute any blame to the Sheriff or his Officers, the Grand Jury cannot forbear to notice the impropriety which the crowded state of the Gaol and its defective construction, sometimes render unavoidable, placing persons charged with criminal offences, and not unfrequently of the most vicious habits, in the same ward with persons of good character, unfortunately confined for debt only.

(Signed,) **GEO. RYKERT,**
Foreman.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Macaulay, dated 23rd April, 1844.

I have the honor herewith to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, two Reports from the Grand Jury during the late assizes for the Home District, one respecting the Gaol, and the other relating to the temporary Lunatic Asylum.

Upon the former I would merely observe, that if it could be accomplished, the improvements suggested by the Grand Jury would prove highly beneficial.

Extract of a Presentment from the Grand Jury of the Home District, April, 1844.

That the only circumstance which suggested itself to the Jurors, as requiring representation to the court, is the necessity of constructing water closets or privies for the use of the prisoners, instead of employing the open wooden vessels now used as a substitute for these conveniences, in the upper rooms of the Jail; an

arrangement which the Jurors consider would materially aid in preserving the health of the prisoners.

(Signed,) GEO. GURNETT,
Foreman.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Newcastle District, 23rd October, 1847.

The Jurors however consider it an absolute duty, to express their regret in finding a person charged (for the third time) with a detestable, and not to be named Crime, confined with, and mingling with other prisoners : among whom is an infant committed for a juvenile offence; that such must tend to lessen any inclination towards reformation on the part of other prisoners, there can be no doubt, and must entail further mischief and evils both to the prisoners and country.

(Signed,) JAMES G. ROGERS,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
23rd October, 1847.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the District of Dalhousie, May 10th, 1848.

The Grand Jurors of Assize for our Lady the Queen, do respectfully report, as connected with their common duty; They visited the Gaol and found it clean and without complaint from its inmates, more than the close confinement in which the prisoners are kept, but not from any undue severity of the Keeper, as it is owing altogether to the insecurity of the building, and from the information derived from the Sheriff and Gaoler, it goes to show, that more liberty than the prisoners now have would endanger their safe keeping.

The Grand Jurors therefore deem it necessary (to repeat what former Grand Juries have urged) to call the attention of the District Council to the unwholesome and insecure state of the Gaol, and trust that these hints will not pass by unheeded.

The Grand Jurors would recommend the whitewashing (with lime) of the Gaol and debtors apartments, the repairing of the steps leading to the Gaol, and also, an iron guard-railing leading to the Court House and Gaol, and a proper covering for the well.

The Grand Jury are much surprised by the great apathy evinced by the District Council, in not having taken the necessary steps to cause the many alterations and improvements required in and about the Gaol and Court House, into their consideration long before this.

(Signed,) ISAAC SMITH,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
14th May, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 24th June, 1848.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the District Council, a copy of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Dalhousie District, made at the late Assizes for that District.

His Excellency directs me to inform you that His Honor Mr. Justice Macaulay, by whom the Presentment was transmitted to His Excellency, concurs with the Grand Jurors in their opinion relative to the Gaol.

His Excellency trusts, that you will bring this subject without delay under the notice of the District Council, with a view to their adopting the necessary steps for putting the Gaol in a better state, as regards its security and wholesomeness, than it would appear to be in at present.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

To the Warden,
District of Dalhousie.

HORACEVILLE, 16th July, 1848.

Sir,—I postponed the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, accompanied by a copy of the Grand Jury's Presentment to the Judge of Assize, complaining of negligence on the part of the Council as affects the security of prisoners, the repairs of dilapidations, &c., in the Gaol and Court House at Bytown, until I should have deliberated on its contents with some of my associate members of the District Council; this I have done, and I believe that His Excellency the Governor General may be assured that the Council will cause the repairs and suggested improvements to be made. It must be admitted that the Council have occasionally evinced some reluctance to adopt the recommendations of Sheriffs and their subordinates, and to a certain extent commendable in so doing, for the building itself in its original construction, although a very costly edifice, has proved so inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, that from time to time several members of the Council have urged that economy would be best studied by its entire re-construction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HAMNETT PINHEY.

The Honorable R. B. SULLIVAN,
Provincial Secretary.

Extract of a Letter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Draper, dated 2nd October, 1848.

I sentenced him to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for three years, being the shortest term which the law allows.

I had only to choose between a long term in the common Gaol, and the sentence inflicted; to the former there was the powerful objection, that it would have been a sentence to confinement in idleness, there being no means of employing prisoners

in the Gaol, thus tending further to demoralize the man's mind, as well as making his subsistence a burden on the community, without compelling from him any contribution by his labor. Had it been otherwise, or had there been a House of Correction, I should probably have sentenced him to not more than twelve months imprisonment at hard labor. I have made this report in order that in case any application should be made for remission of part of the sentence, His Excellency might be fully aware of the facts.

I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit a copy of a presentment of the Grand Jury of the Midland District, bearing on the very question suggested by the case of this prisoner, as well as referring to the condition of some Military convicts, who appear to be suffering from the want of clothing while confined here, until their sentence of transportation can be carried into effect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. H. DRAPER.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury of the Midland District. Fall Assizes, 1848.

The Jurors on the present occasion, earnestly press on the attention of the authorities, and the Provincial Legislature, the necessity of the erection of a House of Correction, in order to relieve the common Gaol from a class of offenders not yet hardened in crime, but who are exposed to the dangerous intercourse of criminals, old and experienced in vice; and hence to provide a suitable place, and employment to juvenile offenders, with a hope that they may leave the place of punishment with habits which may fit them to obtain an honest livelihood by their industry. The Jurors are aware that the attention of the Legislature has been frequently called to this subject by former Grand Juries, and that an Act passed, 7 William IV. cap. 24, appears to have been intended to remedy the evil complained of. By reference to the 4th clause of that Act, no distinction is made betwixt poor and indigent persons, who by age, misfortune, or sickness, may be able to obtain a living, and the lewd and dissolute vagrant deserving of punishment, and hence the Act does not appear to have been carried out in any of the Districts of this Province. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
(no date).

(Signed,) THOMAS ASKEN,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
London, 11th April, 1849.

We, the Grand Jurors of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, of the General Quarter Sessions, present; That having examined the Gaol, and visited the prisoners therein confined, we have to state, that with regard to the Gaol, we find it in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of a certain diamond hole in the wall of the room connected with the cells, through which the food of the prisoners is introduced, and by which one of the prisoners has made his escape; and submit that something be done to prevent the re-occurrence of the same. With regard to the

prisoners, we heard no complaint either as regards their food, or in any other respect; and are satisfied with the general arrangements of the Gaol, as far as they are completed. But regret, that after the expenditure for the purpose, a constant supply of water is not furnished to the Gaol, thus saving the constant expense now incurred for the daily supply, and submit the necessity of some measures being adopted to bring about the desired end.

(Signed,) GEO. O. CHALLONER,
Foreman.

**Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Macaulay,
Toronto, 14th June, 1849.**

I have expressed to the Sheriff my hope that the recommendations of the Grand Jurors will be carried into effect, and that the District Councils will supply the necessary funds; it is very important that every attention should be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and it is to be regretted that many of our District Prisons do not afford the accommodation they ought, to admit of a proper classification of the prisoners, or of due care of their health.

(Signed,) J. B. MACAULAY,
The Honorable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } **T**HE Jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath,
TO WIT. } present, That they have examined the state of the
Gaol, and find it in general very satisfactory, and that the prisoners, both criminals and debtors, have every indulgence consistent with their safe-keeping. They recommend however, that the drains from the privies be deepened, and carried to the south, to admit greater fall, and more efficient drainage; and they also recommend an increased supply of water in the yard of the Gaol.

(Signed,) J. WILLIAMS,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
9th June, 1849.

**Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, Midland District, 6th
October, 1849.**

The Grand Jury found, in inspecting the Gaol, that although by one of the existing Rules, the prisoners are, or ought to be allowed the use of the yard for exercise, and that the yard at considerable expense has been enclosed by very high walls; it is yet not considered consistent with the security of the prisoners to carry the rule into practice: under these circumstances, the Grand Jury beg to mention that a commodious guard-room has been erected by the District; and as the Gaol is frequently used as a place of confinement for Military delinquents, the Grand

Jury think that upon a representation in a proper quarter, a guard would be stationed at the Gaol, so that a sentry might be there constantly on duty: should this be accomplished, the health and comfort of prisoners confined would be greatly benefitted by the use of the yard as a place for exercise, and breathing in the open air: the Grand Jury would also recommend a supply of Bibles for the use of the prisoners, as likely to promote their moral improvement.

The Grand Jury would further suggest that, as in the present state of the laws, but very little use is made of the debtors' apartments, it would be expedient to transfer during a portion of the day, some of the prisoners to those apartments, and also that the opportunity should be seized to classify offenders, so that the more juvenile might be confined in the debtors' apartments, or some of them, and kept separate from the more hardened offenders.

The Grand Jury would also suggest, that a new Gaol seems now to be imperatively called for in this District. They think the City and District Councils ought to unite in erecting a suitable building on some elevated spot in, or adjacent to the City. By the sale of the present Court House site and building for business purposes, a very considerable part of the necessary funds might be raised; and that in the new building suitable arrangements for a House of Correction, as well as a Gaol, might easily and advantageously be comprised, and the west end of the City buildings might be leased, and converted at a small expense into a Court House and District Offices.

(Signed,) J. COUNTER,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
6th October, 1849.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, 25th May, 1850.

That for Oxford, (Presentment of Grand Jury,) contains a suggestion respecting the yard-fence, that deserves the attention of the proper authorities.

The report for Wentworth and Halton claims special notice, and I cannot too strongly express my conviction of the correctness of the statements therein contained. The Gaol at Hamilton is, and for many years has been, entirely insufficient in point of extent and accommodation, for those populous counties, or even for one of them, I would therefore desire to unite with the Grand Jury in impressing the urgent necessity that exists for an immediate enlargement of the prison, and the erection of proper walls to enclose the same. The cells are at present over crowded; classification is impracticable, and the summer season is advancing with the Gaol full of prisoners, many confined under sentence, without any prospect of their numbers being materially diminished. Having on former occasions expressed my sentiments on the subject, I will only add, that in my opinion matters ought not to be suffered to remain in their present state.

(Signed,) J. B. MACAULAY.

The Honorable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

**Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of Oxford,
11th May, 1850.**

The Debtor Prisoners complain that the rooms in which they are confined are too small, and not properly ventilated, which proves injurious to their health.

The Jurors aforesaid further present, that they have examined the yards in the North-west side of the Gaol, and find them insecure; would recommend that some barrier be placed on the top of the wall adjoining the Gaol, to prevent prisoners from gaining the top of the wall.

WILLIAM CARRALL,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
11th May, 1850.

**The Grand Jury of the United Counties of Wentworth and
Halton, present;**

That in conformity with Your Lordship's suggestion, and the usual practice of Grand Juries, they have visited the Gaol in this City, and have pleasure in reporting, that so far as it appears to be possible, from the crowded state of every part of the Prison, the utmost attention is paid to the wants of the inmates, compatible with their situation, and the intention of the laws in that behalf.

The Grand Jury would further present, that although so much has already been said by former Grand Juries without producing the desired effect, respecting the enlargement of the present Gaol and Court House, and the necessary addition of a yard or yards, or the erection of a more suitable building in some other and more advantageous situation. They feel that in justice to themselves, the demands of the community, and the appeals of humanity, they cannot faithfully perform their duty, and remain silent on the present occasion.

Among the inmates of the Gaol, many are under sentence for minor offences, and are unavoidably confined in the same cells with old offenders. This state of things, so much to be deplored, together with the absence of employment of any description whatever, must produce the inevitable result of promoting vice, instead of diminishing it.

The salutary objects which the law contemplates, in inflicting imprisonment and hard labor as a punishment, with the just and benevolent design of reforming the offender and improving his moral condition, are effectually defeated by the total unfitness and inadequacy of the present common Gaol.

It cannot be asserted that the credit and resources of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (distinguished as they are by their wealth and prosperity,) are in such a crippled condition as to render it inexpedient or impracticable for the Council of the United Counties to undertake the responsibility of either erecting a new Gaol and Court House, or improving and extending the building now in use, so as to secure the necessary ends of justice, the protection of society from the criminal and vicious, and the adoption of the best means within our reach for their moral improvement.

No selfish ends or local jealousies should be permitted for an instant to retard or prevent the erection, at the earliest possible period, of the buildings referred to, so loudly called for by the community, and which the Grand Jury earnestly hope will

be speedily commenced, and completed with as little delay as possible by the proper authorities.

If however, the Council of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton should consider the erection of a new Gaol and Court House, as involving a liability too large, when viewed in connection with existing liabilities, the Grand Jury would beg to impress on the Council, the absolute necessity of building an addition to the present Gaol, and enclosing the vacant ground attached thereto with a stone wall or fence of adequate strength, in all respects sufficient to secure the prisoners, and so planned as to give to culprits of both sexes the benefit of the open air.

Were these necessary additions made, prisoners sentenced to hard labor could be employed breaking stone, or performing any other description of useful work which might be assigned them, and within their capacity to execute; the value of which labor would largely contribute towards their maintenance, and in proportion, diminish the public burdens.

In thus providing hard labor for those who are too indolent to earn an honest living, there is a strong probability that many who are tempted to commit petty thefts by the prospect of being fed in idleness at the public expense, would, if from no other and better motive, prefer hard work and their wages with the enjoyment of personal liberty, rather than daily toil, without recompense, and the restraint of a Prison.

(Signed,) A. T. KERBY,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Hamilton, 23rd April, 1850.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of Carleton, October, 1850.

