
APPENDIX, No. 3,

TO THE

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 29th January to 4th May, 1859, both days inclusive.

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 2nd Session of the 6th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

SESSION, 1859.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Vol. 17.

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

REVISION OF THE STATUTES

OF

UPPER CANADA.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1859.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Made by the Chairman of the Upper Canada Statute Commission.

TO His Excellency the Right Honorable SIR EDMUND WALKER
HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North
America, &c., &c., &c.

The Chairman of the Commission for revising and consolidating the Public General Statutes of Upper Canada most respectfully reports to Your Excellency as follows :

1. Referring to that part of the report of the Commissioners dated the 19th of April, 1858 which stated (No. 55.) that the Upper Canada Consolidation was not reported as a finished work, and recommended a further revision before it should be submitted to the Legislature, I have now to add :

2. That the other Members of the Commission considered their joint labours terminated when the arduous duty of advancing the work to the state in which it was then reported had been performed.

3. Being all professional Gentlemen of high standing and in full practice, they had rendered their able services in the process of consolidation through its most difficult and laborious stages, at much personal inconvenience, and they could not without serious prejudice to their regular professional business continue to bestow further attention upon the subject.

4. It had not been in their power previously to devote to the work that continued attention which from the time of joining the Commission I felt to be most desirable if not essential to the successful accomplishment of the work in hand, and they have not taken part in what has since been done, all of which therefore rests upon my responsibility.

5. No effectual steps towards a re-examination could be made during the last Session of the Legislature in consequence of the new enactments in progress which it would be necessary to incorporate in the former revision.

6. What remained to be done could not be effected by a single individual, and I was anxious to obtain the aid of some Gentleman of competent attainments who would devote himself for a few days in succession to the necessary re-perusal and additions which the further revision required.

7. Entertaining a high opinion of the qualifications and abilities of his Honor Judge Gowan the Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, I, at the close of the Session, solicited his assistance in the prosecution of this very important public object, should it be in his power.

8. He readily consented to give his services at intervals, as circumstances might admit, and upon my application, your Excellency was pleased to request that he would meet my wishes so far as compatible with his judicial duties.

9. He has consequently attended from time to time at great personal inconvenience, and we have together gone over all the Public General Statutes relating to Upper Canada, and also that portion of the joint work of consolidation which belonged to the Upper Canada Commission, and we have incorporated the Acts of the last Session with the former text.

10. I have found Judge Gowan animated with the most lively interest in the successful issue of a work the importance of which he fully appreciates, and I have been greatly assisted by his able co-operation. His knowledge of the Provincial Statutes throughout, and his familiar acquaintance with the details and practical working of some of the most important as respects their general and constant use, has enabled me to correct various inaccuracies and to adopt many material amendments. A comparison of the consolidation in its present state with the form in which it was originally reported will shew the additions and alterations that have been made, including of course the Acts of last Session.

11. I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Thomas Hodgins, Esq., a Gentleman of the Bar, in revising the Grammar and Common School Acts. His intimate acquaintance with them in all their bearings and details has been of especial advantage to me, and without his aid those Acts could not have been consolidated by me in the methodical form and with the accurate rendering which I trust they will be found to possess.

12. Having had the able assistance of the other Commissioners in the first instance, and afterwards of Judge Gowan in retesting the whole, I now submit the revision of the Upper Canada Statutes as compiled to the best

of our ability and judgment, and recommend it for final adoption, should the way in which it has been executed meet the approval of your Excellency and the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

13. At the same time however, I by no means submit the work as perfect or free from errors. Several have been detected since the final proofs were struck off. In the difficult process of consolidation upon the plan of an improved and systematic arrangement of the Statute Law, inaccuracies have occurred, notwithstanding my best endeavours to avoid them. They are principally of a trivial nature and obvious when attention is drawn to them. In the official copies they are corrected with a pen.

14. But although still imperfect and although I cannot vouch that the rendering invariably expresses the Law as it might by judicial construction be held to exist in the Statutes, scattered and detached as they are at present, still I regard it as sufficiently accurate to justify the Revised Consolidation being substituted for the Acts proposed to be repealed, trusting nevertheless to the healing efficacy of future Legislation should any very material errors or omissions be afterwards discovered.

15. The numerous changes which have been found necessary have required corresponding alterations in the printed copies that had been previously prepared, and as the amendments would be in a great degree useless, if confined to a few copies corrected in manuscript only, without affording the means of the usual distribution in print of proposed Parliamentary Bills, a new edition of 500 copies has been struck off containing the amendments and also the additions rendered necessary by the Acts of last Session. The final copies are now in the hands of Her Majesty's Printer.

16. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sense of the skill and promptness with which the Queen's Printer and those employed in the Gazette Office have executed the work required of that department, and also to express my satisfaction with the polite attention which every one connected with the Commission has uniformly experienced throughout much necessary intercourse with that Office.

17. It is proper to remark that "TITLES" have been added in conformity with the original plan, also that the two first chapters necessarily contain new matter, the first repealing the Statutes to be superseded, saving existing rights, &c., and the second interpreting certain terms and expressions to facilitate the construction of the Consolidated Law.

18. In some instances foot notes have been added for reasons which they will themselves explain.

19. A uniformity of style has been attempted in the language of the Revision, with the exception of the Statutes relating to Real Estate.

20. It has been deemed better to adhere closely to the original of those Acts, and to give them a retrospective operation to the day on which they first had force of law, rather than by internal changes to risk any variance in the legal effect.

21. Their important bearing upon rights of property and vested interests rendered this the safer course; but I am not satisfied that those Acts might not, with equal facility, be made to harmonize with the rest of the revised work, and with no greater hazard of deviation in the technical construction than necessarily attends any attempt to improve the Statute Law in composition or arrangement, saving of course all rights and interests acquired under the Statutes for which they are substituted. This might, with a view to uniformity, be still attempted, should it appear desirable to your Excellency.

22. It has been suggested that it would be safer to leave the Statutes which introduced the law of England relative to Property and Civil Rights, and the Criminal law of England unconsolidated and unrepealed, and merely to reprint them entire, in order to avoid the possibility of inadvertent changes by repealing and re enacting them. I am fully impressed with the delicacy of the process, but it appears to me that in the qualified and guarded terms in which the changes have been made, there is no serious danger of any innovation affecting the import or legal effect of those comprehensive enactments.

23. The manifest advantage to the public of having so much of the Statute Law methodically arranged and reduced into a moderate compass, thereby rendering the same more accessible than it possibly can be in its present state, far outweighs the expenditure without which this most desirable public object cannot be attained.

24. A separate report will accompany the printed copies of the consolidated Statutes which apply to both Upper and Lower Canada jointly.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) J. B. MACAULAY

TORONTO January, 1859.

FIRST REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Statutes which apply exclusively to Upper Canada.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Commission and Supplemental Commissions under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, dated respectively the 7th day of February, 1856, the 17th December, 1856, and the twenty-sixth day of January, 1857, "To examine, revise, consolidate and classify the Public General Statutes of Upper Canada, and in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed for Lower Canada, to examine, revise, consolidate and classify the Public General Statutes of the Province of Canada," most respectfully report to Your Excellency as follows :

1. The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 7th day of February, 1856.

2. At a meeting held on the 8th March, 1856, David B. Read, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, was appointed Secretary.

3. The Honorable Joseph Morrison having resigned, Samuel Henry Strong, Esquire, was, on the 14th December, 1856, appointed to succeed him.

4. The Honorable John Hillyard Cameron having also resigned, the Honorable James B. Macaulay was appointed Senior Commissioner in his place on the 26th January, 1857.

5. Dr. Connor, Q. C., and Oliver Mowat, Esquire, Q. C., resigned previous to their being elected Members of the Legislative Assembly at the last general election.

6. At a meeting of the Commissioners for both Upper and Lower Canada, on the 12th April, 1856, it was resolved:

1st. That the Commissioners for Lower Canada should proceed with the Statutes relating exclusively to Lower Canada, and that the Commissioners for Upper Canada should proceed with those relating exclusively to Upper Canada, before entering upon the Statutes that apply to the whole Province.

2d. That the Commissioners understood their duty to comprise the following three distinct particulars, and which they were to keep separate ;

1st. To ascertain what Provincial Statutes and parts of Provincial Statutes relating to either part of the Province are still in force; to classify and arrange these and the several clauses thereof in such manner as may seem best, retaining the language of the enactments as they now stand.

2d. To abbreviate and improve the language and consolidate to the utmost extent practicable and convenient but so as not to change the law.

3rd. To suggest such amendments of the law as in the course of the work they may find necessary or desirable.

7. At a subsequent meeting on the 14th April of the same year, the Commissioners were informed that the Attorney General for Lower Canada and the Attorney General for Upper Canada approved of the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

8. It was a subject of consideration with the Commissioners whether it would be more expedient to prepare and report from time to time Statutes on detached subjects separately consolidated, or to defer a Report of the Revision until the whole could be submitted entire, and the undersigned were of opinion that it would be better to present the whole in one uniform series of Acts.

9. Two leading objects naturally presented themselves, namely : *Classification* and *Consolidation* ; both essential in the process of an orderly and effectual revision.

1.—CLASSIFICATION.

10. We have perused printed copies of the first and second Reports made to Her Majesty by the Royal Commissioners who were appointed in England by Her Majesty's Commission dated the 23rd August, 1854, for the purpose of consolidating the Statute Laws of the Realm or such parts thereof as they might find capable of being useful and conveniently consolidated, &c.

11. The objects and duties indicated in that Commission exceed those assigned in the Commission under which we have the honor to act, but the Reports and the documents which accompanied them contain many valuable observations applicable to the revision of the Statutes of Canada, and we propose appending some extracts to this Report. A.

12. We have likewise examined the plans pursued in the revision of the laws in the State of New York and in the State of Massachusetts, and in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

13. The Commissioners in Nova Scotia were empowered to "consolidate, simplify the language, and publish the Statutes in one uniform Code."

14. We think that much skill and judgment have been shewn in those revisions, and although the subjects of legislation in Upper Canada do not render a similar classification in our judgments expedient, we have not failed to regard attentively the able analysis therein displayed.

15. Our powers and duties are limited to the Public General Acts, and do not, like the Royal Commissions in England and in Nova Scotia, embrace the whole body of the Statute Law.

16. The Public General Statutes applicable to Upper Canada consist of detached and isolated enactments engrafted upon both the Common and the Statute Law of England. And the Provincial Statutes to be consolidated by this Commission, consist of two separate parts requiring separate consolidation.

1stly. The Statutes which apply exclusively to Upper Canada including both those passed before and those passed since the Union; and

2ndly. Those passed since the Union that apply to both Upper and Lower Canada in common.

17. This consideration, combined with the variety and promiscuous nature of the subjects of our various local Statutes, precludes any scientific analysis in their arrangement, however expedient it no doubt is to classify them, as far as practicable, in systematic order.

18. It appears to us that the best classification is to group the Statutes under specific heads methodically arranged as far as practicable, each head containing a series of chapters, sections, and sub-sections.

19. The outlines of the arrangement proposed have been adopted in concert with the Commissioners for Lower Canada with a view to the Statutes of joint application, and will appear in the printed Schedule which accompanies this Report. B.

20. The present General Statute Law, whether of Upper Canada or of the Province of Canada, may be readily arranged under one or other of the leading heads, though not without materially affecting the order in which many of the Statutes and sections at present stand, nor without leaving some heads with little or nothing under them in consequence of the separation of the Acts which apply exclusively to Upper Canada from those which pervade the whole Province.

21. The Statutes having joint force can be more consistently arranged under those heads than those which are restricted in their operation to

Upper Canada exclusively, and having been devised before the consolidation of the Acts, it may in the end be found expedient to reduce the number and perhaps the arrangement. Indeed, as the work has proceeded and the internal contents of the Statutes have been more fully considered, it becomes questionable whether any titles distinct from the chapters are advisable, the chapters being nevertheless arranged in a corresponding order.

2.—CONSOLIDATION.

22. The term *Consolidation* is obviously susceptible of different meanings, and we are told in the printed papers which accompany the Report of the Royal Commissioners, that many able Jurists in England who have attempted the task of Consolidation, have found themselves sliding into *Codification*.

23. That it does not mean codifying is manifest, but within its own legitimate sphere the process of consolidation may be more or less abridged, and one difficulty is to define and adhere to the just medium that ought to be observed.

24. The opinion we at present entertain is, that we should attempt an effectual consolidation without deviating from the original text when the language is explicit and concise, and only expunging or recasting where it appears that partial alterations or greater brevity may be safely adopted without affecting the import and meaning of the original Statute. In short, that the object should be succinctly to consolidate and embody in one Statute the several Acts relating to one and the same subject.

25. The Statute of Canada, 18 Vict. Chap. 8, prescribes some rules by which, so far as applicable, we have been guided, such as the style of reference to the authority by which the Legislature passes the Law, the precise and enunciative form in which the enacting clauses are required to be expressed whenever any new matter is introduced or the present text has been deviated from. When any thing more substantial than verbal alterations in the language or style of the Statute has been found necessary, we have endeavoured not to infringe upon the true spirit and meaning of the existing law.

26. We now proceed to explain the steps taken to accomplish what has been done.

27. Satisfied that in the first place the Statutes in force should be separated from those that had expired or been repealed, or become effete, and then that of those still in force, the Public General Statutes should be separated from those of an occasional or local or merely private nature

we commenced with the last Act of the Session of 1856 ; and tracing back to the first Act of the first Session of Parliament in Upper Canada, we noted each Act in succession, distinguishing those in force from such as had expired or been repealed or become effete, and likewise distinguishing Public General from Occasional, Local and Private Acts.

28. We then prepared Schedules of the whole, and of each class separately, and also separated those of each class that related to Upper Canada only, from those that were joint, or that applied to Lower Canada exclusively. (*See Schedules herewith separate, Nos. 1 & 2.*)

29. The performance of this revision and the preparation of the several Schedules which seemed necessary to check and test this portion of the work required much time and care, and we do but justice to Mr. Wicksteed, one of the Commissioners for Lower Canada, in acknowledging the assistance and corroboration afforded us, not only by the very accurate and copious Indices of the Statutes prepared by him in obedience to resolutions of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, but by repeated personal reviews of the Schedules which, as respects the joint work, were finally settled with his able co-operation.

30. It will appear by the Schedules which accompany this Report, that between the period of the separation of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, in the year 1792, and the re-union in the year 1841, 1253 Statutes were passed by the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada.

31. That since the Union of the two Provinces, 1969 Statutes have been passed, of which some are exclusively applicable to Upper or to Lower Canada respectively, and others jointly applicable to the whole Province of Canada.

32. The Schedules will exhibit the relative numbers and subjects of each, and shew which have ceased to operate and which still continue in force.

33. It will be readily supposed that one point of difficulty experienced has been to determine what Acts or parts of Acts had from time to time become effete or been repealed, not specifically or in express terms, but by implication or by general references to inconsistent enactments.

34. The Public General Statutes having been selected, they were in the next place subdivided by separating such as were joint from those applicable to Upper Canada only.

35. The last belonging exclusively to the Commissioners for Upper Canada, were placed in Schedules under what seemed the most appropriate

heads, and the Acts thus arranged were then distributed among the Commissioners for consolidation.

36. The first or joint division having been arranged in like manner, the first half of it was assigned to the Commissioners for Lower Canada and the other moiety to those for Upper Canada.

37. The Acts of the last Session of Parliament were passed after the foregoing process of expurgation and classification had been performed, and of course required a revision of the whole so far as those enactments affected former or introduced new provisions.

38. In connection with the above, the preparation of a new Municipal Bill with a view to the consolidation and amendment of the present Municipal Laws, engaged the attention of the Commissioners and consumed a great deal of their time. When it becomes a Law it will constitute the Consolidated Municipal Act for Upper Canada.

39. In that Bill the practicability of a more concise mode of expression has been attempted.

40. The Statutes at large exhibit two peculiarities which many have thought defects, namely :

1st. Long sections with numerous provisoes and redundancy of words.

2nd. Language used in the future instead of the present tense when the present is more appropriate.

The remedy suggested for the first is distinctness of subjects, short clauses and sentences, and the avoidance of tautology in words or in ideas.

To avoid the frequency of provisoes, substantive sections or language qualifying the text may be substituted.

The remedy for the second required the adoption of the present instead of the future tense, which is a more familiar style and prevents the frequent use of the auxiliary verb "shall", for the two-fold purpose of simply placing the verb in the future tense at one time and of expressing obligation or command at another time, frequently in the same sentence and more frequently in the same Act.

41. The propriety of the present tense depends of course upon the principle that in a Statute as at Common Law, the law is always speaking.

42. The use of the future tense rests upon the principle that a Statute is construed as speaking at and from the time of its becoming a law, and that so speaking prospectively, its provisions must be expressed not only hypothetically but in the future tense; and as the auxiliary "shall" is properly used for that purpose, its adoption, (often misplaced), forms a prevailing practice in the composition of legislative enactments.

43. But if it be a correct rule of jurisprudence that a law being once enacted speaks at all times, the correctness of expressing it in the present tense, whether in reference to passing or present events, or in relation to past or future contingencies, cannot be denied.

44. Though not the usual style in England, even in modern Statutes, it is not without precedent as may be seen by reference to the Imperial Statutes 15 & 16 Vict., Chap. 44, and 17 & 18 Vict., Chap. 104. (*See U. C. Vols., 16 V. & 18 V.*)

45. We have attempted the revision entrusted to us on this principle, but not, we apprehend, with uniform success, especially as respects the Real Property Acts, in which we have ventured upon little innovation.

46. If there exist any serious objection to the method pursued, the language of the revised Acts can be easily changed and made to conform to the more usual or old style of composition. If approved of, the whole can be readily expressed in a uniform style in the present tense.

47. We have omitted local or occasional as well as Private Acts. Of the former some would have been consolidated had the time admitted, such as the Rideau and Welland Canal Acts, the Grand Trunk Railway, and some others which relate to works either strictly public or of the highest public importance, and therefore fairly within the scope of the Commission.

48. If deemed advisable to include them in the revision, it would we think be better to consolidate all Acts of that nature separately from the general Acts.

49. We also beg to suggest the expediency of prefixing to the general Acts such extracts from the Imperial Statutes of 14 Geo. 3, Chap. 83,—31 Geo. 3, Chap. 31, and 3 & 4 Vict. Chap. 35, and from Treaties, and from the Proclamations dividing the Province of Quebec and sub-dividing Upper Canada into Counties, &c., as are essential to shew the original Constitution and Territorial Divisions of what now forms the Province of Canada.

50. The Ordinances of the Province of Quebec before its division in 1792, have been long regarded as either repealed or obsolete, although no general repeal of them has been made. And we do not propose incorporating any of them in the Revised Statutes as still having force of law in Upper Canada.

51. In preparing the Statutes for consolidation it has been found convenient to set copies of the printed Acts upon strong paper and often to re-set them in arranging the clauses, after which the text has been reduced by striking out expired, repealed, superseded and effete clauses, and rejecting redundant words and expressions.

52. In addition to this it has often become necessary to re-write sections or series of sections as the only practicable means of effectually consolidating several Acts passed at different periods in relation to the same subject.

53. Having taken this first step in the process of consolidation, it became a question whether it would be more judicious to have manuscript copies prepared for the press or to print at once from the rough revision though at the risk of future corrections and transpositions. Being of opinion that written copies would consume much time and create much additional expense without obviating the necessity of further corrections; considering also that the work must be ultimately printed, and finding the Queen's Printer prepared to proceed in its prompt execution, we deemed it best to have the new Bills set up from the original revision; which being done, the proofs have from time to time been revised and corrected and finally struck off.

54. Those which relate to Upper Canada only, contain 1025 pages, and have been printed in consecutive chapters without the insertion of any leading heads or titles, but (with a few accidental exceptions) in a classified order. If deemed expedient, titles can be hereafter inserted.

55. Before noticing the joint Acts, we beg to remark in reference to the Upper Canada consolidation, that it is not now reported as a finished work. It is as perfect however as we could make it without delaying this Report for another year, and will we trust be sufficient to shew the plan we have pursued and what may be accomplished in the reduction of the Statute Book. Before being submitted to the Legislature for adoption we would recommend a review of the whole, impressed with the importance of accuracy throughout and of the difficulties of attaining it, and sensible that what has been done requires correction and is susceptible of improvement.

56. Such a review may be had with the greater facility, as the whole of the present work, both joint and separate, is still in type and can we understand be so retained by the Queen's Printer without serious inconvenience until the Revised Statutes are finally struck off.

57. We recommend the prosecution of a thorough revision in the conviction that its ultimate and successful completion will be of great public benefit, and will warrant any reasonable expenses that may attend its execution.

58. With respect to the half of the joint work assigned to the Upper Canada Commissioners, we have to state that the principal part of it is in

type and will soon be struck off in the shape of separate Bills. We have been anxious to have this done in order to exhibit the resemblances as well as the differences between the Upper Canada and the joint legislative enactments, especially in relation to the Criminal Acts. Several of the latter applying at present only to one division might be blended and applied equally to the whole of Canada; the Criminal Law of England being common to both sections of the Province.

59. We think many of the clauses of the Criminal Acts in those parts which relate to the nature of the offence and the punishment of offenders, might be shortened and expressed more strictly in the present tense than we have ventured to attempt. They will answer in their present state for the purpose of comparison and can be hereafter more thoroughly revised and rendered uniform in language.

60. We of course do not regard the consolidation of the joint Acts as finished, but submit it in its present shape with a view to the considerations above expressed.

61. Although under the present Commission the General Statute Law will appear in two parts, one exclusively applicable to Upper Canada and the other joint, it may be remarked with reference to the Act 20 Vict. Chap. 43, that when a codification of the law in Lower Canada in relation to civil matters is effected, the Code will embrace all the present Statutes of joint application except those of a criminal nature, and will in itself constitute a Statute exclusively applicable to Lower Canada; the effect of which will be to leave the principal part of the joint as well as the exclusively Upper Canadian Acts now in course of consolidation solely applicable to Upper Canada.

62. Had we considered what is now reported a final revision, it would as a part of our plan have been accompanied by a Schedule of each consolidated Act in sections, with references explaining how each clause had been disposed of.

63. Such a Schedule would occupy too much time to be now completed, and in the inchoate state of the work is the less important.

J. B. MACAULAY.

ADAM WILSON.

D. B. READ.

S. H. STRONG.

Toronto, 19th April, 1858.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS from the first Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners
for consolidating the Statute Law of England dated the 10th
July, 1855.

“The first great difficulty lies in the arrangement of the materials which it is our office to remodel. An entire body of law may be made the subject of a scientific analysis and arrangement, though even in that case there can be no absolute correctness; and objections it is believed have been made to most of the divisions of their subject adopted by Jurists; but this question of arrangement which is so difficult even with regard to an entire body of law, becomes still more difficult when we have only to deal with the Statute Law, that is with a collection of alterations of and additions to the general body of the unwritten law which are not only entirely without order at present, but may possibly in some cases never admit, if taken alone, of being reduced to any order, at least not without the incorporation of some of the unwritten law; for a mere series of exceptions without the rules can hardly stand alone.”—

“It is true that a general plan of the whole law may be first laid out and the Statute Law then distributed into its proper places in that plan, but this, if strictly carried into effect, would lead as we conceive to a result very different from what is generally contemplated by the consolidation of the Statute Law, for we presume that the entire dislocation section by section of the whole contents of the Statute Book and their redistribution on an entirely new plan is something more than was intended by the Commission with which we have been honoured by Your Majesty; and yet, it is probable that a division of the Statute Law according to the analytical arrangements proposed by Jurists, would make such a process necessary, if for instance the first great divisions were into *Rights and Remedies*, *Wrongs and Punishments*, nearly every Statute on the Parliament Roll would have to be taken to pieces.” *****

“Again owing to the varying proportions in which the law on any given subjects consists of statutory and non-statutory law, it may very well happen that the most scientific classification of the whole law would not be that best suited to an arrangement which was only to include the Statute Law.”

“ We do not however mean to imply that much may not be done in
 “ the way of introducing order and a more systematic arrangement where
 “ there is now an entire absence of both; but while doing so, it appears
 “ to us that we shall be best serving the convenience of those who have to
 “ deal with the law, by disregarding to a certain extent the principles of
 “ scientific classification, in favour of another consideration, that of the
 “ convenience of keeping together in one new statute the contents of
 “ existing groups of Statutes. Still, even with this limitation, great diffi-
 “ culties of detail present themselves in many cases which can at best only
 “ be solved in an imperfect manner.” * * * * *

“ Another important preliminary question is, what is the exact mean-
 “ ing of the term *Consolidation*? In a simple case the meaning of the term
 “ and the mode of executing the process are obvious enough, but many
 “ difficulties present themselves in the course of an attempt to carry the
 “ process into effect on any important scale. The most serious of the
 “ questions which arise with reference to this, is whether any and what
 “ amount of simplification and amendment of the law can properly be in-
 “ troduced by us in the Bills which we prepare for presentation to
 “ Parliament, and whether we are authorized to attempt the re-writing
 “ with the correction of admitted imperfections of those Acts which do not
 “ require consolidation strictly so called. It is contended on the one hand
 “ that the business of the Commission is different from that of a responsible
 “ Minister who prepares a consolidating bill. That is always professedly
 “ a bill to consolidate and amend the law, and it is presented to Parliament
 “ for the purpose primarily in most instances of removing defects which
 “ have been discovered as well as for the purpose of making the law more
 “ accessible. The duty of the Commission on the contrary is, it is said,
 “ to present the law as it finds it, only in a more accessible form; and if
 “ Parliament is satisfied that it confines itself to this province, the bills
 “ which are prepared under its superintendence will (or should) be accepted
 “ and passed by Parliament without discussion on the propriety of the law
 “ itself; whereas if the bills contain alterations of the existing law, Par-
 “ liament cannot, without abdicating its functions and its duties, treat
 “ them otherwise than as substantive new bills. On the other hand it may
 “ be urged that however easy it may appear to lay down as a rule that no
 “ amendments of the law are to be introduced in the consolidated Acts, yet,
 “ such a rule if strictly enforced would deprive the process of consolidation
 “ of a great part of its value. One of the great practical inconveniencies
 “ of our Statute Law (arising from its having been framed by different

“hands at different times without any single superintending authority) is,
“that it contains a vast number of variations to which it cannot be
“supposed that any serious importance is or ever was attached and which
“might easily and advantageously be reduced to a single rule. And
“thus it is said the denial to a draftsman of liberty to use his judgment
“and discretion within moderate limits will compel him to work under
“the discouraging conviction that he is required to take great pains to
“produce a result which, if he possesses the intelligence without which
“he could not properly execute his task at all, he must feel to be very un-
“satisfactory and comparatively useless and which moreover he must feel
“that he could with ease make much better. Although it is said the
“question of the extent to which the framers of consolidated Statutes
“may safely be authorized to alter the substance of the existing Statutes
“presents some difficulty if we attempt to treat it abstractedly and to lay
“down general rules for observance, the difficulty of solving it in actual
“practice in the course of working out any given consolidated Act will
“not be great to a person of discretion and judgment; and with regard
“to the objection that it will be found impracticable to pass consolidated
“bills unless they can be accompanied with an assurance that they contain
“no alteration of the law, it is contended that it might be objected with
“more propriety to pure consolidations that it is a waste of the time and
“powers of the Legislature to put the whole machinery of legislation in
“motion for the purpose of deliberately giving a new parliamentary
“sanction to laws which are admitted to be in an imperfect or unsatisfac-
“tory state without taking the opportunity of introducing unobjectionable
“amendments.” * * * * *

“Another difficult question connected with the process of consolida-
“tion is, how far the exact words of the existing Statutes are to be pre-
“served. No one can doubt that mere useless repetitions are to be
“retrenched; but to effect the complete union in concise and uniform
“language of the enactments of different periods, much more than that is
“necessary; the whole matter must be completely recast. It has been
“objected to such a proceeding that it will disturb all the existing judicial
“decisions on the former Statutes, and that therefore the exact words of the
“old Acts should be reproduced, at least in those cases where they have
“been the subject of any judicial interpretation. On the other hand
“however, it must be remembered that as soon as there has been a judicial
“decision on a Statute, the law on the subject consists of the Statute as
“expounded by the decision; and to reproduce the Statute alone and

“unaltered may lead to what is not a true representation of the existing
“law.” * * * * *

“The chief object as we conceive of our labours is, in the numerous
“cases where there are many Acts applicable to one subject, often incon-
“sistent, often ambiguous, or an incomplete expression of the intention of
“the Legislature and generally verbose, to reduce as far as possible each
“subject to one simple Statute so that a clear statement of the Statute
“Law may be found in one Act, which amongst other advantages would
“be a great assistance to future legislation.”

EXTRACTS from the Second Report of Her Majesty's Commis-
sioners for consolidating the Statute Law of England, dated
the 5th March, 1856.

“In respect of form, a conventional language verbose and obscure
“had by long practice come to be considered almost essential in composing
“Acts of Parliament, so that the persons engaged in drawing bills have
“felt themselves nearly debarred from the use of a plain and concise style.
“In respect of matter, the legislator is frequently not aware of or is in-
“different to the extent to which his proposed measure will affect other
“branches of the law, or is not aware of the exact state of the law with
“which he proposes to deal, or omits to state distinctly to what extent the
“new measure is intended to repeal or supersede the existing law. Again,
“when an evil is felt, the remedy is usually applied only to the particular
“case in which the inconvenience has been perceived instead of amending
“generally the error or defect which has produced the result complained
“of. Perhaps however the chief cause of confusion is the way in which
“hasty and inconsistent amendments ill assorting with the rest of the
“measure are made while the bill is going through Committee. The pro-
“posers of these amendments have often only their own objects in view,
“and do not consider how far they will affect other parts of the measure
“itself. The promoter of the bill too frequently assents to alterations and
“changes which he does not approve for the sake of averting a protracted
“opposition, and thus the bill often comes out of Committee in such a form
“as to justify the expression of Lord Tenterden that though the Legisla-
“ture cannot be deemed *inops consilii*, yet we may lament to find it *magnas*
“*inter opes inops*.” * * * * *

“ Among the Public General Acts of each Session are to be found
“ Statutes (more numerous than would be supposed by those who have
“ not examine them with a special object) which cannot properly be called
“ “ Laws ” in the sense above indicated. It requires no argument to
“ prove that Acts which are now termed Private are not properly to be
“ classed among such Laws ; for instance, an Estate Act or a Divorce
“ Act. But there are many Acts now included in the Public General
“ Statutes which though of public concern because they affect property
“ dedicated to public uses are as little entitled to be considered “ Laws ”
“ as a Private Estate Act ; for instance, the Act of 1853 to authorize the
“ sale of the Excise Office in Broad Street which is as strictly an “ Estate
“ Act ” as if it had been passed for the convenience and at the instance of
“ private persons. There are also among the Public General Statutes,
“ classes of Acts of a different character, which though they are of the
“ highest public importance are as little entitled to be ranked among laws.
“ They are merely Acts (often transitory Acts) of administration. Many
“ of our constitutional usages are directed against the possibility of the
“ machine of government going on without a Parliament. As a con-
“ sequence of this jealousy, Parliament, in addition to the proper business
“ of legislation, performs many acts which in most countries would be
“ deemed executive only. To take one of the most important of these, an
“ appropriation Act is passed at the end of every Session to direct to what
“ purposes all the Public Revenue of the year, not previously appropriated,
“ shall be applied. Such Acts are in effect nothing more than warrants to
“ the public functionaries ; the operation of each Act is spent (as Black-
“ stone expresses it), in the transaction which is authorized. When the
“ Treasury and the Exchequer have issued the money in accordance with
“ the directions of an appropriation Act, the Statute is as a cheque on a
“ Banker that has been paid ; it is of no consequence but as a matter of Audit
“ or of History. There are other administrative Acts of Parliament which are
“ not so transitory in their operation ; for instance the Loan Acts which
“ authorize the creation of perpetual annuities, or the like ; but even these
“ have enough of a special and transitory character to make it convenient
“ to separate them in the way of classification from other Statutes. When
“ rules of law applicable to the securities of the like nature are established,
“ all that is important in the Act which authorises the loan is the amount
“ of annuities of which the creation is warranted, and the terms on which
“ they may be acquired by those who advance the money to the public.
“ When these terms are complied with, the Act ceases to be of importance

“even as a Title Deed, for no one buying three per cents can ascertain
“under which of the multitude of Loan Acts the stock which he takes
“has been created. The number of Acts above referred to would in itself
“justify some classification of which one object should be to separate
“from the other Statutes those Acts which are not properly “Laws”;
“every Act in short of which the operation is spent on one transaction.
“It does not necessarily follow that every such Statute should be brought
“into the same class, for there may be a convenience in classifying Acts
“of administration as well as Acts of legislation. It is enough for our
“present purpose to say that they should not be mixed up with general
“laws.” * * * * *

“Of those Local Acts which are now ranked among the Public Ge-
“neral Statutes, there are some which cannot be preferred on the score of
“extent of operation or importance to others which are found in the Local
“and Personal series. Some are treated as Public and General, because
“they have been introduced by Public Departments for considerations
“connected with the administration of justice or public business; others,
“because they extend to districts so considerable (as for instance some
“bills concerning the Metropolis) that it would be attended with incon-
“venience or hardship to apply to them the rules which govern the pro-
“ceedings on Private Bills.” * * * * *

“To prevent the multiplication of classes, it would probably be well
“to place the Local Acts which have been referred to in the same series
“with those Special Acts before described which so far as respects their
“limited operation may be assimilated to Private or Personal Acts. The
“objects of putting Local Acts in a class apart is to prevent them from
“continuing to encumber those who have no concern with the places to
“which they relate, and there will be no increased danger in consequence
“of such an arrangement, of any such Statute escaping the notice of those
“who are to be affected by its enactments.

EXTRACTS from the Royal Commissioners' Instructions to Draftsmen. Appendix II, No. 4, Page 26.

“ 1. As the immediate object of the Commission is only to consolidate, not to amend the law, the draftsman should consider it his duty, in the absence of special instructions, to present as correctly as possible the effect of the Statutes in force without introducing amendments beyond the correction of clerical errors and omissions which appear from internal evidence to be unintentional; such amendments of the law as it may appear to him advisable to suggest, he should, where practicable, present in a separate form; and in cases where they are necessarily mixed up with other matter, he should be careful to note what is new.”

“ 2. It is advisable to repeat exactly the material words of existing Statutes wherever such a course is compatible with concise and effectual consolidation.”

“ 3. The Royal Commission expressly authorizes the incorporation of the common or unwritten law when found desirable in the course of consolidating the Statute Law; some latitude therefore on this point is allowed to the draftsman, but he should bear in mind that the codification of the common law is no part of the objects of the present Commission, and that he is not to incorporate any part of it except where he finds that he cannot produce a satisfactory consolidation of the Statute Law without it.”

“ 4. On the general subject of the proper style and phraseology of Acts of Parliament, the following extract from a paper in the third Report of the late Board, contains perhaps all that can be usefully laid down for the guidance of draftsmen. It is there observed that, ‘ Brevity and perspicuity in Acts of Parliament are to be attained only as they are to be attained in all other compositions by observing the rules of grammar and logic. All the faults of the Statutes as to form and style which require remedy are purely literary faults and may be remedied and can only be remedied by a purely literary reform, without any legislative assistance or interference. All that is wanted is that the persons who draw Acts of Parliament should be firmly resolved to use a plain and concise style; to choose with care the proper words to express their meaning, and never to use a word that is not wanted; and above all, to assume that they are writing for persons of ordinary candour and intelligence, and not as is now the practice to think it necessary to provide in terms against every foolish and unworthy quibble that unfair or

“ unreasonable persons may possibly suggest, So long as Acts of Par-
“ liament are drawn on the assumption that Judges or others will not
“ understand, or will pretend not to understand, what is meant by the 1
“ & 2 V. c. 1, until the legislature enacts that they may and shall under-
“ stand it, it is vain to hope that any improvement as to brevity and
“ perspicuity is attainable. It is conceived that as a general rule brevity
“ is only desirable within the limits above suggested; that Acts of Par-
“ liament should be specimens of pure English; and that what has been
“ termed *Parliamentary short hand* is not required.” * * * * *

“ Some attempts have been made by the legislature to enact some
“ general interpretations or definitions of a different nature from the sym-
“ bols above adverted to, that is to fix arbitrarily and prospectively the
“ meaning of words which are in their nature ambiguous. This is an
“ erroneous practice and likely to lead to confusion. If a word is ambi-
“ guous, that is, if there is only one word to signify two different things,
“ it is a defect in the language which should, and easily can, be guarded
“ against by the use of proper a context; but to enact generally that hence-
“ forth the word shall only mean one of the two things that it really means,
“ is not within the proper functions of legislation. However it is neces-
“ sary that the draftsman should bear in mind that there are some enact-
“ ments of this kind in order that he may frame his language accordingly;
“ there are the 20 Geo. 2, c. 42, s. 3; the 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 28, s. 14, and
“ the 13 & 14 V. c. 21; and possibly some others.”

APPENDIX B.

ACTS IN FORCE

APPLYING TO

BOTH SECTIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

Rough Draft of the Classification of the said Acts suggested by the Revising Commissioners for Upper Canada, reprinted with the Amendments proposed by the Lower Canada Commissioners.

1.—CONSTITUTION AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, LEGISLATION, &c.	YEAR AND CAP.
Parts of Imperial Acts now in force. <i>See Index</i>	14 G. 3, c. 83. 18 G. 3, c. 12. 31 G. 3, c. 31. 3, 4 V. c. 35.
<i>It is proposed to print only such Sections of these Acts as remain in force, so as to exhibit the Law as it now stands.</i>	11, 12 V. c. 56. 17, 18 V. c. 118.
Legislative Council made Elective.....	19, 20 V. c. 140.
Legislative Assembly, Representation in. (<i>The description of U. C. Counties from 14, 15 V. c. 5, should be inserted here, also such parts (if any) of 12 V. cc. 78 and 79 as relate to Representation, and are not superseded by later Acts. See also Act of U. C. 1 G. 4, c. 2.</i>).....	16 V. c. 152. <i>See</i> 6 V. c. 16.
Legislative Assembly, Representation in.—(Alterations in Counties).....	18 V. c. 76.
Legislative Assembly, Speaker's Salary.....	14, 15 V. c. 174.
Do. Speaker's absence, provision in case of.....	19, 20 V. c. 41.
Do. Indemnity to Members.....	12 V. c. 33.
Elections, (to both Houses).....	12 V. c. 27.
Do. do.	14, 15 V. cc. 87 &
Do. do.	16 V. c. 7. [108.
Do. (Franchise extended).....	18 V. c. 87.
Controverted Elections.....	14, 15 V. c. 1.
Do.....	20 V. c. 23.

	YEAR AND CAP.
Parliament continued notwithstanding demise of Crown....	7 V. c. 3.
Independence of Parliament.....	20 V. c. 22.
Aliens—Naturalization of.....	4, 5 V. c. 7.
Do.	12 V. c. 197.
Do.	18 V. c. 6.
Indians—Gradual Civilization and Enfranchisement of ? <i>This seems the best Head?</i>	20 V. c. 26.
Forms of Acts.....	18 V. c. 88.
Interpretation of do. (except Sec. 4).....	12 V. c. 10.
Publication and distribution of do.	8 V. c. 68.
Do. do.	12 V. c. 16.
Do. do.	14, 15 V. c. 81.
Proof of do. do. <i>Part of</i>	7 V. c. 4.
2.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OFFICERS GENERALLY.	
Governor to be a Corporation sole—Section 4 of.....	12 V. c. 10.
Civil List.....	9 V. c. 114.
Do.	14, 15 V. c. 173.
Do.	18 V. c. 89.
Civil Service, Officers of.....	20 V. c. 24.
Commissions, &c. of, not renewable on demise of Crown....	7 V. c. 8.
Oaths of Office and Allegiance.....	13, 14 V. c. 18.
Security to be given by.....	4, 5 V. c. 91.
Do. do.	14, 15 V. c. 80.
Do. do.	16 V. c. 87.
Commissions of Inquiry on Public Matters.....	9 V. c. 38.
Official Gazette, &c.....	12 V. c. 26.
3.—PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, REVENUE, PROPERTY, &c.	
REVENUE AND FINANCE, viz:	
Currency.....	16 V. c. 158.
Do.	20 V. c. 18.
Public Accounts (Audit).....	18 V. c. 78.
Public Debt, &c. <i>See also Public Works</i>	12 V. c. 5.
Do. ? (<i>It is not proposed to insert Acts for mere Loans or Grants</i>).....	10, 11 V. c. 2.
Customs and Revenue, management of.....	8 V. c. 4; 12 V. c. 2.
Customs.....	10, 11 V. c. 31.
Do.	12 V. c. 1.
Do.	13, 14 V. c. 5.
Do.	16 V. c. 85.
Do.	18 V. c. 5.
Do. (18 V. c. 81 <i>seems to be effete or superseded</i>).....	19, 20 V. c. 10.
Do. (Reciprocity with B. N. A. Colonies).....	13, 14 V. c. 3.
Do. (do. with United States).....	18 V. c. 1.