The Grand Jury observe three things whereon to comment, as attracting their particular attention; they are, the condition of the floor on the criminal flat; the state of the well; and the continued absence or want of a wall around the Gaol.

With reference to the first, they find many of the planks so completely rotten and decayed, as to leave large holes in the flooring, thereby rendering it extremely unseemly to the eye, and very unsafe to the limbs of the prisoners, and others; and the Grand Jury deem it excessively ill-judged economy on the part of the County Council in leaving it in this state, as the want of the necessary repairs actually produces an extension of the decay.

In allusion to the well, they observe that its covering is entirely of a temporary nature, and quite inadequate to prevent the entrance of surface water, either dirty or clean, or even to keep the pumps from freezing on the coming of the cold weather, whereby for several months in the year it becomes almost useless. The Grand Jury would therefore suggest the early attention of the County Council to remedy such inconvenience.

The continued want of a wall around the Gaol, is, in the eyes of the Grand Jury, entirely subversive of, and incompatible with Prison discipline, as the public have free access to the debtors, and criminals also, by the windows; and intoxicating liquors are with perfect ease introduced into the Gaol. As illustrating this alarming fact, one of the debtors was observed to be under the influence of liquor

introduced in this way, and which the gaoler very justly observed is impossible to be prevented, in which the Grand Jury fully concur.

(Signed,) HAMNETT HILL,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
October, 1850.

TORONTO, 1st May, 1851.

Sir,—The Presentment made to the Court by the Grand Jury at the last Assizes, held for the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, which I now have the honor of transmitting to you, will, I am sure, appear to the Government to deserve earnest and immediate attention. For many years past, attempts have been made in vain to procure a remedy for evils which ought not to exist in any part of Canada, and certainly not in Counties so populous and wealthy.

If Legislative interference, or the interference of Government can succeed in placing the Gaols of those Counties in a state more consistent with humanity, I am persuaded it is most desirable that no time should be lost in doing it, for while the Municipal Council seems unable or unwilling to take any effectual measures, it is generally felt and acknowledged that the condition in which the poor prisoners have been kept in this wretched Gaol, is a reflection upon the County. It seems incredible that some of the wants which are specified in this Presentment, should have been allowed to continue for any length of time, because a very few funds would be sufficient to procure the indispensable articles spoken of; but it appears that the Sheriff, having on a former occasion, ventured to advance what was necessary for obviating some inconvenience complained of, has been left to bear the expense himself, and this renders him naturally disinclined to run the same risk again.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Chief Justice.

The Honorable Mr. Secretary LESLIE,
&c., &c., &c.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury of United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, 14th April, 1851.

Those parties confined in the Debtors' Rooms, stated that they were unprovided with the following articles:—seats of any kind, either chairs or benches, a table and common bedsteads; there are now five persons in these rooms, who are obliged to sit on the floor, or stand; to eat off the floor, and to sleep on it.

The Grand Jury would respectfully suggest, that the Debtors' rooms should be supplied with these necessaries.

The Grand Jury cannot but reiterate the complaints, so long, yet so fruitlessly made by the Bench, as well as by successive Grand Juries, as to the total unfitness of the present building for the purposes of a Gaol, admitting as it does, neither of classification, nor of any comfort to its unfortunate inmates, while at the same

time, its insecurity entails the utmost vigilance and anxiety on the Sheriff and his assistants.

The Grand Jury feel convinced that many who enter the Prison, comparatively young in vice, emerge from it much more depraved and hardened than before, from their intercourse with old offenders. This must be the case, particularly with regard to females, who, committed on suspicion of some petty larceny, or other trifling offence, are confined in the same apartment with the most depraved and abandoned of their sex.

The Grand Jury have observed, that the fence round the Gaol is in a very dilapidated state, and would respectfully suggest the necessity of the yard being substantially enclosed, in order that the prisoners might have the advantage of fresh air, with due reference to their security, and that those prisoners who are undergoing their sentences, might contribute by their labour to their own support. In the present state of the yard, it would be quite unsafe to allow any prisoner at large in it.

(Signed,) E. W. KENNEDY,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Hamilton, 14th April, 1851.

Extract of a letter of the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, 2nd June, 1851.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the Report of the Grand Jury upon the state of the Gaol, presented at the late Assizes holden in this city.

Of the prisoners tried before me, during the Assizes, fifteen were convicted and sentenced, all for larcenies (more or less aggravated), except one for misdemeanor; of the above, four have been sent to the Penitentiary, and the rest are to undergo different periods of confinement in the County Gaol.

Of the urgent necessity that exists for the enlargement of the Prison, there can be but one opinion, and in my charge to the Grand Jury, and upon receiving their report, I expressed myself in the strongest terms upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. MACAULAY,
Chief Justice.

The Honorable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of York, Spring Assizes, 1851.

The Gaol consists of two wings, the interior length of each is sixty-two feet, and the width twenty-five feet, these are sub-divided, first in the male side of the

Prison, into two day-wards, each large enough to contain twenty-five prisoners, one of them for the males convicted of and charged with felonies, and the other for all grades and conditions of male misdemeanants. There are thirty-two cells, in which to confine the Male Prisoners at night, and sixteen of them are allotted to each class named, and the prisoners locked up two in a cell. The male felons are said to comprise about one-half of the male prisoners. In the ward set apart for debtors, there was only one old man at the time the Gaol was visited, he states that he is about eighty years of age, and that he is imprisoned at the suit of his own son.

The Female side of the Prison is also divided into two day-wards, but each is only large enough to contain twelve prisoners; one of them for females convicted of or charged with felonies, together with their children, and the other for all grades and conditions of female misdemeanants together with their children; but as the space set apart for female prisoners is so small, and the latter class of them greatly predominating, the distinction between felons and misdemeanants is merely nominal. There are four rooms or cells in which to confine the female prisoners at night, two intended for the felons, and two for the misdemeanants; and each room or cell just large enough to hold four prisoners, but as these rooms or cells are quite insufficient for the purposes intended, the Chapel of the Prison has to be converted into a sleeping or lock-up room at night, for an average number of about twenty-four of the female prisoners. The female felons are said to compose about one-third of all the female prisoners, and the average number of children constantly in Gaol with them, is said to be about six; although at a time during the past season, when there were fifty-three women in Gaol, they had ten children with them, and on the 17th instant, when there were but thirty-two women in Gaol, they also had ten children with them. The male convicts sentenced to hard labor in Gaol, are principally employed breaking stone. They perform this labor in a yard attached to the Gaol, enclosed in part by a portion of the Gaol, on the west by a stone wall, sixteen feet in height, and on the north and south by a fence of Cedar pickets of the same height as the wall, the pickets are sheeted inside with boards. The produce of the convict labor is deposited in a space adjoining this yard, a portion of the space is enclosed by a fence only ten feet high, and when the convicts are employed in removing materials between these places, those who are supposed to have ability and the desire to escape, are secured by the ball and chain.

The Female convicts are employed at scrubbing about the Gaol, washing the Gaol clothing, and occasionally at picking oakum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On May the 31st, 1850, being the first day after the close of the Spring Assizes for that year, there were remaining in Gaol, committed under the summary punishment Acts by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	22	23	45
Convicted at Courts, having criminal jurisdiction of Misdemeanours ..	4	4	8
Convicted of Felonies	6	7	13
Going to Provincial Penitentiary	8	1	9
Remaining untried on a Charge of Larceny	1	0	1
Debtors	2	0	2
Total	43	35	78

Committed to Gaol from May 31st, 1850, to May 17th, 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Charged with Felonies	100	46	146
Charged with Misdemeanours	858	306	664
Debtors	38	.....	88
Total	401	852	848
And the greatest number of these in Gaol on any day during the above period, was.....	55	51	106
And of Debtors	5	.....	5

The Prisoners were brought to trial at the Assizes held in November, January, and May; the Recorder's Court for the City, in July, October, January, and April; the Quarter Sessions for the County, in July, November, January, and April.

Of the prisoners convicted previous to the present Assizes, there were sentenced to be imprisoned in Gaol Males, 34—Females, 23—Total, 57.
Imprisonment in Provincial Penitentiary..... do, 18— do, 8— do, 26.
Death do, 1— do, 0— do, 1.

The number of persons committed to Gaol by Magistrates under the summary punishment Acts from May 31st, 1850, to May 17th, 1851, inclusive.
Males, 267.—Females, 269.—Total, 536.

The number of Prisoners of both sexes lodged in Gaol previous to examination, but who are not included in any of the preceding Returns, 988.

The Jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, further present, that extensive daily intermixture of the male prisoners which the Returns exhibit of the oldest and best instructed of them in the art and practice of crime, with their younger and less experienced associates, must result in the latter class being discharged from Gaol worse characters than when they were committed.

With the female prisoners the matter is still worse; among them are found infant children and young girls imprisoned perhaps for some trivial offence, daily and nightly associated with the most abandoned and profligate of their sex; thus giving to imprisonment the appearance of a contrivance to increase rather than of one to lessen crime.

(Signed,) JOHN MULHOLLAND.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton, Spring Assizes, 1852.

With reference, however, to the condition of the building itself, they find much reason to express their disapprobation, and this more especially in reference to the state of the wooden fence surrounding the building and wood-yard, which appears to be in a very decayed condition, and quite inefficient as a security against the escape of prisoners. The main building may also be said to be worn out by time and use, and to be no longer fit for the service to which it is applied. Under ordin-

any circumstances, the Jurors would feel justified in recommending an application to the Council of the United Counties, for funds to defray the expense of erecting a new building; but taking into consideration the fact that the County of Lambton is about to become judicially separated from the County of Essex, and that the Provincial Council of the former County is now taking steps for the erection of a Court House and Gaol within the limits thereof, and exclusively at the expense of its inhabitants apart from those of Essex. It would, under these circumstances, appear hardly reasonable to expect that Lambton, having a prospect of being heavily taxed for its own separate establishment, should undertake to bear, in addition, its ordinary share of the expense of a new building within the limits of Essex.

The Jurors would therefore recommend, that the Council of the United Counties be applied to, to supply funds to renew, or otherwise make quite secure the outer fence surrounding the Court-yard, and to make such other repairs upon the building itself, as may be presently required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. INGLIS,
Foreman.

Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, 13th October, 1852.

The want of security and of that necessary comfort and exercise for prisoners occasioned by the want of a wall around the County Gaol, has been also alluded to by the Court. The Grand Jury have the gratification of informing the Court that an appropriation has been made for this purpose by the County Council, but through some mismanagement or neglect of the parties entrusted with the direction of the work, no progress has hitherto been made. It is hoped that this will be the last of the many complaints that have been made by Grand Juries on this subject, and that of another intolerable nuisance, which has also been frequently alluded to.

(Signed,) JAMES D. SLATER,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
13th October, 1852.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, United Counties Wentworth, Halton, and Brant, 28th October, 1852.

The Jurors of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, having made the customary visitation to the Gaol, have the honor to present, that the causes of complaint which have so often been made the subject of presentment by former Jurors, are still in continuance; that although no blame can attach to any of the Gaol Officials for want of proper care and attention to the prisoners, the cells remain in the same, deficient in all those particulars which are requisite to ensure the safe-keeping, and maintain the good health of the prisoners.

To say that the cells are unhealthy, would convey anything but an adequate idea of their state. A close and almost suffocating sensation is experienced on entering

them, and a noisome stench, sufficient to give rise to the apprehension that they will sooner or later be visited by some destructive malady, pervades them.

In gloomy apartments, ten and a-half feet long by nine and a-half feet wide, are to be found six or eight individuals, whose appearance denotes anything rather than a regard for cleanliness; here huddled together they sleep and have their meals, a hole in the wall, some three inches in width by sixteen or eighteen inches in depth, affords the only means of ventilation, while (there being no sewer,) pails have to be made use of, which, notwithstanding careful attendance, must frequently remain an insufferable nuisance. The Jurors express it as their conviction, that it is impossible for such a place as the cells of the County Gaol to be rendered healthy; it is true that they are now in a very crowded state, but under the most favorable circumstances, it is conceived they are unfitted for even the temporary abode of any man, however degraded he may seem to be, however dark the crime with which he may be charged.

Owing to the insufficiency of Gaol accommodation, any attempt at a classification of the prisoners beyond the confinement of debtors in a ward by themselves, and the separation of males and females, is impracticable; thus it happens, that parties committed to Gaol for (comparatively speaking) trivial offences, are mingled with felons of the worst stamp; the juvenile offender is in constant communication with the matured scoundrel; and aged sin can easily insinuate villainy into ears hitherto but little accustomed to vice. It is much to be feared that hereafter many an offender against the laws of his Country will date the commencement of his criminal career from the time when, for having committed a petty offence, he was placed in the cells of this Gaol to be in daily contact with every species of malefactor.

Some amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate inmates of the cells might be attained, were the authorities of the City of Hamilton, to build a House of Correction for delinquents convicted by the Police Magistrate, and at the Recorder's Court, the cells would then be less crowded, but a place for exercise, sufficiency of room, proper ventilation, good sewerage, and the means of cleanliness, cannot be supplied in the present Gaol. A new Gaol is required, in which some regard shall be had to the health, and the commonest requirements of the prisoners.

The Jurors have no reason to find fault with the room where debtors are confined, it is up stairs, airy, and contains only a few occupants; while the apartments for female offenders, which are on the cellar flat, and not altogether free from the sickening effluvia before alluded to, present an appearance, (remotely it is true,) approaching cleanliness and comfort, but offering a striking contrast to the disgusting place occupied by the male prisoners.

The Jurors hope that the suggestions contained in their Presentment will not meet with the same fate that the Presentments of their predecessors on the same subject have done; that with the prospect of a speedy removal of the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of the erection of a new Court House and Gaol, the Gaol accommodation will soon cease to be a disgrace and a reproach to the United Counties.

(Signed,) JAMES MATHIESON,
Foreman.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd November, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to enlose to you herewith, a copy of an Extract of a Presentment of the Grand Jury, made at the

recent Assizes held at the City of Hamilton, and transmitted to His Excellency at the desire of the Judge of Assize.

His Excellency directs me to request that you will lose no time in bringing the important subject referred to under the notice of the Municipal Council, of the United Counties of Wentworth, Halton, and Brant. In doing so, His Excellency desires that you should carry to that body the expression of his regret that, notwithstanding that the state of the Gaol at Hamilton has formed the subject of similar Presentments for several years past, no steps appear to have been taken by the parties authorized to act in the matter to remedy the evils complained of.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

To the Warden, United Counties
Wentworth, Halton and Brant.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, Dundas, 7th October, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd ultimo, accompanied by an extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury, made at the recent Assizes at the city of Hamilton, with the desire of His Excellency the Governor General, that I would lose no time in bringing the important subject referred to in such Extract, under the notice of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant; and further, that I would convey to that body, the expressions of His Excellency's regret, that notwithstanding the state of the Gaol at Hamilton has formed the subject of similar Presentments for several years past, no steps appear to have been taken by the parties authorised to act in the matter, to remedy the evil complained of.

For the information of His Excellency the Governor General, I beg to state that the censure so harshly heaped, by public functionaries, and by Grand Juries, on the Municipal Council of these United Counties is not altogether deserved.

The subject of a new Gaol engaged the attention of the Municipal Council of Wentworth and Halton in 1850, and again in 1851, and of Wentworth, Halton, and Brant during the present year, while the same important matter engaged largely the attention of the late Gore District Council for several years previous to the change in the Municipal Law.

In 1848 vigorous efforts were made by the Gore District Council to have suitable buildings erected; a special meeting of the Council, for that purpose, was convened, the necessary plans were prepared and approved, and the measures adopted to carry the object into effect, but through opposing influences the designs of the Council were frustrated.

From that period to the present, various plans have been suggested to meet the evils of which complaint has been made; but the difficulty of reconciling the wants of the country with other interests, has always presented formidable obstacles in the way of the Council.

Amongst other hindrances, not the least was found to be those relating to the territorial division scheme, introduced by the Government in 1850, and which, so far as relates to these counties, is not yet completed. The County of Brant, one of these United Counties, is about being declared a separate county, having provided her own Court House and Gaol. The County of Halton, also one of these United Counties, will probably soon be separated from the senior County, there

being before Parliament an application for such purpose. In view of changes of this description, the selection of a site, and the extent and nature of Gaol accommodation, are subjects quite proper for the consideration of the County Municipality. These considerations, from the constant agitation of County Divisions schemes, and the uncertainty of having permanent County limits, have to a considerable extent, retarded the adoption of a plan which should prove suitable to the circumstances in which the Municipality would alternately be placed.

I may mention, as evidence of the interest felt in this matter by the County Council, that application was made to the Legislature during the session of 1851, for an Act empowering the Council to sell or lease a certain valuable county property, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a new and commodious Gaol, which Act was obtained.

It will, I have no doubt, be gratifying to His Excellency, to be informed, that the use of this privilege has not been neglected, and that at the session of the County Council, held last month, the subject of providing suitable Gaol accommodations specially engaged the attention of that body, a resolution to erect a new Gaol was unanimously adopted, and tenders for the construction of the same sought through the public press.

I shall not fail to lay your communication on this important subject before the Council at the next sitting, which will be on the 20th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT SPENCE,
Warden.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary,
Quebec.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, October 28th, 1852.

Governments have taken into consideration the means whereby an amelioration in the condition of persons, confined for the commission of offences, may be effected. The Jurors, trusting that the local authorities of these United Counties will cheerfully aid in bringing about so desirable a change, would suggest certain improvements which they conceive may be carried out at a trifling expense. The erection of a high prison Wall, enclosing a portion of the vacant ground immediately in the rear of the Gaol, would materially forward the ends of Justice, inasmuch as the able bodied persons might be made to perform manual labor, the weak and infirm might take air and exercise which would tend to the re-establishment of their health, and the Gaol would thereby be rendered more secure. The introduction of hot air furnaces, and a good system of ventilation, would contribute materially to the salubrity of the Prison, and the comfort of those confined. Heretofore visitors to the Gaol had access to the prisoners on all occasions, owing to imperfect construction of prison doors, which open upon the hall, a main entrance into the Court Room. The Jurors have learned that spirituous liquors have been furnished to the prisoners by persons visiting the Gaol. This should be rectified, a partition wall, which would effectually prevent any interference with the prisoners, might be constructed across the Hall. The Jurors have examined the Court Room and adjoining offices, and find them in a satisfactory condition. The Jurors recommend,

however, that the improvements in the state of the Gaol above suggested, be made as soon as practicable.

(Signed,) ROBT. LOWERY,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Cornwall.

TORONTO, 6th November, 1852.

Sir,—In consequence of the importance of the subject of Prison Discipline, and the mode of constructing Prisons, I beg to lay before you, for the consideration of His Excellency, an Extract of my remarks to the Grand Jury of the Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, together with the presentment of the Grand Jury, upon the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ROBT. E. BURNS.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Extract of Charge, Mr. Justice Burns, to the Grand Jury of the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, 11th October, 1852.

Before leaving you to discharge the duties, the subject-matter of which I have spent more time in remarking upon than you may think was necessary, I have to remind you of another duty which is always expected at the hands of the Grand Jury; that is, to inspect and report upon the state of the County Gaol. I was led to believe the subject of County Prisons had attracted the attention of the Government, with a view, as I thought, to lead to some uniform mode of construction of Buildings, and manner of discipline within them, in order that there might be proper accommodation for classification, and the means of inflicting reformatory punishment. I was glad to think the subject had occupied the attention of the public authorities for the present time. I deem it most important that the subject should be taken up. The population of the different Counties is yearly increasing so fast, that the unions of Counties are being dissolved in rapid succession, and new Prisons are called for in various parts of the Province. There are, I think, this present year, either in actual course of construction, or just on the eve of being commenced, some four or five new county Gaols. I have visited all the Gaols in Canada West, except three, and there certainly is not one of them so constructed, that it is possible to classify prisoners, either before conviction, or so as to enable reformatory punishment to be inflicted after conviction. The Provincial Penitentiary affords the means of reformatory punishment for a large class of convicts, but we well know, there is still a large class, particularly about large towns and cities, whom, after conviction, it is desirable (either as regards the proper punishment to be awarded for particular offences, or as an example to others) to sentence to the Penitentiary; this latter punishment should be reserved, as it was intended to be, for the grave offences, in order that it should carry with it fear and dread, in order to deter

the commission of crime. It would not be desirable to have Prisons in the different counties modelled upon the system of the Penitentiary, or even more Penitentiaries than one, for I think it wise there should be grades of punishment. Our county Prisons should be so constructed, as that there could be a classification of prisoners to be tried for offences, and then the means of employing convicts at some useful kind of work. With regard to those imprisoned for trial, a compulsory employment could hardly be expected to be enforced, for, until conviction, it is not to be presumed a person is guilty, still a voluntary employment might be usefully and perhaps profitably encouraged, and example might do a good deal to produce beneficial results. The very presumption of innocence ought to afford a strong argument against the mixing together all prisoners, indiscriminately, in one common receptacle.

With regard to convicts, if proper accommodation was afforded, to employ them at suitable work and labor, according to the particular locality of the Prison, they might be made useful to themselves, and without being an expense to the country. The convict by being employed would be preserved in bodily health, instead of being broken down by idleness and inactivity in confinement; a still greater advantage to the criminal himself is, that occupation of the body tends strongly to produce occupation of the mind, and thus the convict may be prevented from brooding over his position, and the constant employment and occupation of body and mind may produce a love of employment, so that when the convict rejoins the community he may no longer be dreaded. This happy result may not be the case with some, perhaps many, but that is no argument against doing that which we feel convinced must produce good to many others. Last spring I visited the Penitentiary, where some of the worst criminals of the Province are confined, and I was rejoiced to see, on examining the Prison Punishment book, that for a period of many weeks, no other punishment was found necessary, than reprimands and change of diet. There can be no doubt, I think, though it be necessary that severe punishment must follow some offences, yet, if the criminal be treated as a human being, by connecting and building up his manly usefulness, at the same time that he is made to feel the degradation he has brought upon himself, there is some chance of reforming him.

As I have said, there is not a prison in Upper Canada that I know of, which has the least pretensions for affording the accommodation necessary for what I have alluded to. I recollect on one occasion, at Bytown, a man was convicted for an offence which did not justify awarding to the Penitentiary. Upon enquiry I found that no employment could be afforded in the Gaol, and he must be confined there in idleness. This, however, is the case with all our Prisons, but in this individual case, the offence was not a light one, and I felt it should be marked with some degree of severity. No other could be adopted than length of imprisonment, but it was represented to me, that the construction of the Prison was such, that it had been found by practical experience, that a rapid deterioration of the vital principle was the consequence of imprisonment. Diseases had been engendered, that in more or less time after prisoners were discharged, they had become a burthen to community, and eventually death followed as the consequence. I had no alternative, if I desired to avoid subjecting the man to the danger so represented, than to award a punishment which carried to the community at large, the pernicious idea, that the law attached an exceedingly light punishment, or that I deemed the matter a trifling one, whereas both views were in truth most erroneous. This is by no means a solitary instance, I have met with others, in other parts of the Province, of a similar character, and let me ask whether the observation will not in some measure apply, to the Gaol of these Counties? Time after time have Grand Juries inspected this Prison, and though they have always reported favorably upon the conduct of the Gaoler, and the system, and order he has preserved, so far as it was in his power to do; yet they have always represented the necessity of providing the ac-

commodation required to classify the prisoners, and to afford the means of proper reformatory punishment. Year after year representation has been made and transmitted to the Council of these Counties, and let me ask what has been done? Instead of carrying out what really is required, and found to be necessary, one of the Counties has separated itself from the others, and its authorities intend to put up a Prison upon the same limited plan and ill-contrived arrangements prevailing throughout the Province. The radical fault with all our Prisons consists in this, that they are constructed upon the principle of making a shew and appearance of something considerable, upon the smallest sum or means possible. The consequences to the miserable creatures who may be incarcerated in the Prison, seems to occupy but a small portion of the attention of those desirous of deriving some benefit or advantage to themselves, or even of those who may have the immediate charge of erecting the buildings. The Gaol of these Counties is far beyond any other in Western Canada for accommodation, and I cannot say there is any reason for saying, that so far as it has proceeded, it has not been done on a proper scale, but is that a cause for boasting over other Counties. Why is it that these Counties, not owing any debts for years past, but on the contrary, with an overflowing Exchequer, and with the very large population they have, and that encreasing so rapidly, combined with the wealth possessed and united with a City of upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, for the Prison is a joint one, should not provide sufficient Prison accommodation for classification of prisoners, before trial, and for the reformatory punishment after conviction? Why should we not set the example to other Counties in the Province, when it can so easily be done? Why should the Council so long have disregarded the representations of Grand Juries? Is it that it may be said of us,

Paudet hæc opprobia nobis et dici potuisse, et non potuisse repelli.

I took occasion during the last spring circuit, to bring the subject of better Prison accommodation to the notice of the different Grand Juries; and at the County of Hastings, the Grand Jury took up the matter with a considerable degree of spirit. I shall quote you a passage from their Report, respecting juvenile offenders, to shew you that people in some parts of the Province are alive to the importance of the subject. It is this, "by our present system no classification is possible, and it is the opinion of the Jurors that no moral reformation in the character of a youth is practicable, so long as he is sent to the Common Gaol, and there shut up in idleness with the hardened and expert criminal. Experience has shewn that he will thereby, in all probability, become confirmed in a life of crime; and the present mode of treatment of the juvenile delinquent appears more adapted for the propagation of vice than for its suppression." Now it will be seen the Grand Jury do not treat the matter as peculiar to their own County, but complain of it as a system; and it is so throughout Upper Canada; and I believe from all I have heard, that Lower Canada is in no better situation. I repeat I was glad when I heard that the subject had attracted the notice of the Government. It is a matter that does not merely affect one particular County, but it affects the whole Province, and its society, from the one end to the other. One efficient system of prison discipline, and one proper mode of constructing Prison buildings, should be adopted, and in my opinion the Government should have the power of compelling all Counties to adopt that one system and mode. Let the different County Councils build their public buildings to suit their taste, and their pockets, as they please; but in regard to Prisons, one uniform system ought to be adopted, and all should be compelled to adopt it.

The views I have expressed to you contain nothing new. I have but extracted the ideas from others, and put them together in such shape as to enable you to comprehend what I mean; and I have laid them before you not as having any value in themselves, for I have had no time sufficient to devote to the subject, but rather by way of keeping the matter before the public, in order that it may engage

the attention and occupy the minds of others ; and remember that it is within your scope and authority to contribute something towards the desired end.

(Copy.)

PRESENTMENT, FALL ASSIZES, 1852.

The Grand Jury, according to custom, visited the Gaol, and present, that notwithstanding the insufficient accommodation afforded for classification, it is conducted with the greatest regularity, cleanliness, and order, and in a manner best calculated to promote the health and comfort of its inmates, and highly creditable to Mr. Allen, the present gaoler.