	YEAR AND CAP.
Excise on Spirits.....	9 V. c. 2.
Do.	12 V. c. 14.
Do.	19, 20 V. c. 42.
Duty on Banknotes.....	4, 5 V. c. 29.
Do. (part of).....	14, 15 V. c. 70.
Do. do.	16 V. c. 162.
PUBLIC LANDS, &c., viz :	
Management of.....	16 V. c. 159.
Land Scrip? <i>Query as to these two Acts, and 14, 15 V. c. 56—are they effete? Inquire of the Department</i>	13, 14 V. c. 16. 16 V. c. 159.
Timber on.....	12 V. c. 30.
Townships—small Gores.....	12 V. c. 11.
Surveyor General (office of, merged in Commissioner of Crown Lands).....	8 V. c. 11.
Ordinance Lands (now Provincial property).....	18 V. c. 91.
Do do.	19, 20 V. cc. 2, 45.
Clergy Reserves. <i>Better under this Head, than under "Religious Bodies?"</i>	18 V. c. 2.
Do do.	19, 20 V. c. 16.
Do do.	20 V. c. 71.
PUBLIC WORKS, &c., viz :	See 16 V. c. 161.
Board of Work, &c. (a small portion only of).....	4, 5 V. cc. 28 & 38.
Do.	9 V. c. 37.
Do.	13, 14 V. c. 13.
Do.	14, 15 V. cc. 53, 76.
Do.	10, 11 V. c. 24.
Do.	16 V. c. 160.
Tolls on.....	12 V. cc. 4 & 15.
Do.	20 V. c. 19.
Transfer of, to Municipalities, &c. (part of).....	12 V. c. 5.
Do (part of).....	14, 15 V. c. 57.
Do (part of).....	13, 14 V. c. 14.
Tonnage and Lighthouse Dues.....	14, 15 V. c. 52.
Sale of Liquor on.....	16 V. c. 164.
Riots on or near.....	8 V. c. c. 6.
Do.	14, 15 V. c. 76.
POST OFFICE, viz :.....	Imp. Act 12, 13 V. c. 66?
Do.	13, 14 V. c. 17.
Do.	14, 15 V. c. 71.
Do.	16 V. c. 8.
Do.	18 V. c. 79.
Do.	20 V. c. 25.

STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c., viz :

	YEAR AND CAP.
Bureau of Agriculture, &c. (<i>U. C. provisions as to Agr. Societies should be omitted, or L. C. do. inserted. It seems better to omit both here, and insert in proper places among L. C. or U. C. Acts.</i>).....	20 V. c. 32.
Census and Statistics.....	10, 11 V. c. 14.
Do do ?	12 V. c. 90.
Do do	14, 15 V. c. 49.
Yearly Returns to Government ? (<i>Almost all U. C.</i>).....	16 V. c. 163.
Geological Survey ?.....	8 V. c. 16.
Do do	19, 20 V. c. 13.
Patents for Inventions.....	12 V. c. 24.
Do	14, 15 V. c. 79.
Do	20 V. c. 33.

PUBLIC DEFENCE, viz :

Militia.....	18 V. c. 77.
Do	19, 20 V. c. 44.
Do (Firemen exempt).....	4, 5 V. c. 43.
Do do	12 V. c. 36.
Ordnance (taking lands for Military defence).....	7 V. c. 11.
Admiralty (do for Naval defence).....	14, 15 V. c. 67.

EDUCATION, viz :

School Funds.....	4, 5 V. c. 18.
Do (Section 9 of).....	7 V. c. 9.
Do	12 V. c. 200.

PUBLIC HEALTH, viz :

Boards of.....	12 V. c. 8.
Quarantine (and Emigration?).....	16 V. c. 86.
Small Pox.....	16 V. c. 170.

4.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

NAVIGATION, viz :

Registration of Vessels.....	8 V. c. 5.
Do do	13, 14 V. c. 24.
Seamen (desertion of). <i>Query, L. C. only? No.</i>	16 V. c. 165.
Steamers (lights, &c.).....	14, 15 V. c. 126.
Do do	16 V. c. 167.
Do (Inspection).....	20 V. c. 34.
Ship-building, to encourage.....	19, 20 V. c. 50.

INSPECTION, &c., OF DIVERS ARTICLES, viz :

Flour.....	19, 20 V. c. 87.
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	18 V. c. 11.
Do do	18 V. c. 95.

	YEAR AND CAP.
Lumber.....	8 V. c. 49.
Do	9 V. c. 16.
Do	16 V. c. 168.
Do	18 V. c. 93.
Beef and Pork.....	4, 5 V. c. 88.
Do	13, 14 V. c. 30.
Do	20 V. c. 13.
Grain and Pulse, Weight of, &c.....	16 V. c. 193.
Do do	18 V. c. 15.
OTHER MATTERS, viz :	
Banks and Banking.....	4, 5 V. c. 99.
Do	13, 14 V. c. 22.
Do	13, 14 V. c. 21.
Do	14, 15 V. c. 69.
Do	14, 15 V. c. 70.
Do	16 V. c. 162.
Do	19, 20 V. c. 3.
Do	19, 20 V. c. 48.
Bills and Notes. (<i>The Law of U. C. and L. C. should be made uniform as far as possible</i>).....	13, 14 V. c. 23.
Do (Holidays)	18 V. c. 10.
Usury—Interest.....	16 V. c. 80.
Agents, dealing with.....	10, 11 V. c. 10.
Limited Partnerships.....	12 V. c. 75.
Do	18 V. c. 14.
Pawnbrokers?.....	14, 15 V. c. 82.
5.—TRADING COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS.	
Insurance Companies.....	19, 20 V. 89.
Manufacturing and Mining, &c., Companies.....	13, 14 V. c. 28.
Do do do	16 V. c. 172.
Do do do	19, 20 V. c. 12.
Do do do	20 V. cc. 14 & 15.
Railway Companies (Clauses).....	14, 15 V. c. 51.
Do do	16 V. cc. 169 & 2.
Do do	20 V. c. 35.
Tolls,—(sections 14 and 15 of).....	10, 11 V. c. 63.
Railways, Services to Government.....	12 V. c. 28.
Do Prevention of accidents on.....	20 V. c. 12.
Do Officers, &c., contravening By-laws.....	19, 20 V. c. 11.
Government aid by guarantees.....	12 V. c. 29.
Do (Main Trunk Line).....	14, 15 V. c. 73.
Railways Union	16 V. cc. 37 & 76.
Grand Trunk Railway. <i>See post.</i>	
Telegraph Companies.....	16 V. c. 10.
Do (Protection of Wires).....	13, 14 V. c. 31.
Gas and Water Companies.....	16 V. c. 173.
Do do	18 V. c. 94.
Improving Rivers and Streams.....	16 V. c. 191.
Do do	18 V. c. 84.

	YEAR AND CAP.
6.—BENEVOLENT, &c., ASSOCIATIONS.	
General incorporation of.....	13, 14 V. c. 32.
Savings Banks.....	18 V. c. 96.
Library Associations and Mechanic's Institutes, &c.....	14, 15 V. c. 86.
Do do 	19, 20 V. c. 51.
7.—RELIGIOUS BODIES AND MATTERS.	
Rectories.....	14, 15 V. c. 175.
Evangelical Lutherans.....	18 V. c. 58.
Do 	19, 20 V. c. 130.
<i>It is considered better to omit all Acts which merely relate to the management of property, &c., of Religious Sects; and to insert only those which give rights affecting the whole community, as power to solemnize Marriages, &c.</i>	U. C. only superseded by 20 V. c. 26.
8.—PROFESSIONS.	
Law.....	13, 14 V. c. 26.
Medicine.....	4, 5 V. c. 41.
Anatomy.....	7 V. c. 5.
Surveyors (part of).....	12 V. c. 35.
Do 	14, 15 V. c. 4.
Do 	18 V. c. 83.
Do (part of).....	19, 20 V. c. 13.
Do 	20 V. c. 37.
9.—PRIVATE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.	
Real property (Surveys), part of.....	12 V. c. 35.
Do do 	20 V. c. 73.
Accidental killing or injury, Duelling, &c.....	10, 11 V. c. 6.
Seizure of Shares of Joint Stock in Execution.....	12 V. c. 23.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits.....	12 V. c. 77.
Do do 	19, 20 V. c. 88.
Foreign Judgments, &c.....	13, 14 V. c. 19.
Witnesses in Civil Cases.....	18 V. c. 9.
Copy-Right.....	4, 5 V. c. 61.
Do 	10, 11 V. c. 28.
Do 	13, 14 V. c. 6.
10.—MUNICIPAL MATTERS.	
Municipal Loan Fund.....	16 V. c. 22.
Do do 	16 V. c. 123.
Do do 	18 V. c. 13.
Do do 	20 V. c. 20.
Do do 	20 V. c. 42.
Municipal Debentures.....	18 V. c. 80.
Roads in Cities and Towns, given up by Board of Works...	13, 14 V. c. 15.
Statute Labour—exemption of Firemen.....	14, 15 V. c. 85.

11.—MATTERS OF INTERNAL POLICE AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.

YEAR AND CAP.

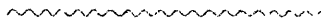
Public Meetings	7 V. c. 7.
Inquests after Fires in Cities, Towns and Villages.....	20 V. c. 36.
Manure, free from Turnpike Tolls.....	7 V. c. 14.
Lunatic Asylums (Public) <i>See</i> 20 V. c. 28, s. 16.....	16 V. c. 188.
Do (Private).....	14, 15 V. c. 83.
Lunatics, dangerous	14, 15 V. c. 84.
Fisheries.....	20 V. c. 21.
Lotteries.....	19, 20 V. c. 49.
Cruelty to Animals	20 V. c. 31.
Poisons?	12 V. c. 60.

There seems to be now no Game Law in force throughout the Province, but if there be any, it should come in here.

12.—CRIMINAL LAW.

Malicious injuries to Person. (<i>See also part of</i> 18 V. c. 92).	4, 5 V. c. 27.	
Larceny, Embezzlement, &c.....	4, 5 V. c. 25.	
Malicious injuries to Property.....	4, 5 V. c. 26.	
Do do (<i>See also part of</i> 18 V. c. 92).	10, 11 V. c. 4.	
Arson (and Coining).....	12 V. c. 20.	
Forgery.....	10, 11 V. c. 9.	
Foreign counterfeit Coin	20 V. c. 30.	
Spurious Copper Coin.....	4, 5 V. c. 17.	
False Warehouse Receipts	12 V. c. 12.	
Punishment	6 V. c. 5.	
Administration of Criminal Law	4, 5 V. c. 24.	
Indictments, &c., form of.....	12 V. c. 21.	
Do do (part of	18 V. c. 92.	
Witnesses in Criminal Cases.....	9 V. c. 35.	
Petty Larcenies, and attempts at Larceny.....	20 V. c. 27.	
Juvenile Offenders, summary trial of, &c.....	20 V. c. 29.	
Justices of the Peace.....	6 V. c. 3.	
Do do	19, 20 V. c. 46.	
Do do	9 V. c. 41.	
Do do	16 V. c. 15.	
Do do } It would seem desirable to	} 14, 15 V. c. 95.	
Do do } consolidate these four Acts and		
Do do } apply them to all Canada with		
Do do } the two Justice's Protection		
Do do } Acts, 14 15 V. c. 54,—16 V. c.	} 16 V. c. 178.	
Do do } 180.		
Do do ? } (Administration of Justice in	} 16 V. c. 176.	
Do do ? } the organized tracts. <i>Query,</i>		
		} 20 V. c. 60.
Special Constables.....	10, 11 V. c. 12.	
Extradition of Foreign Criminals	12 V. c. 19.	
Penitentiary.....	4, 5 V. c. 69.	
Do	14, 15 V. c. 2.	
Prisons and Prison Discipline.....	20 V. c. 28.	

	YEAR AND CAP.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY?—viz: <i>Query, Whether this head should be inserted, the work though important being performed by Private Companies. The L. C. Commissioners think decidedly that it should be omitted.</i>	
Incorporation, &c.....	16 V. cc. 37-38-39.
Do	18 V. c. 33.
St. Lawrence Bridge.....	16 V. c. 75.
Railway Union Act.....	16 V. c. 76.
Aid to.....	18 V. c. 174.
Do	19, 20 V. c. 111.
Do	20 V. c. 11.



NOTE.—By the Commissioners for Lower Canada the foregoing list is supposed to contain all the Acts in Force which contain provisions applying to both Sections of the Province, and some few others which though apply ing wholly to only one section yet relate to subjects on which the principal Acts are common to both. When Acts contain some provisions that are common to both sections and some which apply only to one of them, the best rule would seem to be, to separate the L. C. and U. C. provisions when the Main Acts on the subject are separate for U. C. and L. C., but to take both Acts into the same Chapter when the Main Acts on the subject are common to the whole Province. But a reasonable discretion must be allowed to the gentleman who undertakes each Head.

The Classification does not correspond exactly either with that in the L. C. Revised Statutes or the Indexes to those of L. C. and U. C., nor could it do so, inasmuch as the general nature and subjects of the Acts relating to the whole Province are very different from those of the Acts relating to only one section; while, on the other hand, the Indexes embrace both classes. Due deference has been paid to the views of the U. C. Commissioners—and the class “Criminal Law” has been put last, partly in compliance with their views, and partly because it is found so placed in the French Code, New York Code, &c. The Headings themselves are introduced more for the sake of shewing the reason of the order adopted than for any other purpose, and they may be altered, multiplied or diminished in number in the work itself, or even omitted altogether, retaining only the more special titles. The Acts under each special title will of course be consolidated, and their provisions arranged in the best order that can be found. The L. C. Commissioners think that of the Religious Societies Acts it would be better to take only such as give powers affecting the public, as that of solemnizing Marriage, &c.—and omit those which merely relate to the Administration of Property, Internal Discipline, &c. It would be well if the laws as to the right of solemnizing Marriage could be made uniform throughout the Province.

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**RETURN of the FEES and EMOLUMENTS received
by REGISTRARS of COUNTIES in UPPER
CANADA, made in pursuance of the Act 16 Vic.
cap. 187. sec. 9, for the year 1858.**

COUNTY.	NAME OF REGISTRAR.	Total Receipts.		Expenses.		Nett Receipts.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Peterborough	Charles Rubidge	1840	88	538	00	1302	88
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	2882	50	1168	00	1664	50
Simcoe	George Lount	2894	72	1089	50	1805	22
Durham	George Ward	3140	21	1170	00	1979	21
Norfolk	F. Walsh	1355	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	John A. Askin	1038	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell	1346	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	J. McKay	1883	87	500	00	1383	87
Lincoln	John Powell	1553	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron and Bruce	John Galt	3956	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	John Ridout	5861	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	James Durand	1296	00	425	00	871	00
Lennox and Addington ..	Charles Fraser	1169	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	S. Brega	1994	40	739	00	1255	40
Dundas	Alexander McDonell	623	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	D. D. Everardo	1780	00	912	50	867	50
Prince Edward	John P. Roblin	1032	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds	David Jones	1399	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	Hartley Dunsford	1391	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	James Bell	1193	82	.....	.....	.....	.....

**[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing
Committee on Printing, the Registrars' Returns are printed
in one Condensed Table.]**

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL, for the year ending
31st December 1858.

R E C E I P T S.	A m o u n t.		E X P E N D I T U R E.	A m o u n t.		A m o u n t.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Rent and Interest		38	Hospital Expenses			10432	56
On account of Sales	156	33	Salaries and Wages			3580	67
Pay Patients	243	38	Contingencies			1832	68
Admission Fees	261	25	Medicines			586	20
Proceeds Sale of Debentures	5948	00	Furniture			1712	76
Provincial Grant	14000	00	Law Expenses			200	00
			Interest on Debentures			3950	00
			New Hospital Account			3039	48
Balance on hand, 1st January, 1858	\$	34				25334	35
		310	Amount repaid Bank of Upper Canada	641	60		
			Balance in hand, 1st January, 1859	569	79	1211	39
						26545	74

JAMES BRENT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

March 1st, 1859.

L'HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH de la MATERNITE' de QUEBEC.

[*Translation.*]

ANNUAL REPORT made to the Three Branches of the Legislature by
L'HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH de la MATERNITÉ de QUEBEC,
incorporated under the Act 18 Vic. cap. 226, for the year ending
31st December, 1858.

1.—NAMES OF MEMBERS.—

L. C. PANET.
H. B. TASCHEREAU.
V. L. TETÛ.
E. M. PELLETIER.
H. M. CARRIER.
T. P. BILODEAU.
A. L. TASCHEREAU.
M. METIVIER, TREASURER.
C. L. TETÛ.
E. M. LANGEVIN.

2.—Number of persons tended and admitted into the establishment..... 7

3.—EndowmentNone.

4.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation has acquired a lot and house situated in the Upper Town, Quebec, measuring 85 feet in front, by 53 feet in depth, for the sum of £1,175, or \$4,700, which has not been paid, the said sum bearing interest.

The revenue of the Corporation is confined to contributions and gifts from Members, with the Legislative grant, and the produce of their labour.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of L'HOSPICE de ST. JOSEPH de la MATERNITÉ de QUÉBEC, 1858.

1858.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.	1858.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Dec. 31.	To Cash in Bank at commencement of year.....	30	19	9	123	95	Dec. 31.	Money paid on account of Land..	100	0	0	400	00
do	To do received from Boarders.	22	17	7	91	52	do	do Interest on £1,000 ..	60	0	0	240	00
do	To do Proceeds of a Bazaar ..	52	18	9	211	75	do	do Insurance, Firewood, &c.....	94	17	3	379	45
do	To do for work done	14	16	8	59	33	do	do Provisions.....	42	9	4	169	87
do	To do Sundry Gifts.....	74	7	6	297	50	do	do Balance, Cash on hand.....	48	13	8	194	73
do	To do from the Legislature	150	0	0	600	00							
		£	346	0	3	1384		£	346	0	3	1384	05

The Institution is indebted, on the Purchase, in a Balance of £900, or \$3,600.

E. & O. E.

M. L. C. PANET,
President.
E. M. LANGEVIN,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1858.

REPORT

Of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1858 (10 months).

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA :

May it please your Honorable House;

In accordance with the requirements of the Act 16 of Her Majesty, chap. 188, I have the honor of submitting to your Honorable House, the following report on the state of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto :

It is my pleasing duty to state that since the date of my last report to your Honorable House, 1st March, 1858, the general health of the inmates of both the Chief Asylum and the University Branch, has, under the blessing of Divine Providence, been highly satisfactory ; the mortality for the period (ten months) having been only eighteen deaths, in a total of 553 patients under treatment, or about three and one-fourth (3 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the institution for the period of ten months, from 1st March, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 :

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining, on 1st March, 1858.....			215	251	466
Admitted since			36	51	87
Total under treatment			251	302	553
Discharged	28	29			
Died	7	11	35	40	75
Remaining on 1st January, 1859.....			216	262	478

The admissions during the period covered by the above statement, have fallen very far short of the requirements of the insane, on whose behalf applications for admission have been forwarded ; the number of which has been 206.

The representations daily reaching me of domestic distress endured by the relations and friends of the insane, and of suffering and privation undergone by the unhappy victims themselves, in consequence of exclusion from the benefits of Asylum residence and treatment, are of the most harrowing character, and their continual perusal might well lead to the employment by me of very strong language, in urging on the authorities of the land prompt and vigorous action in the procuring of additional accommodation for a class of our fellow beings whose claims on Christian sympathy are certainly of the highest order, and cannot be overlooked without danger of the just indignation of Heaven.

Denying to the insane the benefits of early treatment, is very erroneous public economy. Three out of every four, *promptly* admitted into well conducted Lunatic Asylums, would be restored to reason and usefulness, after a brief period of treatment. On the other hand, three out of every four, excluded from treatment until the malady has become chronic, will remain permanently insane. On the one side we have blind indifference and one-eyed avarice, with seventy-five permanent maniacs out of every hundred cases of insanity, a burthen to the public for life ; on the other we have Christian benevolence with sound fiscal economy, blessed with the abundant reward of seventy-five fellow creatures restored to reason, to their families, and to usefulness, and only twenty-five permanent asylum occupants, whose condition is ten-fold better than it would have been had they not been placed under treatment till not only their intellectual, but also their moral faculties had passed beyond the reach of ameliorating influences. This is no overstatement of the facts ; it is perfectly accordant with the declared observation of the entire faculty of psychological medicine.

It must be quite manifest, that in a Province in which the incident cases of insanity amount to 250 per annum, Asylum accommodation for only 100 of the number must leave out an accumulating mass of misery, and mental and moral putrescence, which, in the course of a few years, will amount to a social pestilence, the eradication of which will be a work of such magnitude as to prove more repulsive than attractive ; and, like too many other social evils, it will be left to work its own cure. Our gaols must soon be thickly tenanted with those lunatics who are dangerous at large, or who have no friends to take care of them at home. Fully one-half of all the patients now reaching this Asylum are transmitted from the county gaols, where their lodgment proves detrimental to themselves and to their criminal associates.

The affliction of insanity is, in itself, a calamity sufficiently distressing to any family in which it occurs, without additional aggravating circumstances. Is it not horrible to think of the father or the mother of a numerous family, because of defect of Asylum accommodation, dragged off, manacled and pinioned, to the common gaol, and there cast among felons, thieves, and prostitutes, to wallow in moral and physical pollution, until, by the death or the recovery of some more fortunate lunatic, a bed shall be left vacant in the Asylum, which may, in fair rotation, be awarded to the case ? Fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, husbands, wives, are constantly in this Christian Province passing through this ordeal. Surely this evil will not be permitted to continue.

In the United States, incurable patients are not, as in Canada, retained for life in the Asylums to which they are sent for treatment ; consequently the American institutions are much more efficient than ours in their practical results, and meet the incident requirements of insanity to a much greater extent than they would do were their incurable inmates, as ours, allowed to remain permanent residents.

Every Asylum from which none but recovered patients are discharged, must, year by year, become more and more inadequate to meet those wants which it was primarily calculated to serve. In several of the Asylums of England this fact has been realized in a most distressing extent ; and in Ireland, from the same cause, the prisons are at this moment crowded with lunatics. The gaol of Downpatrick had, recently, no less than nineteen maniacs lodged in it, waiting their turn for admission into the District Asylum at Belfast. This is the very condition to which we are rapidly drifting in Western Canada.

In the 478 patients under my charge, on 1st January 1859, I regard as positively incurable three-fourths of the entire number, and only one-twelfth as curable ;

the remaining fraction represents doubtful cases, out of which probably not more than one-fourth will prove curable. The following are the actual figures :

Curable cases.....	41
Doubtful.....	72
Incurable.....	365
	478

Vacancies arise from discharges of recovered patients, and from deaths. The discharges in the next twelve months cannot exceed fifty (50). Should the general health of the Asylum be as good as in 1858, the deaths will not exceed thirty (30.) Only 80 admissions can therefore be made in 1859; and supposing the applications not to exceed those of 1858, say 250, a defect of accommodation equal to 150 must appear at the end of the year. But to this must be added at least 100 cases, at this moment in arrear on the application register. These figures will speak for themselves.

Of the 478 patients remaining in, as above, I estimate the probable duration of life as follows :

May not live longer than 1 year.....	30
May live from 1 to 5 years.....	151
May live from 5 to 10 years.....	167
May live over 10 years.....	130
	478

The condition of general health is thus :

In general good health.....	200
Changeable health.....	190
Feeble ".....	70
Very unpromising.....	18
	478

The following are the present ages of the above 478 :

Under 20 years.....	5
From 20 to 30.....	79
From 30 to 40.....	175
From 40 to 50.....	125
From 50 to 60.....	70
Over 60 years.....	24
	478

The average age of the above 478 patients on first admission was $33\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The average age of 737 patients admitted in the last five and a half years, has been about $35\frac{1}{2}$ years.

It might appear from the above figures, that insanity of the incurable form occurs at an earlier age than curable insanity. To some extent this rule no doubt obtains, but the statistics of Lunatic Asylums require to be interpreted with numerous qualifications, which are understood only by those who are thoroughly versed in all the facts of the general subject.

The 478 patients remaining in, of whom more than four-fifths are incurable, are, to a large extent, the residual incurables accumulated in eighteen years, and one-third of them have been inmates from seven up to eighteen years. This is a protracted period of Asylum life; and it is quite legitimate to conclude, that this

portion of the residuaries were, on first admission, comparatively young and vigorous. Their early co-mates, of maturer years and feeble frames, have gradually dropped off, and their absence from the list must bring down the general average. The average age of 75 patients longest resident (ten years and upwards) was, on admission, $30\frac{1}{4}$ years, and only five of these had reached 50 years.

The following statement exhibits the rate of reduction of numbers, from deaths and recoveries, in 373 patients, remaining in on 19th June, 1854, the date of my first report to your Honorable House:

Years.	Admitted.	Remaining in, 19th June, 1854.	Remaining in, 1st January, 1859.
1841	59	4	4
1842	91	9	9
1843	58	4	4
1844	64	6	6
1845	78	7	7
1846	107	19	18
1847	143	20	16
1848	134	16	13
1849	144	36	26
1850	128	30	24
1851	130	37	27
1852	170	46	29
1853	183	77	22
1854	(to 19th June) 79	62	22
	1568	373	227

A decrease of 146 has, according to the above figures, taken place in 373 patients remaining in on 19th June, 1854, or about 40 per cent. in $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. In my report of 19th June, 1854, I made the following conjectural statement.

“It can hardly be over-estimating the hopeless cases, to put them at three-fifths of the whole now under treatment,—say 224.”

Of the decrease which has actually taken place, there have resulted from

Deaths.....50
Discharges.....96

Of the discharges in the above 96, eleven took place by transmission to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and I apprehend the majority of these will be found incurable.

In the 227 of the above 373 remaining on 1st January, 1859, I do not estimate a single case as either curable or doubtful; I have marked them all in the list of incurables. Should a good proportion of these 227 prove as tenacious of life as the first thirty at the head of the table, they will be expensive encumbrances in the Asylum.

In the pestilential and filthy condition in which the Institution was found, at the commencement of my incumbency, the average prospect of life to the inmates was certainly much short of that which may now be looked for. Those who regard cheapness as the perfection of administration, will, of course, see no public advantage in the improved salubrity of the House.

It is impossible to examine the Registers of this Asylum, in reference to the education and previous habits of the patients, as transcribed from the medical certificates sent in with them, without being struck with the contrast obtaining, in the above conditions, between insanity and crime.

Of the 478 inmates of our Asylum, there are certified as

Able to read.....	132
Able to read and write.....	238
Unable to read or write, or unknown	108
	478

The facts with regard to habits of temperance or intemperance are equally satisfactory :

There are certified as temperate.....	359
“ “ intemperate.....	48
“ “ unknown.....	71
	478

Of the 71 whose habits are stated to be “ unknown,” it is my opinion that the majority might be designated temperate; for intemperance in the insane is very unlikely to be unknown, let their residence in the places from which they are sent be ever so short. It is certainly a very pleasing duty to make the above statements, as to the former intellectual and moral condition of the unfortunate people under my charge; and as I apprehend a large proportion of the community entertain erroneous opinions on these matters. I feel convinced that in making known the truth, I am performing an act of justice to the insane, and of great benefit to the sane, whose sympathies have heretofore been less warm or profuse towards the inmates of Asylums than they might have been under more correct views.

But surely 48 certified cases of intemperance, in a total of 478, being ten per cent., is a heavy enough proportion, especially when the fact is considered, that these cases are the most hopeless, the most miserable, and the most pitiable, of all which find their way into insane hospitals. The direct results of intemperance in the production of insanity are, I apprehend, but trivial, compared with the indirect. Intemperance destroys its subjects by other and speedier methods than insanity; but the children bear the iniquity of their fathers, even “ to the third and fourth generations;” and drunken husbands contribute largely to the filling up of our female wards.

The total admissions into this Asylum since the commencement, January 1841, have been

Consisting of single men.....	656	
Married men.....	502	
	1158	
Single women	338	
Married women.....	623	
	961	
		2119

The total discharges in the above period have been.....

“ Elopements	31
“ Deaths.....	400
Remaining in 1st January, 1859.....	478

Total

Of the 656 single men admitted there have been

Discharged.....	398, or 60.7 pr cent.
Died	120, “ 18.3 “
Remain in	138, “ 21.0 “

Of the 502 married men admitted, there have been discharged	318, or 63.34 pr cent.
Died	106, " 21.11 "
Remain in	78, " 15.55 "
Of the 623 married women admitted, there have been discharged.....	353, or 56.66 pr cent.
Died	113 " 18.14 "
Remain in	157, " 25.20 "
Of the 338 single women admitted, there have been discharged.....	172, or 50.90 pr cent.
Died	61, " 18.05 "
Remain in	105 " 31.05 "

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Discharges of single men	60.70 pr cent.
" married men	63.34 "
" married women	56.66 "
" single women	50.90 "
Deaths of single men	18.30 pr cent.
" married men	21.11 "
" married women.....	18.14 "
" single women	18.05 "
Remaining of single men	21.00 pr cent.
" married men.....	15.55 "
" married women	25.20 "
" single women	31.05 "

It appears from the preceding figures that a larger proportion of recoveries takes place among married men, than in any other of the three classes of patients, and that the rate of mortality is also greater.

The per centage of *discharges*, and of *remaining in*, of married and single women, claims attention, as compared with each other, and with the corresponding figures for men. The conclusion that insanity is more largely curable in men than in women would seem unavoidable; but an examination of the cases would, I believe, show that much of this disparity has arisen from the chronic form of the malady into which a large proportion of the female cases had passed before being sent to the Asylum; whilst on the other hand male patients were, owing to their more violent and dangerous tendencies, sent in at an earlier period.

It may seem strange to those unacquainted with all the details of insanity, that the recoveries of *single* men would show a lower per centage than those of *married* men. This disparity has a most important significance, which every physician in the speciality will at once comprehend, but which I refrain from more particularly indicating in a report of this character.

The excess in admissions of single men and married women over married men and single women, is a very interesting fact. It would, I apprehend, be erroneous to conclude that because nearly double as many married as single women have been admitted, single life is more exempt from insanity than married life. Women marry at an earlier age than men; insanity finds the latter, to a large extent, in the state of celibacy, and the former in the married state. Were all women sure of getting good husbands, we might have no hesitation in advising them, if they required any suggestion on the subject, to exchange single discomfort for married bliss.

As regards the incidence of insanity in single men, could we but clearly discriminate those cases in which insanity is likely to result from hereditary taint, or constitutional defect, there could be little room for hesitation as to the advice we should give. Men in marrying late in life, or in not marrying at all, err on the wrong side. Women in marrying young, and repudiating celibacy, err on the safe side. It has been observed that the children of very old men are predisposed to insanity; but we can hardly regard aged men marrying women of one-half, or one-third their own age, as quite clear of insanity; and that their progeny should evince strong tendencies to the malady, is not at all surprising.

The incidence of insanity in the two sexes, is, in this Province, probably about equal. The total admissions into this Asylum might indicate a preponderance on the male side; but the statistics of a Lunatic Asylum should not be regarded as the true statistics of insanity. In the early years of this Asylum, the admissions of men exceeded those of women, in the proportion of three to two. It would, however, have been far from the truth, to have held, that because three men were sent in for every two women, the malady occurred in these proportions in the sexes.

In the last five and a half years, 379 women, and only 358 men, have been admitted.

In the twelve and a half years preceding my incumbency, the relative admissions of married, and single, men and women, were, as 100 married men to 143 single men, and 195 married women to 100 single women.

In the five and a half years, since elapsed, the relative admissions have been

As 100 married men to 107 single men; and 168 married women to 100 single women.

The following have been the occupations in life of the 478 patients remaining in:

Men.

Labourers.....	69
Farmers.....	58
Shoemakers.....	10
Tailors.....	7
Carpenters.....	7
Clerks.....	4
Pensioners, Teachers, Tinsmiths, and Gentlemen, each.....	3
Painters, Brewers, Printers, Butchers, Founders, Merchants, each.....	2
Cooper, Pedlar, Bricklayer, Plasterer, Barber, Jeweller, Saddler, Rigger, Fisherman, Mason, Watchmaker, Wagon-maker, Moulder, Engineer, Fireman, Miller, each.....	1
Physician, Civil Engineer, Editor, Customs Officer, Steamboat Captain, Homœopathist, each.....	1
Vagrants, or unknown.....	9

Women.

Household duties, as heads of families.....	141
Servants.....	82
Sempstresses.....	13
Teachers, Washerwomen, Ladies, each.....	3
Basketwoman, Governess, each.....	1
Vagrants, and unknown.....	15

Religion of 478 Patients remaining.

Roman Catholic Church.....	147
English Church.....	142
Presbyterian “.....	99
Methodist “.....	54
Baptist “.....	19
Lutheran “.....	9
Quaker “.....	3
Universalist “.....	1
Menonist “.....	1
Tunker “.....	1
Mormon “.....	1
Jewish “.....	1
	478

Birth Places of above.

Ireland.....	220
Canada.....	87
Scotland.....	75
England.....	62
United States.....	16
Germany.....	9
West Indies.....	4
New Brunswick.....	2
Prussia, Norway, East Indies, each 1.....	3
	478

A perceptible change in the numbers of national origin has been gradually taking place, during the last five or six years.

Of the *first* 500 patients on the *Admission Register*,

247	re stated to be natives of	Ireland,
101	“	“ England,
67	“	“ Scotland,
49	“	“ Canada,
36	“	“ various other countries.
500		

Of the *last* 500 patients,

187	are stated to be natives of	Ireland,
79	“	“ England,
79	“	“ Scotland,
113	“	“ Canada,
42	“	“ various other countries.

Cities and Counties of Western Canada, from which 478 patients remaining in, have been sent, with the number belonging to each:

Cities.

Toronto.....	70
Hamilton.....	21
Kingston.....	21
London.....	12
Ottawa.....	7
Total from Cities.....	131

Counties.

York 19, Peel 10, (old) Home District 8.....	37
Wellington.....	23
Durham.....	21
Elgin.....	19
Lincoln.....	17
Middlesex.....	16
Hastings.....	14
Simcoe.....	13
Huron.....	12
Wentworth.....	11
Stormont.....	11
Lanark.....	11
Ontario.....	11
Oxford.....	10
Lambton.....	10
Northumberland.....	10
Kent.....	9
Halton.....	9
Peterboro'.....	8
Brant.....	8
Waterloo.....	8
Leeds.....	7
Perth.....	6
Welland.....	4
Haldimand.....	4
Lennox and Addington.....	4
Norfolk.....	4
Prince Edward.....	4
Victoria.....	3
Essex.....	3
Frontenac.....	3
Prescott.....	3
Grey.....	3
Renfrew.....	2
Glengarry.....	2

Carried forward..... 340 131

Counties—(continued.)

<i>Brought forward</i>	340	131
Russell.....	2	
Carleton.....	1	
Grenville.....	1	
Bruce.....	1	
Unknown.....	2	
<hr/>		
Total from Counties.....		347
		<hr/>
		478

According to the census of 1851-52, the five incorporated Cities of Western Canada, had an aggregate population of 71,267 ; and the remainder of the Province 880,737.

Taking these figures as the basis of comparison, it would appear that the cities are represented, in the Asylum, by one inmate for every 544 persons in their population ; but the remainder of the Province, by only one for every 2538 persons. It is, however, to be hoped, that the low ratio of representation of the rural populations, is chiefly ascribable to their larger proportion of sanity ; and, if so, they will not evince much dissatisfaction with existing facts.

In the five and a half years, from 1st July, 1853, to 1st January, 1859, the total admissions into the Asylum have been 737.

The following statement shews the number sent in by the *Cities* and *Counties*, and the ratio to population, for the period specified ; the Census of 1851-52 being again used as the basis of comparison :

CITIES.	Population.	Lunatics sent in 5½ years.	Proportion to Population.
Toronto.....	30775	119	1 in 258
Hamilton.....	14112	50	1 “ 282
Kingston.....	11585	21	1 “ 557
London.....	7035	19	1 “ 370
Ottawa.....	7760	8	1 “ 970
Totals.....	71267	217	1 “ 328 Mean ratio.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Lunatics sent in.	Proportion to Population.
Wellington	26796	38	1 in 705
Elgin	25418	30	1 " 847
Lambton	10815	12	1 " 901
Lincoln	23868	26	1 " 918
Halton	18322	19	1 " 964
Peel	24816	25	1 " 992
Peterboro'	15237	15	1 " 1016
Durham	30732	29	1 " 1059
Simcoe	27165	24	1 " 1131
Northumberland	31229	27	1 " 1156
Kent	17469	14	1 " 1249
York	48944	36	1 " 1359
Bruce	2837	2	1 " 1418
Brant	25426	17	1 " 1495
Wentworth	28507	18	1 " 1583
Stormont	14643	9	1 " 1627
Waterloo	26537	15	1 " 1769
Ontario	30576	17	1 " 1798
Hastings	31977	17	1 " 1881
Perth	15545	8	1 " 1943
Prescott	10487	5	1 " 2097
Essex	16817	8	1 " 2102
Norfolk	21281	10	1 " 2128
Huron	19198	9	1 " 2183
Middlesex	32864	14	1 " 2347
Prince Edward	18887	8	1 " 2361
Oxford	32638	13	1 " 2510
Russell	2870	1	1 " 2870
Welland	20141	7	1 " 2877
Lanark	27317	9	1 " 3035
Leeds	30280	9	1 " 3364
Haldimand	18788	5	1 " 3757
Grey	13217	3	1 " 4406
Renfrew	9415	2	1 " 4707
Grenville	20707	4	1 " 5141
Lennox and Addington	23120	4	1 " 5780
Glengarry	17596	3	1 " 5865
Victoria	11656	2	1 " 5878
Frontenac	19150	3	1 " 6383
Carlton	23637	3	1 " 7879
Dundas	13811	None.	None.
Totals	880737	520	1 in 1693 Mean ratio.

The incident insanity of the cities, as compared with that of the counties, is, according to the number of cases sent to the Asylum in the last five and a half years, as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

But the counties' population includes about thirty towns and villages, with an aggregate almost equal to that of the five cities; and when we make a fair allowance for the quota furnished by these, in the 520 cases from the counties, which will certainly not be less than one half of the aggregate of cases from the cities, or say 108, we have remaining only a little over 400 cases for the rural inhabitants of counties, who number upwards of 800,000. This would give the proportion of one lunatic for every 2,000 persons, in five and a half years, or one to every 11,000 yearly.

This would be a very satisfactory fact, provided we had the assurance that all the occurring cases had been sent to the Asylum, or could have been admitted into it. Unfortunately, however, all the insane of Western Canada are not lodged in the Asylum.

The comparative results of treatment in the 217 city and 520 county cases, detailed in the preceding tables, have been as follows :

No. of cases admitted.	Remaining in.	Discharged.	Died.
From Cities 217	76 or 35.02 per cent.	103 or 47.46 per cent.	38 or 17.51 per cent.
From Counties 520	204 or 39.23 “	245 or 47.10 per cent.	71 or 13.67 “
737	280	348	109

As the 280 remaining cases above include all the *curable* and *doubtful* at present in the Asylum, the final results will yet, under the head of discharges, be to some extent improved.

The difference of mortality in city and county cases, as shewn in the preceding table, is striking, and may be regarded as a fair illustration of the destructive influences of city residence and city dissipation.

The following table shows the results of treatment in the same 737 cases, with reference to the ages of the patients.

Age.	Number admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Under 20	45	26 or 57.78 per cent.	6 or 13.33 per cent.	13 or 28.89 per cent.
20 to 30	206	124 or 60.18 “	18 or 8.76 “	64 or 31.06 “
30 to 40	214	84 or 39.25 “	23 or 10.75 “	107 or 50.00 “
40 to 50	154	65 or 42.20 “	29 or 18.83 “	60 or 38.97 “
50 to 60	70	28 or 40.00 “	15 or 21.43 “	27 or 38.57 “
Over 60	48	21 or 43.75 “	18 or 37.50 “	9 or 18.75 “
Mean 35½	737	348	109	280

Of the 280 cases remaining, as above, I have estimated 41 as curable, and 72 as doubtful. At the end of three years from this date, some of those regarded as curable will probably have proved incurable ; and a majority of those now regarded as doubtful will have become settled on the list of incurables, and a few will have recovered.

The whole 737 cases will furnish about 400 discharges, or about 54 per cent. on the admissions. This is probably rather under than over the full proportion.

The average residence of 420 patients, discharged in the last five and a half years, has been *nine months and twenty-nine and a half days* for each.

The average residence of 161 who have died in the above period has been *two years two months and twelve days* for each ; but of this number four made an aggregate of 48 years three months and five days ; and twenty-two others, an aggregate of 160 years two months and twenty-four days ; thus leaving for the remaining 135 an average of one year and twenty-one days to each ; say to eighty-four per cent. of the whole number.

Forty-one of the above 135 died within three months after admission.

Of the 478 patients remaining in, 385 may be designated *harmless*,—that is to say, in their present lodgings. Probably one half of these would not be harmless if at large.