The want of Gaol accommodation for the classification of prisoners is a subject which has heretofore been so frequently represented by Grand Juries, and as frequently unheeded, that it would seem almost useless on the part of this Grand Jury to refer to the subject ; but being deeply impressed with the necessity that exists for additional accommodation for the purpose referred to, it becomes a public duty due to the community to state the opinion of the Grand Jury, which is, that the present Gaol accommodation is quite insufficient for a proper classification of the prisoners, and the want of such classification cannot but prove most injurious to the morals of the juvenile offender, who will be under the necessity of associating with the hardened criminal.

It is deeply to be regretted that such a state of things exists, and it is most desirable that steps be immediately taken to remedy the evil. A young female committed for any offence, though it be the first, and perhaps a very trivial crime, and one of which she may be proved guiltless, is confined in an ignominious place of punishment, surrounded by the most abandoned and profligate of her sex, and for want of better society, and to relieve the irksomeness of her confinement, she seeks their companionship, and loses all sense of her degradation in the society of those more advanced in crime, by whom she is surrounded. The same line of conduct will, in all probability, be followed by the juvenile male offender ; he is sent to prison perhaps in the same way, and under similar circumstances, subject to the same influences, and of course rendered callous to all good thoughts and feelings, and will most likely leave the Prison a confirmed ruffian, ripe for any species of crime.

The reformation of prisoners ought to be an object of paramount importance, and the public can judge what description of reformation can be effected in the prisoners confined in the Toronto Gaol, in its present state. Are not the offenders very likely to return to society more depraved than when they first entered its walls ? By the addition of another wing to the Gaol, all the accommodation required would be afforded, and the evil complained of would cease to exist. The recent very judicious appointment of Mr. Allen, as Gaoler, is a guarantee to the public, that there will be no lack of ability, or energy exercised in the management of the Gaol. A substantial wall around the Prison is much required, the present board fence being quite insecure. It was put up, of course, to prevent the escape of prisoners, but from its construction, it affords every inducement and facility for escape ; the scantling to which the upright boards are nailed, being placed on the inside, thereby constructing a sort of ladder, and while it remains in its present state, the prisoners cannot, with any degree of safety, be employed at out-door work.

(Signed,) THOMAS STODDARD,
Foreman.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 26th November, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, a copy of an Extract from the charge of the Honorable Mr. Justice Burns, to the Grand Jury at the late Assizes for the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, on the subject of Prison Discipline, together with a copy of a Presentment from that body on the same subject; and to request that you will bring the same under the consideration of the Municipal Council of those Counties at their next Session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

To the Warden, United Counties,
York, Ontario, and Peel.

QUEBEC, 15th February, 1853.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Report of the Standing Committee on County property and Gaol management of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, which Report was adopted in Council on the 28th day of January last, and in so doing, I beg respectfully to call your attention to the history therein set forth, of the negotiations between the Council of said United Counties and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, with reference to the increased Prison accommodation in the Toronto Gaol. I am also authorized to assure you of the readiness of the United Counties Council to proceed in constructing the required Prison extension at any time the Government may deem it expedient to carry through such Legislative action as will ensure to the County the occupancy of the Gaol, by the City Authorities, for a period of not less than ten years, at such annual remuneration as may be agreed upon, or settled under the statute, to commence so soon as the contemplated improvements are finished, and ready to receive the prisoners.

I would further suggest, that the present time, when some amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act are before the Legislature, is favorable for a re-consideration of those provisions of law, enabling cities to avail themselves of the Prison accommodation, provided by counties, of which, for judicial purposes, they respectively form part.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH HARTMAN,
Warden, York, Ontario, and Peel.

The Honorable A. N. MORIN,
Provincial Secretary.

To the United Counties Council of York, Ontario, and Peel, in
Council assembled:

The Standing Committee on County property, and Gaol management, beg leave to report,

That they have had under their most anxious consideration the documents relating to the County Gaol, referred to them by the Council, viz:—

1. Letter from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, dated 26th November, 1852, enclosing:—

2. Extract from Mr. Justice Burns, to the Grand Jury of the United Counties of York, Ontario, and Peel, on the 11th October, 1852.

3. Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Fall Assizes of 1852.

4. Report of the Gaoler, dated 27th January, 1853.

All these documents go to condemn the present Gaol, as insufficient for its purpose, especially as regards the classification of prisoners, and the awarding of reformatory punishments.

The premises adopted are undeniable, whilst the arguments are conclusive, being based on views patent to, and adopted by all the world. The same complaints and the same reasoning have been made the subjects of the Reports of this committee at every consecutive Session of the Council during the last two years and a-half, and every step has been taken which, in the opinion of the Councils, gave any hope of an extension and improvement of the Gaol, but without effect, notwithstanding however, the evident anxiety of this Council to make the desired improvements, if assured of the co-operation of the authorities of the City of Toronto; and in the face of the evidence, that the present condition of things is solely attributable to the direct refusal on the part of that Municipality to close any equitable arrangement for Gaol extension, the Judges continue to charge the responsibility thereof upon this Council, and Grand Juries (frequently composed of a majority of citizens of Toronto) make Presentments which, although true in regard to the subjects of complaint, are so manifestly unjust in relation to the county authorities that your committee is induced to lay a brief statement of the action hitherto taken by the Council, in connection with the Gaol, before you, with a view to the better information thereon of all the parties, and especially of the Government.

The Records of this Council show that very early efforts were made in view of the extension of the Gaol, it is unnecessary however to advert to any of an earlier date than February, 1851, when the Committee on County property reported,

“That the extension of the Prison accommodation by the erection of a new wing to the present Gaol, and enclosing the whole with a suitable wall, was, in consequence of the great increase of population, highly necessary.” That “the Corporation of the City of Toronto has the power according to law, to compel the reception and confinement in the County Gaol of the City prisoners, so long as it pleases, and that this description of prisoners, not only as a general rule, but in this particular case, comprise the great bulk of those confined, and are constantly increasing in a greater ratio than any other description.”

The estimated cost of the necessary works was £8,500, and “before entering upon so large an outlay, (continues the Report in question,) it appears to your Committee highly advisable, that a permanent arrangement should be entered into with the City Corporation for the accommodation of their prisoners, for a certain remuneration, and for a certain period not less than ten years, to be come to, either amicably or by virtue of an arbitration, as provided by the statute 12 Vic. cap. 81, sec. 200.”

“Your Committee, in view of the whole subject, recommend the appointment of a certain number of Commissioners to superintend, and bring to a final determination, a just and equitable arrangement with the City Corporation, in the manner and for the purpose above alluded to; and also to take the necessary steps for the erection of said wing, and other extensions in the Prison accommodations; and finally, to do and perform all and every thing necessary for the carrying into effect, as early as may be, the foregoing recommendations.”

That Report was unanimously adopted by the Council, and three Commissioners appointed to carry out its intentions, with power, under a special By-Law, to sell

County property, and take other measures requisite for meeting the expense. Nothing could be more complete than the arrangements thus made by the Council, and no evidence could be more conclusive of its sincere desire to establish an improved system of Prison discipline. Unexpected impediments soon frustrated these intentions. The Commissioners, immediately on their appointment, instructed the County Engineer to notify the Mayor of Toronto thereof, and to request a conference at an early date with the City Authorities, that "measures might be taken to remedy the existing evils in the County Gaol." Not receiving any acknowledgement of the said communication, the Commissioners, on the 25th March, 1851, reiterated their desire to meet a Committee of the City Council on this important subject, and notified the Mayor that they would attend in this City on the 2nd of April, for the purpose.

The Commissioners accordingly assembled on the said 2nd April, but no parties attending on the part of the City Council, (who it was ascertained had taken no action in the matter,) they were unable to proceed in their duty. Such marked and continued discourtesy on the part of the City Corporation might very readily have excused the Commissioners from further overtures; yet, although this inattention to a matter of such great public interest gave the Commissioners but little hope of future active co-operation, they nevertheless considered it their duty to make a further effort to effect, in conjunction with that Corporation, the amendments so imperatively demanded, and they therefore, on the 2nd April, instructed the County Engineer to address a third communication to the Mayor, stating the grounds and manners of the action which they were willing to take. That Officer accordingly wrote as follows:—

"To the Mayor of Toronto,

"TORONTO, 2nd April, 1851.

"Sir,—I had the honor, on the 4th and 25th of last month, to inform you of the desire of the Commissioners of the Council of the County of York, to meet a Committee of the City Council, on the subject of Gaol accommodation, and also to apprise you of the intention of the Commissioners to assemble this day for the said purpose."

"It is a matter of regret to the Commissioners, that no committee having been appointed to act on behalf of the City Council, they are yet in ignorance of the views of the Council on the subject, and are therefore obliged, in some degree, to postpone their own decisions upon it."

"I need scarcely direct your attention to the high importance of the establishment of a more efficient system of Gaol discipline than that which has hitherto obtained; for its present condition has been the subject of frequent and severe Presentments by Grand Juries, urging the necessity for immediate amelioration."

"The main step necessary to the desired improvement, would appear to be the extension of the building, and upon this point it is proper to be understood; that the Gaol, as now existing, is sufficient for the present and prospective wants of the county, the number of county prisoners being such as would (in the absence of those from the city) render a perfect classification and discipline immediately and permanently practicable."

"It is evident therefore, that any extension now to be made, will be induced only by the necessity for making permanent provision for the city prisoners, and I am accordingly authorized to notify you, of the opinion of the Commissioners, that some such definite arrangement should be arrived at between the two Corporations, as by ensuring to the County the permanent tenure of the Gaol, by the City Authorities, and the payment of an annual sum, commensurate with the value of the accommodation to be granted, would justify the County Council in undertaking the necessary works."

“ It is rather the security of a lengthened period of possession by the City, than the sum to be paid in regard to it, that the Commissioners seek to adjust, as the manner of the settlement of the latter point is clearly defined by the Statute, and would doubtless ensure terms equitable and satisfactory to both parties.”

“ The Commissioners are prepared to take immediate steps for enlarging the building, if the City Authorities determine upon a permanent occupancy, and they are the more anxious that this should be distinctly understood, as the County Council appears (perhaps somewhat erroneously) to be held responsible for the inadequacy of the present structure to its uses, and the consequent impossibility of effecting such a classification and discipline of prisoners as is necessary to the humane management and creditable efficiency of the establishment.”

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) FRED. CUMBERLAND,
County Engineer.”

Your committee cannot conceive a more liberal or judicious proposition than that officially made on behalf of the Commissioners in the above letter, the more especially, as at that time, the division of the Counties of York and Ontario had not been determined upon. On the 17th June a conference was held between the Commissioners and a Committee of the City Council, when the Commissioners expressed themselves as ready to carry out the propositions made to the Mayor on their behalf.

They further submitted in writing the following proposal :—

“ The Commissioners propose to erect the necessary additions to the Gaol, provided that the City Council will agree to occupy the said Gaol for a period of ten years, from the date of completion of such additions.”

It is worthy of observation, that in this proposal the Committee put no limit upon the expenditure, as ask for no security in regard to rental, other than that given by arbitration in pursuance with the Act 12 Vic. cap. 81. That they should require a lengthened tenure, was only reasonable and prudent, seeing that in the absence of an agreement to that effect, the City might at any time withdraw from the County Gaol, and leave it a useless burthen upon the County.

The proposal of the Commissioners was replied to by the City Authorities in the following Minute :—

“ The Finance Committee is willing to recommend the City Council to enter upon a renewed agreement with the County Council for the use of the Gaol for ten years permanently, from the 1st January, 1853, provided the present agreement for five years, from the 1st January, 1850, remains in full force, so far as the allowance of £750 per annum, to be paid by the City for the use thereof, is concerned.”

By this reply the City Authorities themselves raised the question of rental. The agreement referred to, provided that the City may occupy the Gaol for a term of five years, from 1st January, 1850, at the rate of £750 per annum, the night-charge prisoners being withdrawn, and such agreement is terminable at any time after two years, (1st January, 1852,) on six months' notice to that effect, from either party to the other.

“ This agreement, (says the report of the Commissioners, dated 19th June, 1851,) it is to be observed, affects only the amount to be paid, as the law provides that the City Corporation may demand and take the use of the existing County Gaol, so long as the City shall not possess one of its own ; but the law does not make it imperative upon the County to build extra Gaol accommodation for the use of the City, and inasmuch as the building now proposed to be erected is en-

“tiredly unnecessary for County purposes, your Commissioners are of opinion that it is reasonable to expect the City to pay such an equitable sum for its share of such extra accommodation from the date of its provision, as may at that time be determined by consent or arbitration. Your Commissioners, however, repeat that they purposely (and they think liberally) refrained from the question of payment, because they desired to offer no impediment to the immediate prosecution of the works.

“The expenditure necessary (continues the report), to the construction of the additional works as estimated at £8,500. The proposition of the Finance Committee is therefore, that the County should incur this heavy outlay on behalf, and for the sole purposes of the City, and receive no proportionate aid by rental in respect thereof, for a term of two years and a-half, that is to say, until after the expiration of the five years’ agreement made when these works were not contemplated.”

“Your Commissioners, keenly sensible of the improper condition of the Gaol, as now used, and at the strong public feeling which demands its improvement, have made in their opinion most liberal and reasonable offer to co-operate with the City, in making all the desired amendments. In doing so, they were actuated alike by a desire to provide suitably for the health and care of the inmates, and thus to relieve the Council from the censure which (in some degree unjustly) they have from time to time received by Presentments of Grand Juries. If independent action were open to the Council, it might itself provide an immediate discipline and efficiency in the establishment, by refusing to receive the City prisoners; but the law is such that they are prevented from so doing, and the only resource is to make some equitable arrangement with the City Corporation, under which additional accommodation may be provided, and failing such arrangement, either to apply County funds for City purposes, or permit the continuation of the present causes for complaint.”

“Your Commissioners submit that the expenditure of County funds for City purposes, during the space of two years and a-half, (as proposed by the Finance Committee,) could not be justified, and they are therefore under the necessity with the most extreme regret, to recommend that the works contemplated by the Council at its last Session, be not now proceeded with, well assured that it will be apparent to the Public, that the responsibility of the inefficient condition of the Gaol rests not with the County Council, but with the City Authorities, who, under the law, can demand the use of the Gaol, but who are nevertheless unwilling to co-operate in its extension, so far even as agreeing to pay from the date of that extension, such equitable sum as may then be determined by disinterested arbitrators, or by mutual consent.”

The Report from which the foregoing Extracts have been made, was presented on the 19th June, 1851, was published in the Newspaper at the time, and has been printed, and widely circulated with the minutes of the Council; and yet, on the 11th October, 1852, the Honorable Mr. Justice Burns, in a solemn charge to the Grand Jury, of the Fall Assizes, asks “why is it that these Counties, not owing any debts for years past, but on the contrary, with an overflowing exchequer, should not provide sufficient Prison accommodation? Why should we not set the example to other Counties in the Province, when it can so easily be done? Why should the Council so long have disregarded the representations of the Grand Juries?”

Your Committee desire to speak with the utmost respect of the course thus pursued by the learned Judge, but remembering that any statement emanating from so high an authority is of importance, they feel bound to observe that his Lordship appears to have spoken on the occasion, without having previously informed himself of the condition of the case, for so far from the Presentments of Grand Juries

having been disregarded by this Council, it is evident by the Extracts above made from its Minutes, that had the City Authorities refrained from urging an unjust agreement, and left the pecuniary liability for adjustment by provision of the law, the necessary additions would have been made to the Gaol, long before the date of His Lordship's charge.

But because these Counties are, or were, in the possession of an overflowing Exchequer, are they to be saddled with an expenditure of right belonging to the City of Toronto? The City prisoners are to those of the County as six and a-half is to one, and the proportion is constantly increasing. We presume that it will not be said that the County Gaol is insufficient for less than one-sixth of the number hitherto confined within it. But even this proportion will not obtain, next year, when the County of Ontario shall have been set off; nor should it be forgotten that the County of York will, at no distant period, alone have an interest in this Gaol, as the people of the County of Peel will, in all probability, soon avail themselves of the advantages of separate County Institutions in accordance with the Legislative provisions to that effect. In that latter event, then the proportion of City to County prisoners would probably be as ten or eleven to one, and it is therefore evident that the existing building would amply suffice for County purposes for many years. An overflowing Exchequer is no excuse for a misdirected expenditure. This Council would fail to justify to the rate payers an outlay of nearly £10,000, for a service foreign to the County, without the security which the law only partially denotes, and which the City Authorities decline to give. With that corporation then, and not with this Council, rests the responsibility. The law, as before observed, puts the existing Gaol at the command of the City, and prescribes not a term of tenure, but simply a mode of payment. In the absence of any special agreement, the City might forsake the Gaol, immediately after the County had expended £10,000 in its extension. But the law does not oblige the County to build in view of that joint occupancy; and, therefore, whilst the Council has given proof of its unwillingness to undertake new works with that view, and to rely upon a future arbitration for the re-adjustment of the rental, in common duty to the interests it represents, it ought not to involve itself in such an expenditure without some assurance that the burthen would be shared by those for whose special accommodation the outlay would be made.

Your Committee entirely concur in the opinions upon Prison discipline expressed by Mr. Justice Burns, and they are convinced that the Council would gladly undertake and carry out any measure of amelioration in its power. But the responsibility of this Council holds only in connection with County prisoners, and so long as the law obliges them to receive City prisoners, or as the City authorities evade the burthen of the latter, so long will the efforts of the Council continue to be vainly made. Three courses present themselves, either of which should, in the opinion of your Committee, be acceptable to the Council:—

First. That which the Council has already proposed to the City, namely: Let the necessary additions be made, the City agreeing to an occupancy of 10 years, at a rental to be determined by arbitration, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament; or,

Secondly. Let the clause of the Act empowering the City to use the County Gaol be repealed, so far as Toronto and the County of York are concerned; and thus the County Gaol be applied only to County purposes: or,

Thirdly. Let the City purchase the County Gaol by arbitration, and take it for its sole use.

If neither of these alternatives be accepted by the City Corporation, or forced upon it by a higher authority, let it not hereafter be, as it has been lightly said, that the Council has "disregarded the Presentment of Grand Juries," or evaded the exercise of those humane duties towards the unfortunate and guilty, in which

they have always been most anxious to co-operate; but for the neglect of which, although the odium has been cast upon them, the responsibility justly belongs to another Corporation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOSEPH GOULD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
January 28th, 1853.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, United Counties York, Ontario, and Peel.—Spring Assizes, 1853.

The Jurors have to re-iterate what has so often been brought under the notice of the Court by former Grand Jurors, that a proper classification of prisoners is much needed, the comparatively young and inexperienced in crime, associating with the more advanced delinquents, receive an evil influence which counteracts the salutary discipline intended by their confinement, and the period of liberation, it is to be apprehended in many instances, is only the commencement of a more determined course of vice.

(Signed,) WM. CREIGHTON,
Foreman.

TORONTO, 3rd December, 1853.

Sir,—I beg leave to enclose a Copy of the Report of the Grand Jury at the late Assizes held at Kingston, the original of which I have transmitted to the Warden of the United Counties.

I brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, by means of a copy of my remarks to the Grand Jury of the County of York, in the Fall of 1852, my opinion as to the necessity of the Government obliging the different Municipalities to adopt some uniform system in the construction of Prisons.

This Report now forces the matter again upon me, and I can only repeat, that in my opinion, it would be wise to adopt some Legislative enactment, vesting in some board the power of constructing the Prisons in the different counties, and obliging their being separate from the other county buildings; of course the County should provide the means for the erection, but I believe it would be much better if a Board of Commissioners were appointed to adopt the best place for a Prison, and then, by a delegated authority, or by some other means, to compel the County Authorities, according to the size and population of the County, to build suitable Prisons in conformity with the plan.

At present each County adopts such a plan as the majority of the Council may decide upon, and I need hardly remind His Excellency and the Executive Government, of the inexperience of these bodies in such matters, and of their unwillingness to expend the necessary means in such cases, however willing they may be to exercise other authority.

I therefore beg to call the attention of the Government, to the subject of a uniform system of building and constructing Prisons.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. E. BURNS.

The Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Provincial Secretary.

Copy of the Report of the Grand Jury, at the Assizes held for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, at the Fall Circuit, 1853.

The Jurors of Our Lady the Queen, beg leave respectfully to represent, that in accordance with the suggestion of the Court, they have visited the Gaol of the United Counties. That the prisoners expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment of the Sheriff and Officers of the Prison, and that their wants were as well supplied as the limited means at the disposal of the Gaoler permitted.

That their attention was called to the fact, that a prisoner had lately made good his escape, by breaking the outer wall of the building on the upper floor; and a similar attempt has since been made in one of the lower cells, but without success, the prisoners being detected.

That they have carefully examined the cells, and the outer walls of the building, and find it to be altogether insufficient for the purposes of a Prison. That it is so insecure as to offer little, or no impediment to the escape of the prisoners, and that by reason of such insecurity, additional and unnecessary restraint has been rendered unavoidable to the detriment of the health of the prisoners confined. Moreover, an appeal has been made to the Military Authorities for a guard, on the removal of which, the Sheriff will require further assistance, besides that afforded by the Gaoler, and one Turnkey. That the cells appear to be ill-ventilated, unhealthy, and deficient in accommodation; and the Jurors take this opportunity of representing these facts to the Court, for the information of the County Authorities, more in the discharge of their duties, than with any hope that their representations will be more successful than those of previous Grand Inquests.

(Signed,) W. G. HINDS,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Kingston, 29th October, 1853.

TORONTO, 5th December, 1853.

Sir,—I beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, and the Executive Council, the reports of the Grand Juries of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham; and the County of Hastings, at the recent Assizes, as to the opinion of those bodies on certain points connected with the Administration of the criminal law. There was nothing requiring the Municipal Authorities to act upon; and therefore I have enclosed you the originals presented to me.

The subject alluded to requires, of course, the interference of the Legislature, and not only that provision should be made, authorising the Municipal bodies to construct proper Houses of Correction, but also to enable the authorities administering the Criminal Law, to avail themselves of it.

This subject is intimately connected with what I have already suggested as to the building and constructing Prisons upon some uniform approved plan, and it does appear to me worthy of the consideration of the Government, whether some places of punishment, short of the Penitentiary, which should be reserved for the more heinous offenders, ought not to be provided.

The laws now do authorize the imposing hard labor, as part of the sentence, in very many cases where imprisonment for short periods to the Gaol may be awarded, but though such sentence may be pronounced, we know it is a dead letter, for as far as my knowledge extends, there is not a Prison in Upper Canada which has the means of carrying out such a sentence. No description of labor can be carried on without proper keepers, and directors, and superintendents; and no Gaol we well know has any such.

A suitable number of Houses of Correction, with power to send from the adjoining Counties offenders, would greatly relieve the Gaols of those cases which are deemed offences, not proper to send to the Penitentiary.

I beg to submit these matters for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. E. BURNS.

Honorable P. O. CHAUVEAU,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Extract from Report of the Grand Jury, for the Fall Assizes of 1853. County of Hastings.

The subject of a Workhouse or means of employing persons sentenced to imprisonment, has been frequently adverted to by former Grand Juries, and the present Grand Jury wish to concur in former recommendations on that subject.

They are of opinion that such an establishment would add to the comfort of prisoners, and be productive of other good results by affording employment to them, otherwise idle.

(Signed,) N. JONES,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
15th October, 1853.

Extract from Presentment of Grand Jury, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

The Grand Jury further represent the necessity that some sufficient accommodation in the Gaol be provided, so that the prisoners may be classified; as it frequently occurs that young and inexperienced offenders are unavoidably associated with

those who are committed for more serious offences, and who are not likely to escape without having their morals still further contaminated.

(Signed,) JOHN STEELE,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
5th October, 1853.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County Ontario, 4th April, 1854.

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, That they have visited the Gaol, and find it clean and apparently well kept; that the arrangements for the classification of the prisoners are convenient, and the prisoners express themselves well satisfied with the treatment they have received at the hands of the Gaoler. But while the Jurors are pleased this much, in connection with our new and scarcely finished Gaol, they are compelled to record their astonishment at the fact of there not being a water-closet in the whole building, the indispensable necessity for which, must be so apparent to the most ordinary observer, that they are surprised how any Architect could be so wanting in a knowledge of his profession, as to recommend the constructing of a Gaol without one; nor do the Jurors find this the only unpleasant duty they are called upon to discharge in connection with a building on which so much of the peoples' money has been expended, for they find, upon examination, that the outer walls are so built and constructed as to present but little or no obstacle to the escape of the prisoners, and that nearly all the partitions are of the most frail description.

To feel obliged to speak thus of a new Gaol, the Jurors deeply regret, but finding the whole structure so unsafe and insecure, they cannot, in the faithful discharge of their duties, speak otherwise than in terms of unqualified condemnation thereof; and they recommend that immediate steps be taken to supply it with the requisite number of water closets, and to increase its strength.

(Signed,) DONALD McKAY,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
April 5th, 1854.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of Norfolk, 8th April, 1854.

The Grand Jurors would further remark, that there is one serious defect in connection with the Gaol Department which they desire to bring under the notice of the court, that is, the want of a secure Gaol Yard, where prisoners awaiting trial might have the privilege, at certain hours of the day, of walking and getting fresh air; at present the yard is altogether unsafe and unfit for the purpose for which it was intended. They call the attention of the Court to the immediate necessity of there being constructed, a substantial stone and brick wall around the yard at the back of the Gaol, were prisoners might be permitted to take exercise.

They consider it cruel and horrible that prisoners awaiting trial, sometimes innocent persons, should be shut up month after month in close cells, injurious to their health and morals. Humanity requires that the want complained of should be remedied at as early a day as possible; they would respectfully remark, it has come to their knowledge that previous Grand Jurors have presented the same facts, and recommended the same remedy, but hitherto, nothing has been done to carry it out, and that it is high-time the voice of the Grand Jury, in this important subject, should be heard and acted upon.

(Signed,) AND. THOMPSON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
8th April, 1854.

TORONTO, 19th May, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, the Reports of the Grand Juries at the late Assizes, holden in the Counties of Brant, Wellington, Waterloo, Perth, and Oxford; some of these Reports contain statements which demand serious consideration. I allude more particularly to those presented at Brantford, Guelph, Stratford, and Woodstock.

I was informed at Simcoe, (County of Norfolk,) that until the late unhappy homicide that occurred in the Gaol of that County, no code of Prison regulations had been adopted, and that the rules since established are of an informal and temporary nature.

I was under the impression that the Inspectors of the Penitentiary were also appointed Inspectors of all the County Gaols, with power to make rules and regulations for the Government, and management thereof; but I cannot, on reference to the statute, find any such authority conferred upon them. For many years Gaol regulations were framed, and approved under the Provincial Act of 32 Geo. III, cap. 8, sec. 16, and I have on several occasions examined and sanctioned rules prepared and submitted under that Act. That statute was however virtually superseded by the 1st Vic. cap. 5, sec. 6. The previous sections of that statute were superseded by the 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 10, sec. 46, and the subsequent Municipal Acts. And I am not aware that any general system of rules for the government of the Common Gaols was ever established under the 6th section. I rather think it was lost sight of, and not acted upon.