The *violent* number 73. It is not, however, to be understood that they are continually violent. Very few of the insane are persistently violent, though some of them are occasionally dangerously so.

There are 71 who are *noisy*, though not perhaps ten who are habitually so.

The *destructive* number 34. These constitute a very troublesome class of Asylum inmates, and occasionally make sad havoc in clothing, bedding, furniture, windows, doors, and the plaster of their rooms. When, to their destructive propensity, are superadded personal filthiness, obscenity and profanity of language, incessant quarrelsomeness and mendacity, they may be regarded as the chief torments of an asylum.

There are 127 *paroxysmal* patients. In many of these the periodic disturbance is but trivial, and passes off in a short time. In a few it is prolonged and fierce; and is dangerous in proportion to the suddenness of the invasion. A few of our paroxysmal patients feel the approach of their trouble, and voluntarily subject themselves to seclusion. Some of them request to have the straight waistcoat put on, in order to be secure against the danger which they feel approaching.

There are 21 *epileptic* patients—all in the chief asylum; a few of these are extremely dangerous shortly before the accession of their fits.

The *industrious* number 196; and this class might be augmented, were suitable employment for them at command. I do not believe there is any Asylum on this Continent in which so large an amount of work is done by the patients; indeed I have seen few that will compare advantageously with it.

During the past year, by the permission of His Excellency, the Governor General, a library for the benefit of the patients has been established; and though the collection, as yet, amounts to only about 400 volumes, it has been found well suited to the improvement and amusement of the readers, who are more numerous and attentive than might have been expected.

Musical entertainment is supplied twice a week, in the wards; and is found very useful in cheering and arousing many, who, otherwise would pass their time in listless inactivity; whilst it appears to soothe and quiet others, whose mischievous or noisy tendencies demand some measure of suppression.

The institution continues to receive from the religious ministers of the City their gratuitous and valuable services on every Lord's Day.

The room available as a Chapel is much too small for the purpose, and in consequence only a limited proportion of those patients who might attend worship, can be brought to the service.

The Rev. S. Givens, of the English Church at Yorkville, has bestowed much kind attention on the inmates of the University Branch, not only in regular Sabbath ministrations, but in frequent affectionate visitation. He appears to understand the insane, for he loves and pities them, and they love and venerate him.

The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have always been prompt and faithful in attending to the calls made upon them on behalf of the sick; and have been more attentive than those of any other denomination in visitation of the Asylum. The same grateful acknowledgement is due to the Sisterhood of Charity of this City. I trust it is only necessary to make known these facts, that the good example may be imitated.

The newspaper proprietors of Canada have, with a few exceptions not worthy of particular mention, continued their gratuitous supply to the Asylum; and probably their publications effect more good here than among any other class of their readers.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to state, that within the last few years, a very advantageous change has taken place throughout the country, in the medical treatment of insane patients, before transmission to the Asylum; to which may, in perhaps some measure, be ascribed the decreased mortality of this institution. Lunatics, subjected to the old system of blood-letting, copious purging, low diet, and the bold exhibition of mercurials, certainly had a very hard run for life before admission: and many of them ran off very fast after it. I could mention one locality, from which, though it is not, perhaps, excelled in salubrity by any in Canada, a larger proportion of incurable cases have come in, than from any other of which I know. Had the physician been without lancets, many of his patients would now be in a more hopeful state. As he has passed from this world of error I trust to a better, it is to be hoped his successor will be more sparing of the vital fluid, in treating the lunatics who will pass through his hands.

I have, in my asylum observation, had occasion, rather too frequently, to form the conclusion, that certificates of insanity are sometimes granted by medical examiners with too much haste, or too trivial consideration. In several instances I have been unable from subsequent close and continued observation, to verify the fact of insanity.

In signing a certificate of insanity, a medical examiner should consider that he is doing something more than merely pronouncing a professional opinion on the mental condition of the party examined; he is, in fact, discharging a highly important magisterial function, and the result of his action is the committal to a mad-house of an unfortunate fellow-being, whose condition may be very ill adapted to the change, and may be much injured by the experiment.

In England it is required that the examining physicians shall state in the body of the certificate, the facts or reasons on which they have formed their conclusion, as to the insanity of the person examined, and that they consider it necessary to the public safety that he should be confined in a lunatic asylum.

The most urgent reason for the admission of alleged lunatics now advanced by those applying for their admission into the asylum, is their destitution; this, conjoined with acute and dangerous insanity, must be regarded as one of the strongest claims which could be advanced; but apart from this form of insanity, it certainly cannot, in the present hampered state of this Institution, be recognised as a privileged claim. The imbecile and harmless poor should be otherwise provided for. This Asylum should not be converted into a Provincial alms-house; its beds and rooms should be kept for those who may be benefitted by asylum treatment, or who cannot be safely managed in less expensive establishments.

The erection of an additional asylum in some other part of the Province, or the completion of this one, has now become a necessity too obvious to require renewed recommendation from me. So far as my own personal comfort is concerned, I should, of course, prefer the non-completion of this building whilst I continue in charge of it; but my convictions of the expediency of this work are deeply rooted, and I cannot recede from the opinion which I have in former reports expressed on this subject. If, however, a new asylum should be decided on, the question of its location should be most carefully considered, and all local interests and prejudices should be scrupulously discarded.

In the United States the selection of asylum sites has been largely ceded to that excellent woman, and greatest living benefactress of the insane, Miss D. L. Dix, and her choice has, in every instance, given general satisfaction. It is to be

feared that our people are hardly so chivalrous as their republican neighbours, and that they might not defer the selection to a lady, however high her qualifications, or distinguished her position in this department of practical philanthropy; or that, having done so, they might not abide by her decision.

That portion of Western Canada lying east of Toronto and the County of York, has in the past five and a half years sent to this asylum 206 patients, whilst the portion lying west has sent 376. This fact, together with the consideration of the more rapid increase of western population, clearly indicates the district of country within which the new asylum will be most required, and would prove most useful. Too close proximity to a large town, should, in fixing on a lunatic asylum site be most carefully avoided, but at the same time, it is highly desirable, for numerous reasons, that it should be within a moderate distance of some populous town; easy access to lake and railroad conveyance should also be regarded as indispensable. In the course of half a century coal must become the staple article of fuel in all the populous parts of this country. Had the Toronto Asylum been placed a few miles from the lake, instead of where it is, the annual expenditure for fuel and water would have been £1000 more than at present.

Earnestly praying that your Honorable House will be pleased to bestow on the pressing wants of the insane of this Province, that early and kind consideration which is now so much needed, and that your Honorable House may be directed by Almighty Wisdom to the adoption of early and sufficient relief.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,
Medical Superin't. P. L. A.

Toronto, 1st January, 1859.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE :

The undersigned has the honor to submit, in obedience to the requirements of the Act 16 of Her Majesty, cap. 188, section 3, the accompanying Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, including that of the Branch Asylum at the University Grounds, for the period of one year, being from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES McKIRDY,

Bursar.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Toronto, 31st January, 1859.

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

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1858.

			\$	cts.
June 30, 1858..	Victoria Tolls, net Amount 6 months		518	16½
do do, do ..	Quebec Tolls, do do		1627	99
do do, do ..	Cote des Neiges Tolls, do do		1755	26
do do, do ..	St. Antoine Tolls, do do		581	30
do do, do ..	St. Laurent Tolls, do do		3039	86½
do do, do ..	Lower Lachine Tolls, do do		271	41
do do, do ..	Upper Lachine Tolls, do do		2488	26
do do, do ..	Long Point Tolls, do do		347	97
Total.....			\$ 11580	28

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1858.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
December 31, 1857..	To cost and repairs to date			218246	64
	To Disbursements and proportion of Expense Account:—				
June 30, 1858..	Upper Lachine Road	1847	01		
	Lower Lachine Road	2166	00		
	St. Antoine and St. Luc Road	1868	94		
	Abord à Plouff Road	2223	82		
	Ste. Catharine Road	1183	40		
	St. Laurent Road	1770	48		
	Victoria Road	309	80		
	Quebec Road.....	2721	33		
				14090	78
				\$ 232337	42
				30	00
				\$ 232307	42
CREDIT.					
June 30, 1858..	By Tolls for 6 months, as per General Toll Account			11530	28
Total.....				\$ 220837	14

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1858.

		Vouchers.	\$	cts.
December 31, 1858..	To paid Interest on Debentures		11601	89
	To paid Account, intituled, "Petty Account"		269	89
	To paid J. Penner, Salary as Secretary	154	730	00
	To paid William Youle, do Overseer	155	320	00
	Total		12921	28

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1858.

		\$	cts.
December 31, 1858..	Victoria Tolls, net amount, 6 months	578	25½
	Quebec Tolls, do, do	1880	05
	Cote des Neiges Tolls, do, do	2288	10
	St. Antoine Tolls, do, do	941	50
	St. Laurent Tolls, do, do	5512	95½
	Lower Lachine Tolls, do, do	556	40
	Upper Lachine Tolls, do, do	3062	20
	Long Point Tolls, do, do	697	35
	Total	15511	81

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 1st July to 31st December, 1858.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30, 1858..	To cost and repairs of Roads to date			220837	14
December 31, do ..	To disbursements and proportion of Expense account :—				
	Upper Lachine Road	2655	88		
	Lower Lachine Road	2760	63		
	St. Antoine Road	1872	50		
	Abord à Plouffe Road	2821	47		
	Ste. Catharine Road	1625	58		
	St. Laurent Road	2065	55		
	Victoria Road	379	69		
	Quebec Road	3903	93		
	Total			17085	28
	Total			237922	37
CREDIT.					
December 31, 1858..	By Tolls, as per General Toll Account			15511	81
	Total			222410	56

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1858.

Dr.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
Turnpike Roads				201200	00
Board of Works	222410	56	Issued for money borrowed		
House at Mile End			Receiver General	25887	59
City Bank	660	94	Thomas Heaven	24	32
Cash	772	44	Rutherford and Kerr	400	00
	3892	30	William Kerr	579	14
	304	81			
Total	228041	05	Total	228041	05

JOHN PENNER,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1858.

Examined, and found correct.

H. TAYLOR,
W. J. KNOX.

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

R E T U R N S

From Chartered Banks, Savings Banks, and Insurance Companies.

CHARTERED BANKS.

No. 1.—City Bank of Montreal, on 31st January, 1859.

No. 2.—La Banque du Peuple, on 28th February, 1859.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 3.—Montreal City and District Savings Bank, on 31st December, 1858.

No. 4.—Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, on 1st March, 1858.

No. 5.—Caisse d'Economie (Savings Bank) of Notre Dame de Québec, on 31st May, 1858.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. 6.—Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company, on 31st August, 1858.

No. 7.—Canada Life Assurance Company, on 30th April, 1858.

No. 8.—British America Assurance Company, on 31st December, 1858.

No. 1.

RETURN of the AVERAGE AMOUNT of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the CITY BANK on the 31st January, 1859, made in conformity with Acts of Parliament.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	
	\$	cts.
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest	521181	00
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest		
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest		
Balances due to other Banks	18593	75
Cash Deposits not bearing interest....	459350	17
Cash Deposits bearing interest	299961	69
Total Liabilities.....\$	1299086	61
A S S E T S.		
Coin and Bullion	236257	75
Landed and other property of the Bank	34000	00
Government Securities.....	196038	35
Promissory Notes and Bills of other Banks	97837	97
Balances due from other Banks	88591	62
Notes and Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	2016383	29
Total Assets... ..\$	2669108	98

H. MACCULLOCH,
Cashier.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL,
7th February, 1859.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of LA BANQUE du PEUPLE, on the 28th February, 1859.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Stock paid in	973380	00	Amount of Discounted Notes and other Debts due to the Bank, (the Balances due by other Banks excepted) ..	52
do of Bank Notes in circulation	328516	00	do of Mortgages, Hypotheses, and Judgments	33
do of Deposits not bearing interest	270555	48	do of Real Estate	84
do of Deposits bearing interest.....	262595	68	do of Balances due by the other Banks and Bankers..	58
do of Unclaimed Dividends	3564	94	do of Bank Bills and Cheques of the Chartered Banks of this Province.....	98
do of Net Profits on hand this day, all expenses deducted.....	204489	46	do of Specie in Gold and Silver.....	89
do of Balances due to other Banks and Bankers.....	40236	63	do of Government Securities.....	05
Total.....	2078088	19	Total.....	2078088
				19

G. PELTIER,

Accountant.

B. H. LEMOINE,

Cashier.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
Montreal, March 7th, 1859.

No. 3.

STATEMENT laid before the Provincial Legislative Assembly, by the TRUSTEES of the CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, in conformity with the 4th and 5th Vic., cap. 32 sec. 13, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1858; being the day fixed by the Bye-Laws of the said Savings Bank for the annual Statement.

LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount due Depositors				572550	51
Amount due for Office Rent.....				120	00
Total Liabilities			\$	572670	51
ASSETS.					
Amount loaned on Endorsed Promissory Notes, with pledge of public securities				120978	45
Amount vested in Bank Stock, viz:—					
La Banque du Peuple Stock	44865	33			
City Bank, of Montreal	17153	60			
Bank of Montreal	2617	33			
Commercial Bank of Canada	2500	00			
Ontario Bank of Bowmanville.....	4106	60			
				71242	92
Amount vested in Public Securities, viz:—					
Montreal City Water Works Bonds	252686	50			
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	67179	46			
				319865	96
Amount secured on Real Estate by Judgment Mortgage				2368	36
Landed Property of the Bank, for Office				14828	83
Office Furniture				500	00
Rent due to this Office.....				66	25
Cash on hand in City Bank and other Banks.....				103395	95
Total Assets.....			\$	683246	72
Amount of Interest accrued during the year			\$	33808	13
Expenses of the Bank for the year.....			\$	4976	07
Number of Depositors	2244				

We, the undersigned, Actuary and Trustees, make oath that the above Statement is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOS. BOUDRET, *President.*
 EDWIN ATWATER, *Vice-President.*
 E. J. BARBEAU, *Actuary.*
 ALFRED NELSON,
 HENRY STARNES,
 A. M. DESLILE,
 HENRY MULHOLLAND.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
 this 28th day of January, 1859.

CHAS. V. COURSOL, *J.P.*

No. 4.

RETURN by the TRUSTEES of the QUEBEC PROVIDENT and SAVINGS BANK, to the Three Branches of the Provincial Legislature, under the provisions of the 4th & 5th Vic. cap. 32, sec. 13, for the year ending the first day of March, 1858, being the day fixed upon by the regulations for the Annual Statement.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Invested in Bank Stock, viz. :—				
Quebec Bank.....			22200	00
Deposited at Interest in Quebec Bank.....			19884	90
Vested in, or loaned on Public Securities, viz. :—				
Montreal Corporation Water Works Debentures	44000	00		
Quebec Corporation Debentures	44000	00		
Quebec Fire Debentures	56860	00		
Provincial Debentures	1887	40		
Montreal Harbour Debentures.....	3800	00		
City of Hamilton Debentures	80000	00		
Town of London Debentures	56000	00		
Town of Woodstock Debentures.....	14000	00		
County of Middlesex Debentures.....	20000	00		
Quebec Turnpike Trust Debentures	800	00		
			320847	40
Number of Depositors	2169			
Total of Deposits			372069	05
Accrued Interest for the year			14648	05
Expenses of the Bank for the year, including sundry repairs to Bank Building			5717	02

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is just and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
L. MASSUE,
J. H. CLINT,
J. S. HOSSACK,
JOSEPH AULD,
A. FRASER.

GEO. VEASAY,

Cashier.

Sworn before me, this seventh day of February,
in the year of Our Lord, 1859.

JOHN ROSS, *J.P.*

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Operations of the CAISSE D'ECONOMIE, NOTRE DAME DE QUÉBEC, for the year ending 31st May, 1858.

R E C E I P T S.		D I S B U R S E M E N T S.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Deposits	310417 13	Deposits re-imbursed	303780 78
Loans and Investments expired	95018 15	Loans and Investments made	94278 62
Interest	5736 33	Interest on Deposits	4471 85
Borrowed from the Quebec Permanent Building Society	14400 00	Current Expenses, including Salaries	759 35
Last Quarter's Rent, old Building	140 00	Paid on Land and Building	21641 60
Balance remaining from sum appropriated last year, to obtain a Bill authorizing the acquirement of certain property by the Caisse.	19 74	Cash in the Quebec Bank, the 31st May, 1858.	424982 20
Sale of an Iron Safe	163 20		22174 93
Cash in Quebec Bank, on 31st May, 1857 .....	.....		.....
Total	\$ 447107 13	Total	\$ 447107 13

CAISSE D'ECONOMIE, NOTRE DAME DE QUÉBEC, 31st May, 1858.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,
this 21st February, 1859.
Jos. MORRIN, J.P.

F. VEZINA, Secretary-Treasurer.

Examined, and found correct.

(Signed),
ISAIE GAUDREY, } Auditors.
M. BILODEAU. }

QUEBEC, 5th June, 1858.

We, the undersigned Directors of the Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec, declare that the foregoing Statement is correct, and in conformity with the Books of that Institution, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

- O. L. ROBTAILLE, President.
- A. B. SIROIS, Vice-President.
- D. DUSSAULT.
- J. THIBAUDEAU.
- E. CHINIC.
- CHAS. CINQ-MARS.
- W. BROUSSEAU.

QUEBEC, 19th February, 1859.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,
this 21st day of February, 1859.
Jos. MORRIN, J.P.

No. 5.—STATEMENT of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CASSIE D'ECONOMIE, NOTRE DAME DE QUÉBEC.

ASSETS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	LIABILITIES.	\$	cts.
Invested in Public Debentures of the Province for Lower Canada	70427	40			Due to 669 Depositors	118885	52
Invested in Quebec Bank Stock	1400	00			Balance being the Reserve Fund	11457	23
Loans on the security of Public Debentures, Lower Canada	15417	67					
do on the security of Mortgages	1463	83					
do particular securities	5566	88					
Invested in the property of the Caisse	10071	52					
Interest accrued and not received	3797	02					
Office Furniture	24	00					
Cash in Quebec Bank			108167	82			
			22174	98			
Total			130342	75	Total	130342	75

CAISSE D'ECONOMIE, NOTRE DAME, Quebec, 31st May, 1858.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,
21st February, 1859.
Jos. MORRIN, J.P.

Quebec, 8th June, 1858.

Examined and found correct.

ISAAIE GAUDRY, }
M. BILODEAU. } *Auditors.*

We, the undersigned Directors of the Caisse d'Economie, Notre Dame de Québec, declare that the foregoing Statement is correct and in conformity with the books of the Institution to the best of our knowledge and belief.

- O. L. ROBITAILLE, *President.*
- A. B. SIROIS, *Vice-President,*
- D. DUSSAULT,
- J. THIBAUDEAU,
- E. CHINIC,
- CHAS. CINQ-MARS,
- W. BROUSSEAU.

Sworn before me, at Quebec,
21st February, 1859.
Jos. MORRIN, J.P.

F. VEZINA, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

No. 6.

REPORT of the PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT COMPANY, for the year ending 31st August, 1858.

R E C E I P T S.	A m o u n t.			E X P E N D I T U R E.			A m o u n t.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank 31st August, 1857	51	10	3				191	2	6
Cash in hand	19	0	0				300	0	0
Payments on Stock	208	13	2				12	18	6
Premiums and Policy charges	264	3	9				29	12	8
Repayments on Mortgages	393	9	8				6	5	10
Interest	170	11	8				18	19	6
Deposits	75	0	0				7	5	0
Upper Canada Bank	150	0	0				88	8	6
M. L. F. Debenture sold	420	0	0				788	6	0
Suspense Account	67	9	8				94	17	4
Total	1819	18	2				47	10	0
							48	6	9
							3	10	0
							0	13	0
							7	0	0
							13	2	5
							5	5	11
							150	0	0
							3	3	9
							13	10	6
Total	1819	18	2				1819	18	2

No. 6.—REPORT of the PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

LIABILITIES.	Amount.			ASSETS.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Receipts on Capital Stock, less instalments forfeited	11950	8	5	Investments on Mortgage	7745	19	6
Present value of £11,000, Assured under 36 Policies.....	2534	9	7	£500 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, cost.....	485	0	0
Deposits for Investment	85	0	0	Interest to the 31st August, on above Securities	394	1	1
Bills Payable.....	50	14	1	Interest and Fines due on Stock.....	42	14	1
				Present value of Income from Life Premiums, under 36 Policies	2874	18	5
				Bills Receivable	14	1	7
				Office Furniture	77	2	2
				Balance at Bank.....	8	3	9
				Cash in hand.....	13	10	6
				Balance (included in Expenditure).....	2970	1	0
Total.....£	14620	12	1	Total	14620	12	1

(Signed,) W. H. SMITH,
Managing Director.

“ E. T. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, from 30th April, 1857, to 30th April, 1858.

R E C E I P T S.	A m o u n t.		E X P E N D I T U R E.		A m o u n t.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Premiums on 193 new Policies taken up, and renewals	83744	79	Expense Account, as per Statement in detail			86
Annuities	349	27	Vote for Board			00
\$29 each on 273 new shares, made equal to old	7917	00	Re-assurances			46
Received in Deposit and for accumulation	196161	70	Claims paid			88
Interest on Investments	49014	48	Annuities (three)			13
Entrance Fees	5	00	Deposits withdrawn			75
Policy Fees, Fines, Extra Risks	578	31	Interest paid on Deposits			09
			Profits of Mutual Branch paid:—			
			As Reversionary Bonus	766		23598
			In Cash	1327		1600
			In diminution of Premiums	498		476
			Premiums on Policies discontinued—off			22
			Entrance Fees and Interest refunded			50
			Cancelled or purchased Policies			61
			Dividend of 10th year, 1,077 shares			47
Balance, 30th April, 1857, £124,661 10s. 8d.	83770	55				25
	498646	13				3168
			Balance distributed as under			45
						617
						9881
						22
						46
Total	836416	68	Total	836416	68	

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

THE ABOVE BALANCE IS DISTRIBUTED THUS—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cash in Bank.....	23562	86		
Cash in Agent's hands.....	3867	93		
			27430	19
Investments (par Value \$453,277.37).....			404119	41
Interest on the same, to 30th April, 1858.....			2544	75
Real Estate—the Company's Offices.....			74678	86
Half-yearly and Quarterly Instalments of Premiums on Policies, payable within 9 months.....			27021	56
Deferred half-payments on half-credit Policies.....			10986	68
Office Furniture.....			4811	06
Total		\$	551592	46

STATISTICS OF THE ASSURED.

	\$	cts.
Whole sum assured.....	3157966	86
Five Annuity Bonds.....	935	64
Number of Lives assured.....	1440	
Number of Policies in force.....	1638	

No. 8.

RETURN of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, to 31st December, 1858, in compliance with 3rd Will. IV, cap. 18, sec. 25, and 6 Vic. cap. 26, sec. 2.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Debentures at 6 per cent. with interest			87798	67	By Capital Stock paid in on \$400,000.		180000	00
To Loans on Bond and Mortgage			68411	47	By forty-five per cent.			
To Bills receivable			4316	69	By fifty-five (Stock not called in)	82		50
To Company's premises of Leasehold Property			10249	59	By Accounts and Expenses unpaid	245		44
To Fire Engine			100	00	By Dividends unclaimed	966		00
To Office Furniture			250	00				
To Steam Pumps for Salvage purposes			483	83				
To Salvage Interest in Steamer "Wel-	1600	00			By Claims admitted	2631		16
"land"					By Losses under adjustment	7785		50
"ton"	1185	45						
To Agents for this amount			2785	45				
To Navigation premium unpaid			8190	65				
To Bank of Upper Canada	3672	87	1108	00	By Balance		10416	66
To Cash	13	59	9686	46			1670	21
Total			193380	81	Total		193380	81
To Balance brought forward			1670	21				

No. 8.—RETURN of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

Capital Stock subscribed.....8,000 Shares.....Amount \$400,000.
 Capital Stock paid in.....Amount \$180,000.

FIRE ASSURANCE, for the year ending 31st December, 1858:—		MARINE ASSURANCE, for the year ending 31st December, 1858:—	
	\$	cts.	\$
Amount of Property insured	6370447	00	778386
Amount of Premiums received for the same.....	72843	27	7713
Amount of Losses incurred.....	24544	86	3214
Present liability under 3,015 Policies.....	6654934	00	

We, the undersigned, do make oath and say, that the above is a full and true Account of the Funds and Property of the British America Assurance Company, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

G. P. RIDOUT, *Governor.*

P. PATERSON,
 G. H. RUTHERFORD, } *Trustees.*
 THOS. D. HARRIS,

Sworn before me, in the City of Toronto,
 this twenty-fourth day of February, 1859.

C. GAMBLE,
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
&c., &c., &c.

R E T U R N S

From the several Chartered Banks, stating the Name and place of Residence of each Stockholder, with the Number and nominal Value of the Shares held by them, (in pursuance of an Order of the House of the 14th March.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| * MONTREAL BANK,
* BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA,
* NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK,
* COMMERCIAL BANK OF CA-
NADA,
* BANK OF TORONTO,
BANK OF ONTARIO, | * MOLSON'S BANK,
* CITY BANK, MONTREAL,
* QUEBEC BANK,
* LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
INTERNATIONAL BANK,
* GORE BANK,
* BANK OF UPPER CANADA. |
|--|--|
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[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Returns from those Banks marked thus * are not printed; Returns from those Banks having been published in the Appendix to the Journals of 1857, Volume 4, No. 11.]

ONTARIO BANK.



RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, shewing their place of residence, the number and nominal value of the Shares severally held by them—or if held in Trust, for whom so held.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
Allison, William, M.D.	Bowmanville	25	1000	00
Armour, Robert.	do	355	14200	00
Arkland, Estate of C.	Oshawa	25	1000	00
Arkland, Edward.	do	5	200	00
Annis, William.	do	25	1000	00
Annis, Andrew.	do	25	1000	00
Agnew, John.	Whitby	10	400	00
Allan, Hugh.	Montreal	100	4000	00
Allin, William, Junior.	Orono	10	400	00
Armstrong, Js. R.	Toronto	50	2000	00
Austin, Charles.	Montreal	50	2000	00
Adams, William and H. F.	do	32	1280	00
Burk, John.	Bowmanville	500	20000	00
Brodie, Thomas, Junior.	do	50	2000	00
Brown, Thomas.	do	50	2000	00
Bates, James S.	do	30	1200	00
Billwood, Charles.	Clarke	100	4000	00
Bickell, J. B.	Bowmanville	30	1200	00
Bowden, Thomas.	do	25	1000	00
Burns, Gavin.	Oshawa	60	2400	00
Bartletts, Sons.	do	75	3000	00
Beith, Robert.	Darlington	20	800	00
Bain, William.	do	25	1000	00
Boswell, George M.	Cobourg	100	4000	00
Brokenshire, John.	Bowmanville	10	400	00
Bull, Thomas.	do	2	80	00
Bates, Charles S.	do	150	6000	00
Burk, Ira B.	do	4	160	00
Burk, William K.	do	50	2000	00
Burk, Clara.	do	10	400	00
Buckler, Aaron.	do	15	600	00
Beman, Joel.	Clarke	10	400	00
Beith, Alexander.	Darlington	10	400	00
Bradley, W. R.	Newcastle.	2	80	00
Beall, William.	Columbus	20	800	00
Bates, Elizabeth.	Bowmanville	25	1000	00
Bone, John D.	Darlington.	10	400	00
Boulton, George S.	Cobourg	25	1000	00
Bowen, Bradford.	Clarke	25	1000	00
Bowen, Nelson.	do	2	80	00
Bellwood, John, Junior.	do	15	600	00
Brock, Joseph.	Newcastle	5	200	00
Brauch, Ezekial.	Clarke	5	200	00
Borland, Samuel and W.	Newcastle.	2	80	00
Bowen, Samuel.	Clarke	25	1000	00
<i>Carried over.</i>		2199	\$ 87960	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3582	143280	00
Conat, Thomas.....	Oshawa.....	50	2000	00
Craig, John G.....	Brooklin.....	3	120	00
Croll, James.....	Whitby.....	10	400	00
Cochrane, Samuel.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Campbell, R. A.....	Brooklin.....	10	400	00
Crandall, Reuben.....	Port Perry.....	53	2120	00
Currie, George.....	Prince Albert.....	25	1000	00
Churchill, Levis.....	Pickering.....	25	1000	00
Campbell, Robert S.....	do.....	10	400	00
Coolidge, Johiel.....	Oshawa.....	50	2000	00
Cummings, W. B.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	00
Colquhoun, William.....	Dickinson's Landing.....	5	200	00
Coutts, Thomas.....	Columbus.....	5	200	00
Campbell, Robert.....	Whitby.....	15	600	00
Cheney, Gilman.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	00
Couttie, Aynes.....	Newcastle.....	1	40	00
Chapple, Eulychia.....	do.....	4	160	00
Dryden, James.....	Brooklin.....	65	2600	00
Darlington, Robert.....	do.....	10	400	00
Dickson, John.....	Newcastle.....	5	200	00
Dickey, Theron.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Davy, John.....	Liskard.....	15	600	00
Davy, Alexander.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Dunn, Edward.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Dullier, Dennis.....	do.....	10	400	00
Drew, Lauren.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Drew, Hollis.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Drew, Joseph.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Draper, Chester.....	Whitby.....	100	4000	00
Davis, N. H.....	do.....	10	400	00
Davis, J. W.....	Port Perry.....	5	200	00
Delong, Peter.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000	00
Dickinson, William.....	Toronto.....	100	4000	00
Dunn, Edward, in Trust for Edward Beswick.....	Oshawa.....	10	400	00
Dewar, John Forrest, M. D.....	Port Hope.....	50	2000	00
Dorwin, O.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Elliott, Henry.....	Hampton.....	100	4000	00
Elliott George.....	Clarke.....	12	480	00
Eddy, James.....	Newcastle.....	4	160	00
Eddy, Charles M.....	Orono.....	25	1000	00
Fisher, David.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000	00
Fairbairn, James B.....	do.....	40	1600	00
Fee, John.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Fletcher, Alexander.....	do.....	20	800	00
Foote, Honorable Solomon.....	Rutland, Vt.....	250	10000	00
Fairbanks, Silas B.....	Oshawa.....	100	4000	00
Forman, James G.....	Bowmanville.....	15	600	00
Fuller, Estate of William C.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Fowke, Thomas.....	Hampton.....	25	1000	00
Ferguson, Adney.....	Newcastle.....	2	80	00
Farncomb, Frederic.....	do.....	10	400	00
Fuller, Thomas and W.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
<i>Carried over</i>		5381	\$ 215240	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		5881	215240	00
Farewell, Abram.....	Oshawa.....	200	800	00
Farewell, Charles.....	do.....	25	1000	00
French, Isaac.....	do.....	5	200	00
Foote, Jonathan, M. D.....	Brooklin.....	50	2000	00
Forman, Thomas C.....	Prince Albert.....	25	1000	00
Fortune, J. B.....	Cobourg.....	50	2000	00
Fielding, William.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Ferguson, Archibald, in Trust for Christiana Stewart.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Ferguson Archibald.....	do.....	51	2040	00
Ferguson, David.....	do.....	51	2040	00
Forman, Mrs. T. C. (Executors of late James Laing as Trustees for....	Oshawa.....	31	1240	00
Galbraith Malcolm.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000	00
Gordon, John.....	Brooklin.....	20	800	00
Gardiner, Stephen C.....	Dunbarton.....	20	800	00
Gand, William H.....	Bowmanville.....	5	200	00
Gibbs, Thomas N.....	Oshawa.....	100	4000	00
Gibbs, William H.....	do.....	100	4000	00
Gray, Reverend James.....	Matilda.....	100	4000	00
Glindinning, John.....	Newcastle.....	2	80	00
Gairdner, Thomas.....	Clarke.....	50	2000	00
Galbraith, David, M. D.....	Newcastle.....	100	4000	00
Gilmour, Thomas.....	do.....	10	400	00
Gamsby, Guy.....	Orono.....	25	1000	00
Gray, John.....	Tyrone.....	25	1000	00
Guy, James O.....	Oshawa.....	15	600	00
Gould, Joseph.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Gunn, Robert J., M. D.....	Whitby.....	20	800	00
Graham, Alexander.....	Prince Albert.....	10	400	00
Graham, Frederick.....	do.....	10	400	00
Gariepy, Alfred.....	Montreal.....	5	200	00
Gault, M. H.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Glennon, John.....	do.....	100	4000	00
Gardner, Hiram.....	Bowmanville.....	5	200	00
Graham, Robert.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Gorrie, William M.....	Toronto.....	100	4000	00
Gibb, Benaiah.....	Montreal.....	200	8000	00
Holmes, Geo. A.....	Montreal.....	65	2600	00
Hindes, A.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000	00
Heal, John.....	do.....	10	400	00
Haines, George.....	do.....	125	5000	00
Heal, Samuel.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Harrison, Robert J.....	Brooklin.....	100	4000	00
Hoskin, William.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	00
Henderson, Francis.....	do.....	10	400	00
Honey, Charles.....	Bowmanville.....	5	200	00
Hughes, Samuel.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Hibbert, John.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000	00
Hatch, Francis.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Hoar, John.....	do.....	10	400	00
Honey, Samuel.....	Newcastle.....	50	200	00
Hislop & Gilchrist.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
<i>Carried forward</i>		7641	\$ 805640	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward.</i>		7641	305640	00
Hait, James Drew	Oshawa	25	1000	00
Hyland, John	do	50	2000	00
Ham, J. O.	Whitby	50	2000	00
Hopkins, Henry	do	50	2000	00
Hannah, Hugh	do	25	1000	00
Huckins, Noah	do	50	2000	00
Hodgson, Thomas	Brooklin	10	400	00
Holliday, Daniel	do	50	2000	00
Hudon, O.	Montreal	50	2000	00
Hart, Theodore	do	100	4000	00
Hudon Son & Co., E.	do	50	2000	00
Hepburn, John, Senior	Oshawa	10	400	00
Heron, William	Ashby	25	1000	00
Harbison, James	Montreal	15	600	00
Hart, Theodore, in Trust for Miss E. Bradbury	do	10	400	00
Hart, Theodore, in Trust for Mrs. Harriet Duchesnay	do	3	120	00
Jones, Mathew	Bowmanville	50	2000	00
Jones, Mathew, in Trust for Township of Darlington	do	38	1536	00
Jerome, James	Clarke	5	200	00
Johnston, Robert	do	5	200	00
Jones, George	Whitby	10	400	00
Jones, Mrs. Susanna J.	Brockville	200	8000	00
Joseph, Jacob H.	Montreal	100	4000	00
Isaacson, Eliza	do	10	400	00
Kinnear, John	Springville	10	400	00
Ketchum, J., Junior	do	50	2000	00
Knapp, Joseph	Montreal	100	4000	00
Keith, J.	Beauharnois	50	2000	00
Low, George H., M. D.	Bowmanville	100	4000	00
Lamon, Daniel	Brooklin	25	1000	00
Lockhart, K. J.	Montreal	10	400	00
Lorriman, William	Darlington	50	2000	00
Lorriman, George	do	10	400	00
Leslie, Honorable James	Montreal	50	2000	00
Leslie, Patrick	do	25	1000	00
Leslie, Edward	do	25	1000	00
Lister, Charles J.	Bowmanville	6	240	00
Lockhart, A.	Bowmanville	80	3200	00
Lockhart, A., in Trust for Heirs of late James Lockhart	do	25	1000	00
Lansbury, William	do	50	2000	00
Langmaid, J.	Darlington	25	1000	00
Lick, William	Oshawa	25	1000	00
Loscomb, R. K.	Bowmanville	10	400	00
Lovekin, James P.	Newcastle	10	400	00
Lyall, John	Clarke	50	2000	00
Lyons, John	Manvers	10	400	00
Lockhart, William T.	Oshawa	3	120	00
Luke, James	do	15	600	00
Lund, R.	Port Perry	10	400	00
<i>Carried over.</i>		9456	\$ 378256	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares. \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		9456	378256	00
Linton, William.....	Pickering	100	4000	00
Lindsay, Maria.....	Port Hope.....	40	1600	00
Lockhart, James.....	Mackenzie's River.....	20	800	00
Luke, Philip, in Trust for Philander and Magnus Begg.....	West Huntingdon.....	5	200	00
Mann, James.....	Bowmanville.....	110	4000	00
Mallory, Amos.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Mitchell, W.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Maynard, Joseph.....	do.....	10	400	00
Moore, Richard.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Masson, William.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000	00
Manning, Robert S.....	Bowmanville.....	75	3000	00
Mason, Samuel.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Mitchell, B.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Mitchell, James.....	do.....	10	400	00
Minhinnick, W. H.....	do.....	10	400	00
Moorcraft, William.....	do.....	20	800	00
Murdoch, Brothers.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Munro, Henry.....	Newcastle.....	10	400	00
Milligan, A. S.....	Clarke.....	50	2000	00
Muir, Alexander.....	do.....	5	200	00
Middleton, John.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Montague Rebecca.....	Newcastle.....	50	2000	00
Martin, Sanford.....	Oshawa.....	10	400	00
Mackie William.....	do.....	30	1200	00
Mackay, Silvester.....	Whitby.....	25	1000	00
Mason, John A.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Major, Edward.....	Port Perry.....	10	400	00
Mathewson, G. P.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000	00
Montgomery, Thomas J.....	Ashburn.....	10	400	00
Mitchell, Joseph.....	Brooklin.....	10	400	00
Mitchell, J. and T.....	Montreal.....	65	2600	00
Mitchell, John, in Trust for ———	do.....	40	1600	00
Mathews, G.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Murdoch, William.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	200	8000	00
Marchand, Louis.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Masson, J. W. A. R.....	do.....	125	5000	00
Magill, Robert.....	Manvers.....	30	1200	00
Magill, William.....	do.....	20	800	00
Mills, Mattice & Co.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	00
Montgomery, A.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	00
Major, Alicia.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Major, James E.....	do.....	80	3200	00
Masson, Honorable Joseph, Estate of	do.....	600	24000	00
Montreal, City of.....	do.....	350	14000	00
Molson, Alexander, in Trust for Mrs. E. A. Molson.....	do.....	5	200	00
Mathews, John.....	Pickering.....	75	3000	00
Maxwell, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	10	400	00
Montreal, City and District Building Society.....	do.....	50	2000	00
McFeeters, James.....	Bowmanville.....	150	6000	00
McMurtry, William.....	do.....	100	4000	00
<i>Carried forward</i>		12436	\$ 497456	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		12486	497456	00
McLeod, John.....	Bowmanville.....	50	2000	00
McArthur, J. F.....	do.....	25	1000	00
McMillan, James E.....	do.....	5	200	00
McDougall, George.....	do.....	100	4000	00
McNab, Reverend A., D.D.....	do.....	10	400	00
McMurtry, Samuel.....	do.....	25	1000	00
McClung, John.....	Tyrone.....	50	2000	00
McLaughlin, John.....	do.....	30	1200	00
McDermid, John.....	Manvers.....	20	800	00
McNaughton, Andrew.....	Newcastle.....	100	4000	00
McIntosh, William.....	do.....	75	3000	00
McClane, James.....	Clarke.....	2	80	00
McCoy, Samuel.....	Newcastle.....	10	400	00
McGuire, John.....	Manvers.....	5	200	00
McNaughton, John.....	Newcastle.....	5	200	00
McMurtry, James.....	Newtonville.....	10	400	00
McMahon, James.....	Clarke.....	6	240	00
McNaughton, David.....	Newcastle.....	9	360	00
McNairn, James H.....	do.....	5	200	00
McGill, William, M. D.....	Oshawa.....	100	4000	00
McLane, John.....	Whitby.....	1	40	00
McCulloch, Hugh.....	Epsom.....	5	200	00
McMaster, William.....	Toronto.....	100	4000	00
McKenzie, J. G.....	Montreal.....	150	6000	00
McKenzie, Gordon.....	do.....	50	2000	00
McKenzie, J. G. & Co.....	do.....	185	7400	00
McNally, Hester.....	Bowmanville.....	2	80	00
Macdonell, William J.....	Toronto.....	50	2000	00
McNaughton, Mrs. E.....	Newcastle.....	12	480	00
McCabe, William.....	Whitby.....	10	400	00
McDougall, D. L.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
McGill, George.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Neads, Jacob.....	Bowmanville.....	100	4000	00
Norris, William George.....	do.....	10	400	00
Newson, S. F.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Ogilvie, Patrick.....	Bahia.....	50	2000	00
Orris, Selah.....	Whitby.....	3	120	00
Ogilvie, Lewis & Co.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Orr, Henry.....	Bowmanville.....	15	600	00
Orr, John.....	do.....	50	2000	00
O'Hara, R. and H.....	do.....	10	400	00
Porter, William.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Paterson, B., M. D.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Perry, R. F.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Post, Jordan.....	Pickering.....	100	4000	00
Post, Sarah.....	Bowmanville.....	25	1000	00
Patton, Henry.....	Tyrone.....	20	800	00
Power, Edward.....	Bowmanville.....	25	1000	00
Patrick, Thomas C.....	Lindsay.....	10	400	00
Pool, John.....	Newcastle.....	2	80	00
Perry, Robert E.....	Whitby.....	100	4000	00
Post, Hiram.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Paxton, William, Junior.....	do.....	50	2000	00
<i>Carried over</i>		14588	\$ 580486	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		14533	580486	00
Paxton, Thomas.....	Port Perry.....	15	600	00
Paxton, William.....	do.....	10	400	00
Paxton, George.....	do.....	15	600	00
Paxton, Charles.....	do.....	10	400	00
Phillips, Henry T.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Palmer, Jeremiah W.....	Brooklin.....	2	80	00
Patterson, Mary.....	Whitby.....	10	400	00
Reed, Richard.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Ray, William.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Rowe, John.....	Cesarea.....	5	200	00
Rollo, James.....	Toronto.....	10	400	00
Rutherford, William.....	Clarke.....	10	400	00
Rose, William M., M.D.....	Newcastle.....	2	80	00
Renwick, Herbert.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Ruddock, Richard.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Renwick, William.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Renwick, Walter W.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Renwick, John.....	do.....	10	400	00
Rench, Henry.....	do.....	10	400	00
Ritson, John.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Rowe, James.....	Whitby.....	50	2000	00
Reynolds, N. G.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Ratcliffe, Robert.....	Brooklin.....	25	1000	00
Rogers, Joseph L.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Ross, Aaron.....	Prince Albert.....	25	1000	00
Richardson, James.....	Pickering.....	25	1000	00
Renaud, Honorable L.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Rhynas, John.....	Portland.....	25	1000	00
Ratcliffe, John.....	Columbus.....	10	400	00
Rintoul, A.....	Montreal.....	15	600	00
Rae, William.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Simpson, Honorable John.....	Bowmanville.....	422	16880	00
Simpson, Honorable John, in Trust for Estate late Mrs. Smith.....	do.....	20	800	00
Simpson, Sir George.....	Lachine.....	100	4000	00
Simpson, Alexander.....	Montreal.....	100	4000	00
Starnes Henry, M.P.P.....	do.....	500	20000	00
Starnes, Henry, Tutor to the children	do.....	1000	40000	00
Starnes, Henry, Administrator to the Estate of late Charles Bowman..	do.....	1000	40000	00
Sutton, Thomas C.....	Bowmanville.....	100	4000	00
Sonch, Richard.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Stainben, James.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Silver, Edward.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Sabin, A. A.....	do.....	10	400	00
Soper, Timothy.....	do.....	150	6000	00
Soper, Harvey.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Stephens, James.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Stevens, Elijah.....	do.....	10	400	00
Stacey, Jane.....	do.....	2	80	00
Shaw, Robert.....	Williamsburg.....	40	1600	00
Sisson, William.....	Port Hope.....	50	2000	00
Smith, Reverend John.....	Bowmanville.....	15	600	00
<i>Carried forward</i>		18766	\$ 750656	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		18766	750656	00
Stark, William.....	Clarke.....	5	200	00
Start, George.....	Darlington.....	10	400	00
Strowzer, William.....	Newcastle.....	5	200	00
Smith, Noble C.....	Newtonville.....	25	1000	00
Smith, Lothrop.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Spalding, John.....	Port Hope.....	50	2000	00
Stone, W. K.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Sutton, W. I.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Smith, Robert.....	Columbus.....	30	1200	00
Skinner, Abram.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Sprowl, J. S.....	Whitby.....	50	2000	00
Sixton, W. S.....	Port Perry.....	10	400	00
Sharrard, Aaron.....	Balsam Post Office.....	10	400	00
Sheppard, John.....	Claremont.....	50	2000	00
Stephen, William.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Smith, Edward.....	Oshawa.....	50	2000	00
Small, A. G.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Scott, William Thomas.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Smith, Sarah Jane.....	Montreal.....	72	2880	00
Seymour, M. H.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Sutherland, William.....	do.....	65	2600	00
Shipman, John.....	Oshawa.....	25	1000	00
Short, John.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	00
Tuer, William.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	00
Trewin, William.....	Enniskillen.....	25	1000	00
Trewin, Samuel.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Thomson, Thomas M.....	Montreal.....	25	1000	00
Trick, Charles.....	Bowmanville.....	20	800	00
Taylor, Stephen.....	do.....	10	400	00
Trelevan, John.....	Newcastle.....	2	80	00
Tramblyn Thomas.....	do.....	5	200	00
Taylor, Philip.....	Oshawa.....	5	200	00
Taylor, Peter.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Tempest W., M.D.....	do.....	20	800	00
Torwillegar, Abram.....	do.....	5	200	00
Thomson and Warren.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Thomas, L. C.....	Whitby.....	10	400	00
Thomas, Stephen M.....	do.....	10	400	00
Taylor, Peter.....	Pickering.....	25	1000	00
Trull, W. W.....	Orono.....	15	600	00
Thomson, William H.....	Montreal.....	15	600	00
Vanstone, Samuel.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	00
Vancamp, Ira.....	Bowmanville.....	100	4000	00
Vancamp, Jesse.....	do.....	10	400	00
Vancove, Richard.....	Newcastle.....	5	200	00
Vail, Ira.....	Whitby.....	50	2000	00
Vincent, Thomas.....	Clarke.....	10	400	00
Whitlock, William.....	Darlington.....	40	1600	00
Williams, William.....	Hampton.....	5	200	00
Woodley, James.....	Darlington.....	50	2000	00
Warren, Jn. B.....	Oshawa.....	360	14400	00
Warren, John.....	do.....	100	4000	00
Walls, Mrs. Rebine.....	Clarke.....	15	600	00
<i>Carried over</i>		20545	\$ 821816	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the ONTARIO BANK, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares, \$40 each.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		20545	821816	00
Washington, Stephen.....	Hampton.....	25	1000	00
Washington, Anthony.....	Darlington.....	25	1000	00
Windatt, William.....	do.....	10	400	00
White, Edward.....	do.....	5	200	00
Werry, William.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Wilburn, Clark.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Williams, D. D.....	Bowmanville.....	10	400	00
Williams, John.....	Orono.....	2	80	00
Walbridge, Asa F.....	Newcastle.....	50	2000	00
Wylie, George.....	Clarke.....	25	1000	00
Wellington, Richard.....	Oshawa.....	5	200	00
Watson, Eason.....	do.....	250	10000	00
Warren, Robert.....	do.....	10	400	00
Wood, Agnes.....	do.....	10	400	00
Wood, J. P.....	do.....	5	200	00
Watson, John.....	Whitby.....	50	2000	00
Warren, James.....	Brooklin.....	15	600	00
Williamson, Zenas M.....	do.....	5	200	00
Walker, James.....	Ashburn.....	10	400	00
Workman, William.....	Montreal.....	125	5000	00
Workman, Thomas.....	do.....	25	1000	00
Wilmot, Samuel.....	Newcastle.....	25	1000	00
Warren, William.....	Montreal.....	50	2000	00
Whitney, H. H.....	do.....	50	2000	00
Wade, John.....	Port Hope.....	180	7200	00
Wolff, Reverend Philip.....	Montreal.....	125	5000	00
Total.....		21687	\$ 867496	00