In transmitting Grand Jury Reports I have, on several former occasions, suggested the expediency of a series of Prison Regulations being declared by Act of the Legislature, in imitation of the Imperial Statute 4 Geo. IV, cap. 64, sec. 10—16, and various other clauses, with provision for enforcing the prompt observance thereof. To be effectually accomplished, it must mainly depend upon the efficiency of the Gaoler, superintended by the Sheriff, visiting Justice, and the Court of Quarter Sessions, for unless through the medium of formal prosecution, by indictment, &c., the occasional visits of the Judges of Assize do not afford the time and opportunity of deliberate attention to such matters. Of course to be properly conducted and managed the supply of adequate funds should be made by those with whom rests the power to provide them.

In referring to the grave representation, contained in the County of Oxford report, I have to state, that in my charge to the Grand Jury, I directed their attention to the recent escape of a prisoner committed under a charge of horse

stealing, and when their report was read, I directed it to be placed in the hands of the Queen's Counsel, for him to consider whether the circumstances called for a prosecution by indictment, and that he afterwards told me he had learned from the Grand Jury that their representation on the subject was not made with a view to criminal proceedings against the Gaoler. The Sheriff is of course aware of the statements and observations of the Grand Jury, and the power of appointment and removal being vested in him, it will be for him to consider whether it is proper to dismiss the present keeper and appoint another in his stead. I would suggest, with respect to the whole of this report, whether it would not be advisable to transmit copies of it to the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and to the Warden of the County, in order that the attention of the Court and Municipal Authorities, may be called to the subject. I am happy to add, that a new Gaol for the County of Oxford is in course of erection at Woodstock, by which, it is to be hoped, many of the inconveniences, at present felt and complained of, will be obviated. I also understand, at Guelph, that the indispensable repairs, &c., mentioned by the Grand Jury, were about being made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. MACAULAY.

The Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Provincial Secretary.

Presentment of the Grand Jury, County of Oxford, May 12th, 1854.

The Jurors of Our Lady the Queen present, That they have inspected the Gaol, and found it tolerably clean. The Jurors however have learned from the prisoners, corroborated by one of the sitting Magistrates, that that necessary state of things, is but of recent adoption, and that the reverse of cleanliness, up to a short time previous to the visit of the Jurors, had been allowed to exist to a painful extent, the minutes of which the Jurors refrain from stating.

Some of the prisoners have also complained for want of necessaries to keep their persons in a state of cleanliness; want of fresh straw in their beds, &c. The prisoners also stated, that they feel it a great hardship by not being allowed access to the yard, even when urgent necessity requires it. The Jurors have found debtors and criminals confined in the same ward, for which they can see no necessity.

The Jurors are of opinion that due attention has not been paid to the safety of the Prisoners; and that had ordinary vigilance been exercised, the escape of one of the prisoners lately would not have taken place. The Jurors have also learned with regret, that the habits and general conduct of the Gaoler have not been such as are absolutely necessary should be possessed by a person filling so important an office.

(Signed,) H. CROTTY,

Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
12th May, 1854.

Extract of a Presentment from the Grand Jury, County of
Brant, 15th April, 1854.

And the Grand Inquest present, That they have visited the Gaol, and would call the attention of the proper authorities to the subject of a due classification of the prisoners, being of opinion that the accommodation afforded by the building is sufficient to permit the young offender being separated from the older and more hardened criminal, which they feel is necessary to prevent the former from pursuing the downward career of crime. They would also call attention to the defective arrangement of the water-closet with respect to ventilation, and recommend its being at once remedied. They also would suggest, that a material improvement might be worked in criminals by placing the holy scriptures within their reach, so that when beset with the irksomeness of confinement, they might be induced to read, and thereby have their moral condition improved; and the Grand Inquest with this view, would recommend that each cell be furnished with one or more Bibles.

They also present, that they find the pumps of the cistern in the Gaol yard much out of repair, and one of the cisterns still unfinished, and they recommend the completion of this cistern, and repair of the pump, without delay, to avoid more extensive dilapidation. They would also suggest the propriety of erecting a building in the Gaol yard for the purpose of a wash and bath-room, near the water cisterns, as the room in the Gaol used for that purpose is insufficient and improperly located.

(Signed.) P. W. VAN BROCKLYN,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
15th April, 1854.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of Wellington,
19th April, 1854.

They find all the yards are in a most filthy condition, and the privies are in such a dilapidated state, that some of them are useless. The Jurors are of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary that steps be immediately taken to have the Gaol yards thoroughly cleansed, the privies emptied and repaired, as in warmer weather the health of the prisoners will be seriously endangered by their remaining in their present condition.

(Signed,) T. P. TATHAM,
Foreman.

Extract of Presentment of Grand Jury, County of Perth, 3rd
May, 1854.

That having examined the state of the Gaol, they find it clean and in good order, and reflecting credit upon the Gaoler for the manner in which it has been kept. They would, however, call the attention of the Court to the bad ventilation

of the cells, that the same is likely to soon become very unwholesome. They find also that the Chapel is necessarily occupied as a sleeping apartment for the Gaoler's family, in consequence of the unwholesome state of his bed-rooms below, and recommend that two small bed-rooms be partitioned off the Chapel, which would still be sufficiently large, as they learn with regret, that no Minister of the Gospel ever preaches to the prisoners.

(Signed,) ADAM HAMBIE,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
2nd May, 1854.

Extract of a Letter of the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, dated 2nd June, 1854.

I beg to transmit to you, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General, a Presentment of the Grand Jury, delivered to the Court, at the last Assizes holden for the Counties of York and Peel, respecting the necessity of proper provision being made for the classification of the prisoners, and procuring for them the advantage of healthful exercise in the open air. The condition of these Counties in regard to population and wealth, is surely such, as to render longer delay unnecessary, in acting upon the repeated suggestions of this nature which have from time to time been made by Grand Juries. Whatever may be the cause, I have observed that in many Counties of Upper Canada, it has seemed extremely difficult to excite in the Municipal Councils any interest in favor of such suggestion, and the Grand Jury of these United Counties have at length seemed to have given up all hope of making an impression.

It will require, I apprehend, a Legislative measure for ensuring due attention to this subject, either by committing it to the care of some one department of the Executive Government, or by making it incumbent upon the County Councils to bestow attention upon it, and to raise the means necessary for defraying the expenses of the desired improvements.

Extract of Presentment from Grand Jury, United Counties of York and Peel, 31st May, 1854.

The Grand Jurors have not, in accordance with custom, visited the Gaol, being discouraged by the neglect of the recommendation of previous Grand Juries, and of their appeals to the policy, philanthropy, and Christian sympathies of the authorities in such matters, for an extended means of classification, and healthful exercise in the open air, nor feel it incumbent upon them to reiterate the call for an improvement in these particulars.

If this recommendation be within the province of the Grand Jury, they respectfully beg leave to remark, that prompt measures should be taken to remove a deficiency, and a reproach so often and urgently noticed, and if it be not they should be so advised in order that it may not be idly repeated.

(Signed,) JOS. D. RIDOUT,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
30th May, 1854.

TORONTO, 3rd June, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to enclose you the Reports of the Grand Jurors, for several of the Counties for which I have held the Spring Assizes, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have brought under the notice of the several Grand Juries the subject of Reformatory Punishment of Criminals, the modes by which it may be accomplished, as well as the proper means for the classification of prisoners. It is a subject which is beyond the comprehension of the great majority of Grand Jurors, as that body is now selected, to deal with; but still I desired if possible to obtain any suggestions or ideas which might be entertained, with a view of combining the whole. The Penitentiary, as a Prison for the whole Province, should be reserved for the worst of criminals. The County Gaols do not afford the means of employing convicts at any useful or profitable employment. There is a large class of convicts which it is not desirable should be consigned to the Penitentiary, and yet there are no means by which a proper reformatory punishment can be inflicted by incarceration in the County Gaols. Still less are there any means by which the offenders can be classified. It has occurred to me under these circumstances, that the proper means would be afforded to accomplish these ends by the erection of two or three Houses of Correction, they might be called in different parts of Upper Canada, for different unions of Counties. These might be constructed so as to afford the means of juvenile punishment, combined with instruction peculiar and necessary for them. With Prisons of that description for a union of Localities, the County Gaols might be relieved of convicts entirely; and then with some alterations, might be made serviceable to classify prisoners before trial. This is a subject upon which I might say much, but at present it is only necessary to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government, in this Province, to it.

I shall make a few remarks upon the Report of each Grand Jury as they present.

1st. County of SIMCOE.—The Report of this Grand Jury confirms what I repeatedly have called the attention of the Government to, viz: the insufficient manner in which the County Gaols have been constructed. I have laid a Copy of this Report, together with a few remarks of my own, before the Warden of that County.

The Grand Jury requested me to forward this Report to His Excellency the Governor General, as a testimony of the loyalty of the inhabitants of that section of the country, to the Queen, at the connection with Great Britain at the present crisis, and this, I need hardly say, I do with much pleasure and gratification.

2nd. County of GREY.—In this county the buildings are not yet completed; the Court House was so far finished as we were enabled to hold the Court in it, and there are sufficient rooms to hold all the prisoners that are likely to be confined there until the whole is completed. I noticed the want of proper drainage to this Prison, and remarked it to the building committee; there is no difficulty whatever in thoroughly draining the whole of the Prison premises, and with a trifling expense, the distance to construct a sewer does not exceed from 200 to 300 yards, with a fall that will effectually carry off any nuisance, and abundance of springs in the rear which might be conducted to supply the building and constantly wash the sewer; with all these means at hand, yet the authorities of the county have put up the building without seeming to think there was any occasion to adopt any of these means to secure health. The state of this new building serves to convince me of the necessity there exists of having some uniform system of constructing Prisons; I urged this upon the Government two years ago.

3rd. County of ONTARIO.—A new Court House and Gaol has just been constructed for this County; the Court House is a neat and respectable building, and affords proper accommodation for the Courts, and the different county officers. The Prison, I am sorry to say, is one of the most deficient and defective I have found in

the Province. Whether this arises from the municipal authorities desiring the Prison to be constructed upon any particular system or plan, or whether it arises from defects originating from the architect, I do not know, and am not able to say. The Grand Jury, in their Report to me, have referred to the Report of the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions, which they confirm, and I have requested the Clerk of the Peace to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Copy of that document. While at Whitby, I made a personal examination of that Prison. On the outside, it presents the appearance of a substantial stone building, but when the inside is examined, the walls are found to consist partly of stone, and partly of brick. The outside stone is a mere facing, some five or six inches in thickness, and the remainder is of inferior bricks. The consequence of thus constructing a Prison was, that the first prisoner put in escaped from it in a few hours, he had only to pick out the brick in the inside, and upon the removal of that, the stone facing could easily be pushed outwards. The interior walls of the Prison, from the bottom to the top of the building, are composed of lath and plaster partitions, one place in which pointed out to me, was pushed through from one room to another, by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, with his foot. That such wall can prevent the prisoners from communicating with each other, or in joining each other if they desire to do so, is quite ludicrous. The doors of the different rooms are very slight also, and all one can say in respect to them is, that of course they correspond with the interior partitions.

I must say that, for a population of a new County like Ontario, with its wealth and intelligence, the present new Prison, constructed as it is, is a disgrace, and this fact does loudly call for the interference of the Executive Government, in respect of some uniform system of constructing Gaols, which I have been impressing upon Her Majesty's Government of this Province.

4th. County of HALDIMAND.—The Presentment of the Grand Jury has failed to notice one thing, which was to me very apparent, the want of proper drainage. The means for draining could not possibly be better, and yet the County Authorities have neglected to avail themselves of it.

5th. The United Counties of WENTWORTH and HALTON.—The Gaol in Hamilton has long been a just merited reproach upon the Administration of Justice, and at length the Municipal Council has commenced adding additional room and accommodation.

As far as I was able to ascertain, the mode of structure adopted is the same objectionable one pursued in the County of Ontario. To save a little expense, they use bricks for the inner part of the walls, merely putting on a facing of stone to shew outside. There is no strength or security in this, as was found in the case of the Ontario Prison.

If anything were wanting to the views, I have expressed on former occasions as to the necessity of a Committee being appointed to obtain correct information upon the subject of the construction of Prisons, and then to adopt one uniform system, and to compel the Counties to build according to that system, larger or smaller, according as may be required. The reports of the different Grand Juries, and the inspection I have made myself of those now spoken of, would be sufficient to convince.

I must again urge this upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, however painful it may be, to be constantly reiterating it, because I consider that my duty as a Judge, compels me in the administration of Criminal Justice, to see that security to society is maintained at the same time that humanity should be practiced to the criminals, notwithstanding that, by their crimes, they have rendered themselves amenable to the just vengeance of the Law.

All of which is most respectfully submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. E. BURNS.

The Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Provincial Secretary.

Extract of Presentment, Grand Jury, of the County of Simcoe, Spring Assizes, 1854.

We, the Grand Jurors of Our Lady the Queen, do present, That we have examined the Gaol, and made enquiries from the Gaoler and County Engineer, with the view of carrying out Your Lordship's suggestions. But owing to the culpable negligence and gross ignorance of those who superintended the erection of the Gaol, the foundations, walls, and partitions, are in such a state of dilapidation, as to deter us from recommending any great change, save the one of pulling down the whole structure. This we feel sure will be eventually a saving to the County.

We therefore recommend, that one of the yards be covered in, an entrance gate made to receive and deliver cord wood and other materials, that the prisoners sentenced to hard labor be employed in this yard sawing wood, &c., for the use of the Gaol, Court House, and inhabitants of the Town.

We find that the present annual cost of sawing and splitting wood is equal to a principal sum of £350, at 6 per cent; one-half this sum will effect the necessary alterations, and be not only a source of employment to the prisoners, but also a direct saving to the County.

We find the Gaol clean, and prisoners healthy; the very insecure state of the yards however prevents the gaoler allowing the prisoners necessary exercise, it being an undoubted and well known fact, that without incessant watching, an active man cannot be prevented from climbing the walls, and escaping.

(Signed,) WM. GIBBOND,
Foreman, and 19 others.

Extract from a Presentment of the Grand Jury, County of Ontario.—Spring Assizes, 1854.

The Jurors regret that they can bestow but little commendation on the building itself, except in its arrangement for classification of prisoners. In respect to its convenience, or as a place of confinement, it is exceedingly defective, but as this part of the subject has been fully remarked on by the Grand Jury for the Sessions of the Peace, recently holden, the Jurors have only to express a hope that no time will be lost by those whose duty it is to attend to the complaints made, in remedying the defects, and making it, (as far as is practicable,) suitable to the important purposes for which it was erected.

The Jurors would recommend that a uniform system for the construction of Gaols throughout the Province be adopted by the Executive Government, and not

left to the hands of inexperienced bodies as at present, who have only to be guided by the representations of an architect, who it is feared, is too often quite as incapable as themselves in relation to such matters.

(Signed,) C. LYNDON,
Foreman.

Extract from a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the United Counties of Wentworth & Halton.—Spring Assizes, 1854.

It is with satisfaction that the Grand Jury find the male part of the prisoners, as a punishment, employed in yard outside of the Gaol, some in sawing wood, and others breaking stones; and from information received, it is understood that their daily earnings amount to 2s. 6d., and cannot but highly approve of this specimen of convict labor, and would strongly recommend that it should be more fully carried out, by proper and sufficient walls being erected around the Gaol yard, or some other more suitable means provided, to enable the system to be fully established. Measures are now in progress to remedy the long complained of evil of the want of more extended Gaol accommodation, by the erection of a wing at each end of the present building, but the works not having progressed to that extent as to enable the Grand Jury to give an opinion of the suitability or strength of the apartments intended for prisoners, would beg leave to state, that having carefully examined the materials now on the ground for the erection of the said wings, cannot but say that in their opinion they are indeed of an inferior description, the brick and stone appear to be quite inferior, many of the latter not having more than a three or four-inch bed, and placed upon their edges.

(Signed,) SAMUEL CLARKE,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Hamilton, 26th April, 1854.

**Extract of Presentment from Grand Jury, County of Lambton,
4th July, 1854.**

They are of opinion that some improvements are required, and which could be made, at slight expense, to render the place tolerable secure. Among other things they would call attention to the outside windows, the bars of which, they are of opinion, could be so far sprung by a strong man, as would enable him to make his escape. They also observe that it has been neglected to provide a privy for one of the wards of the Prison. And would also suggest that a door to admit the Gaoler and others to the debtors rooms, should be made somewhere in the north-western corner of the building, the only means of ingress at present, being through the criminals ward.

(Signed,) HUGH SMITH,
Foreman.

TORONTO, 9th November, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to enclose herein, the report of the Grand Jury at the recent Assizes, held for the United Counties of York and Peel, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

I called the attention of the Grand Jury to the state of the Prison, and what had so often been represented by the Grand Jury on former occasions. It is, true, I believe, that a difficulty does exist between the different corporate bodies, in reference to the expenses of prisoners. By the Municipal Corporation Act, the County Gaol is made by law the Prison for the City; and there is no provision by which an arrangement with respect to the expenses can be compelled. As it stands now, it is a matter for an amicable arrangement between the Corporation of the City, and the Corporation of the County. This is a defect in the Municipal Corporation Act, and requires attention, and now that the Legislature is in Session, is the time it should be done.

The defect, however is, in my opinion, another reason why, what I have already called the attention of Her Majesty's Government, should, without delay, engage consideration; that is, that the subject of Prisons, their construction, discipline, expenses, &c., should be withdrawn from the superintendance of corporate bodies, and should be vested in the Government, as part of the Administration of Justice. A Municipal corporate body, is, I think, on account of its ever changing character, an improper tribunal to be entrusted and invested with powers connected in any way with Prisons, further than providing the ways and means for the expenses. The latter power should remain with that body, but it appears to me, that the Executive Government, through its Commissioners, should have the power of constructing Prisons, when Counties set themselves apart, and then there would be some responsible persons to whom to look for the proper administration of Justice, as I conceive the due constructions of a Prison ought to be a fact. At present the responsibility of a Municipal Corporation is nothing, and rests upon nobody's shoulders.

I beg to reiterate on this subject, what I have already repeatedly done.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROB. E. BURNS.

The Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Provincial Secretary.

Extract from a Presentment of the Grand Jury of the United Counties of York and Peel, 3rd November, 1854.

In reference to your Lordship's remarks, in the address at the opening of this Court, as to the means being afforded for the classification of the prisoners confined in Gaol, the Grand Jury beg respectfully to submit, that they have made inquiries upon the subject, and find, that the difficulty arises from a difference between the Corporation of the City, and the Council of the United Counties; the County Council is compelled by law to provide Gaol accommodation for the prisoners from the City, as well as those from the Counties; and it having been ascertained that a large majority of the prisoners in Gaol have always been committed by the City authorities, a proposal was made by the Council to the City Corporation, offering to make the necessary additions to the Gaol, so as to afford ample room to classify the prisoners, provided the City would take a lease for a term of years, at a rent

sufficient to cover the outlay, this arrangement the Corporation refused to enter into, upon the ground, that they proposed building a Gaol for the exclusive accommodation of their own prisoners.

And the Grand Jurors further present, that owing to the passage of the Territorial Divisions Act, under which the County of Ontario was set off from the Counties of York and Peel, and the probability that the County of Peel will soon follow, it has been ascertained, that the County Council does not feel warranted in making those additions to the Gaol, the necessity for which has been so often urged upon them.

(Signed,) A. WARD,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
November 3rd, 1854.

Extract from Presentment of Grand Jury, United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.—Fall Assizes, 1854.

The state of the Gaol has often been brought under the notice of the Court, by former Grand Juries, and the present cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their conviction that a new one cannot be erected too soon, as the present is in a dilapidated state, as well as deficient in ventilation, and its construction ill-adapted to the classification of the prisoners. The Jurors are convinced that in order to lessen crime, it is absolutely necessary that prisoners should be classified, as from what has fallen under their observation, as well as from information communicated to them, imprisonment, in many instances, engenders crime rather than lessens it; this is caused by placing the young in the same cell with the more matured in vice, and the effect is obvious, as they have no means of escaping the moral contamination that they are exposed to.

(Signed,) WM. FERGUSON,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
1st November, 1854.

Extract of a Charge delivered by the Honorable Mr. Justice Burns, to the Grand Jury of the United Counties of York and Peel.—1854.

Before I dismiss you to your more immediate duties, I must call your attention to one duty always asked at the hands of every Grand Jury, and that is, that you should visit the Gaol, and report upon the condition of the prisoners, and upon the Prison, as a building. The first is, that the Judges may have it in their power to report any matter connected with the administration of Justice, to the Executive Government; and the other, that the attention of the County Council may be directed to the matter. It is with sorrow and regret I feel myself obliged again to allude to this subject. I have observed that the Grand Jury recently in this City declined to make any Report, because the Reports of so many previous Grand Ju-

ries had been disregarded. Two years ago, I made the subject of Prisons serve for considerable comment to the Grand Jury, and that body responded to me. I did not select these Counties specially for the purpose of making my remarks. I had previously adopted the same course in my different circuits, and I have adopted the same thing since in different sections of the Province. I did go rather more into the subject in this place than elsewhere, because I supposed it possible to arouse the pride and feeling of the Metropolitan Counties to set an example to the others. In this I have been mistaken however, and now in 1854, we are no further forward in respect of proper Prisons, than we were years ago. I have with respect to this subject, been unable to apply to myself, as to why we are a stand still, the saying—

“Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.”

I communicated my remarks, together with the Report of the Grand Jury, to Her Majesty's Executive Council. The Government communicated with the County Council. That body, as I understand, cast the blame upon the Council of the City Corporation, and allege that the present Gaol would very well answer the purpose for classifying the prisoners who may be sent there from the County, but that it is crowded with prisoners committed from the City. I do not pretend to know the merits of the dispute between the two Corporations, but this I do know from observation of the course of justice, that a populous Town or City collects the vagabonds of the Country, and not the Country from the City; unless it be when the City becomes rather too hot for them, and they go to the Country for a time to exercise their skill and their profession, and even there, the chances are greatly in favor of the arrest taking place in the City, and thus classed in the City prisoners.

The 92nd section of the Municipal Corporation Act of 1849 renders it imperative upon the County Prison to be used by the City Prison, until the City, by Act of the Common Council, otherwise direct. The first sub-division of the 107th section gives the City authority to erect its own Prison. Now I can see nothing to prevent the two Corporations uniting and constructing a Prison, or adding to the present one sufficient room and accommodation for all the Prisoners, and properly classifying them, if they were so disposed. Or if they cannot agree about it, and the County Council be right in alleging that they have sufficient room to classify the County prisoners, why have they not petitioned Parliament to compel the City to build a separate Prison? If there was a desire to accomplish the object so repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the County Council, depend upon it a way would have been found to attain it.

I do not make these remarks with a view of engaging your attention again to press the matter upon the Council; I fear that it is hopeless. I have long been of this opinion, and my observations during the last Spring Circuit, added to the representations of the Grand Juries at Whitby, and at Hamilton, confirmed me in the views I entertained, that it is an unwise system, leaving the construction of Prisons, or any control over them, in the hands of Municipal bodies. The Court House, and all the Public Buildings of the County, may well be left in the hands of the Municipal bodies, so that they please their own taste in their erection. Prisons should be built upon the most approved system, to preserve the health and cleanliness of the inmates, and so as to be able to classify them. The discordant system we have in every Municipal body, adopting something to please those who never having made such things their study, and do not understand what is required, is quite a disgrace to the Country. That uniform system can only properly be obtained by the Executive Government taking the matter into their own hands, and attaching it to the Administration of Justice; and as it concerns the Administration of Justice, it properly, I think, belongs to the Government to direct how, and in what manner, every Prison shall be constructed. If the power rested with the Government, there would be no clashing of Corporations about

it. It is at present unnecessary for me to enter into detail, why I think it is desirable to effect such a change; I have given my reasons elsewhere, and I daresay you can for yourselves suggest many. After the last Spring Circuit, when I had collected all the representations on the different Grand Juries, I framed a general report to Her Majesty's Executive on the subject, and called particular attention to my representations on previous occasions. I received a note from the then Attorney General, informing me, that the subject had engaged attention, and as soon as possible, time would be devoted to it. I deem this a fit time to renew the subject, and to bring it under your notice, and if you agree with me, any representations you think fit to make, I shall not fail to lay them in the proper quarter, and will co-operate with you on that subject, as far as I possibly can. The different opinions of Grand Juries, in different sections of the Province, ought to have weight in the proper quarter. The due and proper Administration of Justice, it is obviously incorrect to be intrusted with an irresponsible public body like the Municipal Authorities. The members of Her Majesty's Executive Council, or those who would be appointed specially to the duty of seeing to the construction of Prisons, would be personally responsible. The difference between the two may be well illustrated by a quotation of Lord Brougham's (then Mr. Brougham,) speech before the House of Commons, on the 7th February, 1828, on the state of the law. Speaking of the difference of responsibility between the Superior Courts, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, he said, "mark the difference of responsibility between the Quarter Sessions and one of the Superior Courts of the Kingdom. In the King's Bench, the name of the Judge who pronounces the judgment is known, and the venerable Magistrate stands before the Country in his own proper person, always placed at the bar of public opinion. Here it is Lord Tenterden, it is Mr. Justice Bailey, by their names, in the other case, it is merely the Quarter Sessions, which as Swift says, is nobody's name. The individual Magistrates composing it, are not thought of, their names are not even published. It is a fluctuating body. If these same individuals always sat in the Court, there might be some approach to responsibility, at present there is none; and where there is no responsibility, injustice will occasionally be committed, as long as men are men."

To His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head, Baronet, Governor
General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I beg leave, with the most profound respect, to lay before Your Excellency, a copy of an address which I thought it my duty to present to the County Council, at the Session held in June last, on the subject of Prisons generally. The view, which from personal observation, I was obliged to take of the evils of the present system, (if system it can be called) and the little attention paid to the wants of the prisoners, by those who ought to be, at least, morally responsible for such neglect, has dictated the address which I now humbly present for the perusal of Your Excellency.

I have no reason to suppose that matters connected with the subject are, in this County, conducted in a worse manner, or in a way more calculated to create the evils complained of, than in other Counties; I believe that all through the Province it is equally bad. Whether the address which I now present, and the suggestions there made as to improvements, can, if carried out, be instrumental in pro-

moting good, no person is better able to judge than Your Excellency, and I therefore most willingly present it for your consideration. The present age has been very properly called an age of improvement, but it does appear strange, that whilst science, literature, and everything calculated to raise and adorn the human character has claimed and secured the notice and the efforts of the most intelligent and the best men of our fatherland, and have been responded to by an enlightened and educated people, no effort, at least none of any consequence, has been made within the last fifty years, to mitigate the evils of the present system of Prison discipline, or to promote the temporal or spiritual interests of those unfortunate beings who may, from any causes, be subject to its abuses.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALLEN GOOD,
Warden, County Brant.