D. FISHER,
Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK,
Bowmanville, 21st March, 1859.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF CANADA.

RETURN of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL BANK OF CANADA, on the 28th March, 1859, made in conformity with Order from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 14th instant.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
William Fitch.....	Toronto.....	250	25000	00
William H. Bull.....	do.....	180	18000	00
Archibald Thompson.....	Stamford.....	20	2000	00
John Folmsbee.....	Canboro.....	50	5000	00
Dexter D'Everardo.....	Fonthill.....	10	1000	00
John Scholfield.....	Pelham.....	20	2000	00
Jonas Steele.....	do.....	10	1000	00
Robert Holditch.....	do.....	2	200	00
John R. Cooke.....	do.....	1	100	00
Whitson C. Moore.....	do.....	40	4000	00
Hull Curtis.....	West Oxford.....	20	2000	00
David Curtis, Junior.....	Brantford.....	60	6000	00
B. C. Moore.....	Thorold.....	30	3000	00
Christopher Young.....	Caledonia.....	2	200	00
N. T. Fitch.....	Welland.....	50	5000	00
A. K. Scholfield.....	do.....	10	1000	00
William A. Balde.....	do.....	2	200	00
A. L. Cumming.....	do.....	2	200	00
Richard C. Dolson.....	do.....	2	200	00
L. D. Raymond.....	do.....	2	200	00
Taylor S. Harris.....	do.....	5	500	00
James McCoppen.....	do.....	2	200	00
William Thompson.....	do.....	2	200	00
Michael Graybiel.....	do.....	5	500	00
C. H. Carter.....	Port Colborne.....	2	200	00
Lewis G. Carter.....	do.....	2	200	00
John McRae.....	Stone Bridge.....	6	600	00
Duncan Campbell.....	Cayuga.....	40	4000	00
F. S. Stevenson.....	do.....	2	200	00
Isaac Honsberger.....	Rainham.....	1	100	00
A. L. Mitchell.....	York.....	40	4000	00
James Mitchell.....	North Cayuga.....	2	200	00
Honorable Malcolm Cameron.....	Sarnia.....	40	4000	00
J. R. Fitch.....	Welland.....	40	4000	00
William H. Childs.....	Niagara Falls, New York.....	30	3000	00
J. H. Markell.....	Toronto.....	180	18000	00
H. H. Markell.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	150	15000	00
Peter F. Nellis.....	St. Johnsville, New York.....	80	8000	00
James E. Fitch.....	Brantford.....	40	4000	00
<i>Carried over.....</i>		1882	\$ 188200	00

RETURN of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL BANK OF CANADA, &c.—
(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. of Shares.	AMOUNT.	
			\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>.....	.....	1382	138200	00
A. R. Fox.....	Fort Plain, New York...	30	8000	00
J. I. Kellar.....	do do ...	100	10000	00
P. P. Fox.....	do do ...	50	5000	00
N. Folmsbee.....	Charlestown, do ...	20	2000	00
S. Holmes.....	Welland port, C. W.....	5	500	00
John Keik.....	Canboro	5	500	00
T. M. Daly, M. P. P.....	Stratford.....	40	4000	00
Robert Hobson.....	Fonthill.....	20	2000	00
John Frazer.....	do	5	500	00
Total.....	.....	1657	\$ 165700	00

ACCOUNTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1858.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, these Accounts are printed in a Condensed Form.]*

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THE TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, in Account Current with ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Treasurer.

	DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1858. To paid S. Langlois & Co., amount due to John Dunn, for freight of Light-houses stores, per schooner "Triumph," as per Judgment of the Superior Court, dated 4th December, 1858, in the case of S. Langlois & Co., vs. John Dunn and Trinity House Garnishees.		330	00
Amount of the following Abstracts:—					
No. 1.—Contingencies.....		2941	13		
2.—Harbour Office.....		1533	54		
3.—Buoys.....		332	95		
4.—Oil Account.....		5754	15		
5.—Quarantine.....		4	50		
6.—Provision Depots.....		452	71		
7.—Light Ship.....		2265	48		
8.—Pillar Light House.....		126	44		
9.—Red Island do.....		80	01		
10.—Green Island do.....		57	22		
11.—Biquet do.....		196	88		
12.—Point des Monts do.....		66	09		
13.—Cape Rosier do.....		199	55		
14.—West Point of Anticosti do.....		242	10		
15.—S. W. Point of Anticosti do.....		165	30		
16.—E. E. of Anticosti do.....		120	46		
17.—Forteau do.....		334	53		
18.—Belle Isle do.....		1149	78		
19.—Portneuf do.....		53	91		
20.—St. Antoine do.....		104	10		
<i>Carried over</i>		\$ 16180	83	330	00

THE TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, in Account Current with ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Treasurer.—(Continued.)

Dr.—(Continued.)		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>		16180	83	330	00
1858.	Amount of the following Abstracts:—				
	No. 21.—St. Croix Light House	3	00		
	22.—Medina Wreck	1	20		
	23.—Salary, Trinity House Officers	9189	50		
	24.— do, Light House Keepers	6690	49		
	25.—Pensions	1781	25		
	26.—Salaries	646	42		
	Balance			34742	69
				86	88
				\$	35159 57
Cr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1858.	By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December, 1857, as per Account of that date			522	88
	By received from Captain Forbes, Master of the Bark "Emigrant" amount of expenses incurred for repairing the damage done by said vessel to Light Ship, when she run foul of her in May last			68	27
	By received from E. B. Lindsay, Clerk, on account of Offices and costs			9	56
	By received from Harbour Master one-third net proceeds of Sale of Chains and Anchors picked up in the River St. Lawrence			48	36
	By received from do, amount advanced to him in 1857, towards cartage of Anchors and Chains			10	50
	By received Amount of Sir Edmund Head's Warrant—				
	No. 3820	5000	00		
	No. 1269	8500	00		
	No. 1937	8000	00		
	No. 3156	8000	00		
	No. 3740	5000	00		
				34500	00
				\$	35159 57

E. E.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1858.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer.Sworn to, as being correct, at Quebec,
this twentieth January, 1859.

H. LEMESURIER, J.P.

Examined,—the Balance in the Treasurer's hands, being eighty-six Dollars eighty-eight Cents.

H. LEMESURIER,
Master.

THE QUEBEC DECAYED PILOT FUND,
in Account Current with ALEXANDRE LEMOINE, Treasurer of
the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>For the following sums and Pensions paid during the year 1858:—</i>				
For arrears of Pensions up to 31st December, 1857, as per list....	216	82		
To amount of Pension list, for quarter ending 31st January, 1858....	2047	36		
To do do, do 30th April, do ..	2089	35		
To do do, do 31st July, do ..	2046	20		
To do do, do 31st October, do ..	2030	58		
To do granted as relief	312	18		
			8742	44
<i>For the following sums paid:—</i>				
To Charles Lesperance, for assisting the Treasurer in the collection of the Pilot Fund, during the year 1858	320	00		
To Charles Hianveux, for a Cash Book	8	30		
To Middleton and Dawson, for publishing in the "Quebec Gazette," the annual Statement of the Fund	12	53		
To E. R. Frechette, for do do in the "Canadien".....	12	20		
To A. Côté, for do do in the "Journal de Quebec," and for printing blank certificates.....	38	36		
			391	39
Balance			1574	29
			\$ 10708	12
Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on the 31st December, 1857			2527	20
<i>Capital and Interest received from the following, during the year 1858.</i>				
From Quebec Road Trustees, 1 year's interest on \$22800, to 1st July, 1858.....	1368	00		
From T. Boisseau, 1 do \$3500, to 26th January, 1858	210	00		
From George Bissett, 1 do \$800, to 4th October, 1857	48	00		
From Minister and Trustees, St. Andrew's Church, 1 do \$2000, to 18th November, 1857	120	00		
From A. Fergusson, arrears of interest	20	00		
From Quebec City Corporation, 1 year's interest on \$8000, to 1st November, 1858	546	00		
From Provincial Government, 1 do \$1600, to 1st October, 1858	96	00		
From Estate Sir J. Stuart 1 do \$4000, to 9th May, 1858	340	00		
From O. L. Richardson 1 do \$2000, to 16th June, 1858	120	00		
			2868	00
<i>Carried over</i>	\$		2527	20

THE QUEBEC DECAYED PILOT FUND, &c.—(Continued.)

Cr.—(Continued.)	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Capital and Interest received from the following, during the year 1858.—(Continued.)</i>				
<i>Brought over</i>	2868	00	2527	20
From J. Cary, 1 year's interest on \$1200, to 20th May, 1858.....	72	00		
From C. H. Tétu, 1 do \$1600, to 17th March, 1858.....	96	00		
From Estate of J. Prendergast on account of capital \$400.00				
Interest on do from 13th September, 1856, to 28th July, 1858			\$44.92	
1 year's do on \$400, balance due to 13th September, 1857	24.00			
	68.92			
<i>Poundage.</i>			3404	92
Amount collected during the year 1858.....			4776	00
			\$ 10708	12

E. E.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1858.

Sworn to, as being correct and true, at Quebec,
this 20th January, 1859, before me,

H. LEMESURIER, *J.P.*

Examined,—Balance in hand, One thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars twenty-nine cents.

H. LEMESURIER,
Master.

ACCOUNTS OF THE TRINITY HOUSE OF MONTREAL,

For the year ending 31st December, 1858.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, a Condensed Statement of these Accounts only is printed.]

THE TREASURER of the TRINITY HOUSE of MONTREAL, in Account with HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

		DR.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
March 31, 1858..	For	Salaries and other Disbursements, for Quarter ending this day.....				1670	61		
June 30, do ..	do	do	do	do	2387	66			
September do ..	do	do	do	do	3045	89			
December 31, do ..	do	do	do	do	6732	51			
		Total Expenditure.....				.....	...\$	18836	67
		CR.							
December 31, 1857..	By	Balance in Bank of Upper Canada, to credit of Treasurer				2468	61		
April 29, 1858..	By	Warrant from Receiver General				4000	00		
August 5, do ..	do	do	do	do	4000	00			
November 25, do ..	do	do	do	do	4000	00			
		Total Receipts.....				.....	...\$	14468	61
		Balance in Bank of Upper Canada, to credit of Treasurer .....				.....	...\$	631	94

E. E.

(Signed, E. D. DAVID,
Treasurer.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1858.

Examined, and found correct.—Balance in Bank of Upper Canada to credit of Treasurer, on the 31st December, 1858, Six hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-four cents.

(Signed,) J. L. BEAUDRY, Warden, } *Auditors.*
“ P. COTTÉ, Warden, }

ACCOUNTS OF THE MONTREAL DECAYED PILOT FUND.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, a Condensed Statement of these Accounts only is printed.]

THE MONTREAL DECAYED PILOT FUND, in Account with TREASURER of the TRINITY HOUSE of MONTREAL.

		Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
March 31, 1858..	For Pensions, for Quarter ending this day			170	70		
June 30, do ..	do, do do			330	00		
September 30, do ..	do, do do			220	00		
December 31, do ..	do, do do			288	50		
Total Payments						1009	20
		Cr.					
December 31, 1857..	By Balance in Treasurer's hands			510	20		
March —, 1858..	By Interest on Debentures, &c.			198	00		
May and June, do ..	By Interest on Bonds—Pilotage and Poundage			251	23		
July and August, do ..	By Interest on Bonds and Debentures,—and						
September, October, November, and De- cember, do ..	Poundage			294	98		
	By Poundage			241	33		
Total Receipts						1495	74
						486	54
By Balance in Treasurer's hands							

STATEMENT OF BONDS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Montreal Harbour Bonds	1200	00		
Montreal Water Works Bonds	3600	00		
Bailleur de Fonds on Real Estate	2400	00		
Municipal Loan Fund Debentures	800	00		
Government Debentures	2800	00		
Cash in Treasurer's hands	486	54	11286	54

E. E.

E. D. DAVID,
Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1858.

Examined and found correct,—Balance in Treasurer's hands, on 31st December, 1858, Four hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents.

(Signed,) J. L. BEAUDRY, Warden, } *Auditors.*
 “ P. COTTÉ, Warden. }

R E T U R N S

FROM

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. 1.—Northern Railway of Canada, for the year 1858.

No. 2.—Montreal and Champlain Railroad, for the year 1858.

No. 3.—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for the year 1858.

No. 4.—St. Lawrence and Village of Industrie Railway, for the year 1857.

No. 1.

NORTHERN RAILWAY of CANADA.

STATEMENT of EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE, from 1st January to 31st December, 1858.

E A R N I N G S .		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Freight Traffic.....		147541	18		
Passenger do.....		99902	67		
Mail Service.....		4800	00		
Storage.....		2738	02		
Wharfage.....		1818	70		
Other sources.....		4901	85		
Total Earnings.....				261701	92
<i>Carried over</i>				261701	92

No. 1.—STATEMENT of EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE, &c.—
(Continued.)

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>					261701	92
EXPENDITURE.						
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WORKS.						
Dredging Machine.....	71	00				
Elevators.....	1188	91				
Emigrant Sheds.....	508	18				
New Switches.....	427	71				
Watch-house at Mad River.....	74	27				
Stone Culverts.....	2468	48				
New Water Works.....	78	93				
Wharves, New Fences, &c.....	922	97				
			5740	45		
MAINTAINING ROADWAY.						
Material on hand, 1857.....	786	23				
Repairs of Track.....	48704	52				
do Buildings.....	1757	11				
do Fences, Gates and Crossings.....	1171	17				
do Bridges.....	8449	16				
do Wharves.....	475	31				
do Ditches.....	897	47				
	\$ 62240	97				
Less—Material on hand.....	456	58				
			61784	39		
MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK.						
Material on hand, 1857.....	8828	28				
Repairs of Engines and Tenders.....	17351	58				
do Passenger and Baggage Cars.....	4103	49				
do Freight Cars.....	9284	88				
do Tools and Machinery.....	857	33				
	\$ 40425	56				
Less—Material on hand.....	3090	04				
			37335	52		
OPERATING ROAD.						
Material on hand, 1857.....	1359	90				
Office Expenses—Rent, Salaries, &c.....	12197	91				
Station Masters' Salaries.....	10139	17				
Freight Labour.....	9286	68				
Conductors, Baggage and Brakemen.....	7969	60				
Enginemen, Firemen and Cleaners.....	12656	25				
Switchmen, Watchmen and Porters.....	9806	41				
Oil and Waste.....	6307	32				
Water Supplies.....	2815	93				
Damages, 1855, 1856 and 1857.....	\$706.27					
do, 1858.....	116.02					
	822	29				
Contingencies.....	1051	34				
Telegraph Operators.....	2323	35				
Station Expenses.....	506	75				
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$ 71192	90	104860	36	261701	92

No. 1.—STATEMENT of EARNINGS and EXPENDITURE, &c.—
(Continued.)

EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
OPERATING ROAD.—(Continued.)							
<i>Brought forward</i>		71192	90	104860	36	261701	92
Stationary.....		2071	40				
Fuel (Consumed 10,657 cords).....		27465	50				
	\$	100729	80				
Less—Material on hand.....		510	06				
				100219	74		
Legal Expenses.....				1265	19		
Direction Expenses.....				1096	00		
Engineering Expenses.....				1002	80		
Insurance.....				642	87		
Taxes on Real Estate.....				3144	34		
Telegraphs and Postages.....		486	54				
Discounts on Promissory Notes.....		438	14				
Travelling Expenses.....		770	58				
Parliamentary Expenses.....		310	99				
Sundries.....		1846	02				
				3852	27		
Through Traffic Expenses.....				45635	25		
						261717	82
Total Expenditure.....						\$	
Amount of Expenditure in excess of Earnings.....						\$	15 90

THOS. HAMILTON,

Accountant.

TORONTO, } I, THOMAS HAMILTON, Chief Accountant of the Northern
To wit: } Railway of Canada, hereby maketh oath, and saith, that the
foregoing Statement of Monies Earned and Expended, is, according to the best
of my knowledge and belief, true and correct.

THOS. HAMILTON,

Accountant.

Sworn before me,

this 19th day of February, 1859,

at the City of Toronto, aforesaid.

ADAM WILSON,

Mayor of Toronto.

No. 1.—CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of TONNAGE and of PASSENGERS conveyed over the NORTHERN RAILWAY of CANADA, in 1858.

Of the Products of the Forest	Tons.	34418 $\frac{1860}{20000}$
Animals	do.	3779 $\frac{224}{20000}$
Vegetables	do.	30022 $\frac{671}{20000}$
Other Agricultural Produce	do.	1345 $\frac{1236}{20000}$
Other Manufactures	do.	2007 $\frac{1601}{20000}$
Other Merchandize	do.	8743 $\frac{742}{20000}$
Other Articles	do.	714 $\frac{1791}{20000}$
Total		81082 $\frac{1125}{20000}$
Number of Passengers carried in Cars:—		
Local and Through		83670
Free and carried for Construction		2359
Total		86029

TORONTO, } **I**, SAMUEL SKELTON, Clerk to Superintendent of the Northern
 To wit: } Railway of Canada, hereby maketh oath and saith, that the
 foregoing Statement of Tonnage of Freight, and number of Passengers, is, ac-
 cording to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct.

SAMUEL SKELTON,
Superintendent's Clerk.

Sworn before me,
 this 19th day of February, 1859,
 at the City of Toronto, aforesaid,

ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of Toronto.

No. 2.

MONTREAL and CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MONTREAL and CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD, and appurtenances, together with the Amount of Tonnage and of Passengers conveyed over the Road, during the year 1858, as required by the 49th section of the Act 2nd Will. IV. cap. 58.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		TONNAGE.	PASSENGERS.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.		No.
220980	95	119465	88	86945	130889

G. IRVING,
Accountant.

MONTREAL, February 10th, 1859.

I, GEORGE IRVING, do make oath, that the above Statement is correct and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. IRVING.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 10th day of February, 1859.

T. BOUTHILLIER, *J.P.*

No.
STATEMENT of AFFAIRS of the GRAND TRUNK
ber,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.—

	Dr.	Expenditure, to 30th June, 1858.		Expenditure, for half-year ending 31st December, 1858.		Total Expenditure, to 31st December, 1858.		
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
St. Lawrence & Atlantic, Quebec & Richmond, and Quebec and Trois Pistoles.	EASTERN DIVISION....279 miles.							
	Engineering.....	381940	70	6248	66	388189	36	
	Works and Permanent Way.....	9583935	45	134113	35	9718048	80	
	Stations, Buildings and Offices.....	861719	30	32410	29	894129	59	
	Locomotive Stock.....	784719	57	1	85	784721	42	
	Merchandize Car Stock.....	519098	66	1073	15	520171	81	
	Passenger Car Stock.....	143127	62			143127	62	
	Miscellaneous Stock.....	60899	06	335	10	67234	16	
	Electric Telegraph.....	25738	48			25738	48	
	General Expenses.....	849648	49	22608	48	872256	97	
	Lands and Land Damages.....	63919	51	Cr. 37	75	63881	76	
	CENTRAL DIVISION....333 miles.							
	Montreal to Toronto.	Engineering.....	332914	61	4755	09	337669	70
Works and Permanent Way.....		13689399	31	138108	18	13827507	49	
Stations, Buildings and Offices.....		1595654	96	17834	17	1613489	13	
Locomotive Stock.....		1005210	48	14188	34	1019398	82	
Merchandize Car Stock.....		525314	69	3211	53	533526	22	
Passenger Car Stock.....		131686	14	1652	15	133338	29	
Miscellaneous Stock.....		19591	96	4241	20	23833	16	
Electric Telegraph.....		23810	24	324	06	24134	30	
Belleville and Peterborough Survey.....		27020	67			27020	67	
General Expenses.....		647735	87	29472	57	677208	44	
WESTERN DIVISION....88 miles.								
Toronto to Stratford.	Engineering.....	135909	03	7776	03	143685	06	
	Works and Permanent Way.....	4563054	43	58295	24	4621349	67	
	Stations, Buildings and Offices.....	374679	65	16601	21	391280	86	
	Locomotive Stock.....	294092	14	528	47	294620	61	
	Merchandize Car Stock.....	278425	70	1016	37	279442	07	
	Passenger Car Stock.....	75156	10	151	76	75307	86	
	Miscellaneous Stock.....	3416	57	167	79	3584	36	
	Electric Telegraph.....	6440	57	1422	96	7863	53	
	General Expenses.....	120139	75	10793	23	130932	98	
	Stratford and London Survey.....	10010	58			10010	58	
	Amount allowed Canadian Contractors as compensation for stoppage of Works.....	121666	67			121666	67	
	Lands at Sarnia.....			24333	33	24333	33	

3.
RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA, to 31st Decem-
ber, 1858.

Capital Account for the half-year ending 31st December, 1858.

Cr.	Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
BY CONSOLIDATED STOCK.				
Amount of Shares consolidated into Stock.....			12985835	67
BY SHARE ACCOUNT.				
Amount of Shares not yet consolidated.....			240452	63
Amount paid on forfeited Shares.....			6716	00
			256168	63
BY DEBENTURE CAPITAL.				
Montreal City Debentures.....		400000	00	
Island Pond do.....		428000	00	
British American Land Company's Bonds.....		100000	00	
Montreal Seminary do.....		100000	00	
Quebec and Richmond Debentures.....			1038000	00
			486666	67
GRAND TRUNK DEBENTURES, viz.:				
A Issue.....	4260231	33		
B Issue.....	3554613	34		
			7814844	67
7 per cent. Debentures due in 1862.	1638819	53		
do do in 1867.	2433333	33		
do do in 1872.	1084531	07		
			5156163	93
Amount received on un-issued Company's Debentures, allotted with the Forfeited Shares, viz.:				
ON DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES.				
Company's.....	17763	34		
Government.....	17763	34		
			35526	63
			13006555	28
			14531221	95
Carried over.....			27778226	25

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of

Dr.	Expenditure, to 30th June, 1858.		Expenditure, for half-year ending 31st December, 1858.		Total Expenditure, to 31st December, 1858.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
PORTLAND DIVISION....149 miles.						
Engineering.....	6281	98	146	00	6427	98
Works and Permanent Way.....	367013	21	110880	35	477893	56
Stations, Buildings and Offices.....	231649	68	42782	79	274432	42
Locomotive Stock.....	41963	38	68	56	42026	94
Merchandize Car Stock.....	104432	37	85	50	104517	87
Passenger Car Stock.....	7187	40	.....	.....	7187	40
Miscellaneous Stock.....	5297	42	.....	.....	5297	42
Electric Telegraph.....	9229	30	8	10	9237	40
General Expenses.....	108239	83	3460	50	111700	33
Lands in Portland Division.....	7666	75	.....	.....	7666	75
Lease of Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway.....	1486069	02	188059	80	1674128	83
Subscription to the St. Lawrence Wharfage, Dock and Warehouse Company.....	20000	00	30000	00	50000	00
London Office Expenses.....	68435	91	13681	16	82117	07
Steam Ferry Boats.....	105434	90	.....	.....	105434	90
WORKS IN PROGRESS.						
St. Thomas and River du Loup Section.....	996012	00	1384663	87	2380675	87
Three Rivers and Arthabaska Branch.....	.....	.....	5983	31	5983	31
Victoria Bridge.....	4234755	49	2317466	42	655221	91
Victoria Bridge Branch (charrons).....	.....	.....	34015	00	34015	00
Kingston Branch.....	64354	52	56068	47	120422	99
Deviation Line, Duck Harbour.....	.....	.....	33600	00	33600	00
London and Grand Trunk Junction Railway.....	723988	95	169593	90	893582	85
Stratford and St. Mary's Section.....	59860	01	24236	54	84096	55
St. Mary's and Sarnia Section.....	741134	70	779444	59	1520579	29
Total.....	\$ 46651083	73	5680866	67	52331950	40

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY,
 Chief Accountant's Office,
 Montreal, 7th March, 1859.

CANADA.—Capital Account, &c.—(Continued.)

CR.	Amount.		Amount.		Total Amount.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought over.....	27773226	25
BY PREFERENCE DEBENTURE CAPITAL.						
Amount of the Company's Preference Debentures, released by the Provincial Government, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 111.....	8690466	90
BY PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.						
Amount of the Provincial Debentures, issued on account of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway.....	2275166	66
Quebec and Richmond Railway.....	1216666	67
Grand Trunk Railway.....	11650800	00
By Balance to the Debit of Capital Account.....	15142633	83
Total.....	\$ 52331950	40

W. H. A. DAVIES,
 Chief Accountant.

No. 3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1858.

E X P E N D I T U R E.		R E C E I P T S.		Total	
	Total			Receipts.	
	Expenditure.			\$	cts.
Expenses connected with the working of the Locomotives	258548	Passengers.....No. 361048½	542051	53	
Expenses connected with the Passenger Traffic	103366	Baggage	4812	34	
Expenses connected with the Merchandize Traffic	171571	Mails	44566	87	
Maintenance of the Road and Buildings	412515	Merchandize	584009	13	
General charges connected with the Traffic	66985	Expresses	10739	17	
Expenses connected with the working of the Telegraph	8648	Car Hire	1925	33	
Taxes	14832	Rents	3071	43	
Expenses connected with the Ferry Boats	15446	Telegraph Messages sent by the Public.....	351	50	
Amount paid for Loss and Damage on Goods.....	2205	Total	1191527	30	
Compensation and Cattle Claims	597				
Cost of conveying Passengers, Mails, &c., to and from Stations.....	4164				
Cost of Cartage of Goods, &c., to and from Stations	6829				
Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, for use of Line at Toronto	1126				
Expenses of Agencies in the United States	27679				
Expenses of European Agencies.....	2874				
Balance to Credit of Revenue Account	100636				
Total.....	1191527				

W. H. A. DAVIES,
Chief Accountant.

Montreal, 7th March, 1859.

No. 3.—GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.—GENERAL BALANCE, 31st December, 1858.

Dr.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
To Balance at debit of Capital Account.....	725623	83	By Balance at credit of Revenue Account, viz.:—		
Cash at Banker's	84809	99	Amount at credit of the Account, on 30th June, 1858	972955	96
Toronto City Debentures on hand	400000	00	Balance at credit of the Account, for half-year ending 31st December, 1858.....	352414	64
Atlantic and St Lawrence Shares held by the Company	206046	66	Amount of Contractor's Reserve and Salary Funds	2406242	22
Bills receivable on hand	7016	76	Bills payable outstanding	558257	67
Outstanding Traffic Accounts	316233	08	Bills of Exchange Account	388360	55
Balance of Interest paid to date on Capital. The Interest on the Shares and Debentures of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, being included in the Expenditure on account of the Portland Division	5386493	36	Premium on Sale of Debentures	1614067	47
Balance at the debit of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Amount paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Portland City Loan	25886	44	Amounts due to Contractors	46385	02
Balance due on the Steam Ship Wharf, Portland	191250	00	do to Sundry Individuals	400538	62
do on the Toronto Esplanade	26694	35	Amounts charged, but not yet paid.....	2676	66
do on Sundry Accounts	36771	18	Loans from Bankers	3055593	25
do by Sundry Individuals	153775	43	Total	9742592	06
Exchange and Commission Account	81383	23			
Discount Account	105422	49			
Stores on hand	522136	35			
Fuel on hand.....	786103	04			
Amount paid into the hands of the Provincial Agents, on account of the Government of Canada, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 111, viz.: on account of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Line	786995	83			
do of Subsidiary Lines	9742592	06			
Total.....	\$				

W. H. A. DAVIES,
Chief Accountant.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chief Accountant's Office,
Montreal, 7th March, 1859.

No. 4.

ST. LAWRENCE and VILLAGE of L'INDUSTRIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REPORT to the LEGISLATURE of CANADA of the FREIGHT, PASSENGERS, RECEIPTS, and EXPENDITURE of the ST. LAWRENCE and VILLAGE of L'INDUSTRIE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the year ending 31st December, 1857.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			TONS.	PASSENGERS.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
2320	14	0½	2142	15	3½	3598	5226

I certify that the above Report is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. W. W. PANNETON,

Secretary-Treasurer, St. L. & I. R. Co.

Sworn before me,
at the Village of L'Industrie,
this 26th day of April, 1859.

L. S. LAURIER, *J.P.*

REPORT OF THE MILITIA OF CANADA, FOR 1858.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 3rd January, 1859.

Sir,—In compliance with the instructions contained in Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a detailed report on the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada, for the year 1858, in which is shewn the number and strength of the Battalions in the several Military Districts; and, as also requested by Your Excellency, I respectfully submit my views on what I may consider necessary respecting the Sedentary Militia for the year 1858.

With reference to the detailed report of the Sedentary Militia, there are now in Upper Canada 263 Battalions, being an increase of six within the year 1858.

Annual Returns have been received from 214 Battalions, leaving 49 Battalions to be accounted for. Of these 49 Battalions, 9 are unorganized, 12 partially organized, and the remainder are defaulting.

The Battalion Returns shew some defaulting Officers in command of Companies, who have been called upon by letter from this Department, through their commanding officers, to give their reasons in writing for their neglect of duty, which most of them have done and have been submitted for the consideration of Your Excellency, and which, with few exceptions, Your Excellency considered satisfactory.

With respect to my views on the efficiency of the Sedentary Militia, I concur generally with the views of the late Adjutant General of Militia as expressed in his reports for the years 1856 and 1857. I consider however, that an Annual Muster of the Sedentary Militia is desirable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

D. MACDONELL,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet,
Governor General and Commander in Chief,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto, U.C.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, this Report is printed in a condensed form.]

REPORT of the SEDENTARY MILITIA of UPPER CANADA, for 1858.

Military Districts.	Number of Battalions.	Staff of Military Districts.	Battalion Officers.	Sergeants.	NUMBER OF MILITIAMEN OF EACH CLASS.						Total of all Ranks.	
					1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40.		2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40.		Reservemen, 40 but under 60.			Total Rank and File.
					Unmarried.	Widowers without Children.	Married.	Widowers with Children.				
No. 1	24	3	621	347	3295	14	3629	2246	9233	10204		
2	27	3	768	450	4707	15	4421	3224	12413	13694		
3	25	3	746	532	5566	35	6791	3356	15886	17117		
4	24	3	715	375	5189	83	6509	3449	15308	16401		
5	42	3	1136	517	8288	154	9320	5053	22996	24682		
6	42	3	1060	570	7501	32	9035	5009	21711	23344		
7	26	3	816	503	6492	82	7432	3918	17944	19266		
8	35	3	1046	639	8727	86	10347	6107	25389	27077		
9	18	3	371	234	2801	16	3146	1792	7807	8415		
Total 9	263	27	7279	4167	52566	467	60630	34149	148637	160110		

SUMMARY.

Military Districts.....	214	49	263	27	7979	4167
Battalions—Organized, and Annual Returns received.	214	49	263	27	7979	4167
do do not received.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Partially organized, do do.....	28	12	9	0	0	0
Not organized, do do.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Returns not received.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Battalions.....	214	49	263	27	7979	4167
Staff of Military Districts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalion Officers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sergeants.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Class Servicemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd Class Servicemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Servicemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reservemen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Rank and File.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of all Ranks.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE.—The total number of Militiamen of all ranks, in Upper Canada, is probably about 200,000.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd January, 1859.

D. MACDONELL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

Sir,—In obedience with the instructions contained in Your Excellency's Memorandum of the 10th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed Report on the state of the Sedentary Militia of Lower Canada for the year 1858, in which is shewn the number and strength of the Battalions in the several Military Districts, and I respectfully beg leave to submit my views on what I consider necessary respecting that Force.

With reference to the detailed Report of the Sedentary Militia, there are in Lower Canada, One hundred and eighty-eight Battalions.

Annual Returns have been received from One hundred and sixty-five Battalions, leaving Twenty-three Battalions from which no Returns have been received, generally however, valid excuses have been given for such dereliction of duty.

With respect to what I consider necessary for the efficiency of the Sedentary Militia, I humbly suggest that a further organization of that Force is desirable, and as there is a general desire amongst the Officers and Men to be placed on a better footing, I think that if a certain number of Arms and Accoutrements could be appropriated for the use of the Sedentary Militia, a number of Flank Companies might be armed, thereby placing it on a better military footing.

I have no doubt that if proper measures were taken, the Sedentary Militia may become very efficient and also made the means of contributing considerably to the defence of the Province.

During the last War with the United States of America, the Incorporated Militia was drafted from the Sedentary Militia, and although the Militia Laws were inadequate to govern men upon Military principles, the General Orders of 1812 and 1813 prove how effectually the Militia of Canada resisted and repulsed, on every occasion, the Foreign Invaders who attempted to pollute our soil.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

A. DESALABERRY,

Lieutenant Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General Militia, Lower Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
the Governor General and Commander in Chief,

&c., &c., &c.,

Government House, Toronto.

REPORT of the SEDENTARY MILITIA of LOWER CANADA, for 1858.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF BATTALIONS.				Staff of Military Districts.	Number of Officers.	Number of Sergeants.	NUMBER OF MILITIAMEN IN EACH CLASS.						Total.
	Organized, and Annual Returns received.	Organized, and Annual Returns not received.	Not organized.	Total of Battalions.				Total 1st Class.	2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40.		Total 2nd Class.	Reservemen, 40 but under 60.		
								Unmarried Men.	Widowers with out Children.	2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40.				
										Married Men.	Widowers with Children.			
Military District No. 1	2	5	.....	7	3	33	278	2	250	181	2	188	125	669
do	16	.....	.....	16	3	376	3936	25	3961	5410	80	5490	3116	19484
do	14	1	.....	15	3	365	3551	26	3577	4863	50	4913	3154	12471
do	4	4	.....	8	3	144	820	3	823	1085	24	1109	908	3158
do	21	.....	.....	21	3	647	3171	41	3212	6625	97	6722	4304	15357
do	20	4	.....	24	3	485	3772	33	3805	5669	97	5766	3991	14674
do	26	.....	.....	26	3	520	4452	304	4756	7213	323	7536	4403	18045
do	23	3	.....	26	3	520	3640	32	3672	6678	114	6792	4572	16337
do	29	3	.....	32	2	572	4900	64	4964	7867	175	8042	3906	18497
do	10	3	.....	13	3	228	2325	15	2340	3224	36	3260	2182	18289
Total.....	165	23	.....	188	29	3720	30845	545	31390	48815	998	49813	30811	120934

A. DESALABERRY,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

MONTREAL, 6th January, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose you, my Inspection Report for the last year.