BRANTFORD, 15th November, 1855.

Extract from the Address of the Warden of the County of
Brant, to the Council assembled on the 18th June instant,
on Prisons generally.

I should be very unwilling to trouble you on the matter of Prisons generally, but I think the time has come when the public attention should be called to the subject. Year after year, and Assizes after Assizes, has the attention of the Council been called to this subject by the several Judges who have presided on these occasions; and any person who had the opportunity of hearing the remarks of Mr. Justice Draper at the last Assizes, will, I think, agree with me, that some action should be taken on the subject of Prison discipline generally. On examining into this matter, and on consulting the Records published by authority, I find that a most criminal indifference has at all times been manifested by all Governments, and by all Countries, on this interesting subject; and it was not till about the year 1780, now 75 years back, that that extraordinary man, the late John Howard, a man of most singular and transcendent humanity, first brought before the world the enormous amount of evil which resulted from the Prison system, (if system it could be called,) which existed in his day; and the House of Commons, convinced by the arguments and facts brought forward by that powerful champion of justice and of right, appointed a Committee to enquire into the statements put forward by Mr. Howard; and the Report of the Committee more than confirmed the statements which he had made. It is not necessary to detain you as to the results of the investigation then set on foot, as to each particular Prison, nor to call your attention to the peculiarities which distinguished each particular Country in Europe; it is enough to say that in all it was equally bad, that the wrongs under which the prisoners both convicted and un-convicted pined and suffered, could not have been more galling or degrading, and that men guilty of no crime, because not convicted, were subject to an amount of suffering which no Government has a right to impose even on convicted felons. Allow me to call your attention to a few facts connected with this matter. In the year 1841, there were in the hulks of England 3,552 convicts; and in that year there were added 3,688: of this latter number (3,688,) 52 had been transported before, and had returned home; 10 had been in the Penitentiary; 1,625 had been convicted before; 187 had been in custody before; in all, 2,174; and the remainder, 1,471 were not known to have been in Prison before.

The ages of these 3,688 were as follows:—3 under 10 years; 213 between 10 and 15; 958 between 15 and 20; 1,612 between 20 and 30; 839 above 30. Let me further add, that of 518 Prisons in the United Kingdom, to which upwards of 107,000 people had been committed at different times, only in 23 were the prisoners classed according to law (what that exact classification was I cannot exactly learn). 59 Prisons had no division whatever between males and females; 136 had only one division for that purpose; and 68 had only two divisions. In 445 Prisons no work of any description or kind was performed; and in 73, the work done was, in the language of the Report, not sufficient to keep the prisoners employed. Now Gentlemen, allow me to ask what result could you expect from such a system as that? The result is given in Mr. Howard's own words, "in morals a miserable state existed. All prisoners were confined together, men and women, the young culprit with the hardy offender. Petty offenders committed for short periods generally grew desperate, and came out fit for the perpetration of any villany;" and concludes with these words: "I scruple not to affirm, that half the robberies committed in, and about London, are planned in the Prisons by that dreadful assemblage of criminals;" and the House of Commons, in their Report on the subject, state, that "the hulks however necessary they have been, had singularly contributed to improve the practice of villany; that the convicts had formed distinct societies for the more complete instructions of all new comers, who, after the expiration of their sentences, returned into the mass of the community, not reformed, but confirmed in every vicious habit." What language can be more strong, or how can the evils of the system be placed before us in more energetic terms? It may be asked why revert to matters so long gone by, and in which the last generation was only to blame; I will answer by asking another question, have we improved upon the system of which they complained? That is the question! It is true that some little changes have taken place, such as dividing the males from the females, and even that, in some cases, is done in so loose a manner that they often manage to come together. But have we classed our prisoners;—have not the prisoners waiting their trial, (many of whom must be innocent) to mix and mess with the convicted felon; is not the youth, say from 10 to 15, perhaps sentenced to one or two months confinement, perhaps not tried at all, to live with, mix and mess with, the old offender who has been repeatedly confined before, and to whom, from long experience, a Gaol has become a home. Do not we, as our forefathers did, keep our prisoners perfectly idle, thereby preparing for society a nuisance and a scourge, when they happen to be released; do we not in fact, pursue, in almost every particular, the system of which such complaint has been made, and which, in a very concise manner, (not at all in as full a manner as I would wish to do) I have taken the liberty of laying before you: Gentlemen we have made very little improvements. Suppose that we in Canada had, as they had in the United Kingdom, in the year 1841, 1174 lads, and 2550 above that age, in our Gaols, (or such a proportion as our population would bear to the population of England), could we expect, from our present mode of treatment, any result different from that which proved to be the result there, or could we, as sensible men, hope for anything better; certainly not, as we sow so, shall we reap. Will any one tell me that if the 3688 lads and young men, who were confined in England in 1841, had been properly treated whilst in Gaol, a great number, nay, a vast majority of them, would not have turned out valuable members of society, if those boys had been trained to good habits, kept apart from old offenders, their talents and their time devoted to such trade as their tastes may lead them to adopt, books and information on these several points placed within their reach, and every other measure adopted to improve their morals and develop their talents, those boys would in all probability, with very few exceptions, have become useful members of society, in a few years; their first false step would have been forgotten,

and they could stand among their fellow-men in the proud position of men, (I am not afraid to use the expression,) *who once had erred*, but who, by the blessing of God on the honest endeavours of their rulers to teach them good, with their own exertions to amend their course, had determined to *go and sin no more*. Let me just bring before your notice a single case, and it is not an imaginary one, suppose a lad of 16 or 18 years of age, newly arrived on our shores, without parents, friends, or perhaps acquaintances (except those whom he may have met on ship board, most of whom are scattered in the course of two or three weeks) that reckless youth, perhaps from want, for some of them are very poor, or for argument sake, to obtain that to which he has no right, gets arrested, and is brought before the authorities to answer for the crime laid to his charge, being a perfect stranger, he of course can find no bail, and is committed to await his trial at the next assizes;—follow the lad through the gloomy and silent apartments in which he is confined awaiting his trial, realize to yourself, if you can, the feelings which agitate his troubled mind as he looks back to home, and all the endearments of years gone by; see him brought to the box placed for criminals in the body of the Court, observe the vacant and bewildered stare with which he surveys the crowd around, watch every move of his countenance, and you will see that he is quite unable even to answer the common questions put to him by the Court; see him convicted, and sentenced to three or six months imprisonment, follow him back to the same gloomy halls of the Prison, groaning under one of the greatest loads that can encumber the mind of man, perfect idleness; see him at the end of his time brought to the door of the Prison, and told by the officer in charge, that he is free to depart; watch him at the last moment when the door is shut, standing on the steps, looking around, without money, without clothes, without an acquaintance in the world, and you behold as perfect a victim of the evils of Prison discipline as imagination can conceive; during the whole six or eight months that he had been confined, not a single effort was made to improve his mind, to engage his attention, to teach him to earn his own bread honestly for the future, nothing but a dull, tedious, and unprofitable idleness. I ask you as sensible men, what can you expect from him? If that boy had been made to work as a Carpenter, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, or taught to work in any way, he would, on his attaining his liberty, be able to earn his own living; but the want of employment, and a want of means of improvement will, in all probability, place that boy in society as a scourge and a pest to his neighbours. By his own act, he feels, in the first instance; if he should again fall, the fault will be yours. Gentlemen, let me ask you what right has society to inflict such a penalty upon the boy in question, criminal though he be. It has no such right, for recollect that whilst it has a perfect right to punish offenders for violating laws, and breaking the tie that binds society together, the same moral law which gives them that power, obliges them that whilst they punish the individual as a warning to others, they are bound to do all in their power to reform his bad habits, to give him inducements to become a better man, and to send him again afloat in the world, determined, so far as lies in their power, that he shall see the error of his past course, and become a more useful man in future. Any law of society which inflicts the penalty without making the effort to improve the individual, acts tyrannically; each party has its rights, and each ought to perform its part. The good of society in general, is as much interested in one part of the contract as the other. Whatever you may do, gentlemen, for goodness sake employ your prisoners; do not give them time by the dull monotony of a Prison idleness, to think of further mischief; let their labor support themselves as well as the establishment in which they are placed, and depend upon it, your young and erring brother will leave the establishment with a determination to avoid it in future, and even with thanks for the opportunity which you have given to improve his talents and his time. I do not now recollect what Country in Europe it is, but I think it is France, that

when a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment for any crime, he is at once set to work; an account is immediately opened with him in the books of the Prison; he is charged a certain sum to pay well for his board and lodging, and gets credit for the value of his earnings. At the end of his time, if he conducts himself properly, I think he gets when leaving, whatever balance may appear at the credit of his account. If his behaviour is not approved of by the proper Officers of the Prison, he only gets a portion or perhaps none; but he is kept constantly at profitable work, and is obliged to do as much as he ought to do, that is a good day's work, and is not allowed time to form plans, or plot mischief with his fellows.

I have taken the liberty, Gentlemen, of calling your attention to the system of Prison discipline generally, and to the evils which it has entailed, and will continue to entail, if not corrected, on society, in the hope of enlisting your valuable services in improving it; and further, of calling your attention to the views as nearly as I can describe them, of Mr. Justice Draper, who presided in this County at the last Assizes. That eminent and highly-gifted individual has devoted an enormous amount of labor to the subject. Whenever he has an opportunity, he endeavours to press on the attention of the County Authorities the necessity of action in the matter, and by every means in his power, he advocates in an able manner, the cause which he has so much at heart. But as he expressed himself to me and others, when we did ourselves the honor of waiting on him, he feels sometimes discouraged, and feels his cause almost hopeless, by the apathy and indifference with which it is received. He sees that a great many cases come before him and the other judges, where the crime, not deserving the Penitentiary, he has no alternative but to send the party back to the Prison, a thing which under the present system, he wishes to avoid, convinced as he is, that no good can possibly accrue to the Prisoner, and that much evil must eventually be the result to society, in consequence of the manner in which his time will be spent whilst in confinement. To do away with this crying evil, it was proposed that in connection with the Gaol, another establishment should exist, where work, (I mean profitable work,) could be carried on; that such a system of discipline should be established as must in the generality of cases, produce a good result, a system where the criminal would be taught, and made to understand, that his own good, as well as the good of society, was the cause of his being there. Where information can be imparted, books upon all subjects, calculated to make him a more industrious man than he was before, could be come at, and every other step be taken to improve his mind and develop his talents; it may be said, the expense is too great we cannot afford it. Gentlemen, Judge Draper anticipated this objection, and said, if it was made, it was quite practicable to get three, four or five Counties to join in the expense of erection, because that would be the only expense; the work of the inmates should and would support the establishment, and ought, where five Counties united pay the interest of the outlay. The Judge intimated, that if he could get his views taken hold of by the people, he had no doubt of being able to get an Act passed, authorizing whatever steps may be necessary, and that he had no doubt as to the wishes of the Government on the matter; that in fact everything would be done to facilitate, encourage, and carry out the plan. Recollect now, that I am advocating a profitable, a self-paying establishment; I want no more idleness, we have had plenty of it, I wish to make every inmate do a good day's work, and I want to convert the value of that to money, to be used for the good of the place; and surely a good day's work is worth three times the cost of support. Suppose now that five Counties, and that you fix on Brantford, or any other place, as a centre, (I am not so selfish as to say it must be there,) but say Brantford as a centre, now Hamilton, Simcoe, and Woodstock, are all about equi-distant, say about 25 miles, and Cayuga about 28, if these, or any other five, took it up, (and I mention these because they are really well placed,) and gave the

matter fair consideration, the plan could easily be carried out; the number of prisoners from the five would, in all probability, be sufficient to create a great amount of valuable articles, and if properly and energetically carried out, would bring in a large income, and I believe, under proper management, would materially lessen the annual charge, at present incurred by every County, under the head of Administration of Justice. Before I close this subject, let me request one moment's attention to your own Gaol. The unfortunate individuals placed there, have not the least means of instruction, no books, not even a Bible, except that on some occasions one may be left by the officer in charge; and I believe with a visit now and again from that worthy man, your Treasurer, and another humane gentleman, a Merchant in the town, not a single Clergyman of any denomination pays the least attention to the Prison, or to the wants, temporal or spiritual, of the inmates. Great exertions have been made, and are being made by the different Congregations in this Town, and especially by the ladies, for the furtherance of missionary, and other good objects; but let me ask, is it in accordance with the high and holy calling of these Reverend Gentlemen to pass by in silence, this abode of misery and woe, as unworthy of their slightest attention? How can they reconcile it with the doctrine which it is their duty to preach, and not only to preach, but at all events in some degree to practice. These Reverend Gentlemen, and I wish the remark to apply to all, ought to recollect, that whilst it is their duty to send the glad tidings to distant lands, it is most decidedly imperative on them to look at home; and when ignorance, misery and vice are at their own door, there first to apply their good offices, to relieve the distressed, and to hold out the means of improvement to their wretched brothers. When men preach, gentlemen, I should like to see some little practice, and I cannot help saying, that the neglect of the Prison by the clergy of all creeds, is in the highest degree improper. I shall say no more on this subject.

I am afraid Gentlemen I have detained you longer than you may approve of; but the evils of the present system, if system it can be called, are so great, and the advantages of the proposed system so apparent, that I thought it my duty thus to trespass on your time. I would recommend your appointing a Committee to take this subject into consideration, and if you approve of it, authorize them, or me to communicate with other Counties on the matter. I have no doubt of vast good being done by pressing on the Public mind the necessity of some change. I leave the matter with you,—you can deal with it as you think proper.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.