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

W. ERMATINGER,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Inspecting Field Officer of Militia.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Toronto, &c., &c., &c.

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, for Lower Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, during the year 1858.—Dated at Montreal, 1st January, 1859.

NAME AND CLASS OF THE CORPS.	COMMANDER.	IN UNIFORM.		Horses.
		Officers.	Men.	
Quebec Volunteer Militia Rifles.....	Lieut. Col. Sewel	1	.....	.....
No. 1, A	Captain Corneil	3	44	.....
No. 2, do	do Byrne	3	43	.....
No. 3, do	do Burns	3	43	.....
No. 4, do	do Fallardeau	3	29	.....
Quebec Volunteer Militia, Foot Companies				
Artillery	Major Boomer	1	.....	.....
No. 1, Class A	Captain Lindsay	4	52	.....
No. 2, B	Captain McKay	3	35	.....
Quebec Volunteer Militia Field Battery, A	do Lamontagne ..	3	48	44
Quebec Volunteer Militia Cavalry	Lieut. Col. Bell .....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1, Class A	Major Forsyth	4	29	.....
Montreal Volunteer Militia Rifles	Lieut. Col. Wily .....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1, A	Major Evans	4	39	.....
No. 2, do	Captain Lambert	2	45	.....
No. 3, do	do May	4	50	.....
No. 4, do	Major Doolin	2	63	.....
No. 5, do	Captain Kavanagh ..	1	52	.....
No. 6, do	do Hill	3	56	.....
No. 8, do	do Belle	3	44	.....
No. 9, do	do Latour	3	40	.....
Highland do	do MacPherson ..	3	37	.....
Montreal Volunteer Militia Light Infantry	Lieut. Col. Dunkin ..	.....	.....	.....
No. —, Class B	Captain Taylor	3	48	.....
Montreal Volunteer Militia Field Battery	Major Hogan .....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Militia Field Battery Artillery A	Captain Stevenson ..	2	51	40
do do Foot Company do	do Ward	3	35	.....
Montreal Artillery Battalion	Lieut. Col. Tylee .....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1, Class B	Captain Morgan	3	25	.....
No. 6, do do	do Ganet	3	34	.....
Montreal Volunteer Militia Cavalry	Lieut. Col. David .....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1, Class A	Captain Ogilvie	3	41	44

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Lower Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME AND CLASS OF THE CORPS.	COMMANDER.	IN UNIFORM.		Horses.
		Officers.	Men.	
No. 2, A	Captain DesRivières ..	1	45	46
Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, Megantic, A.	do Banois	3	58	.....
do do do, St. Vincent				
de Paul, A.....	Major Belrose	4	77	.....
do do do, St. Martin, A....	Captain Lahaise	5	33	.....
do do do, Sorel, A	do Hunt	3	39	.....
do do do, Granby, A	do Miller	2	46	.....
do do do, Sherbrooke, A....	do Ibbotson .....	.....	.....	.....
do do Troop Cavalry, Cookshire, A.	do Pope, M.P.P..	2	46	48
do do do, St. Andrews, A.	Major Oswald	3	47	50
do do do, LaChute, B....	Captain Simpson	2	88 men not in Uniform.	40

There is a general impression among the men, that they are not obliged to turn out except for the 10 days' drill, which accounts in no small degree for so many absentees on the days of Inspection.

W. ERMATINGER,

*Lieutenant Colonel,
Inspecting Field Officer of Militia.*

TORONTO, January 15th, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose in duplicate, an Abstract Inspection Report of the Volunteer Militia Force of Upper Canada, during the year 1858.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

D. MACDOUGALL,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Upper Canada.

The Adjutant General,
&c., &c., &c.,
Toronto.

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Upper Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, during the year 1858.—Dated at Toronto, December 31st, 1858.

NAME AND CLASS OF THE CORPS.	COMMANDER.	IN UNIFORM.		Horses.
		Officers.	Men.	
CLASS A.				
1st Troop of Cavalry of the County of Frontenac	Captain J. Flanigen	3	48	51
St. Catharine's Troop of Cavalry	Major Thomas Bate	3	42	45
1st Troop of Cavalry of the County of Wentworth	Captain H. B. Bull	4	44	48
do do do York	do G. T. Denison	2	50	52
2nd do do do	Major N. T. MacLeod	3	46	49
Cornwall Troop of Cavalry	do J. J. Dickinson	3	49	53
Napance do do	Captain W. H. Sweetman	6	42	49
Cobourg do do	Lieut. Col. Boulton	3	40	43
Essex do do	Captain T. Wigle	3	49	52
St. Thomas do do	do J. Cole	2	40	42
London do do	do J. Rivers	3	26	29
CLASS B.				
Markham Troop of Cavalry	do W. Button	3	28	31
2nd Troop of Cavalry of the County of Frontenac	do James Wood	3	44	47
Grimsby Troop of Cavalry	do C. Teeter	3	37	41
2nd Troop of Cavalry of the County of Wentworth	do Thos. Robertson	1	7	8
1st do do do Durham	do W. Smart	2	31	33
1st do do do Leeds	do Thomas M. Morton	2	15	22
CLASS A.				
Ottawa Field Battery	Major J. B. Turner .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton do	Captain John Harris	4	73	48
Toronto do	Major R. B. Denison	3	71	48
do Foot Artillery Company	do do	1	50	.....
Kingston Field Battery	Lieut. Col. R. Jackson	3	70	60
do Foot Artillery Company	Captain Palmer	1	35	.....
London Field Battery	Major J. Shanly	5	65	57
Dundas Foot Artillery Company	Lieut. Col. Notman	2	26	2
Brockville Rifle Company	Captain J. Crawford	3	31	.....
St. Catharines do	Lieut. Col. R. A. Clarke	3	58	.....
1st Kingston Rifle Company	Major D. Shaw	2	74	.....
1st do do	do do	4	45	.....
Barrie do	Lieut. Col. Durie	2	23	.....
1st Hamilton do	Major T. Gray	3	37	.....
2nd do do	Captain T. Samuel	3	50	.....
Hamilton Highland do	do T. F. McCuaig	3	32	.....
Cobourg Rifle do	Major G. Goodeve	2	32	.....
1st Picton do	Captain G. Webster	3	57	.....
1st do do	do J. Gibson	3	35	.....
Guelph do	do N. Higinbotham	3	48	.....

ABSTRACT Inspection Report of the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Upper Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME AND CLASS OF THE CORPS.	COMMANDER.	IN UNIFORM.		Horses.
		Officers.	Men.	
<i>CLASS A.—(Continued.)</i>				
1st Toronto Rifle Company	Captain G. Brooke	3	52	.....
2nd do do	do D. K. Feehan	2	63	.....
3rd do do	Major J. Nickinson	4	57	.....
Toronto Highland do	Captain A. M. Smith	4	44	.....
2nd London Rifle Company	do A. C. Hammond	3	26	.....
London Highland do	do J. Moffatt	2	26	.....
1st Prescott Rifle Company	Lieut. Col. H. D. Jessup	6	23	.....
1st Ottawa do	Captain G. Patterson	3	36	.....
2nd do do	do Turgeon .....	.....	.....	.....
1st Brighton do	do S. Davidson	3	21	.....
1st do do	do do	3	30	.....
Brampton do	do G. Wright	2	38	.....
Woodstock do	do J. G. Carroll	2	40	.....
Paris do	do W. Patton	4	47	.....
Williamsburg do	do J. Holden	3	37	.....
Peterborough do	do A. Scott	4	49	.....
St. Thomas do	do J. Staunton	2	34	.....
Dunnville do	do S. Amsden	3	30	.....
Port Dover do	do J. Riddell	3	37	.....
<i>CLASS B.</i>				
Collingwood Rifle Company	Major A. R. Stephen	3	25	.....
2nd Prescott do	Captain B. White	4	26	.....
Port Hope do	do A. Roche	1	20	.....
Gananoque do	do J. Kirker	3	28	.....
Belleville do	do C. J. Levesconte	4	62	.....
Whitby Highland do	do J. Wallace	3	28	.....
Merrickville do	do J. Muir	2	28	.....
Stratford do	do H. Imlach	3	45	.....

The men belonging to Companies in Class A, who were absent from the Inspection of their respective Corps, had, in almost every case, performed the ten days' drill, as prescribed by the Militia Act. The cause generally assigned for their absence, was the great stagnation of trade, and their having been obliged to seek temporary employment elsewhere, than at their permanent places of abode.

D. MACDOUGALL,

Lieutenant Colonel,

Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Upper Canada.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1858

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.
1859.

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*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS,

OF CANADA.

*To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER
HEAD, Baronet, one of the Most Honorable Privy Council,
Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The following Report, prepared in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed in the Session of 1856, showing the operations of this branch of the public service during the year ending on the 31st December, 1858, is respectfully submitted to your Excellency.

LOWER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

At the close of the year 1857, there were 5,019,104 acres of Crown Lands disposable in Lower Canada, and 183,345 acres were surveyed during the year 1858, making a total of 5,202,449 acres, of which 49,143 acres were sold, and 1,100 granted gratuitously, leaving a balance of 5,152,206 acres on hand at the commencement of the present year.

The price of the lands sold is \$22,249 10. The gross amount received on account of sales, including those of former years, is \$13,553 85. The amount, deducting refunds (\$12 10), is \$13,541 75.

CLERGY LANDS.

Of the balance (482,462½ acres) of the Clergy Lands in Lower Canada remaining at the commencement of the past year, 4,116 acres were sold, leaving 478,346½ acres for future disposal. The purchase money of the lands sold during the year is \$3,809 53. The gross amount of receipts, including instalments, rents, interest, inspection fees, quit rent, and timber dues, was \$7,498 56; the disbursements (being commission and refunds) \$468 02; the net proceeds \$7,030 54.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

The sum of \$23,354 $\frac{70}{100}$ has been received from these estates in 1858, of which \$11,302 $\frac{54}{100}$ being arrears due previous to the 19th June, 1856, and \$2,760 $\frac{27}{100}$, the capital of certain *rentes constituées* and *foncières*, and part of the purchase price of lots in the Seigniories of Cap de la Magdeleine and St. Gabriel, is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," in accordance with the provisions of the Act 19th and 20th Victoria, chap. 54; the balance \$9,291 $\frac{89}{100}$ is on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund." The expenses for the year, comprising agent's salary, commission and disbursements, &c., and including \$172 $\frac{20}{100}$ for survey, amount to \$3,297 $\frac{57}{100}$ leaving the nett receipts \$20,057 $\frac{11}{100}$.

From the report of Mr. Varin, appointed in the month of July, 1857, to regulate and collect the arrears, which are to be vested and funded to the credit of the above-mentioned Investment Fund, in compliance with the requirements of the before-cited Act, it appears that up to the 30th November last there have been passed by the *consitaires* and debtors in the several Seigniories and in LaVacherie, 557 deeds of acknowledgement (*reconnoissances*), representing a sum of \$56,046 $\frac{51}{100}$, as follows:

In Laprairie.....	219	representing	\$33,284	78
“ Cap de la Magdeleine.....	91	“	3,650	15
“ Batiscan	65	“	3,835	87
“ Sillery	23	“	2,583	43
“ St. Gabriel	82	“	6,392	23
“ Belair.....	35	“	2,116	25
“ Notre Dame des Anges.....	22	“	1,652	08
“ La Vacherie	20	“	2,531	72
	557		\$56,046	51

That he prepared accounts for arrears, which were paid to him (without having been acknowledged by deed) for the sum of 7,988 76

Forming altogether the arrears so regulated by him, for which deeds of acknowledgement have been passed, and which have been paid upon accounts prepared and not acknowledged by *Reconnoissances*, the sum of..... \$64,035 27

The amounts due per the deeds of acknowledgement are payable by instalments of one half, one third, and one quarter, in 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, the extent of the delay having been varied according to the means of the debtor and the amount due, it being stipulated that interest is to be paid upon each instalment from and after the day it becomes due, if not then liquidated, and Mr. Varin states that interest is now accruing upon one third of the amounts due in virtue of the *reconnoissances*, and will be upon one half of the same on the 1st of April next. Of the above amounts regulated by deeds there have been paid:

In Laprairie	\$4,195	44
“ Cap de la Magdeleine.....	97	69
“ Batiscan	36	41
“ Sillery	188	26
“ St. Gabriel.....	302	48
“ Belair	217	89
“ LaVacherie	62	52
	\$5,100	69

The lease of the Domain Farm of the Seigniorie of Notre Dame des Anges, situate at Beauport (which property had been let in the year 1852, for seven years, at an annual rental of \$384) being about to expire, a new lease for seven years was put up for public competition, and brought \$704 per annum, subject to the right of the Crown to determine the same and recover possession of the property, without indemnity to the lessee, in any year after the expiration of the first two years, on giving six months notice.

THE SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

This property has yielded during the past year the sum of \$6,019 $\frac{42}{100}$. The expenses, for agent's salary and for disbursements (the latter including a sum of \$350 refunded to certain parties, the purchasers of lots in Aubigny, in the year 1853) amount to \$1,170 $\frac{54}{100}$. To these expenses must be added the sum of \$1,900, being further on account of the survey of the Seigniorie, undertaken in the year 1854, which has, during the past year, been fully completed. The returns of this survey have been fully examined by the Department during the past year, and copies of the plans of the three sections into which the survey was divided, and of the different villages, have been made; these copies are for the use of the agent of the Seigniorie, with the original sheets prepared by the surveyors, shewing the precise extent of the holding of each *censitaire* and the boundary of his land. These plans and sheets will be of immense use in the proper administration of the Seigniorie, of which there exists no regular *Terrier* , since the one which was destroyed by fire many years ago.

THE CROWN DOMAIN.

The gross receipts from the Crown Domain in Lower Canada, in the year 1858, were \$7,811 $\frac{94}{100}$. The expenses \$2,148 $\frac{57}{100}$ (\$1,594 $\frac{46}{100}$ being agent's salary and commission, \$390 $\frac{46}{100}$, agent's disbursements, \$57 $\frac{88}{100}$ for advertising, and \$105 $\frac{57}{100}$ *lods et ventes* refunded), leaving the net revenue \$5,663 $\frac{57}{100}$.

UPPER CANADA.

CROWN LANDS.

The sales of Crown Lands during the year amounted to 121,603 acres, the purchase money to \$138,693 06. The gratuitous grants to 55,700 acres. 307,559 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were surveyed; and 1,193,057 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subdivided into farm, park, and town lots, are now disposable.

The gross amount of collections was \$100,819 10, from which deducting \$118 25 refunded, there remains a balance of \$100,700 85.

CLERGY LANDS.

25,812 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Clergy Lands were sold, the purchase money being \$58,761 99.

Deducting the above 25,812 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres from the balance on hand at the beginning of 1858 (363,007 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) leaves 337,195 acres for future disposal.

The gross amount collected during the year is \$110,320 20—the disbursements including commission and refunds, \$7,985 41; the net receipts \$102,334 79.

SCHOOL LANDS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Of the 78,202 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of Grammar School Lands remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 1857, 5,644 acres were sold during the past year for \$11,469 of purchase money, leaving 72,559 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres unsold. The gross receipts \$14,184 60; the net, deducting commission, \$13,333 55.

COMMON SCHOOL.

Of the million of acres of land appropriated by the 12th Vic., chap 200, for creating a Common School Fund, only 29,159 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres remained unsold at the commencement of last year, of which 3,571 acres have since been sold, leaving 25,588 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres at the commencement of this year still for sale. The purchase money of the sales of the year amounts to \$9,930 40. The gross amount of receipts, principal, rent, interest &c., \$24,916 83—the disbursements for surveys, commission, &c., \$1,746 98; leaving a net income for the year of \$23,169 85. The net amount hitherto realized from these lands is \$517,357 78.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

CANADA.

The amount of revenue accruing from ground rents and timber dues during the year, was \$202,942 34, and from the Government Slides \$29,682 08, making a total of \$232,624 42. The gross amount of ground rents and timber dues collected, was \$276,166 27, and from the Government Slides \$32,664, including payment of outstanding tolls, making a total of \$308,830 27. The amount paid for collecting ground rents and timber dues, (the salaries of the staff at head quarters not included, nor \$745 18 refunds) was \$24,868 49. The charges against the slides were \$1,000, making a total of \$25,868 49.

No annual returns have yet been received from the Saguenay and Madawaska territories. They would have added about \$19,000 to the revenue accrued.

MINES.

\$100 were received on account of mines, being the fee of a mining license on the westerly shore of Lake Superior.

Inactivity is believed to exist in regard to mining operations, with scarcely an exception but that of the Bruce Mines, but it is hoped that a fresh impetus will be given to the endeavors to bring the mineral riches of the shores of the Great Lakes into the market by the surveys and explorations now in progress for the development of the resources of the vast territory lying to the west of Lake Superior.

SURVEYS IN UPPER CANADA.

The surveys in the year 1858 were chiefly of the Townships on the Mississippi, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Bobcaygeon, and Muskoka roads, and to the north of Sault Ste. Marie and south of Lake Nipissing.

On the Mississippi road, which leads from the Rideau Canal, by the Town of Perth, into the interior of the Ottawa country, surveys have been carried on in the Townships of North and South Canonto, Miller, Abinger, and Ashby; 105,763 acres have been laid out into farm lots, and 126,000 acres are in process of survey.

The reports of the surveyors employed on these surveys are very favorable as to the general fitness of the land for agricultural operations.

The surveys of the lands in the Townships of Olden and Clarendon, on the Frontenac road, have been carried on during the year.

In the Townships of Anglesea and Denbigh, on the Addington road, upwards of 15,000 acres have been laid out into 100 acre lots, and the survey of Abinger is now in progress, to meet the demand for land in that locality, which the opening and settlement of the road have created.

Considerable progress has been made in the survey of the townships on the Hastings road, and the lands on and adjacent to the Hastings and Opeongo junction road are now under survey.

On the Boycaygeon road the surveys of the Townships of Snowdon, Lutterworth, Anson, and Minden are progressing, and Carden and Laxton, lying westward of this road, have been subdivided into farm lots.

On and in the vicinity of the Bobcaygeon road, upwards of 52,000 acres have been laid out into farm lots, and the survey is still in progress.

Provincial Land Surveyors Sinclair and Savigny completed the surveys of the outlines of the townships and explorations to the south of Lake Nipissing, referred to in the report for 1857, and Mr. Savigny has been sent to continue operations in that section, with a view to having a sufficient number of townships ready for sale, *en bloc*, under the new regulations, on the opening of the navigation. Mr. Sinclair is laying out the lands in the Townships of Clara and Maria, on the Mattawan road, for settlement.

Four townships in the fertile tract to the north of Sault Ste. Marie have been subdivided by Provincial Land Surveyors Salter and Johnston, and the survey of the outlines of four townships there, to be sold *en bloc*, is now in progress.

The surveys of the outlines of nine townships lying northerly of the County of Victoria were also completed.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The Ordnance Lands at Fort Erie, Amherstburgh, and Penetanguishene, were laid out into lots for the Enrolled Pensioners, according to the terms of settlement agreed on with the Imperial Government in obtaining a surrender of the Reserves at those posts.

SURVEYS IN LOWER CANADA.

The surveys in Lower Canada were confined to those tracts for which numerous signed applications had been received, and which had been already authorized by Orders in Council. They are dispersed over thirteen counties, and amount to an aggregate area of about 365 square miles, which, divided into 100 acre farm lots, have thrown open for settlement 2,400 lots in locations for the most part favorable for agricultural purposes.

In the County of Ottawa, 4,200 acres in the Township of Bouchette, on the river Gatineau, have been subdivided into farm lots. The soil is reported to be of a good quality, offering an advantageous field for immediate settlement.

In the Township of DeSalaberry, on the River Rouge, a tributary of the Ottawa, 22,000 acres of fertile land have been surveyed. Provincial Land Surveyor Albright, who performed this survey, reports that the country to the north of it is rocky and barren, but to the west there is an extensive plateau of superior land.

About 52,000 acres were subdivided in the Townships of Chapais and Painchaud, in the County of Kamouraska, and 24,000 in the Township of Duquesne, in the County of Rimouski, on the line of the Taché road.

In the Township of Maria, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 21,940 acres were surveyed, to meet the demand for lands in that section of the Province.

On the westerly shore of Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi, 21,540 acres were surveyed in the Township of Roberval and Indian tract of Oujatchawan, comprising all the arable land in the township to a depth of about five miles back from the lake. The first range of this and of the adjoining township is all settled, chiefly by families from the old parishes on the St. Lawrence.

The prosperity of this settlement would be materially promoted by the continuation of the Kinogami Colonization road along the lake shore.

The survey of the Township of Ashburton (31,263 acres), in the County of Montmagny, is deserving of particular notice, not, however, on account of any superiority in the soil or timber, but because it was performed at the instance of the "*Société de Colonization des Ouvriers de Québec*," who selected the lands and advanced the cost of the survey, to be reimbursed by the Government on the purchase of the land by the Society.

Of the numerous societies that have made similar attempts for the colonization of the waste lands in Lower Canada, only this Society and the Kamouraska Association, under the presidency of the Revd. Messire Hébert, for the settlement of the lands on the Upper Saguenay, have accomplished the object of their formation.

UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

THE OPEONGO ROAD.

On this road 68 locations were made during the past year, forming a total of 200 locations since the appointment of the resident agent, Mr. French, in 1855; of these, 173 are now occupied by a resident population of 748 souls. 1372 acres of land have been cleared, of which 800 were under crop last year. The value of the produce, including the potash manufactured, is estimated at \$96,696. For details I beg to refer to Mr. French's report, appendix S 1.

The lands in the townships adjacent to this road are being rapidly purchased by actual settlers, encouraged by the success of the Free Grant pioneers.

A branch road, 34 miles in length, has been opened, connecting this road with the Hastings road. It leaves the Opeongo road in the Township of Brudenell, and joins the Hastings road in the Township of McClure. The land on it is generally of a good quality. This junction road will greatly facilitate the settlement of the lands and also the lumbering operations in the valley of the river Madawaska.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

244 lots on this road have been located, of which 149 are now occupied by the locatees; 175 were selected in 1858, on 90 of which there are actual settlers. During the past year 309 acres of land were cleared, 358 acres chopped, 136½ acres sown with fall wheat, and 52½ acres with grass seed. The increase of the population was 178 souls.

The value of last year's crop is estimated at \$10,990 90. See Mr. Perry's report, appendix S 3.

A line for a branch road, connecting with the Opeongo road has been marked out, and about two and a half miles of it completed.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

It appears from Mr. Hayes' Report (see Appendix S 2,) that 144 settlers were located last year, and that 297 lots are now occupied. The present population amounts to 683 souls, 1085 acres of land have been cleared, and 462 are in process of being cleared. 598 acres were under cultivation last year, the product of which he values at \$21,808.

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

This road was opened more recently than the former mentioned Colonization roads but the settlement is progressing rapidly. 170 lots are already located, 100 of which are occupied. The population amounts to 538 souls. 404 acres of land have been cleared and 91 houses built.

THE MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

About 18 miles of this road have been opened and 5 miles chopped and grubbed, and the surveys of the lands on it are now in progress. No free grants have yet been made.

THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

Eight miles have been constructed and Provincial Land Surveyor Charles Rankin, is laying off farm lots on it.

COLONIZATION ROADS, LOWER CANADA.

For a statement of the expenditure of the Parliamentary Grant for Colonization Roads in Lower Canada and details of the progress of the works on the several roads opened up and improved, see Report of the Inspector of Agencies, Appendices U. and V.

The surveys of the four leading Colonization Roads, described on page 10 of the Report for 1857, were completed last year, and the reports of the several Surveyors employed are favorable as to the facilities afforded for road-making and the general adaptation of the land for settlement. For details see Deputy Surveyor General's Report, Appendix W.

The works on the roads were much retarded by the very great quantity of rain which fell during the autumn.

FISHERIES.

The deep-sea fisheries of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence exhibit a healthy condition, and show altogether an average yield. The Whale fishery proves very productive. In the Cod fishery there appears to have prevailed for the past year a steady though moderate success. The catch of Seals is somewhat deficient in

quantity, but the ruling market price of its produce more than compensates for any casual deficiency. The Porpoise fishery is fair. The take of Mackerel and Herring, always liable to fluctuate, is reported to be less abundant than in some previous seasons. This diminution is, however, attributable rather to the intrusion (and consequent disturbance) by foreigners upon British grounds than to a failing supply. The yet undefined position of marine boundaries under certain stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty, continually subjects the native fishermen to such roving and competitive interference.

It is, upon the whole, gratifying to find in these important branches of provincial industry and commerce an actively increasing participation on the part of Canadians.

The amended Fishery Act passed by the present Parliament having become law only near the close of last session, the season was then so late it has been found impracticable to realize the beneficial effects of its provisions either so fully or so soon as was anticipated.

In so far as regards the chief commercial fisheries upon the waters of Upper Canada, a system of leasing all vacant public lands still belonging to the Crown and accessory to carrying on the fishing business, has been already adopted. It was necessary to previously ascertain the local extent and probable value of the privileges to be attached. The time available for this investigation, although limited, has sufficed to establish that numerous lucrative fishery stations with waste lands in rear are now disposable, for lease of many of which several parties have applied. The Leases will be in operation from 1st of February next.

With respect to the Salmon fisheries of Lower Canada, it was deemed advisable to expose presently to public competition various valuable net-fishings at the mouths of certain well known Salmon Rivers tributary to the Lower St. Lawrence. Tenders (due 15th March) have been invited for five years' lease of those streams,—the estuary tide-way in each of which is assigned to netting, and the river proper to angling, respectively. The widest possible publicity has been given to notices of such sale, and to practical information relative to the situation and quality of the fishings; from all of which the undersigned has reason to expect a favorable return.

In dealing with the fresh-water fisheries of both sections of the Province, their regulation and conservance go hand in hand with the principle of their economic development as industrial resources and domestic supply, well worthy of prudent use and authoritative supervision. Whatever restrictions the attainment of a judicious prosecution of fishing may render necessary will be recompensed doubtless by the degree of regularity imposed upon all engaged, and the amount of protection afforded to persons who embark capital and enterprise in working the extensive Lake and River fisheries of Canada,—the great value of which is not yet adequately appreciated.

At the very inception of this system it would be unwise to speculate upon, and impossible to predict, the results in direct gain to the Revenue, or to the Country in a commercial point of view.

Appendices T⁽¹⁾ and T⁽²⁾ embrace the Annual Reports of the Superintendents of Fisheries for Upper and Lower Canada.

ORDNANCE LANDS.

The properties known as the Ordnance Lands are scattered through the Province from Temiscouata on the East, in Lower Canada, to Amherstburg and Penetanguishene in the North and West of Upper Canada.

Some of these lands are advantageously situated in the Cities of Toronto, Kingston, London and Ottawa, and the Town of Chatham,—others occupy prominent points on the Frontier. The lands at Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly, and Three Rivers, and the Seigniorship of Sorel, are well situated and valuable properties in Lower Canada.

The Barracks and Military Buildings at many of the above named localities are in good repair and adapted to useful purposes.

The total area is about 90,000 acres of land.

These properties were transferred to the Province of Canada by the Act 19 Vict. cap. 45, 19 June, 1856. Practically the lands were handed over to the Province 5th Nov., 1856, by the Royal Engineer Department, and the Barracks and buildings partly by the Pensioner Force and partly by the War Department, in the months of July and August last, (1858.)

Since that period the claims of the Pensioners on lands at Fort Eric, Penetanguishene and Amherstburgh have been adjusted, surveys made and location tickets issued accordingly.

The Military post and buildings at Isle aux Noix and the Barracks at Penetanguishene have been applied to the purpose of Juvenile Reformatories. Sufficient land for farming purposes in connection with these institutions has been surveyed and set off and identified by Proclamation.

By Order of Council, lands at Amherstburg, Chatham, Lyons' Creek, Chippewa, Queenston Heights, Town of Niagara, Pelham Farm, Shorthills, Burlington Heights, Prescott, and Cornwall, in Canada West; and lands at Three Rivers, Laprairie, St. Johns, South River, Chambly, Chateauguay, and Coteau du Lac, in Canada East, have been ordered to be surveyed and set off, to be offered at public competition, so soon as the improved tone of the market may render it expedient.

Surveys have been made of town lots at Three Rivers, St. Johns and Niagara, which will be advertised as soon as approved.

Suggestions have been made for the opening up of water power at the Hogsback, on the Rideau navigation, in the Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton, and to lay off village and farm lots on the Ordnance lands in the vicinity of the same.

Also, to open up water power at Brewer's Lower Falls and additional power at Kingston Mills, and to lay off land adjacent, in the Townships of Pittsburg, and Storrington, in village lots and farm lots, to be offered as soon as possible to competition, by public advertisement.

By Order in Council, the Department of Public Works has been instructed to survey and report on the water powers.

Numerous claims and applications for land from different parts of the Province have been reported on, submitted, and disposed of. A large number of cases on the line of the Rideau navigation, commencing with the Townships of Pittsburg and Storrington, have been submitted, and are under consideration.

The difficulty existing between the Government and the Corporation of Toronto, with respect to the Ordnance Reserve or Garrison Common, Toronto, has been brought to an amicable and fair settlement.

A portion of the said Reserve or Common was offered to public competition, on the 15th December last past, twenty-two lots were disposed of, realizing a sum of \$14,327 50, to be paid in ten instalments, with interest, equal to an average value of \$13 per foot, or \$1,250 per acre.

Rents have been collected from Windsor, Amherstburg, Bois Blanc Island, London, Fort Erie, Chippewa, Queenston, Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, St. Johns, Chambly, and Seigniorship of Sorel, also at the City of Ottawa, and on the line of the Rideau navigation, and the Ottawa Canals.

The revenue of 1858 was \$15,127 50, apart from a sum of \$788 54, received after the close of above account, but which ought to be credited as receipts of past year.

The expenditure of 1858 for salaries, agent, clerk, book-keeper, seven caretakers, expenses, disbursements, amounted to \$8,310 45, with a refund to the War Department of \$7,362 65, for arrears erroneously collected for that Department in 1857.

The rents of the Ordnance Reserves had been previously collected by the Ordnance, now the War Department, at their offices at Montreal, Kingston, and Ottawa. Since the transfer of the properties, the administration has been simplified, and concentrated at Ottawa, where records of the preexisting department had been kept, where the larger amount of the property is to be found, and the largest amount of rent, with a great probable increase, is to be collected.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Although the following regulations were not adopted until after the close of the last year, they are nevertheless included in this report, as in my opinion the most convenient way of laying them before the Legislature.

REGULATIONS *for the sale and management of the Public Lands approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Canada.*

1. That the lands in Townships which have already been delineated or shall hereafter be delineated on Survey by the exterior lines only, may be offered for sale *en bloc* on the following terms, viz. :

2. That the price shall be one half dollar per acre, payable at the time of sale.

3. That the purchaser shall cause the lands to be surveyed at his own expense into lots comprising either one hundred or two hundred acres of land in each lot; and on the north shore of Lake Huron into quarter sections of 160 acres each, except in spots where the configuration of the township may render such exact quantities impracticable, and then as near to those allotments as possible.

4. That such Survey shall be made by a duly licensed Provincial Land Surveyor approved of by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and acting under his instructions, who shall make his return with Field Notes, &c., &c., in the usual method observed by Surveyors, to be also approved of by the Department.

5. That one third of the quantity of land in the township shall be settled upon within two years from the time of sale; one third more settled upon within the following five years, that is seven years from the time of sale; and the residue within the further period of three years, i.e., ten years from the date of sale; the settlement required being that there shall be at least one *bonâ fide* settler in authorized occupation for every two hundred acres of land; all land not so settled at the expiration of ten years from the time of sale to become forfeited and revert to the Crown absolutely, except such portions thereof as shall be found unfit for settlement, or such portions as are of very inferior quality and by reason thereof have remained unoccupied, in respect to which the Governor in Council may, upon application, dispense with the forfeiture and cause the same to be conveyed to the original purchaser or his assignee.

6. A Contract of Sale to be made with the purchaser from the Crown subject to the foregoing and following conditions; but Patents for the land to issue only to the occupants of the lots purchased deriving claim under the vendee of the Crown, or to the assignees claiming under such purchasers and occupants who shall

have complied with the conditions of settlement hereinafter mentioned, upon a certificate or other evidence that they have paid such vendee or his assignee or complied with the Contract with him, for or in regard to such particular lot : and upon evidence that the party applying, or some one under whom he claims, has been a resident on the said lot for at least two years continuously, and that upon the same (not exceeding two hundred acres) at least ten acres for each one hundred acres have been cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and have been actually under crop, and that a habitable house in dimensions at least sixteen by twenty feet is erected thereon, and upon payment of the sum of four dollars as Patent Fee to cover expenses, &c. The nature and description of proof above referred to to be settled and prescribed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

7. All lands which shall under the foregoing conditions revert to the Crown, shall be exposed to sale at Public Auction at such times and places and on such upset price as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

8. That in townships which have been surveyed and laid out into lots, and where lands are now offered for sale at four shillings per acre, or where no lands have as yet been offered for sale, and in townships under survey or yet to be surveyed into lots, lands be sold under the following regulations, to wit :

9. That lands be sold for cash at seventy cents per acre and on time upon the following terms, viz. : one dollar per acre ; one fifth to be paid at the time of the sale, and the remaining four fifths in four equal annual instalments with interest on the purchase money unpaid.

10. That when the lands in a township have remained open for sale for one year after public notice thereof, the lands unsold at the expiration of that period shall, at a time to be fixed, and after reasonable notice given by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, be offered for sale by Public Auction at the upset price fixed for their sale as above, or at such other upset price as under special circumstances may be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands ; and that such public sales of all lands which shall remain unsold in the mean time shall take place semi-annually at times to be named therefore by the Commissioner of Crown Lands until the whole of the lands in the township shall have been disposed of ; the lands remaining unsold after any such public sale to continue open for private sale at the said upset price until the period of one week next before the time at which the next public sale shall take place.

11. That all lots of land which shall have been offered as " Free Grants " and shall not have been located and occupied at the expiration of one year from the time the same shall have been so offered, shall no longer remain as " Free Grants," but shall be open for private sale or shall be exposed to public sale by auction as part of the lands in the township in which the same are situate, and upon the same terms as other lands therein.

12. That all lands (except those now exempt), shall be subject to settlement duties, and no Patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims, have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bonâ fide* occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop and had under crop within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres, and have erected thereon a house habitable and of the dimensions at least of sixteen feet by twenty feet.

13. That all other lands not embraced in the foregoing category be exposed to sale by Public Auction annually, or in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands half yearly, for cash, at such times and places and at such upset prices as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall fix.

14. That the lands known as "Clergy Reserves" be sold on the same terms and in the same manner as other public lands in the townships in which they respectively lie.

15. That prompt payment in all cases be made of the essence of the Contract, and any default to be on pain of forfeiture of all previous payments and of all right in the lands.

16. That in the cases of sales already made, payment of arrears be required, and that public notice be given in the Official Gazette, and through the usual channels, that unless such arrears be paid within twelve months from the first of January, 1859, the land in respect of which default shall continue will be resumed by the Crown and resold, and that in regard to all purchase money and interest hereafter to fall due, prompt payment will be exacted.

SQUATTERS.

17. That the system of recognizing unauthorized occupation of land commonly known as "Squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz. :

That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department, that no claim to pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away.

That the prices above fixed for lands shall apply to Upper Canada only.

The prices of lands in Lower Canada shall be regulated by Orders in Council from time to time.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 21st January, 1859.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, (with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,) gives notice that no assignment by the Purchaser or Locatee from or of the Crown or by any person claiming under him, will be registered or recognized in any case where the purchase money due to the Crown is in arrear and unpaid or the terms or conditions of sale or Location remain unfulfilled, and that no License of Occupation will be issued for land in respect of which there is default in payment to the Crown, or in compliance with any of the conditions of sale.

Respectfully submitted,
By Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 5th February, 1859.

NOTE.—The reports of the agents for the colonization roads of Upper Canada, appendices S 1, S 2, and S 3; of the Superintendents of Fisheries for Upper and Lower Canada, appendices T 1, and T 2; of the Deputy Surveyor General on Lower Canada Colonization Roads, appendix W; of the Inspector of Agencies, Lower Canada, appendix V, and his account, appendix U, and the report of the Ordnance Land Agent, appendix X, have not been printed, but are presented herewith in manuscript.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1858.

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APPENDIX

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Crown

Designation, Civil Service Act.	Names.	Salaries per annum.
Commissioner.....	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.....	\$5,000 00
Assistant Commissioner.....	Andrew Russell.....	2,600 00
Deputy Surveyor General.....	Joseph Bouchette.....	2,400 00
Accountant.....	W. Ford.....	1,610 00
Surveyor and Draughtsman.....	E. T. Fletcher.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	T. Devine.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	G. G. Dunlevie.....	1,100 00
Do do.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	800 00
Do do.....	E. Fox.....	800 00
Draughtsman.....	J. F. Bouchette.....	1,000 00
Do.....	S. P. Bauset.....	900 00
Do.....	F. A. Tetu.....	600 00
Superintendent of Land Sales.....	W. Spragge.....	1,840 00
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	P. M. Partridge.....	1,400 00
First Class Clerk.....	T. Hector.....	1,495 00
Do do.....	H. J. Jones.....	1,360 00
Do do.....	J. C. Turbutt.....	1,610 00
Do do.....	W. F. Collins.....	1,610 00
Do do.....	F. T. Judah.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	E. A. Genereux.....	1,440 00
Do do.....	F. T. Roche.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	J. Alley.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	J. Morphy.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	C. T. Walcot.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	J. Tolmie.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	T. Hammond.....	1,200 00
Do do.....	F. A. Hall.....	1,200 00
Second Class Clerk.....	W. F. Whiteher.....	1,000 00
Do do.....	V. E. Tessier.....	1,080 00
Do do.....	T. Cherrier.....	1,080 00
Do do.....	A. Kirkwood.....	1,080 00
Do do.....	A. J. Taylor.....	900 00
Do do.....	F. D. Dugal.....	900 00
Do do.....	L. R. M. Fortier.....	900 00
Do do.....	F. Chassé.....	900 00
Do do.....	L. A. Robitaille.....	900 00
Do do.....	C. Gamon.....	900 00
Do do.....	D. A. Grant.....	900 00
Do do.....	J. V. Gale.....	900 00
Do do.....	J. J. Prendergast.....	900 00
Do do.....	F. Banister.....	900 00
Do do.....	A. A. Vanfelson.....	900 00
Third Class Clerk.....	P. A. Derbishire.....	600 00
Do do.....	J. Innes.....	600 00
Messenger.....	J. Bradshaw.....	500 00
Do.....	G. Fisher.....	416 00
Do.....	E. Dumontier.....	375 00

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

A. (1)

Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Appointed.	By whom Appointed.
6th August, 1858.	
22nd November, 1839.....	Lord Sydenham.
18th March, 1818.....	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.
10th April, 1852.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
31st December, 1841.....	Surveyor-General Parke.
11th July, 1846.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
22nd March, 1852.....	do do
22nd January, 1856.....	do do
28th September, 1857.....	Governor in Council.
9th January, 1854.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
1st June, 1854.....	do do
12th June, 1857.....	do do resigned 21st July, 1858.
1st January, 1829.....	Sir John Colborne.
19th February, 1851.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
17th June, 1839.....	Sir George Arthur.
9th November, 1840.....	do
17th March, 1842.....	Governor General.
7th August, 1843.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
12th June, 1849.....	do do
.....November, 1849.....	do do
20th March, 1846.....	do do
6th February, 1848.....	do do
8th July, 1851.....	do do
16th October, 1854.....	Lord Elgin.
23rd October, 1853.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
24th January, 1842.....	do do
1st January, 1847.....	Mr. Secretary Daly.
1st April, 1847.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
7th August, 1852.....	do do
6th October, 1852.....	do do
21st March, 1854.....	do do
29th October, 1854.....	do do
18th February, 1854.....	do do
30th November, 1854.....	do do
28th May, 1855.....	do do
1st April, 1855.....	do do
28th August, 1856.....	do do resigned 30th April, 1858.
31st August, 1856.....	do do
11th September, 1856.....	do do
1st August, 1851.....	do do
28th August, 1856.....	do do
5th June, 1857.....	do do
8th July, 1857.....	do do resigned 30th April, 1858.
1st November, 1848.....	do do
27th March, 1852.....	do do
1st September, 1844.....	do do
9th March, 1855.....	do do

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX A. (2.)

RETURN of Officers and Clerks of the Crown Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1858, arranged according to Branches.

Branches.	Names.	Designation.
	The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
	Andrew Russell	Assistant Commissioner.
	Joseph Bouchette	Deputy Surveyor General.
	E. T. Fletcher	Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	G. G. Dunlevie	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Lower Canada Surveyors' and Patents	J. F. Bouchette	Draughtsman.
	S. P. Bauset	do
	F. A. Tatu	do
	F. Chassé	Resigned on the 21st July, 1858.
	Thomas Devine	Clerk.
Upper Canada Surveyors'	J. W. Bridgland	Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman. In charge.
	E. Fox	Surveyor and Draughtsman.
	D. Grant	do
	William Ford	Clerk.
	Jer. Alley	Accountant.
	C. J. Walcott	In charge of Upper Canada Crown Lands Agents Returns.
Accountants', Canada	John Tolmie	Book-keeper.
	John V. Gale	Clerk.
	A. A. Vanfelson	do
	William Spragge	Superintendent of Land Sales.
Upper Canada Land Claims and Mining Lands	Thomas Hector	1st Clerk.
	H. J. Jones	2nd do
	F. A. Hall	3rd do
	P. A. Derbyshire	4th do
	J. C. Tarbutt	Resigned on the 30th April, 1858.
Upper Canada Land Sales and Clergy Reserves	A. Kirkwood	Chief Clerk. In charge.
	A. J. Taylor	1st Clerk.
	C. Gamon	2nd do
	W. F. Collins	3rd do
	E. A. Genereux	Resigned on the 30th April, 1858.
	Thomas Hammond	Chief Clerk. In charge of the Western Section of Lower Canada.
	V. E. Tessier	do Eastern do
Lower Canada Land Claims and Sales	T. Chertier	Chief Clerk.
	T. D. Dugal	1st Clerk.
		2nd do
		3rd do
		4th do

Jesuits' Estates, Seignior of Lauzon and Crown Domain	{ F. T. Judah	Chief Clerk. In charge.
	{ L. R. Fortier	Clerk.
	{ F. T. Roche	Chief Clerk. In charge.
Upper Canada Land Patents	{ F. Bannister	1st Clerk.
	{ J. Innis	2nd do
	{ P. M. Partridge	Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
Woods and Forests, Canada	{ L. A. Robitaille	Clerk.
Fisheries, Canada	W. F. Whiteher	Chief Clerk. In charge.
Registrar, Canada	John Morphy	Registrar.
	J. J. Prendergast	Clerk.
Office Keeper and Messengers	{ John Bradshaw	Office Keeper.
	{ George Fisher	Messenger.
	{ E. Dumontier	do

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

List of Crown Land Agents for Canada East, date of their appointment, and Commission allowed to each on collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Names of Agents.	Countries.	Appointed.	Commis- sion.	Remarks.
Arcand, J. O. C.	Megantic, Part of	15th Dec, 1849	\$ 0 00	b per cent Commission on first \$200,000—2½ per cent for next \$28,000.00 and 1½ per cent for any sum exceeding \$80,000.00.
Barron, Thomas	Two Mountains, Part of	4th Aug, 1845	6 52	
Bastien, F. X.	Ottawa, Part of	4th Aug, 1845	1 80	
Bochet, Amable	Portneuf and Champlain	30th June, 1843	6 30	
Boutillier, Thomas	Inspector of Agencies, Canada East	30th Mar., 1854	1840 00	
Bourgeois, G. A.	Drummond, Part of	23rd Mar., 1850	0 60	
Beaudet, N. A.	Arthabaska	7th April, 1854	88 88	
Daly, Alexander	Leinster, Part of	12th June, 1844	1 07	
Dery, J. P.	Portneuf, Part of	12th July, 1851	0 13	
Deguisse, Florence	Kamouraska, Part of	25th May, 1850	22 55	
Eden, John	Gaspé	24th April, 1851	0 00	
Felton, John	Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond, Parts of	30th June, 1843	122 64	
Fleming, William	Huntingdon	21st Aug, 1852	0 00	
Gauvreau, L. N.	Rimouski, Part of	22nd July, 1848	2 50	
Gibeau, A. T.	Ottawa, Part of	5th May, 1855	0 00	
Hume, John	Megantic, Part of	21st June, 1852	119 78	
Judgson G. M.	Pontiac, Part of	27th Feb., 1858	100 28	
Kaines, George	Two Mountains, Part of	19th May, 1854	25 68	
Kemp, O. J.	Stanstead, Missisquoi and Shefford	15th April, 1848	107 16	
Lafontaine, A.	Ottawa, Part of	11th Oct., 1845	4 99	
Lavalee, A. B.	Two Mountains and Terrebonne, Parts of	12th Aug., 1843	4 80	
LeBel, J. T.	Sherbrooke and Drummond, Parts of	31st May, 1852	\$75 00	
LeBel, Joseph N.	Bonaventure	25th Mar., 1858	4 18	
Larue, S. V.	Bellechasse	11th Oct., 1852	0 00	
Lynch, John	Ottawa, Part of	20th June, 1849	7 88	
Lewis, J. S.	Beauharnois	16th Dec, 1848	14 77	
LePAGE, J. B.	Rimouski, Part of	12th Dec, 1855	1 61	
McLean, Donald	Ottawa, Part of	4th Aug, 1845	31 34	
Morrison, William	Berthier	4th June, 1843	3 62	
Murray, E. W.	Ottawa, part of	19th Feb., 1858	31 80	
Pratte, F. X.	Drummond, Part of	10th Mar., 1856	0 64	
Ross, Andrew	Megantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse, Parts of	30th June, 1843	81 62	

RECOLTMENTS.

Stewart, McLean	Quebec	27th Sept., 1845	6 70
Sheppard, C. C.	Drummond, Part of	7th Dec., 1850	8 72
Tetu, François	L'Islet and Bellechasse, Parts of	25th May, 1850	2 36
Tremblay, Edward	Saguenay, Part of	15th June, 1855	0 00
Thompson, William	Argenteuil	4th June, 1858	0 00
Marten, Vincent	Chicoutimi	10th Sept., 1858	0 00

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS for Canada West, dates of their appointment and Commission allowed to each, on collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Names of Agents.	Countries.	Appointed.	Commission.	Remarks.
Alexander, John	Simcoe	18th April, 1849.	\$375 41	
Ambidge, T. A.	Wentworth	27th April, 1858.	132 54	
Askin, J. B.	Middlesex and Elgin	July, 1839	280 42	
Ballard, N.	Prince Edward	6th July, 1854	49 12	
Brooke, John E.	Kent	24th Aug., 1858.	139 64	
Campbell, Duncan	Norfolk	July, 1839	111 81	
Carroll, John	Oxford and Brant	20th Nov., 1844	314 51	
Crawford, Walter	Part of Peterborough.	11th April, 1849.	306 75	
Durie, John	Carleton	10th March, 1845	275 48	
French, T. P.	Part of Renfrew, and for settlement of Ottawa and Opeongo Road	17th Sep., 1855	78 03	
Gibson, David	Inspector of Agencies, C. W.	4th April, 1854.	1840 00	
Geddes, Andrew	Wellington	8th June, 1845	534 06	
Hayes, M. P.	Part of Hastings, and for settlement of Hastings Road	3rd July, 1856	44 49	
Harris, William	Renfrew, part of	June, 1851	492 28	
Hart, Samuel	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	20th Nov., 1844.	236 97	
Huber, H. S.	Waterloo	26th April, 1856.	136 43	
Hughes, Richard	Victoria and Peterboro', part of, and for settl. of Bobcaygeon Road	25th Nov., 1858	Nil	
Jackson, William	Grey	8th Nov., 1854	532 97	
Kerr, George	Lanark	8th Oct., 1858	33 38	
McAnnam, Francis	Hastings, part of	May, 1840	114 21	
McNabb, Alexander	Bruce	29th April, 1851	823 47	
Macpherson, Allan	Lenox, and parts of Frontenac and Addington.	20th Nov., 1844	529 71	
Moyntan, Denis	Essex	21st April, 1853.	130 15	
Moffatt, J. P.	Renfrew, North parts of	26th Nov., 1858.	Nil	
Perry, Ebenezer	Frontenac and Addington, parts of, and for Addington Road	27th March, 1856	36 83	
Roche, G. M.	Victoria.	22nd Oct., 1858	34 67	
Scott, W. J.	Leeds and Grenville	July, 1839	194 47	
Scott, Alexander	Lambton	31st May, 1854	314 54	
Sharran, John	Perth	27th April, 1853.	223 51	
Smith, Henry	Lincoln, Welland and Halldmand	6th June, 1850	91 44	
Stewart, Niel	Prescott and Russell	26th Sep., 1855	321 31	
Wallis William	Northumberland and Durham	8th Oct., 1858.	62 80	
Widder, Charles	Huron	15th Jan., 1857	286 84	
Wilson, Joseph	Sault St Marie	25th July, 1845	9 18	

Crown Land Department, Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

5 per cent. commission on first \$2000, 2 1/2 per cent for next \$30,000, and 1 1/2 per cent for any sum exceeding \$30,000.

EMOLUMENTS.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS in Canada East and West, date of their appointment, and salary allowed to each for services during the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Agents.	Agencies.	Appointed.	Salary.
Bell, Charles E.	Lower Ottawa	6th May, 1854	\$ 1200 00
Dube, C. T.	Lower St. Lawrence	15th March, 1855	700 00
Duberger, George	Saguenay Territory	30th May, 1854	1200 00
Dawson, Charles	Madawaska and Chaudière	15th September, 1857	1050 00
Masse, Edward	Collector of Slide Dues, Ottawa	10th February, 1855	1000 00
Nagle, G. J.	St. Francis Territory	30th May, 1854	1200 00
Powell, A. W.	Huron, Superior, and Peninsula of Canada West	30th June, 1855	1200 00
Russell, A. J.	Ottawa and Tributaries	— June, 1846	1840 00
Stewart, McLean	General Collector at Quebec	27th September, 1845	1800 00
Veige, J. N.	Peninsula of Gaspé	15th March, 1845	£00 00
No agent appointed	St. Maurice Territory	.....	.....
Way, J. F.	Ontario Territory	6th May, 1854	1440 00

The duties of the Crown Timber Agents are to grant Licenses to cut Timber, collect the Crown Dues, protect the Public Domain from trespass as regards the woods and forests within their respective Agencies, and general administration of the Timber Regulations, &c.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.
LIST OF AGENTS—Seigniry of Lauzon—Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates.

Name of Agent.	Nature of Agency.	Date of Appointment.	Remuneration received in 1858.		Remarks.
			\$	c.	
Felix Fortier	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigniry of Lauzon, and Superintendent and Agent for Beach and deep water lots, Port of Quebec, save those on north side Quebec harbor transferred to Commissioners, per Act 22 Vic., ch. 32.	As collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and deep water lot Superintendent, September, 1855; as commuting Agent for Lauzon, April, 1858.	1400	00	This amount, besides \$150 allowance for Office rent, is paid Mr. Fortier for salary as collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Superintendent of Beach and deep water lots. As commuting Agent he is to receive \$6 from each commuting party; there were none in 1858. The Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1856 having abolished <i>Lods et Ventes</i> in the Crown Seignories, Commutations therein have almost entirely ceased. This sum (\$500 being salary, and balance commutation) is received as Crown Domain Agent. As commuting Agent, Mr. Laurin receives the usual fee as above stated. There was but one commutation in 1858. To receive \$6 for each commutation; none in 1858.
Joseph Laurin	Agent Crown Domain, and commuting Agent <i>censive</i> of Quebec.	September, 1855	819	46	
Valère Guillet	Commuting Agent <i>censive</i> of Three Rivers.	June, 1854	1958	09	\$153 09 commutation as local collecting Agent, and \$1,800 00 salary as general Agent. Did not receive anything as commuting Agent, no commutations having taken place in his agency in 1858.
Jean Bte. Varin	Collecting and commuting Agent Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal, and general Agent to regulate and collect arrears in Jesuits' Estates in Lower Canada.	Appointed local Agent by late Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates. Appointed general Agent, July, 1857.	900	00	Received as collecting Agent, by way of commutation, not to exceed in any year this amount. No remuneration as commuting Agent in 1858.
The Hon. Louis Paquet	Collecting and commuting Agent Jesuits' Estates, District of Quebec.	Appointed by late Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates.	14	96	As collecting Agent. No remuneration in 1858 as commuting Agent.
Valère Guillet and } Fiavien Lottinville... }	Collecting and commuting Agent for Cap de la Magdeleine and Jesuits' Estates in City of Three Rivers.	June, 1855	34	86	Do. Do. Do.
Louis Guillet, jun.	Collecting and commuting Agent Seigniry of Bati-can.	Agent June, 1848			

F. T. J. DAH,
Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Jesuits' Estates Branch,
Crown Lands Office,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of the number of Acres Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount Collected in Upper and Lower Canada for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858.

	Acres Sold.			Amount of Sales.			Amount of Collections.		
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	81086½	59987½	25812½	\$264600 12	\$178426 37	\$58761 99	\$396085 38	\$320241 32	\$110320 20
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.....	12478½	5221	4116	10714 68	5678 53	3809 53	7793 65	8120 05	7498 56
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	140520	122119½	121668	209277 87	195684 58	138693 06	165318 73	165950 75	100819 10
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	46118½	34064	49143	20588 05	14949 68	22249 10	13209 63	9964 87	13553 85
Common School Lands	47725	9978½	3571	127343 80	36852 40	9930 40	100145 90	60655 87	24916 83
Grammar School Lands	2340	76301¼	5644	7627 05	189670 40	11469 00	15334 78	49653 50	14184 60
	330265½	307902½	209889½	640146 57	616261 96	244913 08	697888 07	614586 36	271298 14

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS by the Crown Land Department for the year 1858, which are considered as Revenue.

Woods and Forests.....	\$220535 47
Ottawa Slides	29340 16
St. Maurice Slides.....	2394 84
Location Fees, Lower Canada.....	24 00
Casual Fees, Upper Canada.....	129 31
Patent Fees, Lower Canada	167 47
Casual Fees, Lower Canada.....	5 00
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Upper Canada	388 17
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Lower Canada.....	182 85
Mines	100 00
Crown Instalments, Upper Canada	100700 85
Crown Instalments, Lower Canada.....	12884 13
Crown Quit Rent	650 12
Crown Arrears of Rent	7 50
Total.....	\$376599 87

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS by the Crown Land Department for the year 1858, on account of expenses of management.

	\$	c.
Survey, North Shore, Lake Huron.....	5600	00
Huron and Bruce Commission.....	2304	16
Travelling Expenses, W. Sinn, Emigration Agent, O. C., 18th Dec., 1858	212	00
Fisheries, Lower Canada.....	4056	90
Fisheries, Upper Canada.....	2035	06
Ottawa and Opeongo Road	1488	46
Hasting's Road.....	1498	19
Addington Road.....	1460	00
Bobcaygeon Road	452	00
Postage of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	73	18
Postage of Agencies, Lower Canada	31	20
Office Postage	675	79
Salaries to 31st March, 1858.....	22355	10
Commission Agents, Upper Canada.....	7273	84
Commission Agents, Lower Canada.....	879	62
Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, Upper Canada	730	85
Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, Lower Canada.....	400	00
Crown Advertising, Upper Canada.....	2658	50
Crown Advertising, Lower Canada	452	08
Inspection of Agencies, Upper Canada.....	3369	53
Inspection of Agencies, Lower Canada.....	3422	82
Crown Inspections, Upper Canada.....	1449	87
Exploration of Roads, Upper Canada.....	3167	28
Exploration of Roads, Lower Canada.....	17671	39
Crown Surveys, Upper Canada	42611	15
Crown Surveys, Lower Canada	17395	04
General Disbursements.....	13511	60
Red River Expedition	623	83
Boundary Account, Upper and Lower Canada.....	444	25
Huron Land Claims	500	00
Bruce Land Claims	400	00
Ordinance Lands.....	2580	60
Bolton and Magog Commission.....	700	00
	\$162574	29
Deduct Commission, School, and Clergy Services	9415	17
	\$153159	12

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst. Com. of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT.—Crown Land Department. Amount of Collections, 1858.

	\$ c.
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada.....	110320 20
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada.....	7498 56
Crown Lands, Upper Canada.....	100819 10
Crown Lands, Lower Canada.....	13553 85
Common School Lands.....	24916 83
Grammar School Lands.....	14184 60
	271293 14
Crown Domain.....	7811 94
Jesuit's Estates.....	23354 70
Seignior of Lauzon.....	6019 42
Woods and Forests.....	276414 44
St. Maurice Slides.....	2394 84
Ottawa Slides.....	30269 16
Location Fees, Lower Canada.....	24 00
Casual Fees, Upper Canada.....	129 31
Patent Fees, Lower Canada.....	167 47
Casual Fees, Lower Canada.....	5 00
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Upper Canada.....	388 17
Surveyor's Fee Fund, Lower Canada.....	182 85
Mines.....	100 00
	\$618554 44

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst. Com. of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1858.

APPENDIX J.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, for the year 1858.

LAND SOLD.		RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
Date.	Acres.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection	Rent on leased lots	Rent on lots not leased.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection	Rent on leased lots.	Rent on lots not leased.	Disbursements.	
		18 V. c. 2.	18 V. c. 2.	18 V. c. 2.			18 V. c. 2.	18 V. c. 2.	18 V. c. 2.				
1858.	258124	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
		58761 99	74037 28	29234 31	351 03	178 80	6518 78	68245 90	27463 26	329 97	168 00	6126 66	
												7985 41	

Recapitulation.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Principal, 18 Vic, cap. 2	\$ c.	Principal, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government	\$ c.
Interest, 18 Vic, cap. 2	74037 28	Interest, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government	68245 90
Inspection, 18 Vic, cap. 2	29234 31	Inspection, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government	27463 26
Rents on leased lots	351 03	Rent on leased lots, transferred to Government	329 97
Rents on lots not leased	178 80	Rent on lots not leased, transferred to Government	168 00
	6518 78	Disbursements	6126 66
		Balance of Clergy Instalments West, Rent, carried forward to 1st January, 1859, at credit of the Service	7985 41
	\$110320 20		1 00
			\$110320 20

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX K.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the year 1858.

Date.	LAND SOLD.		RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.					
	Acres.	Amount.	Principal, 18 Vic., c. 2	Interest, 18 Vic., c. 2	Rent, 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspect'n 18 Vic., c. 2.	Quit rent on lots sold.	Timber dues.	Principal 18 Vic., c. 2.	Interest, 18 Vic., c. 2.	Rent, 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspect'n 18 Vic., c. 2.	Quit rent on lots sold.	Timber dues.	Disburse- ments.
1858	4116	\$3809 53	\$4848 89	\$1247 44	\$179 25	\$70 55	\$12 00	\$1140 43	\$1172 60	\$168 50	\$66 32	\$11 28	\$1072 01	\$468 02

Recapitulation.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Principal, 18 Vic, cap. 2.....	\$4848 89	Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2, transferred to Government.....	\$4539 83
Interest, 18 Vic, cap. 2.....	1247 44	Interest, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government.....	1172 60
Rent, 18 Vic, cap. 2.....	179 25	Rent, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government.....	168 50
Inspection, 18 Vic, cap. 2.....	70 55	Inspection, 18 Vic, cap. 2, transferred to Government.....	66 32
Quit Rent on lots sold.....	12 00	Quit Rent on lots sold, transferred to Government.....	11 28
Timber Dues.....	1140 43	Timber Dues, transferred to Government.....	1072 01
	\$7498 56	Disbursements.....	468 02
			\$7498 56

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX L. (1.)

RETURN of the number of Acres Sold, and the amount received on Sale of Common School Lands, under Vic. 12, cap. 200, for the year 1858.

Date.	Acres.	Price per Acre.	RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.						
			Principal.	Rent.	Interest.	Commission Principal.	Interest.	Commission Rent.	Commission Interest.	Disbursements and Sundries.		
1858..	3571	\$2 00	\$20,463 63	\$117 00	\$4336 20	\$18983 82	\$109 99	\$4076 04	\$1227 81	\$7 01	\$260 16	\$252 00

Total number of acres sold to 31st December, 1857 970,840⁴
 Do do in 1858 3,571

974,411⁴
 Balance remaining unsold..... 25,588⁴

Recapitulation.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Principal.....	\$20,463 63	Amount transferred to Government account, Principal.....	\$18,983 82
Rent.....	117 00	do do Rent.....	109 99
Interest.....	4,336 20	do do Interest.....	4,076 04
		Amount paid account of Commission, Principal	\$23,169 85
		do do do	1,227 81
		do do Interest.....	7 01
		do do Disbursements and Sundries.....	260 16
		do do	252 00
	\$24,916 83		\$24,916 83

Crown Land Department,
 Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
 Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of the amounts available for Public Improvements on sales of Crown Lands, Grammar School Lands and Common School Lands, under 16 Vic., cap. 159, sec. 14, in each County in Canada West, for the year ending 31st December, 1858.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.			AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.		
	Crown Sales.	Grammar School Sales.	Common School Sales.	Crown Sales.	Grammar School Sales.	Common School Sales.
1 Addington	\$720 80	\$1710 54	.....	\$144 16	\$342 10	.....
2 Bruce	1976 12	.....	\$8962 78	395 22	.....	\$2106 25
3 Brant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Carleton	3629 40	.....	.....	725 87	.....	.....
5 Durham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Dundas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Elgin	399 02	158 75	.....	79 80	31 75	.....
8 Essex	1056 84	.....	.....	211 36	.....	.....
9 Frontenac	8001 46	2161 74	.....	1600 28	432 33	.....
10 Grey	6011 77	3682 63	6388 28	1202 35	736 53	1501 27
11 Grenville	242 83	.....	.....	48 56	.....	.....
12 Glengarry	280 00	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....
13 Haldimand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Hastings	1261 40	.....	.....	252 27	.....	.....
15 Halton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Huron	1956 43	.....	6621 60	391 28	.....	1556 09
17 Kent	1132 70	.....	.....	226 54	.....	.....
18 Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Leeds	406 92	84 00	.....	81 38	16 80	.....
20 Lanark	2466 05	.....	.....	493 21	.....	.....
21 Lennox	163 20	.....	.....	32 64	.....	.....
22 Lambton	4470 15	.....	.....	894 02	.....	.....
23 Middlesex	1430 33	.....	.....	286 06	.....	.....
24 Northumberland	233 16	.....	.....	46 63	.....	.....
25 Norfolk	20 00	1020 30	.....	4 00	204 05	.....
26 Ontario	1801 49	.....	.....	360 80	.....	.....
27 Oxford .....	.....	2935 46	.....	.....	587 08	.....
28 Peterborough	2902 64	.....	.....	580 53	.....	.....
29 Peel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Perth	2861 03	.....	2531 19	572 20	.....	594 85
31 Prince Edward	252 00	.....	.....	50 40	.....	.....
32 Prescott	2701 74	.....	.....	540 35	.....	.....
33 Russell	4580 04	.....	.....	916 00	.....	.....
34 Renfrew	18942 32	.....	.....	3668 46	.....	.....
35 Simcoe	7868 65	.....	.....	1573 71	.....	.....
36 Stormont .....	.....	160 36	.....	.....	32 07	.....
37 Victoria	4389 32	.....	.....	877 86	.....	.....
38 Wellington	6938 95	.....	413 08	1387 92	.....	97 08
39 Welland	1395 75	.....	.....	279 15	.....	.....
40 Wentworth	2043 90	.....	.....	408 78	.....	.....
41 Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 York	2777 80	.....	.....	555 56	.....	.....
43 St. Joseph's Island	5921 29	.....	.....	1184 25	.....	.....
44 Sault St. Marie	183 60	.....	.....	36 72	.....	.....
	100819 10	11913 78	24916 83	20163 82	2382 71	5855 54

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

APPENDIX N.
Lower Canada.

RETURN of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1858.

Surveyors.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Surveyed.	Outlines of Townships.	Colonization Roads	Remarks.
		\$ c.		miles	miles	
1 John Holmes.	Township of Bouchette, residue	1784 85	42000	49	The cost of running these outlines is in all these cases, included in the partial subdivision of the Township. Indian tract at Lake St. John. This amount advanced by the purchasers. Connected with Colonization Roads. Disputed Boundaries. Colonization Roads. With reference to the Ashburton Treaty. Under examination.
2 G. N. Albright.	do	3068 65	22000	42	.....
3 G. Garon	Deslabberry, and outlines of Grandison & Wolfe	2161 77	24000	29	.....
4 W. McDonald	Duquesne	951 20	21940	9	10	
5 V. Desroches.	Maria	3678 63	51865	33	.....
6 A. Wallace	Chapais and Paicheud, 10 miles road	2503 67	21540	.....	.....
7 Frs. Tetu	Roberval and Indian Lands of Ouatchawan	1924 53	31263	.....	.....
8 Geo. Verret	Ashburton, (Association Survey)	417 65	4823	.....	.....
9 Jas. Dignan	Armagh, (Verification do)	147 30	.....	.....	.....
10 F. L. Poudrier	Grenville, do	697 20	14200	.....	.....
11 Jno. Bignell	Ham, do	182 00	.....	.....	.....
12 L. P. R. Blanchard	Hereford, do	2460 09	.....	55	.....
13 D. S. Ballantyne	Acton, (paid by the Municipality)	7572 35	.....	52½	.....
14 C. S. Bouchette	Colonization Road, River Noire to Iberville	44½	.....	45½	.....
do	do	.....	.....	53½	.....
15 E. Casgrain	River Gatineau to Mansfield	1266 25	.....	53	.....
16 C. A. Verrault	River Ottawa to River Desert	1875 66	.....	52	.....
17 F. Belanger	Buckland to Metis, S. W. Central Section	2515 51	.....	59	.....
18 L. G. Fortin	N. E. do	1427 96	.....	40	.....
19 L. O. A. Arcand	N. E. Section	2897 55	.....	.....	.....
20 A. Larue and N. Lefrançois	S. W. do	689 72	.....	.....	.....
21 F. W. Blacklock	Hunterstown and River Matawin	1370 68	.....	.....	.....
	Line between Seigniory of Cote Beaurpré & Crown Lands (½ cost)	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Verification of Gaspé Land Patents	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$39093 22	233631	113	412	

214,608 Acres subdivided into Farm Lots at 7½ cents per acre.
412 Miles of Colonization Roads at \$47 36 " mile.

Crown Lands Department,
Surveying Branch East,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX O.—UPPER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1858.

No.	Surveyors.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	No. of Acres Surveyed.	No. of Miles Surveyed.		Remarks.
					Main Lines.	Lateral Lines.	
1	Robert Hamilton	Buchanan	\$ 1894 12	32800	m. ch.	.....	(202 acres, Town Plot included.)
2	do	Petawawa and Town Plot	3267 62	39418	.....	.....
3	Thomas F. Gibbs	Anglesa	1241 76	10320	.....	.....
4	do	Ashby	5071 64	49188	.....	.....
5	Michael Deane	Galway	2776 34	26818	.....	.....
6	William H. Deane	Tudor	4596 78	56000	.....	.....
7	John K. Roche	Draper	2516 50	26100	.....	.....
8	John Ryan	Macauley	2768 92	26000	.....	.....
9	Francis Jones	N. and S. Canonto	3955 66	16975	.....	.....
10	Thomas T. Bower	Denbigh	944 70	4794	.....	.....
11	Michael Deane	Lots on the Robeaygeon Road	1746 68	20398	.....	.....	This Survey was closed last year (1857), but not returned, owing to a voucher being deficient.
12	Jas. W. Fitzgerald	Township Outlines North of Victoria, &c.	4120 97	.....	.....	.....
13	John Lindsay	do	3082 77	.....	67 13	247	
14	Duncan Sinclair	do on the Mattawan and N. Road	6051 46	.....	54 16	280	
15	Hugh P. Savigny	do South of Lake Nipissing	7174 45	.....	75 00	116	
16	Albert P. Salter	do & Base Line, N. Shore Lake Huron	7837 25	.....	86 00	246	
17	do	Base and Range Lines, N. Shore Lake Huron	25911 21	.....	182 00	728	90 m. Base Line, 92 m. Tp Outlines.
18	John A. Snow	Mississippi Road Line	4152 43	.....	835 00	1340	do 124
19	Albert P. Salter	Islands in Rice Lake	246 73	492	184 50	189	do 211
20	John A. Wilkinson	Pensioners Lots, Amherstburgh	180 00	256½	.....	21	63.22 Expl.; 71.28 Road Line.
21	John Reid	Tying Exploring Line, Burleigh Rapids	36 00	.....	.....	.....
22	William Hawkins	Verification Survey in Grantham	204 50	.....	.....	.....
23	A. B. Perry	Examination of Addington and Hanfrew Road	278 85	.....	.....	.....
24	A. P. Salter	do of Mill Property in the Severn	65 25	.....	.....	.....
			\$90122 54	307559½	934 00	3190	

NOTE.—As this is the total amount of the accounts for Surveys completed and audited during the year, on which advances were previously made, it does not correspond with the Accountant's return of monies paid for Surveys, which includes advances on Surveys in progress.

Recapitulation.

306,609 Acres, subdivided into Farm Lots of 100 acres, at \$0.09.885.	934 Miles, Main Lines, Township Outlines, &c.
458½ do do Town Lots of ½ acres, & Park Lots, at \$0.72.05.	3190 do Lateral Lines, &c.
492 do Islands Surveyed, at \$0.24.65.	4,124 Miles of Township Outlines, Exploring Lines, &c., at \$14.25½.
807,559½ Acres.	

THOS. DEVINE, S. S. & D.
Crown Land Department, Toronto, 31st December, 1858.
ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX

Crown Land

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Letters received

YEARS.	WESTERN BRANCHES.					EASTERN BRANCHES.				
	Correspondence— Mr. Tarbutt.	Late Surveyor General's, Mr. Spragge.	Surveyor's, Mr. Devine.	Accountant's, Mr. Ford.	Total.	Correspondence— Mr. Collins & Mr. Genereux.	Crown Domain, Mr. Judah.	Surveyor's, Mr. Bouchette.	Accountant's, Mr. Ford.	Total.
1858	4879	2100	980	1833	9242	1702	720	556	408	3381
1857	4056	1912	798	1927	8693	1337	758	526	279	2900
Increase	823	188	182	..	549	365	..	80	124	481
Decrease .....	..	..	..	94	..	..	38	..	..	..

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LETTERS.

January	870
February	888
March	1269
April	1288
May	1269
June	1236
July	1427
August	1059
September	1186
October	1307
November	1556
December	1648
Total	15003

DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Tarbutt	131
Mr. Spragge	118
Mr. Devine	0
Mr. Ford	20
Mr. Collins and Mr. Genereux	52
Mr. Judah	25
Mr. Bouchette	7
Mr. Partridge	20
Miscellaneous	10
Total	396

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

Q.

Department.

and registered in the years 1857-8, &c., &c.

PROVINCE AT LARGE.			Commissioner on road matters, &c.	Grand Total.	Names indexed.	Enclosures.	ORDERS IN COUNCIL.				Remarks.
Woods and Forests, Mr. Partridge.	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.					East.	West.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1877	38	1915	465	15003	20000	38000	84	282	30	396	Registry for 1858 covers 1400 demy pages,—and, with endorsements, &c., equivalent to 2800 pages.
847	47	894	384	12871	17300	28700	68	211	31	310	
1080	..	1021	81	2132	2700	4300	16	71	..	86	
....	9	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	1	..
....	

LETTERS REGISTERED IN THE YEARS

1852	5924
1853	8765
1854	9071
1855	9167
1856	12258
1857	12871
1858	15003

LETTERS AND OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Do	West ..	29
Do	East ..	46
Letters received through Provincial Secretary		332
Do returned through Postmaster General (not called for)		134

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX P.

Statement of Office work for the year 1858.

Number of plans compiled and copied.....	834
“ Instructions for surveys prepared.....	103
“ Plans, field notes, diaries, reports, accounts and pay lists of the public lands audited and examined.....	796
“ Plans and reports of Municipal and private surveys examined and areas calculated.....	126
“ Railway plans and books of reference examined and areas calculated, &c.....	87
“ References of letters patent prepared.....	1718
“ Descriptions of letters patent prepared.....	2672
“ Letters patent engrossed, examined and entered in the several books of records..	2570
“ Erections of Parishes, Townships and Villages in Lower Canada	15
“ Descriptions of Towns and Villages in Upper Canada.....	8
“ Specifications of lots in Towns and Townships for sale, prepared.....	58
“ Assignments examined and registered.....	1812
“ Agents' returns examined and entered.....	1718
“ Agents' accounts current prepared.....	147
“ Statements of amounts available for public improvements under 16 Vict., cap. 159, sec. 14	167
“ Statements and returns for the Legislature and Blue Book....	65
“ Reports for the Executive Council and Heir and Devizee Com., &c., prepared.....	909
“ Letters written.....	10172
“ Folio pages of reports, land rolls, and assignments, sales, &c., entered.....	12785
“ Pages of field notes, reports, letters &c., copied.....	3904
“ Miscellaneous statements.....	954
“ Schedules of Crown, Clergy and School lands furnished to Woods and Forests Agents.....	954
“ Returns of lands patented, sold and granted for County Registrars and Treasurers.....	130
“ Circulars.....	1400
“ Applications for renewals of Licenses and for new Licenses examined and granted or rejected	342
“ Returns of timber cut in trespass, examined.....	82

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

R. (a)—WOODS AND FORESTS.—General Statement of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, during the year 1858.

AGENTS' NAMES.	QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER, &c.																	
	Saw Logs.		White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood.	
	W. Pine	Spruce	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
A. J. Russell	264713		1297912	8785989	29280	1255900	45	1178	37	1317	42	1969	65	2683	3	100	27	1240
Joseph F. Way	126391		8009	630498	83	3833	120	5732	447	18366	15	749	12	431	1	33		
Charles E. Belle	147564		10197	569253	97	3849	54	1826	791	24716	187	8631	326	10371	10	383	22	1134
"St. Maurice Territory"	49928	1500	24729	139932	258	9622							3	107				
G. I. Nagle	53738		13	807	83								276	3851	552	8761		
A. W. Powell	9189		457	66318	16	2057	748	48006	213	11090								
Charles T. Dubé	11394		57738												420	5878		
Joseph N. Verge	6325		1487	58252											443	10593		
G. Duberger (no returns)	15	R. Pine.																
C. Dawson (no returns)	689257		1329009	10242840	29735	1275013	1007	57402	1438	56019	244	11349	682	17203	1434	25748	49	2374

AGENTS' NAMES.	QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER, &c.												AMOUNTS ACCRUED.					
	Hamlock and Maple.	Butternut and Walnut.	Railway Ties and Sleepers.	Spruce, Cedar and Juniper.	Cedar Rails.	Hoops.	Oags and Nails.	Wood.	Staves.	Trespass and Fractions.	On Timber Dues.	On Ground Rent.	Total.					
	Pcs.	Feet.	Pcs.	Feet.	Pcs.	Feet.	Pcs.	Feet.	Sr'd.	W. I.	Brl.	Trespass.	Frc.	On Timber Dues.	On Ground Rent.	Total.		
A. J. Russell			W. 1	53										\$18 74	73	\$105903 25	20250 81	\$126154 06
Joseph F. Way	R. H.	2298	B. 2	108			880	500	8283	24688	4000	2666	30	19311 68	2901 94	22213 62		
Charles E. Belle	H. C.	225	B. 2	65										17938 76	4275 92	22213 68		
"St. Maurice Territory"	M. S.	230												6483 32	6399 39	12837 71		
G. J. Nagle			S. 4767				762							915 20	659 73	5474 95		
A. W. Powell														4738 56	315 00	5073 56		
Charles T. Dubé														3429 63	97 00	3526 63		
Joseph N. Verge														1463 13	16 00	1449 13		
G. Duberger (no returns)																		
C. Dawson (no returns)	11	2733												163126 53	34815 81	202942 34		

Total Amount collected for Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1858 \$276166 27
 Total Amount collected from Slides, 1858 32664 00
 Total Amount collected for Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1857 \$208944 68
 Total Amount collected from Slides, 1857 35977 88
 Increase \$68397 71

Total Amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1858 \$929242 34
 Total Amount accrued from Slides, 1858 29682 08
 Total Amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rent, 1857 \$830708 28
 Total Amount accrued from Slides, 1857 38131 32
 Decrease \$ 37215 18

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department, Woods and Forests, Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

R. (b.)—WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue Collected during the year 1858.

Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Collections, by A. J. Russell.					\$64,251 72	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	96,846 42	\$161,098 14
Do St. Maurice do do				by A. J. Russell, &c.	12,546 07	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	1,803 14	14,349 21
Do Lower Ottawa do do				by Chs. E. Belle.	21,357 40	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	2,972 76	24,330 16
Do Ontario do do				by Jos. F. Way.	29,688 02	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	7,123 19	36,811 21
Do St. Francis do do				by Gerd. J. Nagle.	10,349 13	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	68 09	10,417 22
Do Madawaska do do				by Charles Dawson.	5,661 36	
Do do do do				per McLean Stewart.	669 13	6,330 49
Amount of United Territories of Huron and Superior, and Peninsula of Canada West, by A. W. Powell.					3,567 68	
Amount of Collections by McLean Stewart.					3,268 41	6,836 09
Amount of Saguenay Territory Collections, by Geo. Duberger						6,765 55
Do Lower St. Lawrence do by Chs. T. Dubé						6,783 62
Do Baie des Chaleurs do by Jos. N. Verge						2,444 58
Total Ground Rents and Timber Dues.						\$276,166 27

Amount collected from Slides in 1858.

Amount from Ottawa Slides and Works.	\$30,269 16	
Amount from St. Maurice Slides and Works.	2,394 84	32,664 00
		\$308,830 27

Crown Lands Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858. }

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

R. (c.)—WOODS AND FORESTS.

DR. Cr.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT of Cullers, Quebec, for year ending 31st Dec., 1858.

1858.		1858.	
Jan. 1. To Balance on transactions of 1857.....	\$465 47	Nov. 18. By amount of collections during the month of October.....	\$5452 89
Mar. 29. To amount received from Surplus Fund from Commissioner of Crown Lands, to meet expenses of office...	2000 00	Dec. 16. By amount of collections during the month of November.....	2268 06
Oct. 30. To amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to meet expenditure during current month.....	\$2596 56	“ 31. By amount of collections during the month of December.....	2285 83
Dec. 1. To amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to meet expenses during the month of November.....	5000 00		\$10006 78
“ 17. To amount received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to meet expenditure during current month.....	1838 32	By amount paid Cullers, per statement.....	34986 71
	9434 88	By amount paid staff of office, per statement.....	10211 98
“ 31. To amount paid for printing forms &c., during the year.....	132 00	By amount paid for contingencies, per statement.....	1799 05
To amount received for furnishing duplicate specifications.....	10 47	By amount paid Deputy Supervisor at Sorel.....	1200 39
To amount received for caleche hire in connection with surveys.....	4 75	By amount paid Salary of Supervisor at Quebec.....	2000 00
To amount short, charged on Voucher 42 of last year, since paid.....	0 42		50198 13
To amount received from Deputy Supervisor at Sorel.....	50 55		
	48140 11		
To Balance	32 45		
	\$60204 91		

By Balance brought down.....\$32 45

Crown Lands Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

R. (d.)

WOODS and FORESTS.—Statement of Lumber Measured, Culled, and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1858.

	Pieces.		Tons.	Rate.	Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.
				cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c
White Pine.....	217968	Measured off.....	358201 ¹⁸ / ₄₀				
Basswood	228	do	314 ¹² / ₂				
Butternut	21	do	24 ³³ / ₂				
	218212		358541 ³ / ₄₀	@ 4 ⁷ / ₁₇	5228 78	11204 41	16438 14
Red Pine.....	28515	do	30264 ¹ / ₄₀				
Oak	22021	do	39649 ¹⁷ / ₄₀				
Elm	18226	do	19471 ¹⁹ / ₂				
Ash	3868	do	4633 ³¹ / ₂				
Tamarac	7618	do	5105 ¹⁹ / ₂				
Birch	919	do	443 ² / ₂				
Maple	59	do	63 ⁹ / ₂				
Beech.....	1	do	0 ³⁵ / ₂				
Hemlock.....	6	do	5 ²⁵ / ₂				
Spruce.....	8	do	8 ²² / ₂				
Walnut	861	do	880 ³² / ₂				
	82102		100526 ¹³ / ₄₀	" 6 ¹ / ₂	2094 30	4188 61	6282 91
Oak	335	Meas'd. in ship'g. order	614 ³⁸ / ₂				
Birch	3889	do do	1701 ³² / ₂				
	4224		2316 ³⁰ / ₂	" 11 ⁷ / ₈	57 93	217 19	275 12
Amount carried forward.....				.....\$	7880 96	15610 21	22991 17

R. (d.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—Statement of Lumber measured, culled, &c.—
(Continued.)

	Pieces.		Rate.	Office Fees.	Cullers' Fees.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Amt. brought forward		7880 96	15610 21	22991 17
Oars.....	220	Counted off per 100 pieces	@ 23½	0 11	0 41	0 52
Handspikes.....	1186	do do do	" 23½	57	2 09	2 66
Masts and Bowsprits..	857	Measd. off 24 in. & up. each	" 76½	128 55	528 48	657 08
do do ..	508	do 19 to 24 in. "	" 65	76 20	254 00	380 20
do do ..	53	do 12 to 19 in. "	" 49½	5 30	17 67	22 97
Mast, Spruce.....	1	do 12 to 19 in. "	" 49½	0 10	0 33	0 48
	1419					
Spars, R&d Pine.....	1	do 24 in. & up. "	" 76½	0 15	0 62	0 77
do do	45	do 19 to 24 in. "	" 65	6 75	22 60	29 25
do do	608	do 12 to 19 in. "	" 49½	60 30	201 00	261 80
	649					
Spars, Spruce.....	18	do 12 to 19 in. "	" 49½	1 30	4 34	5 64
		m. e. q. r. ps.				
Staves, Standard	1883027	Culled 1773 1 3 13 per M.	" 2 90	709 27	4432 97	5142 24
Staves, West India ..	2907894	do 2423 2 1 24 "	" 1 26½	863 49	2705 96	3069 45
Staves, Barrel.....	19450	do 16 2 0 10 "	" 90	1 62	12 97	14 59
Dens.....	1711646	do 1,850,829 ^a per std. 100	" 56½	1233 89	9254 15	10488 04
do	679497	Counted of 792,003 ^a "	" 11½	396 00	528 01	924 01
Planks and Boards....	179457	Culled per 100 pieces	" 40	89 73	628 10	717 83
do do	45742	Counted off	" 38½	22 87	129 61	152 48
Walnut	4796	Culled	" 40	2 40	16 79	19 19
Lathwood, Cords	2282½	Culled and counted per cord	" 33½	111 63	632 54	744 17
				\$10591 19	\$34982 75	45578 94
Returned Outstanding as per Statement B of 31st December, 1857, £1069 15s. 10d. Since received £1000 3s. 10d., or.....						4000 77
						49574 71
Less Outstanding present season						1500 79
Total amount collected.....						\$ 48078 92

Outstanding.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
For year 1855.....	141 20
do 1856.....	187 45
do 1857.....	278 40
do 1858.....	1500 79
Total Outstanding	\$ 2107 84

R. (e.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers for work performed in their respective Departments during the Season of 1858.

Department.	Names of Cullers, &c.	Voucher.	Amount.	Total.
Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Oars, Handspikes, and Square Timber	Ignace A. Dorval	1	\$1096 35	\$2551 82
	Olivier Gabourg	2	810 97	
	Alexis Dorval	3	644 50	
Square Timber.....	John S. Waterson.....	4	666 74	
	Stephen Lomers	5	633 31	
	John Clark.....	6	629 72	
	Peter Gilgom	7	599 73	
	Denis Comtillon.....	8	586 73	
	Thomas Redmond	9	578 58	
	James Lynch.....	10	555 67	
	Olivier Gauvreau	11	535 50	
	John O'Sullivan	12	519 38	
	Louis Doiron	13	511 92	
	Edward Verrault	14	509 76	
	Henry McPeak	15	503 57	
	George Miller, Shipping Culler..	16	501 61	
	James Scott.....	17	492 09	
	Joseph Lockquell.....	18	480 99	
	Thomas Murphy.....	19	472 21	
	Narcisse Valin.....	20	471 77	
	John Jordan	21	467 12	
	Pierre Jermest	22	461 05	
	William Duggan.....	23	447 36	
	Joseph Larose	24	441 16	
	Jacques Jobin	25	438 74	
	Pierre McNeill.....	26	424 18	
	William Bee	27	408 59	
	John Miller, Shipping Culler..	28	406 64	
	F. X. Béland	29	387 09	
	Robert Russell	30	381 67	
	Jean Bornais	31	108 57	
Dennis Duggan	32	71 23		
Square Timber, Deals, Planks, &c.	J B. Vachon	33	13692 68
Deals, Planks, Boards, and Lathwood	Thomas Wilson	34	1468 88	576 06
	Michel Hamel	35	1370 20	
	Michael Power	36	1370 20	
	Patrick Malone	37	1103 17	
	J. B. Jarnac	38	707 98	
	James Myler.....	39	684 79	
	Jeffrey Malone	40	563 39	
	Benj'n Lockquell	41	562 87	
	Peter Gelley	42	529 71	
	F. X. Thompson.....	43	495 97	
	Wm. McKutcheon	44	461 37	
	Jerome Couture	45	439 50	
	Charles Couture	46	400 44	
	A. F. Hamel	47	301 95	

R. (e.)

STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers, &c.—(Continued.)

Department.	Names of Cullers, &c.	Voucher.	Amount.	Total.
Deals, Planks, Boards & Lathwood	Jean Couture.....	48	\$243 16	\$10703 58
Deals, Planks, Boards, and Lathwood, and Staves.....	Thomas Malone	49	870 25	1342 21
	Michael Murphy	50	471 96	
Staves	Louis Myrand	51	733 15	6120 36
	Joseph Frederick	52	626 51	
	Michael Gibbons	53	601 71	
	Joseph Langlois	54	595 14	
	Jacques Villeneuve	55	551 36	
	Charles Corneau.....	56	490 20	
	Robert Boyle.....	57	480 80	
	Clément Giroux	58	470 49	
	Wm. O'Brien.....	59	453 91	
	Barth. Chartier	60	420 37	
J. B. Philbert	61	392 97	6120 36	
John Curtin.....	62	304 25		
				\$34986 71

N. B.—The amounts paid to Cullers as per detailed statement is the gross amount of their respective earnings, out of which they have to pay, agreeably to the 27th section of the Act, their attendants and assistants, and all other charges inseparable from the execution of their duties.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

R (f).

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Salaries paid to Clerks employed in the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1858.

Names of Clerks.	Employed as	Department Engaged.	Term of Engagement.	No. of Voucher.	Salaries.		Amount.	
					\$	c.	\$	c.
Matthew Harbeson	{ Head Clerk and Deputy Supervisor.		{ For his Salary as Head Clerk and Deputy Supervisor, from 1st January to 31st December }	63	1440	00		
Charles S. Graddon.	Cash Keeper.		Salary as Cash-keeper, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec..	64	1200	00		
Alexander Fraser.	Book Keeper.		do do	65	1200	00		
John Y. Cooke	Specification Clerk.		Season—1st May to 30th November.	66	725	00		
John O'Kane.	do	Timber Department	do do	67	800	00		
Alexander McHillis.	do	do	do do	68	775	00		
James Prendergast.	do	Deal and Slave Department	do do	69	600	00		
Pierre Miller	do	Timber Department	do do	70	687	50		
François Quinn.	do	General purposes	Twelve months' Salary, ending 31st December.	71	550	00		
Octave Vézina.	do	Deal and Slave Department.	Season—1st May to 31st December.	72	500	00		
James O'Leary.	do	Timber Department	do do	73	161	22		
Thad. Walsh.	do	do	do do to 19th July, 79 days, at \$500 per 245 days	74	400	00		
W. A. Launière.	do	do	Season—1st May to 31st December.	75	400	00		
L. Hearne.	do	do	do do	76	400	00		
Edward Duggan.	do	do	do do	77	252	34		
							10091	06
Knight, Ferguson, & Temple			As required from time to time	78	.....		
Byrne and Quinn.				79	.....		
Ludger Catellier				80	.....		
William Dunn.				81	.....		
								\$10211 98

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858

R. (h).—WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the number of pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted,) Measured, Culled, and counted off, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1858, with the section of Province where from.

SECTION OF PROVINCE.													
No.	Masts and Bowsprits.			Spars.		Oars.		Handspikes, Counted.		Lathwood.			
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Culled.	Counted.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.			
1	Quebec and Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2322½
2	St. Lawrence from Montreal upwards	.....	1347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ottawa and its Tributaries	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	1419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2322½
SECTION OF PROVINCE.													
	Pine Deals.			Plank and Boards.		Spruce Deals.		Plank and Boards.		Walnut Deals, Pine and Spruce, counted off only.			
	Pieces.	Standard.	Culled.	Counted.	Standard.	Culled.	Count.	Pieces.	Standard.	Pieces.			
1	District below Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Quebec District	.....	219864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Quebec to Montreal	.....	2409450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	St. Lawrence from Montreal upwards	.....	346198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ottawa and its Tributaries	.....	41094100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Lake Erie	.....	360269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	42456831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	919831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SECTION OF PROVINCE.													
	Standard Staves.			West India Staves.			Barrel Staves.						
	Pieces.	M.	C.	Qrs.	Pts.	M.	C.	Qr.	Pts.	M.	C.	Qr.	Pts.
1	Quebec and Montreal
2	Montreal and Kingston
3	Kingston to head of Lake Ontario
4	Grand River, and Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, including River Thames
5	Ottawa and its Tributaries, including Rideau
6	United States
	Total

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department, Woods and Forests, Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

R. (i.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Timber Culled and counted at Lachine and Montreal, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1858.

QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.

Name.	Square.		Flatted.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
White Pine.....	18706	938650	6870	270858
Oak	727	42866	165	4331
Elm	754	24773	961	33232
Tamarac.....	437	13416	1509	51958
Ash.....	381	14522	84	2310
Red Pine.....	292	12183	74	2907
White Wood	118	4135	.....	.....
Basswood	27	1490	.....	.....
Birch.....	12	435	.....	.....
Maple	14	421	.....	.....
Hemlock.....	6	201	.....	.....
Spars.....	.....	.....	85	3212
Hickory .....	.....	.....	8	324
Cedars.....	.....	.....	400	12925
Total.....	21474	1053092	10156	381557

STAVES CULLED IN 1858.

Standard.....	178,660	pieces	std.	m. c. q. pts.
West India.....	177,396	"	186,244	155.2.3 24
				147.7.1.22

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner

Crown Land Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1858.

R. (j.)
WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Timber measured at Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1858, and section of the Province where produced.

Section of Province.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Basswood.		Butternut.		Maple.		Cherry.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pcs.	Ft.	Pcs.	Ft.	Pcs.	Ft.	Pcs.	Ft.	Pcs.	Ft.
Ottawa—Bonnechere River.....	997	91269	23	1525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield.....	680	29549	1	46	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Nation.....	2883	124094	.....	.....	1	26	24	806	46	1880	15	403	1	40	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....
St. Lawrence—Lake Erie.....	8	626	.....	.....	98	6984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Côteau du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	5224	.....	.....	29	629	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	1	29
	4068	245538	24	1571	99	7010	157	6053	46	1880	44	1082	1	40	1	45	1	41	1	29

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Woods and Forests,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1858.

R. (k.)—WOODS AND FORESTS.

General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, for Measuring and Culling Timber at Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers, during the season of 1858.

To Gross Receipts for Measuring Timber per Statement:		A	Voucher.	
4068 Pieces, White Pine.....	6138 1/2 Tons.		1	\$202 42
1 " Basswood	1 "		2	7 77
1 " Butternut	1 1/2 "			
4070 Pieces.	6140 3/4 Tons.			
	@ 2 1/2 d., £70 7 2 equal to	\$281 44		
24 Pieces, Red Pine.....	39 1/2 Tons.		3	
99 " Oak	175 1/2 "		4	
157 " Elm.....	15 1/2 "		5	
46 " Ash.....	45 3/4 "			
44 " Tamarac	25 3/4 "			
1 " Maple	1 1/2 "			
1 " Cherry.....	0 3/4 "			
372 Pieces.	439 5/8 Tons.			
	@ 3 1/2 d., £6 17 3 equal to	27 45		
" Received from William Quinn, Supervisor of Cutlers, Quebec, to balance account		1200 39		
		1509 28		
				1509 28

By Paid Cutlers' Fees viz:
 Robert Russell, Culler

By Paid Augustin St. Louis, Rent of Office from 1st May to 30th November

By Paid Middleton and Dawson for Stationery

By Paid sundry charges and expenses, per statement.....

By Paid William Quinn, Supervisor of Cutlers, Quebec, balance of Fees on hand

By Paid my salary for services as Deputy Supervisor of Cutlers for Sorel, and for recording and reporting Crown Dues on Timber exported via Sorel, from 1st January to 31st December

ANDREW RUSSELL,
 Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
 Woods and Forests,
 Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

A P P E N D I X

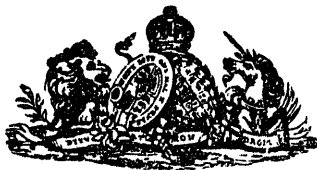
TO THE

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1859.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

S 1.

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD AGENCY,

Sebastopol, 10th January, 1859.

TO THE HONORABLE P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to send herewith a list of the Free Grants taken up on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, up to the 31st December, 1858; giving the names of the locatees, and such other information as will, in my opinion, enable you to form a correct estimate of the many advantages which have accrued to this portion of the country, from the opening of this Road and the adoption of the Free Grant system upon it.

The list now sent will enable you to see at a glance the actual progress each settler has made since he entered upon the occupation of his lot; and I shall now proceed to make an analysis of it, with the view to bringing prominently before you the various features which it presents.

Of the 200 lots specified in the accompanying list, it appears that

43	were granted in 1855,
44	do. do. 1856,
45	do. do. 1857, and
68	do. do. 1858.

Total..... 200

But this appears at variance with my report of the 8th March last, in which the numbers annually granted were

43	in 1855,
53	in 1856, and
71	from 1st January, 1857, to 1st March, 1858.

Total..... 167

Now the cause of this discrepancy is to be found in the fact that many settlers who have improved upon their lots were induced to sell them to strangers coming along to look for land, and who preferred paying sometimes rather smartly for a good lot with some clearance on it, rather than go to the trouble of looking out for themselves. In such cases the date of the new settler's application was substituted for that of the old, and hence the difference between the list sent last March and that now transmitted.

This sale by settlers of their free grants looks somewhat like speculation, but it is not so. I am perfectly satisfied that in every case in which a free grant has been asked for in this Agency, the applicant intended to comply with all the conditions

of the Crown, and was only induced to part with his lot by after circumstances which could not have been foreseen. I have made it a rule, however, to discountenance all such transactions, and once a man resigns his grant, I consider him disqualified from ever receiving another on this Road.

In classifying the settlers under the heads of their respective callings, I find them to consist of

1	Clergyman,
4	Innkeepers,
1	School Teacher,
7	Pensioners from the British Army,
13	Tradesmen,
174	Farmers.

Total.....200

And classing them according to nationality there appears to be

Natives of England	17
Do. Ireland	136
Do. Scotland	6
Do. Canada East.....	13
Do. Canada West.....	24
Do. United States	4

Total200

Thirteen hundred and seventy-two is the number of acres reported to be cleared; but as I know that a very large portion of this has been chopped during the past summer and autumn, I do not think my calculation will be found far astray when I set down 800 acres as about the quantity actually cropped within the year 1858. Upon these 800 acres then, there were raised

5,726 bushels of Wheat, valued at \$1 per bushel.....	\$5,726
2,916 do. Oats, do. 40 cents	1,166 40
149 do. Barley, do. 50 cents	74 50
168 do. Indian Corn do. \$1.....	168
16,799 do. Potatoes do. 40 cents.....	6,713 80
6,350 do. Turnips do. 10 cents	635
87 tons of Hay, do. \$5 per ton	435
260 do. Straw, do. \$4 do.	1,040
4,012 pounds of Sugar, do. 10 cents per lb.....	401 20
108 barrels Potash, do. \$24 per brl.....	2,592
9,249 bushels of Ashes, do. 8 cents per bushel	739 92

Making a total of.....\$19,696 82

And shewing the average value of each acre to be something over \$24 50. This I am certain is a low average, but yet it is a paying one to the farmer, and it clearly proves the productive capabilities of the soil through which the road runs.

I would now most respectfully refer you to the sales of Crown Lands in the Townships and parts of Townships rendered accessible by the Opeongo Road. In the first nine Concessions of Grattan 33 lots were sold since 1st January, 1856, while in the Townships of Brudenell and Sebastopol 170 lots have been purchased

by actual settlers within the last seventeen months. I have also a perfect knowledge of the fact that there are a great many squatters in these Townships who have not yet paid instalments on the lots occupied by them; and also a number who have taken up farms without the boundaries of the surveyed lands. Some four years ago I am certain there were not ten settlers in Sebastopol and Brudenell, while now, I believe, I am below the mark, in estimating the population of them at 1,000 souls, irrespective of those on the Free Grants. Indeed the rapidity with which the wild lands in the vicinity of the Opeongo Road are being settled upon, surprises me more than I can express, and affords the most conclusive evidence of the usefulness of the road and the shortsightedness of those who originally condemned the project of making it.

In the early part of last Spring a few newly arrived emigrants (Englishmen), purchased Crown Lands in the Township of Brudenell, which they now occupy, and are seemingly well satisfied with their position and prospects. These men have attracted a great many others of their countrymen who are also settlers around them, and from what they tell me, I am sanguine of a large English emigration here next spring.

For so much of the sleighing season as has yet passed, the travel on this road has been much greater this year than the last. I should say that for the past three weeks some eighteen or twenty teams have daily passed my door. The Branch road from the 56th mile post to the Madawaska River has been the means of bringing all the Madawaska lumberers' teams along this route, and it has also materially contributed towards settling the lands through which it passes.

You will observe by the accompanying return that almost all the Free Grants in the east end of the road, as far west as Brennan's Creek, are occupied, while but a few beyond that stream are taken up. This is entirely owing to the state of the road. Had it been even partially made for some twenty miles further, settlement would have extended westward, and if it be but rendered passable next summer, believe me, the large tract of land south-west of Lake Opeongo will not long remain in its present uninhabited state, but will be quickly peopled and cultivated to the great advantage of the country.

Earnestly then recommending the speedy completion of the road, and assuring you of my continued exertions to discharge my duties faithfully,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed)

T. P. FRENCH,
Agent O. & O. Roads.

S 2.

HASTINGS ROAD AGENCY,

Madoc, January 10th, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my Report in detail of the progress of Settlements upon the Hastings Free Grant Road during the past year, exhibiting the position of the lots on the 31st December, the number of acres cleared, in process of clearing and under crop, and the quantity of each description of produce raised during the year, &c.

The number of settlers located during the year is 144, of whom there were natives of England..... 24

“ Ireland 41

“ Canada 30

“ Scotland 18

“ Germany 31

The population of 31st December is..... 683

The number of buildings is 187, being an increase of 45 since the close of the previous year. many of those located during the latter months of 1858 have not yet erected their dwellings. The bulk of the population is comprised within that portion of the road fronting on the two southern ranges of Townships Tudor and Lake, Limerick and Wollaston, and the lower part of the third range fronting on Dungannon and Faraday. There are but few settlers in the upper part of the third and first six miles of the fourth range, but in the northern four miles of Herschell and Monteagle and southern part of Wicklow, a thriving settlement exists and satisfactory progress has been made.

A Post Office was established at Beaver Creek in Tudor last October, in charge of Mr. John Richardson, as Postmaster, and a weekly mail is sent every Friday from this village returning the next day.

It would give great impetus to the settlement of the northern part of the road, and the neighbouring townships, if the mail service could be extended to the point of intersection of the Hastings Road with the Madawaska Branch Road; such an extension would also be of great value to the lumberers of the Madawaska and its tributaries.

The long continuance of the wet weather, in the early part of last season, prevented as large a quantity of ground from being put under crop as I anticipated in my Report for 1857, but the number of acres cleared during the year fully realizes my expectation, and the results of the year's work, as shewn by the totals of produce raised, give continued evidence that the land of the section through which the road passes is capable of yielding fair returns for the labour expended, and that the climate is not unsuited to the growth of every description of produce suited to the older settled portions of the Province.

The steady progress which has been made during the past two years, in the settlement of the first thirty miles and the fourth range of townships, affords much greater facilities to persons now going in to settle on the remaining unoccupied lots than existed for the first settlers, as new people going in can now procure many of the necessaries on the road from older settlers, so that when the repairs and improvements of the road, "commenced last fall by the Bureau of Agriculture," are completed, the large outlay for transport, so much complained of at the outset, will be to a great extent unnecessary for the future.

The quantity of land under crop in Tudor is rather more than that on the Hastings Road, and the value of crops is about the same, except in the article of Potash, of which the Township produced last year one hundred and four barrels, being nearly double the quantity made on the road; these facts are attributable to the greater length of time that some of the Tudor people have been at work and their comparative nearness to the market, but many of those on the upper portions of the road have preserved their ashes under cover, for conversion into Potash as soon as the state of the road is such as to warrant its transportation to a distance of sixty or seventy miles.

A great many of the lots surveyed by Mr. Johnstone in the Townships of Limerick and Wollaston have been occupied by squatters. The same remarks are applicable to Mr. Peterson's survey in Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow and McClure. A good tract of hardwood land has been found in the south-eastern part of Limerick and in the adjoining unsurveyed Township of Cashel. Some fifteen or twenty persons have already gone in and put up shanties upon this land, and others are daily following in the same direction.

A similar tract, though not so extensive, exists in the western part of Wollaston, and some few squatters have found their way in here also.

The new branch road, leading eastwardly from the Hastings Road at the corner of Monteagle and Wicklow to the Madawaska River at Denison's, is open

for travel, and when the bridge across the river at this point is completed, there will be a complete thoroughfare by the Opeongo Road and its branch; this branch and the Hastings Road, from the Ottawa River to the Bay of Quinté at Belleville, and as it is of the greatest importance to the development of the immense country intersected by the whole line of the thoroughfare, that the main line itself should always be kept open, and that a permanent settlement should exist in unbroken communication from one extreme to the other, as a starting point for the occupation of the townships east, west, north and south of the road.

There has been almost a complete absence of crime in the settlement during the year, the only convictions which took place were a few minor offences, and I am happy to say that the best possible feeling exists among the settlers, of all origins and denominations.

There is not a single case of dispute about land in existence on the road.

Referring to the statistical table herewith for further particulars as to the position of lots, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

M. P. HAYES,

Agent Hastings Road.

To the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Synopsis of report on the Hastings Free Grant Road for 1858:

Settlers located during the year	.....	144		
“ in possession on 31st Dec., 1858.	.....	297		
Total population	.....	683		
“ number of dwellings	.....	132		
“ “ barns and stables	.....	53		
“ “ Saw Mill	.....	1		
“ “ School houses	.....	1		
“ “ acres cleared	.....	1085		
“ “ in process of clearing	.....	462		
“ “ in crop 1858	.....	598		
Wheat raised in 1858—bushels	.....	2869	a \$1 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀ ..	\$3586.25
Potatoes do do	.....	16289	a 60 ..	9773.40
Oats do do	.....	3221	a 50 ..	1610.50
Indian Corn do do	.....	1195	a 50 ..	597.50
Turnips do do	.....	5112	a 30 ..	1533.60
Potash, made do cwt.	.....	314	a 6 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ ...	2037.00
				\$19138.25
Hay do tons	.....	267	a 10 ..	2670.00
				\$21808.25
Horses owned by settlers	.....			21
Horned cattle	.....			128

(Signed,)

M. P. HAYES,

Agent Hastings Road.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto.

S 3.

TAMWORTH, 13th January, 1859.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions issued from your department, 23rd March, 1858, I herewith transmit the statistics of the settlement of the Addington Road for that part of the year commencing 19th February, and ending 31st December, 1858.

1. During that time there have been cleared 309 acres of lands,—358 chopped. In September and October there were sown for fall grain, 136½ acres; during spring and fall, 52¼ acres seeded to grass. The increase of population for same time being 178.

2. There are now cleared in all 598 acres, of which there are under grain 136½ acres; under timothy and clover, 90½ acres; chopped, ready for spring clearing, 186½; and 215 acres underbrushed, a large portion of which will be chopped during the winter if the weather and snow permit. The settlers have made comfortable houses for themselves, and provided stables for their cattle. They have a very good supply of provender, consisting of straw and marsh-hay. A much larger amount of wild hay would have been secured if the season had been less wet.

3. The casualty that occurred in June to the road through the Rocky Range, which was not repaired until late in the fall, retarded the settlement in Abinger and Denbeigh materially.

It was with great expense that the settlers could obtain (on the whole of the road), provisions for their families. To transport household goods to those Townships was out of the question; but since the repairs have been finished the settlement has commenced, and had there been good sleighing through December many settlers would have been on their lots in Abinger as well as Denbeigh.

4. Many persons anticipated that a settlement could not be formed in those Townships north of the Rocky Range, and in those Townships bordering on the Madawaska River, and treated the efforts made by the Government to open roads as jobs to be paid for by the country without any equivalent. This problem has been solved, the settlement has obtained an ascendancy beyond the hopes of its projectors. When the continuation of the Addington Road shall have been completed from the Madawaska Bridge to Mr. Sampson's, on the Opeongo Road, and the north branch from the Bridge to the Township of Brudenell to the same road, the settlement will receive an impetus unparalleled in the annals of the settlement of that part of Upper Canada, east of Cobourg.

5. During the whole summer the extremely wet weather retarded the development of the settlement. It was impossible to burn off brush or logs only on hard timbered upland. Several fallows that were chopped early on low land where the softer kinds of timbers grow, have lain all summer unburnt. Spring grain was lessened in yield on account of the unfitness of the ground to receive seed, owing to the old leaves and moss not being burned off. All small rubbish that would have disappeared had it been dry when the fire ran over, had to be gathered with a hand rake; this increased the labor of the settlers. The turnip crop was nearly a complete failure from those causes and bad seed.

6. I am personally acquainted with every settler, and can bear testimony to their sobriety and to their industrious and frugal habits, their perseverance in overcoming every obstacle that arises against their making a home for themselves and families. No quarrels exist. All creeds in religion and politics commingle in harmony and

peace. Good feeling pervades the whole settlement. Mutual favors are given and received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

EBENEZER PERRY.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Esq.,
Asst. Com. of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Canada West.

ABSTRACT of Grain, &c., raised on Addington Road in 1858, from April to December.

Articles.	Weight and Measure.	Value.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Sugar	5424 lbs.	0 10	542 40	
Molasses	228 gls.	0 75	171 00	
Vinegar	298 "	0 25	74 50	
Fish.....	50	6 00	300 00	
Cooper's Work	15 00	15 00	
Sawed Lumber	121,000 ft.	6 00	726 00	
Shingles	84,000	1 25	105 00	
Winter Wheat*	1297 bus.	1 25	1621 25	* In calculating the winter wheat, I laid the yield at 4 bushels per 100 sheaves; when thrashed, it averages 6 bushels per 100 sheaves—hence the increase of winter wheat over the monthly return.
Spring Wheat	784 "	1 00	784 00	
Oats.....	1895 "	0 45	852 75	
Corn	169 "	0 80	135 20	
Barley.....	72 "	0 80	57 60	
Peas	86 "	0 80	68 80	
Rye.....	298 "	0 80	238 40	
Beans	9 "	2 00	18 00	
Timothy Hay.....	13½ tons	15 00	202 50	
Green Oats.....	1 "	12 00	12 00	
Wild Hay	100 "	5 00	500 00	
Turnips	1330 bus.	0 30	399 00	
Potatoes	6309 "	0 50	3154 50	
Potash.....	20 brls.	30 00	600 00	
Deer	76	3 00	288 00	
Fur .....	.....	.....	125 00
			\$10990 90	

I have estimated the value of each article at the current price on the roads—the beef and pork slaughtered on the road is quite an item which I neglected to get, which, if added to this list of articles, would have made the products of the settlers threefold the amount of last year.

(Signed,)

E. PERRY.

T.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—FISHERIES,
Toronto, 20th December, 1858.

Pursuant to certain provisions of the Statute 22nd Vict., cap. 86, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to adopt the following REGULATIONS FOR SALMON AND SEA-TROUT FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.

By-Law A.—In agreement with the intent and meaning of the 4th and 7th sections of the Fishery Act, it is hereby declared that, henceforth the Crown, for

all practical purposes, resumes and re-enters formally into possession of all fishing stations for Salmon and Sea-Trout appertaining thereto, in Lower Canada, and that no claim by priority or by reason of past occupation of any of these places, shall hereinafter exist, and that any party or parties continuing to occupy and use any net-fishery for Salmon or Sea-Trout without obtaining Lease or License therefor under authority from the Crown, shall, after previous notice, become liable to such pains and penalties as are imposed by the aforesaid Act,—saving moreover, all other recourse in like cases provided by law.

B.—Neither stake-nets, drift-nets, gill-nets, float or stell-nets, scoop-nets, seines, weirs, nor other self-acting machine whatsoever, shall be used within the *course* of any river or stream frequented chiefly by Salmon and Sea-Trout, at a greater distance from the mouth thereof, than the usual mark of tidal floods, or inside of such other actual limit as may be assigned in the field of each Estuary Holding by the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, or by the Stipendiary Magistrate in charge of the Government Vessel for the protection of Fisheries.

C.—All nets, or other lawful appliances for the capture of Salmon and Sea-Trout, shall be placed within the estuary fishings at distances of not less than 200 yards apart, the interval so designated to mean along either side of the stream, and such measurement to leave the space clear from any net on one side to another net upon the opposite shore, without separate intermediate nets, or other device, being set anywhere therein.

D.—The Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, or the Stipendiary Magistrate in command of the Government Vessel for the protection of Fisheries, may prescribe, either by written or published instruction, or on sight, the open space between nets to be set in bays and elsewhere along the coast.

E.—At the outside of the chamber and in the pound of every set or stake-net for the capture of Salmon and Sea-Trout, there shall be maintained a flap or “door” at least ten inches square, which must be left open, affording free egress and passage to Salmon and Trout, from sundown on Saturdays until sunrise on Mondays.

F.—All other persons are forbidden to take fish of any kind, and in any manner within limits covered by Leases or Licenses from the Crown, except by special permission of the Lessees or Licentiatees.

G.—The fishing for, taking, and killing of any Salmon or Sea-Trout by aid of torch-light or other artificial light, and by means of spears, harpoon (*négog*), jigger-hooks, or grappel, is hereby absolutely forbidden.

H.—Indians may, for their own *bonâ fide* use and consumption, fish for, catch or kill Salmon and Trout by such means as are next above prohibited during the months of May, June and July, but only upon waters not then leased, licensed or reserved by the Crown; provided always, that each and every Indian thus exempted shall be at all times forbidden to sell, barter or give away any Salmon and Trout so captured or killed in the manner hereinbefore described.

I.—The receipt, gift, purchase, sale and possession by any person or persons other than Indians of any Salmon or Trout which may have been speared or taken as aforesaid, shall be punishable according to law; and every fish so found or had in violation of this Rule, shall become forfeited and disposable as the law directs.

J.—No fishing shall be allowed in any water set apart by the Crown for purposes of natural and artificial breeding of Salmon and Trout, except under express sanction from the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.

K.—Hereafter, no slabs or edgings or other mill rubbish, shall be drifted awaste, or be suffered to drift awaste, into any Salmon and Sea-Trout rivers or streams in Lower Canada.

L. For any breach of the foregoing Regulations, the penalty attached shall be as declared in the 42nd Section of the Statute 22nd Vict., cap. 86.

The publication of the present By-Laws in both the French and English languages, in the Official Gazette, shall be sufficient notice to give legal effect.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 14th January, 1859.

The Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada is empowered to grant SEASON LICENSES, covering a period from 1st May to 30th July, in each year, for the exclusive occupation of inferior coast fishing stations, for Salmon and Sea-Trout, on Crown properties situate upon the River St. Lawrence and its Tributaries, in Lower Canada, at discretionary rentals.

All persons desirous of obtaining License should make application to the Superintendent, at Quebec, describing the locality and the extent of fishery limit required, also the rent offered for the use of such privileges thereupon.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

T. 1.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES FOR UPPER CANADA.

HAMILTON, 31st December, 1858.

SIR—I have the honor to report at present the general results of my labours in the superintendence of the Fisheries of Upper Canada during the past year.

Owing to my long continued detention at Toronto, whither I had, on the 25th March, been directed to repair and attend to the preparation of certain requisite amendments to the "Fishery Act" of the previous Session of Parliament, it became impossible for me to personally visit and inspect the fishing localities situated along the shores and upon the various islands of Lakes Huron and Superior. The eventual exemption of those waters from such clauses of the existing Act as prescribe a close season for the lower lakes, rendered somewhat less necessary my presence there during the autumn and fall months. It being late in the summer time when the sitting of the Legislature was concluded, and the new Fishery Act had received legal sanction, the opportunity of inspecting remote districts (accessible most readily during the summer season) had passed away.

In the mean time, under special instructions from the Crown Lands Department, dated 20th of May, I made a personal examination of the fishery grounds at Long Point, Turkey Point, and adjacent places on Lake Erie; of the details of which *ad interim* reports have been sent to the Department.

The products of the Fisheries around the head land which forms Long Point are considerable, consisting chiefly of white fish, bass, (black, green, and white, so locally designated,) maskinongé, sturgeon and herrings. The occupants of the dry land are Canadians and Americans. The latter persons, besides carrying on most of the fisheries thereat, and plundering the property of its timber (once plenty and valuable,) have planted a vineyard along the landward side, and cultivate such fruits as grapes, melons, &c., for which purpose the soil and situation appear well adapted.

Much of the Point is at times submerged, and a great portion of it is cut up by marshes, swamps, and ridges of sand. The northern side is steep and broken, while the southern beach has a gradual slope. Both, however, present facilities for the practice of net fishing, such as to render their possession peculiarly advantageous.

As the immediate result of this inspection I had the honor to recommend that, in selling the Crown Lands of which it consists, there should be reserved a strip of two chains in depth from the water's edge, for the purposes of occupation and use as fishing berths. And that the purchasers of the soil inland, behind this reservation, should be secured at all times free access to the beach, with the least possible prejudice to the fishermen in lawful occupation of the shore, and without damage to their fishing apparatus.

I also took occasion to suggest that authority should be given me to dispose of at public sale the sole tenancy of the respective limits into which the said reserve would be divisible, together with such fishing privileges opposite as might be conveyed by special licenses of occupation to parties desirous of obtaining the same.

By these means I have reason to hope the rights of the Crown and the interests of the Province therein may be more effectively secured, and the peculiar productions of the locality rendered available to the inhabitants of the Lake Erie districts, and at the same time made a source of profit to the public.

Upon the neighbouring property of Turkey Point I found that several fishing stations could in like manner be established, there being a spacious reserve along its shores. Here likewise I represented it as being desirable to allot similar privileges, and to dispose of them after the mode above described.

All along the Canadian waters, up to the outlet of Lake Huron, are scattered fishings of much value, and which, with proper care, might be of yearly increasing productiveness. The Island fisheries, of which there are several groups off Point Pelée, at the head of Lake Erie, and in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, are especially remunerative. At present their wealth, for the most part, is lost to Canadian subjects. Like the prime fisheries skirting the north channel of Lake Huron, they are worked by Americans, who thereby feed the Buffalo, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Detroit markets; thus enriching themselves, and depriving the Province of an important staple.

I can see no other effectual means of correcting these objections than to lease out the entire privileges of fishery, under proper restrictions, with such security against their being exhaustively worked as is attainable through regulations of the Governor in Council.

Subsequent to the performance of this service I have been variously engaged upon duties relating to the regulation and disposal of the numerous fishings carried on about Niagara, Burlington Bay, Dundas Marsh, Toronto Harbour and Peninsula, and intermediate coasts; as also on the Rivers Humber and Credit, and the Port Hope River, procuring at the last mentioned places the names of mill-owners upon those streams, to all of whom notice and instructions were given relating to the requirements of the 27th section of the Fishery Act.

I have since visited the rivers which discharge themselves into the Bay of Quinté, and similarly notified the respective proprietors of mill-dams built across each of the several streams, and exhibited for their instruction and guidance the model of fishway such as it will be incumbent on them to construct in conformity with the terms of the statute.

I beg leave to refer to the special reports which the Department has desired me to make respecting this subject, and the accompanying documents supplied, as also to the general correspondence held thereupon.

In consequence of the receipt of a requisition, very numerous signed by influential residents of London (C.W.) on the 1st September last, I proceeded as

soon as practicable to examine the obstructions complained of as destructive to the fisheries on the River Thames.

The requisitionists had set forth the urgent necessity that obtained for providing a passage-way through the mill-dams at Wardsville and Kilworth, so that fish frequenting the River Thames might be allowed to ascend into its upper waters as well for the increase of their kind as for the advantage of the inhabitants living along its banks.

These individuals very reasonably urged the injustice of an extensive district thickly populated having its largest river so obstructed below as to entirely deprive the neighbouring settlers of a rightful share in its accustomed supplies of fish.

Having there circulated such notifications as are under the law preliminary to enforcing the requirement in question, I left, trusting, however, that the public spiritedness which I was much gratified to recognize will render needless any ulterior coercive proceedings.

I have likewise received strong representations to the same effect from parties living upon the Grand River; in deference to which I purpose in progress of the ensuing season to visit that section of the western country. Pending such visitation written notices will be addressed to the various proprietors of mills built on that material stream.

In the whole course of last season's operations, I have had in view the fulfilment of certain directions proceeding from the Crown Lands Department with respect to devising some practical scheme for the regular disposal and systematic management of the entire fisheries of Upper Canada. To achieve this has involved a large amount of minute labour, to detail which is nearly impossible. I submit therefore, respectfully, that the substance I shall be permitted to state in such general recommendations as appear to my judgment best calculated to effect the desired end.

There is an obvious want of system and absence of regularity both in the occupation and working of Fisheries upon our Lakes. These defects are detrimental as well to the business of the fishermen as to the interests of the Province. The restraints already imposed by Act of Parliament are generally insufficient,—not touching the operations of those engaged during the time when they are free to prosecute them. The fishermen are themselves sensible of this injurious state of things and would hail with satisfaction the adoption of measures calculated to correct it. Such of them as have been long in occupation of established fisheries abreast of lands still ungranted, and in the rear of which the right of soil still belongs to the Crown, are most anxious to procure leases for the different limits and to be thus relieved of the natural feelings of anxiety which “uncertainty of title engenders.” And the accompanying fishery privileges they are equally desirous to obtain: whilst others in the habit of exercising the right of fishing opposite to private lands either by consent of the owners, or as themselves the landed proprietors, also desire to acquire such formal permission as may settle disputes and obviate any further encroachments.

The proposition to grant special Leases or Licenses of Occupation has been much discussed by fishing communities last summer; and so canvassed, I must add, in a liberal and fair spirit. Public meetings have been held at various places, and an earnest desire expressed to concur at once in the protective enactments adopted by Parliament, and the subordinate arrangements by means of which it is proposed to make them available towards the better conduct of the fisheries.

Most of the parties engaged express themselves able and willing to meet any reasonable charge as rent of grounds and for separate fishery privileges, which it is thought by the Government necessary to impose.

I have been careful always to explain that the main object is currently to make

the system of protection and management beneficial. That in fact the regulation and security of their own interests, through which the public good will be enhanced, is the chief practical effect of adopting such system.

As an indication of the views of parties long interested and actually engaged in the fishing business, I have the honor to subjoin an account of certain proceedings at a public assembly in Brighton. This may be taken as an index to the sentiments of the fishermen generally upon the Lakes of Upper Canada.

The precise directions received from the Crown Lands Department, in September last, required me (among other information) to ascertain what fishing grounds existed in rear of unpatented Crown Lands, whether occupied or vacant, and if in the possession of any one, by whom so occupied; also to describe the limits according to which it seemed most advisable that these should be disposed of, and state the mode under which they should be leased by the Crown. I was further instructed to give an opinion as to whether or not parties already in possession of any such stations should be permitted a preference to lease, or if all leases should be awarded at public competition. I am directed likewise to assign a price proper to be charged in the former instances, and to fix an upset rent in cases of disposal by public competition.

As respects Licenses to fish in all other places, I am to inform the Department what I consider should be the rate chargeable per foot for seines or nets in use, should this mode of rating be deemed the most just and feasible.

In addition to the following specific recommendations, I beg to refer to the statements and reports which have been heretofore furnished in partial reply to the instructions above adverted to.

It strikes me as very necessary that the leading feature in any such system should be uniformity. In its application to so large a sphere and affecting so great a variety of personal interests, an uniform one would be the simplest plan.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest that Crown leases of three years' duration should at first be granted for the exclusive occupancy of such territorial limits as are still disposable and prove suitable for occupation as fishing-stations. Such instruments ought to convey sole right of fishery over stated grounds abreast of the leasehold. And similarly exclusive leases should be allowed for the entire fishing privileges in waters lying opposite or convenient to private lands, the same to vest the use of the beach and waters to mid-channel, or otherwise inclusive.

That the ground rent chargeable upon each limit should be proportionate to its extent and relative value.

These leases to be drawn up in the plainest and most concise form consistent with legal force, and to date from the 1st March or April in each year, the annual rent thereon being payable in advance.

A high figure of rent could, I doubt not, be realized most readily, in each instance, from opening to the competition of speculators the occupancy and privileges which pertain to the Government; and to grant a general Lease instead of apportioning grounds amongst varied lessees, would, of course, be attended with far less trouble and expense every way. But the questions recur,—would this method be considerate towards the past and present occupants? and would it be the fittest mode of preserving control over the Lake Fisheries, and stimulating their development as a natural supply and commodity of trade? It must nevertheless be borne in mind by those concerned that the “vested interests” which exist after a lengthy enjoyment of the profits of free fishery have obtained by sufferance only, and might be said to have already amply indemnified themselves.

In the case of all vacant stations, (land and water) they should be either leased to the first applicant at valuation, or exposed to public sale.

Where adverse claims are set up to any particular location, or fishery privilege, the same to be adjudged to the highest bidder.

As regards licenses to fish in all other places, I have to submit:—That several modes of computing such a charge have come under discussion. Some would prefer a license fee on each fishing boat; others mention the exaction of a toll upon each fisherman's take per barrel. Either of which methods appears to me objectionable. The one is inefficient, the other complicated and cumbersome, besides being liable to evasion.

The simpler and more effective process would be an equitable rate of assessment laid on all appliances for fishery purposes. To issue annual general licenses to fish with seines, gill-nets and other nets, spears, &c., over open waters everywhere (excepting always upon grounds definitively leased,) and rating the nets upon every average yard square. Thus at a half cent per yard, the amount due for the nets in common employ would become but a trivial charge, and considering the definite authority and protection which the licensees would enjoy is merely nominal. There should be no distinction in such particular between gill-nets and seines. This uniform means of levying the season assessment would place all parties holding licenses on an equal footing.

Upon reference to offers before made by both itinerant and sedentary fishermen, it will be perceived that the proposed scale derives a somewhat similar amount in individual cases to that which they have already signified ability and willingness to pay.

Whatever scheme be at first adopted must, I apprehend, prove to a greater or less degree imperfect and experimental. The foregoing I have respectfully submitted as in most practical accord with my own experience and observation, and as altogether the likeliest to work approvingly amongst those concerned.

In conclusion, I would beg to recommend that I be authorized to define all fishery limits and furnish the requisite leases and licenses, collecting from the parties on the spot the rent and rates accruing thereupon.

I was enabled through personal investigations made at every fishing locality upon the Lower and Upper Lakes to combine with my yearly report for 1857, such statistical and other data as afforded an approximate idea of the produce and worth of the several fisheries of Upper Canada. Being unable to repeat this inspection in the past summer, I endeavoured to procure from the Collector of Customs at each port, statements of the quantities and quality of fish exported to the United States, or shipped coastwise during the season. Owing to the immense quantity of all kinds of fishes absorbed for home consumption, and otherwise disposed of, besides large exportations of fresh and salted fish taken and cured by Americans, or others in their employ, and sold direct in the lake cities along the United States coasts; the returns sent in are necessarily meagre, giving no reliable estimate of the commerce so carried on. I trust, however, that for the future the projected System will be a trustworthy means of collecting detailed information of this useful nature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McCUAIG,

Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada.

To the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.
Toronto.

(Copy.)

At a meeting of Fishermen from Presqu'isle and the main shore to the north-west of that point, together with others interested in those fisheries, held at Brighton, on the 27th inst., Mr. H. Squire in the chair: after the views of the several fishermen had been submitted to the meeting, and the subject discussed in all its bearings, it was remitted to Mr. Leslie to make a digest of the opinions expressed, and to report to another meeting called for the 1st Dec., at which the following was submitted for approval:

In the first place, it appears from the 67th section of the Fishery Act, passed last session of Parliament, that a considerable income is in future expected to accrue to Government from the fishings in Upper Canada, at present unproductive of any direct revenue; and this sum it is the present intention of the Superintendent to endeavour to collect from the voluntary contributions of the fishermen, paid by way of remuneration for the privileges they enjoy, and as a means of securing them in the possession of the stations they severally occupy for fishing privileges.

The fishermen of Prince Edward, situated to the south-east of Presqu'isle, have, it is understood, come forward and offered a considerable subsidy for their several fishing grounds. Those carrying on the same business in this quarter are equally ready and willing to contribute their quota to the general fund; but they conceive that, as there is a great difference in the privileges and immunities of the two localities, there should also be a proportionate difference in the amount subscribed.

At Wellington and on Wellar's Beach large seines are used, and at both places the principal fishing ground is part of the public domain, while the gill net stations are generally situated on private property. But in this neighborhood it is nearly the reverse, for Presqu'isle, our chief gill net locality still pertains to the Crown, and a great part of the main shore on which the seines are hauled belongs to the occupants in fee simple. It would, therefore, it is conceived, be unfair to charge an individual as much for landing his seine on his own property, which he has purchased and paid for, as would be exacted from him if he occupied a fishing ground which had put nothing in the name of price into the public purse.

And as the gill net fishermen do not confine themselves to any particular range, and in fact cannot, with any chance of profit, be restricted within definite boundaries, but must, if they would pursue their calling successfully, follow the shoals of fish in their various and apparently capricious changes of ground; the mode of rating them by any fixed limits on shore would be illusory and ineffective, and the plan of charging by the length of net used would be open to the objection of imposing a tax on industry, for one crew will fish 1000 rods, when another of the same number of men, for want of energy and enterprise, will only half fish 500.

It therefore appears that the best way of collecting the contingent would be through a system of registration, by which every boat intended to fish, whether by seine or gill net, should, on the payment of a small fee, say of \$4, be licensed for the season.

Some regulations and restrictions, it is understood, have been proposed in other quarters, in regard to the distance within which it should be lawful for gill nets to approach seine grounds; and it has been said a mile has been named as that distance; if this suggestion is carried into effect it will ruin the fisheries in this and many other localities, for the best ground along the shore of nearly the whole lake would be left unfished in either mode.

Some difficulties have occurred on other beaches in regard to the right of individuals, but in this vicinity there has always been a good understanding among the fishermen, and even where the differences were the greatest, they appear

to have wrought their own cure, for there are now no disputes, and the rights of the various occupants seem to be fully acknowledged and respected by their neighbors. It is therefore presumed, that the fewer regulations and restrictions imposed the more will be the chances of maintaining order and good feeling among the men employed, particularly when it is taken into consideration that though limits and boundaries may be easily defined and made perfectly manifest on land, yet, from the immutable laws of nature, regulations based on such a foundation cannot be carried out on water, for if the current sets up the lake, a seine will inevitably sweep great part of the ground to the right, while if it sets down, the grounds to the left will be equally invaded, and no possible regulations can prevent the entanglement of gill nets occasioned by storms, currents and a variety of other causes. Again, if a gill net should be set over a seine ground, it would be swept in with the haul, a punishment quite severe enough to prevent a wilful repetition of such a violation of established usage. And the fishermen in question, even those whose interests might be supposed to prompt a contrary opinion, are unanimous in their belief that a gill net does not hurt the chance of a seine, however near to it it may be set.

Keeping in mind the vast importance that whitefish are rapidly assuming as an article of commerce, it would, it is thought, be unwise at present to give either of the modes of capturing them a predominance over the other, and it would be particularly injudicious to foster the seine interest at the expense of the gill nets, as there appears little doubt but the latter will eventually prove itself the manner of fishing these lakes most advantageous to those employed in the business, and also that by which a bountiful and permanent supply of fish will best be secured by the public, with the smallest risk of injury to the breeding stock on which that supply naturally depends.

J. YOUNG LESLIE.

21st November, 1858.

At the meeting of the 1st December alluded to above, the foregoing report was approved of and adopted unanimously.

(Signed,)

H. SQUIRES,
Chairman of both meetings.

J. YOUNG LESLIE,
Secretary.

True copy of the original.

JOHN McCUAIG,
Sup. of Fisheries for Upper Canada.

(T 2.)

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES,
FOR LOWER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER,
1858.

To the Honorable
The Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my Report of proceedings, relative to the Fisheries of Lower Canada, for the year 1858.

In the month of July, having made the necessary preparations for visiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I left Quebec on the 28th, having previously visited the

districts of the Saguenay, Murray Bay, Sherbrooke, St. Francis, and other places, whereof reference will be had in a later stage of this Report.

Proceeding downwards, the first place we touched at was River Ouelle. The Salmon Fishery of this place, and, indeed, all along the South Shore, had been very abundant.

Touching at River du Loup, we crossed to the Saguenay. I had visited this place a short time before, in consequence of a dispute between the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company and some other parties, in reference to setting nets at or near the Tadousac Fishery.

On my arrival I found that Mr. Radford, a conscientious and judicious Justice of the Peace, had summoned all parties, upon the complaint of the letter carrier, whose life had been endangered from the nets of both parties having been set so as to impede the navigation. (These nets had been the original cause of complaint.)

The hearing of this case came on on the day of my arrival; and, in accordance with the 14th section of the Fishery Act, the magistrate caused the nets of both parties to be removed, and thus settled the original complaint.

It would be well indeed if all the magistrates would co-operate with the Superintendent of Fisheries, as does Mr. Radford, to whom, in other matters relative to the fisheries, I have been under much obligation.

Nothing will tend so much to the preservation and proper development of the Salmon Fisheries, as a careful and systematic leasing and licensing, for, although it may give rise to a little unpleasantness in a few instances, on the part of those who imagine they have some squatter right, yet it will be seen in a few years, both in the preservation of the breeding fish, and thence in the vastly increased supply, that no other plan could have been devised that would have met the urgency of the case. Whoever may become the lessees, whether the Hudson's Bay Company or other Company, or private individuals, the exclusive right that will be granted (to those who pay a just equivalent for it,) will do away with that heartburning that has existed, and does still exist between the Hudson's Bay Company and the public; and should the said Company become the lessees of the rivers (after a fair competition,) the finger of reproach can no more be raised, as all persons will have a like opportunity of competing for them.

While at the Tadousac, where I was detained by contrary winds, I visited the various tributaries of the Saguenay, the Marguerite, the Little Saguenay, and the St. John. At the latter spearing had been carried on by Delaire, a notorious law-breaker, who will yet suffer for his misdeeds. Besides these rivers there are many fine salmon stations, which it will be advisable to license and to regulate for netting.

On my visit of inspection to these rivers I was accompanied by Mr. Whitcher, of the Crown Lands Office, who, at my request, had been permitted to accompany me, for the purpose of rendering me assistance in my wide field of labor. To Mr. Whitcher I confided the charge of seeing the "migration passes" built on the St. John and Little Saguenay, and at the Portneuf Mills. I am aware that he had some difficulty in compelling the agent at Portneuf to construct the pass; but finally (I believe) he got him to conform to the law.

I find that forbearance in those matters is too often taken for weakness, and in future, after receiving the proper legal notice, and being furnished with plans, &c., for the construction of the migration passes, they are not built on the several dams, (where salmon were wont to ascend) the law must take its course and the proprietors will have no one to blame but themselves.

Tuesday, August 3.—Rowed up to Portneuf Mills, and found that no fish-way had been built on the dam. Mr. Peverly (the agent) giving as a reason for this that there was a breach in the dam and that the salmon could ascend. I examined the place and found that though there appeared to be a small breach, it

seemed improbable that salmon could overcome the difficulty. I therefore told Mr. Peverly that a pass must be built. I showed him a model, and gave him all necessary instructions. Mr. Whitcher, who was with me, afterwards at my request, saw that the fishway was built.

August 7, 1858.—At Sault de Cochon, visited the mill dam and the falls. The dam is not used, and the falls are so close to the mill and so high that it would be a waste of money to construct a fishway at this place.

Aug. 9.—Explored the Laval River for some distance up, and found it well stocked with salmon and trout of a large size and fine quality. The produce of the net fishing at the mouth of the river averages from eight to nine hundred salmon of the largest description, average weight being 20lbs, but sometimes they weigh 65lbs. The sea trout fishing is almost incredible, and of a superior quality. The falls on the Laval River are about twenty-seven miles from the mouth.

Aug. 10.—Arrived at Bersimis, and was glad to find there were no schooners there (as in former times) trafficking in speared salmon, and I consider the battle half won by putting down such a vile, destructive practice. I found that the Montagnais Indians had speared a few fish solely for their own consumption, not having sold any.

Before proceeding up the river here I called together all the Indians, and, through an interpreter, explained the law, and pointed out the consequence, both to themselves as law-breakers, if they did not obey it, and the damage which would ensue to the fisheries. My remarks were well received, and they admitted their error in breaking the law, but appeared to have an idea that they had a claim on the Bersimis River, saying that it had been granted to them by Lord Elgin, the late Governor General of Canada. Mr. Whitcher and myself then started to explore the river and its tributaries. The Bersimis River is second only to the Saguenay, and the next largest on the north shore, abounding with salmon of the largest size and in the greatest abundance. No nets are set in this river, and one reason of my going up was to see if it were not possible to be netted; the Saguenay is netted at several points, and I thought it strange that the Bersimis could not be made available for nets. Our first camping ground was about nine miles up, and apparently a good place to set nets. At 5 a.m. the following day we resumed our upward route. The river soon became rapid, being above the influence of tidal water. Thus far there were no signs of Micmac Indians, though that they were near was evident from the flambeaux floating about.

Aug. 14.—Arrived at the falls this morning. They are about thirty feet high, and fall into a bay of about a mile in circumference, in the centre of which are several islands. I was surprised to find at least a hundred seals plunging about in search of their prey. They are the greatest enemy the salmon can have, and whoever may lease this or any other river where they (the seals) frequent, would do well to exterminate them. No salmon can get up these falls. All the fish in the Bersimis must be in the main river and tributaries, from the falls downwards. Having gained all possible information, we then commenced to descend, arriving at the Ni-pe-wi-we-caw-cou-anan, and as our guide informed us the salmon went up this river to spawn, we went some way up. No river could be better adapted for the spawning of salmon; fine pools and gravelly shoals. Here must indeed be the breeding ground of the Bersimis, and should be kept as such. As we were returning we came upon an Indian and his comrade, who had, as we previously learned, come up to spear salmon. I sent him down to the post, having given him something to eat, of which he stood in much need, and made him promise not to come "across" again.

In relation to the Bersimis, from the opportunities I had of judging of its capabilities, I should say that seining should be permitted at the Bay and mouth of the

river. I think great difficulty will be found with the nets that are in general use. In the hands of an experienced fisherman it would be valuable, for there are abundance of fish of the largest size. Having arranged all things satisfactorily, we left Bersimis on the 16th of August. The following letter received from C. Rankin Esquire, of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Bersimis, may not be uninteresting:

"To R. Nettle, Esq.

"I am happy to inform you of the departure of the Micmacs from our village. They left here a day or two after your sailing; I do not think they will ever return. At least such were their sentiments at starting. I think the firm and considerate manner in which you ordered them down from their place of operation had a happy effect of producing the desired object.

"I would also inform you how satisfied the good Montagnais are with your visit; believe me you have their best wishes. They mention your name with much respect. I trust you will find no greater obstacle to contend with than those which you encountered at Bersimis. Indeed I am desired by the old chief to convey his gratitude for your courteous and friendly manner, on behalf of his followers."

On arriving at Godbout I found about twenty vessels cod-fishing; there had been between fifty and sixty vessels at Godbout—they had loaded and gone away. The fall fishing will bring about the same number.

Whenever they can do so with impunity crews of these vessels throw the offal into the river, where they bring in the fish to clean, and it will only be when the river is leased that this abuse will be rectified, on the imposition of a heavy penalty against those who will persist in breaking the law.

American vessels had been cruising about Godbout and the Bay St. Nicholas, mackerel fishing. They had not been so fortunate as they were last year.

Several persons had squatted in Godbout Bay, and had been engaged in the salmon fishing.

The Godbout River had yielded about 1150 salmon to the Hudson's Bay Company; other parties had taken about 100, and the Bay nets had given about 2,000.

It will be desirable to lease this river and bay as soon as possible, or more squatters will come from Gaspé, or elsewhere, and in a short time this valuable fishery will be destroyed.

Being desirous of gaining some information relative to the Trinity River, we entered the Bay and landed Mr. Whitcher, to visit and report upon the Trinity River and Bay Fisheries.

Bay of Seven Islands.

There were about 20 American and other vessels at anchor in this Bay. Mr. Clarence Hamilton carries on a cod fishery here; he had about forty men employed, and had taken about 2,000 quintals of fish. He has also established a fishery at Mingan, which has been also very successful. The fish are prepared for a foreign market.

Early in the season the cod had struck into rivers Godbout and Moisie in such quantities as to fill up the mouths of these rivers; and had the people been prepared with proper seines they could have taken any quantity.

The River Marguerite is a fine stream, and though only 30 barrels of salmon were taken this season, I am convinced it would produce a great many more, if fished properly. The trout are of the finest quality, (silver trout.) Up to this date no mackerel have been taken inside, having been debarred from entering by American and other vessels cruising at or near the entrance of the Bay, and the moment a shoal of fish appears their seines are put in requisition. The average catch here had not exceeded 200 barrels.

Complaints innumerable have been made to me in relation to the rights of American fishermen. The Reciprocity treaty gives them a concurrent right to fish

in Bays and Gulfs, but not to interfere with the British fishermen, nor in any river, and until the boundary of the River St. Lawrence is determined, neither myself nor the magistrate in charge of the "Canadienne" can interfere.

According to instructions received from the Department, I communicated with Mr. Perley, the British Fishery Commissioner, and as will be seen by extracts from a letter appended to this report, Mr. Perley is very anxious that the boundaries should be settled.

The Bay of Seven Islands is of considerable size, at the head of which there are several small rivers, and one of tolerable size. From certain causes I am led to believe that quantities of salmon must resort to the Bay, and to the rivers about the Bay, to spawn; no salmon fishery is set in the Bay. Every season large quantities of salmon smolt are taken in the herring nets.

One can scarcely tell how the taking of these young salmon can be avoided, but it is a matter that requires serious consideration. These young fish must come down from the rivers at the head of the Bay, and if so the salmon must go up there to spawn. That there are yet many valuable salmon fisheries to be discovered, I feel convinced.

I then visited the Moisie, (a plan of which shewing the different places at which nets had been set, during the past season, I transmitted to the Department some time since)—some idea of the disgraceful system pursued may be formed from the fact that more than twelve thousand fathoms of net were set in the river last season. I went a considerable distance up this river, and was perfectly astounded, at every point where a salmon could be taken, there had been nets. The salmon had also been followed to the upper waters and netted there.

An evidence of the evil results arising from such practices is to be seen in the following statement :

A few years since only 1700 fathoms of nets were set in this river, and the proceeds were 500 tierces or 750 barrels. Four years since, when it began to be understood that the Hudson's Bay Company had no exclusive right of fishing, many persons from Gaspé and other places entered the river and fished for salmon; netting then commenced to a ruinous extent. In 1856 there were 8,000 fathoms set; in 1857 there were 10,000; and this season (1858) no less than 12,000 fathoms of net were set in the Moisie. The difference in the catch of fish during the two years 1857 and 1858, has been no less than *two hundred barrels*, the year 1857 giving 600 barrels, and this season's catch being only 400, thus reducing the gross value from £2,400 per annum, value of the catch in 1857, to £1,600 per annum, the value of the catch this season, lessening its value no less than £800, valuing the fish at £4 per barrel—(they sold for from £4 10s. to £5.)

This state of things not only applies to the Moisie, but to the other rivers; and I am afraid next year's catch will yield less.

The Salmon Fisheries of the River Tay lease for the incredible sum of £18,500 per annum. Many other rivers in Ireland and Scotland lease from £750 to £1,000 per annum; and yet in size these rivers will not compare with our own.

The facilities which will be given for the carriage of fish of all sorts, by means of the railroad that will be opened to River du Loup, will greatly increase the value of these Fisheries.

Jerome Mark, a Montagnais Indian, having a wife and five small children, laid the following complaint before me. He stated that some American fishermen had landed at Pointe a la Chasse (near Seven Islands), and had set fire to his cabin, destroying all his little property :

A stove	\$12.00
20 steel traps	40.00
5 pairs snow shoes	10.00

Besides other articles of value to the owner; and what makes the matter worse is, that the poor man is unable to hunt during the winter, not having the means of purchasing traps. There was another cabin burnt at the same time, belonging to an Indian named Bartholomew, who has suffered in like manner.

He could not tell me the names of the parties nor of the vessel; nor could I understand that it was a wilful act, but rather the result of carelessness, the parties having made a fire in the woods, which spread over many acres, and reached the cabins.

Amid so many vessels that are either at anchor or cruising about the Bay, it was impossible to find out who the parties were, as the crews of the vessels are very often on shore, rambling through the woods or on the beach.

Sept. 1.—Anchored at Mingan. Captain Harbour, of Gaspé, had just brought in a large whale that he had killed the day before, from which he took 73 barrels of oil. The length of the whale was 96 feet. The Gaspé whalers have been very successful this season.

Went up the Manitou, a tributary of the Mingan. The fish have no difficulty to skip the falls, after which they have a clear run of about 30 miles. The Manitou should on no account be netted, even at its junction with the Mingan, though below tidal waters. These two rivers should be reserved for fly fishing. No nets should be set in the Mingan, unless at its mouth; and care should be taken not to bar the whole river.

The cod-fishery has been prosecuted very successfully all along the Mingan Seigniory, and one or two vessels from Oswego came down, and were satisfied with the trip.

Sept. 9.—Arrived at Gaspé Basin, and found a very discouraging state of things. The salmon-fisheries in former years were very productive, but are now nearly all destroyed. My first care was to remove the stakes that impeded the navigation of the Rivers York and Dartmouth.

As an instance of the necessity of regulating the nets, the following will suffice: Mr. Joseph Eden, of Gaspé Basin, had a fishery opposite his property, which was very productive. His neighbour, seeing his success, ran out a net a few hundred yards in advance of his, and nearer the mouth of the river. The consequence was the entire destruction of Mr. Eden's fishery, and the establishment of his neighbour's.

The process is similar on all the rivers, and calls for immediate action. Proper salmon-fishing stations should be established, a licence granted, and a nominal rent charged.

I have been requested by the whale fishermen of Gaspé, to bring under the notice of the Government, the destruction caused by the rockets or bombs, by the use of which the whales are wounded, but seldom killed. They are of opinion, that if this practice is continued, the whale fishery in the Gulf will soon be destroyed. The practice of shooting whales should certainly be prohibited.

Few persons are aware of the value of the whale-fishery of our Gulf and River. The following is a statement of the proceeds of the whale-fishery for 1858:

GASPÉ WHALE FISHERY.

Names.	Barrels.
Captain Baker	387
“ Stewart.....	330
“ Suddard	250
“ Harbour	203
“ Coffin	184
“ Annette (Bros.)	140
“ Trip	130
Total.....	1624 barrels.

Value.
1624 barrels, at \$16 00 \$25,984 00

It would, therefore, be a very great evil to suffer the destruction of so valuable a branch of trade.

The appointment of District Overseers will have a very good effect, particularly at Gaspé and Bonaventure; and, after a few convictions, the people will learn to respect the law.

Having made the necessary preparations to visit the Baie de Chaleur, Bonaventure and the Restigouche, I gave instructions for the schooner to return to Quebec, to be delivered over to the owner.

At New Carlisle, several of the inhabitants expressed their gratification at the interest the Government took in the Fisheries. Mr. P. Vibert, a gentleman well acquainted with the salmon-fisheries in the said district, said that the root of the evil, in relation to the fisheries, was the sale and purchase of fish killed illegally, and that the great object should be to prevent such practices. I found here, as at other places—the spear having superseded the net—salmon fishing reduced to the lowest ebb. They are very anxious that an overseer should be appointed, who would do his duty without fear or favor.

From New Carlisle I proceeded to the Bonaventure River. From a rough sketch given me of it, the river appears to have several tributaries of a considerable size flowing into it. Formerly, large quantities of salmon were taken in the bay and river. Now but few nets are set, and most of the fish are speared.

From this place I proceeded to the Cascapédias, Grand and Little Cascapédia. These rivers, especially the former, are exceedingly valuable, the bay at the entrance was formerly as valuable as any part of the Baie de Chaleurs. The quantity taken has ranged as high as 400 barrels during the season, as well as large quantities at the entrance of the river, taken in nets. But few fish are now taken here, and the bulk is generally speared.

By the adoption by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of the regulations under the Fishery Act, at the same time that the Indians have been dealt gently with, the possession of a speared salmon (by any other than an Indian) entails fine and forfeiture. To render the regulation truly effective, it will be necessary to enact, that all barrelled salmon should be inspected. To such an extent has spearing been carried on in this locality, that the inhabitants call loudly on the Government to put a stop to it. The proper way to do so is to appoint an energetic overseer.

The catch of herrings this spring in Baie Chaleurs, has been 12,000 barrels.

To put down spearing, regulate the netting, and punish severely the purchaser of speared salmon, is the only way to preserve the fisheries.

In one season, some years ago, at one point, the enormous quantity of 1,777 barrels of salmon were taken, beside 6,000 fish which had been smoked.

The Restigouche is the division line between New Brunswick and Canada, and was the best salmon river in British America, the catch in former years exceeded 4,000 barrels, at the present time, there are not more than from 200 to 300 barrels taken. The causes which have led to this decrease, are to be found in the following extract from a letter, lately received by me from Mr. Fergusson.

“ATHOL HOUSE.

Restigouche, 20th December.

“DEAR SIR,—The interview that took place between us, was of such short duration, that I have regretted since that I had not accompanied you a piece on your journey the following morning, that we might have had some further conversation, on the subject of your visit to this quarter, and in which you have taken such a lively interest.

"I cannot lay my hand on a copy of the Provincial Act of New Brunswick in pamphlet, and have had it transcribed, which I now send you, together with a copy of the By-laws.

"You will observe these laws have only reference to the New Brunswick side of the river, and are in no way binding on Canada."

On the deficiency in the catch of salmon, Mr. Fergusson, says it can only be attributed to the improper mode of taking and killing them, viz: spearing.

The Restigouche and its branches being so very extensive, and particularly being the dividing line between the two Colonies and governed by different laws, affords every facility to the illicit killing of fish, and an opportunity to the depreddator to shield himself under the law of the one side of the river or the other side, as may best suit his purpose.

Our valuable fisheries are suffering severely, and will soon be destroyed unless the Government take prompt action with a view of fostering and preserving them.

Perhaps the Government of New Brunswick might be led to adopt the provisions of our new Fishery Act and Regulations, or such of them as related to the salmon fisheries, if they were communicated with, for while different laws exist great difficulties will always occur.

Mr. Perley's Report contains the following remarks on the salmon fisheries of the Restigouche.

"The salmon fisheries of the Restigouche, once so abundant and valuable, require special attention. The action of the Canadian authorities is also required to give full efficiency to a prohibitory law, within the Bay."

In another part of the Report he says "spearing should be disallowed, and a close time should be established, and the fisheries should be leased."

"By this arrangement, the fisheries, which are now being destroyed in the most wasteful and reckless manner, might be preserved and rendered profitable.

"In Ireland, where rivers (whose salmon-fisheries were nearly exhausted) had been preserved for a time, the salmon have increased most wonderfully; and the salmon-fisheries, in some cases, have become of exceeding value, in places where it previously almost ceased to exist.

I visited the rivers Matane, Tartigo, and Blanche, shewing the model, and giving the necessary instructions to the owners or their agents for the construction of the artificial passes on the dams.

Visited the dams on the Métiis—the falls on this river are about three miles from the mouth—and then proceeded to Rimouski.

At Trois Pistoles, Mr. Tetu had constructed a salmon-pass, which requires some alteration. This will be done in the spring.

At Rivière du Loup, the dam being very high, the construction of a fish-way will be expensive: however, the law must be carried out. There are two falls on this river, within three miles of the mouth; the first easily accessible by salmon—the second I cannot speak decidedly about. The river is a very fine one indeed, and well adapted for salmon.

The building of dams has greatly destroyed the rivers. Every season the salmon are caught at the foot of these dams, trying to encounter the obstacle, and get to their breeding grounds. With the exception of one or two, there are no rivers on the south shore where salmon cannot be taken in hundreds every year, were it not for the dams, which prevent them from spawning in the upper waters. It is hoped that next season will find all the dams provided with passes: till this is done, we cannot expect any increase in the number of fish caught.

From the Rivière du Loup, I proceeded upwards to the River Ouelle, calling at and visiting the intervening rivers. While at the River Ouelle (under instruc-

tions from the Department), I waited on L. C. Tetu, Esq., in relation to his lease of the porpoise-fishery. I have already had the honor of transmitting the result of that interview to the Department.

Mr. David Tetu, Jr., of that place, informs me that he has been very successful in porpoise fishing this season. The average value of a porpoise is \$40; and others vary from \$60 to \$100. The St. Lawrence and the River Saguenay swarm with them.

As before stated, the salmon-fishery at River Ouelle, this season, has far exceeded that of other years; and Mr. Tetu's porpoise-fishery at the same place has been tolerably successful.

I arrived at Quebec on the 2nd of October, having been more than three thousand miles by land and water.

I visited the River St. Francis early in the season, and had some difficulty with reference to the fish-way which I wished constructed at the Brompton Mill Dam; but during my absence at the Gulf, one was constructed through the efforts of Dr. Worthington, the Vice-President of the Sherbrooke Protection Society.

In the vicinity of the lakes, abuses have and will take place, especially when bordering on the Frontier, as the Memphremagog does; and it would be desirable that overseers should be appointed at Ottawa, Three Rivers, and St. Francis, for the purpose of guarding the inland waters.

The Provincial Ovarium, I am glad to say, is well stocked with salmon spawn from two pairs of fish which I captured in the River Jacques Cartier, in the early part of November. They had in part spawned; and from the two females about seven to eight thousand ova were obtained. They are now fast being developed.

The ova which I procured in the month of December last, in Lake Beauport, succeeded as well, and better than could have been expected (having been taken in frosty weather), and fully proved the success of the experiment; and when removed from the pond, had grown considerably larger than I supposed they would.

The adoption by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of certain Regulations under the Fishery Act, has obviated the necessity of much change in the law, and such amendments as are necessary I have already submitted for your consideration.

The leasing of the salmon-fisheries will have a most beneficial effect, apart from the consideration of revenue that will be derived therefrom, as it will induce a proper and systematic fishing, and will cause to be more fully known the riches which abound in the rivers, gulfs, and bays of Lower Canada.

The cod-fishery generally has been successful, though on the Labrador not so abundant as during the last year.

The mackerel and herring fisheries have been far under the usual catch, though the fishermen of Bonaventure captured, in the Baie de Chaleurs, upwards of 12000 barrels of spring herrings.

In the discussions which have lately arisen on the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty, the American writers have avoided reference to the valuable fishing privileges they have obtained under the treaty. I would beg to direct your particular attention to the following extract from a letter received by me from Mr. Perley, on the subject of determining the boundaries of the rivers of Lower Canada, more particularly the St. Lawrence:

PICTON, NOVA SCOTIA,
July 23rd, 1858.

SIR,—“I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 18th, which reached me some time after date, and to which I have only now the opportunity of replying.

“ In the early part of this year, after receiving a communication from the Crown Lands Department of Canada, I proposed to Mr. Cushman, the United States Commissioner, to charter a steamer jointly for the purpose of visiting and marking the mouths of rivers in Lower Canada during the present season.

“ This proposition was evaded and finally rejected by Mr. Cushman.” Some time after, the Hon. Benjamin Wiggin, of Bangor, was appointed to the office of United States Commissioner, and of that gentleman Mr. Perley thus writes :

“ I am inclined to believe that Mr. Wiggin will join me in the necessary arrangements for visiting the River and Gulf of St Lawrence this year, and if possible, I will endeavour to meet you this autumn at Quebec to confer with you, on the important matter in which we are respectively engaged.”

Mr. Perley's engagements have no doubt prevented him from meeting me at Quebec as he proposed, but I hope to have the pleasure of an interview early in the spring. I would have seen him this winter but that he has sailed for Europe.

It is very important that the question should be settled as soon as possible, as the interests of the British fishermen are greatly involved therein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

RICHARD NETTLE,
Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.

MR. WHITCHER'S REPORT.

To RICHARD NETTLE, Esquire,
Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada,
Quebec.

TORONTO, 24th December, 1858.

SIR,—In accordance with the request made in your letter to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 4th June last, that I should be present and assist you within the neighbourhood of the Salmon Fisheries upon the Lower St. Lawrence, I repaired on the 11th of same month to River du Loup per steamer “ Saguenay,” and thence crossed over alone in a small skiff to Tadousac.

The stationary fisheries for salmon and sea-trout had been at some places in partial operation since 17th of April, and about the last week in May following nearly all of the season's nets had been already set.

Along the Saguenay coasts, and down the contiguous north bank of the River St. Lawrence, there were many more stake and drift-net fishings than in former years. Indeed, scarce a rood of tide-bared beach but across it a fishing apparatus of some kind or other was in full operation,—the shores being parcelled out everywhere into a perfect net-work of rival stations. This interference of various persons with each other's operations was not merely to their own mutual detriment, but it involved severe injury to the season's business.

Each party being thus at variance with another, and as the rivalry so prevailing was also very destructive to the salmon fisheries thereabouts, and particularly upon waters higher up the main streams, I felt it my duty, in regard to the interest of the Crown and the public need, to promptly interfere. With this view the complaints of several persons respectively contesting each other's claims were from time to time formalized through me, so that all of the parties concerned might be brought forward and required to prove the right of priority to which the 39th section of the Fishery Act had been made applicable.

On the adduction of satisfactory evidence that either of the several disputants was entitled, by right of prior possession, to use the fishing station then in question,

the adverse contestants were required to vacate the same in such manner as should leave a reasonable or accustomed extent of fishery limit to the enjoyment of its rightful occupier, requiring him also to confine himself therein to one set of nets upon the customary or natural dimensions of the fishing ground.

I had occasion also to cause proceedings which resulted in the removal of a gang of nets laid in direct contravention of the 14th and 26th sections of the statute 20th Viet., chap. 21.

And at a later date I lodged complaint and took subsequent proceedings, which occasioned the breaking up by its owner of a brush-weir pound, built illegally and contrary to the 37th section of the Fishery Act.

In addition to which I succeeded by warnings and personal vigilance in deterring several Indians and others from spearing salmon within reach of the Saguenay district.

Having in all the actions so instituted found eventual compliance with the magisterial order to abate every infraction then informed against, it was thus rendered unnecessary to proceed to extremities; a conclusion I regard as the more satisfactory from being myself convinced that the major part of these abuses occurs through ignorance and misbelief, rather than from wilful or perverse offending. Exceptions, of course, are there always found, but even they are somewhat mitigated by the prejudice of habit and the blindness of that stubborn determination which characterizes almost all of these inured to half-savage, rude and secluded life. Moreover, such peculiarities oftener yield to than successfully withstand a firm purpose, patiently explained, and administered in a considerate spirit, at once cautious, prudent and imperative.

It now is needless, I presume, further to report the particulars of the initiatory prosecutions above referred to. I therefore simply relate the principle upon which said action has been taken, without entering into tedious details, all of which are of record in the minutes of proceedings formally had before the resident magistrate, Joseph Radford, Esquire.

I would, however, observe that, besides determining many angry disputes and allaying much local strife, the practical judgments so obtained have had the immediate effect of reducing to a minimum destruction the before prevalent wasteful slaughter of salmon and sea-trout which took place everywhere in consequence of such unrestrained competition pushed by alien and illicit fishers over the same grounds already in "peaceable possession" of elder fishermen.

It might, moreover, be regarded as fortunate to succeed in confining each claimant within reasonable fishery bounds, and restrict single limits to one net, whereas there were before some ten or more netting rivals at less than 40 yards distance from each other; competitors, too, whom opposition had so sharpened as to render it near a dead certainty that above eighty fish in every hundred must be here captured whilst running the gauntlet of a file of pestilent contrivances as ingeniously set as the joint skill and cupidity of man could devise.

After parting with you at Trinity Bay, in August, I remained a while about the mouth of the river which empties into that spacious harbor.

The chief salmon and sea-trout fisheries hereabouts are situate on either side of this estuary. That upon the east corner is occupied by a man named Joseph De Rosier, who has a shanty and small ill-cultivated plot in the rear. That on the opposite or west corner has been in use by the Hudson's Bay Company and predecessors for upwards of forty years. A half-breed servant of the name of Edward Rocque tends it every season.

In former years this single station yielded an average of 1200 salmon annually, besides large numbers of sea trout. There are other fishermen located along the north east shore of the Bay: T. Bilodeau, Wm. Munro, and David Eshenie being the occupants. And upon the western extremity of the Bay, at Point Trin-

ity, one John Mead has another fishery. The total number of salmon reported by these parties as being taken last season is 1575, of the average weight per head of 8 pounds. About an equal number of white trout was also captured. The heaviest run of salmon occurs between the 10th June and 15th July.

An incredible amount of desultory and destructive fishing in the upper waters of this beautiful stream prevails throughout the year.

I took this opportunity to examine the river higher up, and found it physically well adapted for salmon.

The sea-trout frequenting it are of large size, firm in flesh, and of uncommon fine flavour. More pleasant tasted and nutritious fish-food I seldom have eaten.

It was extremely vexatious to find, when ascending the stream, that it had been a common practice to fish its waters with a gill-net drawn right across the current by means of powerful capstans at both banks. This infamous piece of enginery I forthwith destroyed. Joseph de Rosier had also constructed athwart the tail of a long deep pool, just above the head of the tide, a lattice pound with loaded wings, and with scoop and fly in fine net-work of strong twine. It completely obstructed the entire channel, and was therefore in every respect illegal. Captain Fortin had, on a previous visit, warned him to this effect. He at first refused to raise it, and uttered threats of violent hindrance against any one attempting to do so. In consequence of such refusal I proceeded at once in a very summary manner to demolish the same, giving him, meantime, an hour and a half to consider whether he would assist in its removal, or submit to the consequences of a criminal prosecution for having built and maintained it. Within the allotted time he chose the former course, and this vicious obstruction was removed accordingly.

On the way homewards from Point des Monts I examined the intermediate shore, especially with reference to the facilities afforded for fishery locations, &c. Where it was feasible I also viewed the inner character of various intervening rivers. By this service I have obtained much information which would doubtless prove interesting in a general report, but it is susceptible of far more useful application in practical employ.

Agreeable to your wish I visited the River Portneuf. Your instructions were duly communicated to Mr. Peverly, the gentleman in charge of the late Mr. Gibb's mill and lumber establishment at that place. After some delay, and by dint of personal labour, a temporary and economic slide was constructed along the southern side of the chute. It required only the addition of a steep apron at its upper end, and a stout leader at the foot, which Mr. Peverly has since informed me he made complete.

This stream affords greater advantages for breeding salmon than any other proportionate reach of still-water along this section of the north coast.

Subsequently I again endeavoured to accommodate the *dalle* gateway alongside of the dam on the Little Saguenay River, so as if possible to admit the passage of salmon. The proprietor, Mr. Price, had assented to making whatever necessary opening should consist with the security of his property. I lodged a rough stone-loaded crib, fashioned like steps, in the angle by which the water descends into the pool below. A very heavy freshet having directly succeeded, I am of opinion that their ascent will be found to have been (during its continuance at least) unimpeded.

At the mill dam across the river Saint John it became impossible, owing to continuous floods, to construct the additional apron which I had intended to attach. The series of boxes erected thereat for an artificial fishway are of no avail. Although I reduced the height of the fronts of their upper and middle partitions, added also another at the base, and deepened the waterway throughout by thick transverse cleats down the surface flooring, the whole structure is still of but doubtful utility.

Reporting at this late period I find it convenient to omit many suggestions that I had previously purposed to urge upon your notice, the need of which is now to some extent superseded by the judicious system of Regulations recently adopted by the Governor in Council.

There is, however, one other subject towards which it is desirable to direct your earnest attention. I mean the speedy leasing of all the superior salmon fisheries upon the Lower St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and bringing the numerous inferior coastwise stations under control of a petty license system.

Indiscriminate free fishing here is productive of many social evils,—it destroys also these valuable fisheries,—and of positive hardships it produces a plentiful crop. The custom affords facilities and abounds with temptations to lead dissolute and lazy lives. I could point out frequent examples of able-bodied men having thereby lapsed into an improvident and idle existence. Individuals who might earn for themselves and families the comforts and competence which reward industrious perseverance in agricultural pursuits (despite all rigors of climate and inferiority of soil) now wile away the precious seasons in half-starved and pseudo-savage indolence. Enticed by habit, or tempted by (too often illusory) hopes of speedier gain, many forsake their farms and waste their little labor on a precarious fishery, to properly work which they have neither means nor energy. When winter arrives they are reduced to want, and leaving their shivering families to brave out impending starvation, some betake themselves to the companionship of Indian hunters, and the mingled excitement, toil and idleness of the trapper's winter campaign. Doubtless to prescribe suitable fishing locations, and in return for the protection and regulation extended to the holders exact a small rental, would have the effect of weeding out these suicidal occupants, and throw into the hands of such of their neighbours as can afford to harvest it, a remunerative extent of water limit. Having therein exclusive privileges these could even invest sufficient capital (commensurate with their scanty means) for the purpose of deriving a beneficial return. Whereas, at present the self-same grounds at each returning season become so numerously occupied as to make the proceeds appreciable to none, whilst at the same time the source of supply is fast dwindling away. Some stringent measures are already needed to perpetuate this supply.

The leasing of streams and licensing smaller fisheries, should be so applied as to afford in many respects at least an incidental protection to the salmon and sea-trout fisheries generally.

The omission would do injustice to a worthy and spirited gentleman, were I to omit grateful mention of the ready and important assistance which has been extended by Joseph Radford, Esq., of Tadousac.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER.

U.

THOMAS BOUTILLIER, Inspector of Agencies in account with the Crown Land
Dr. Department.—Colonization Roads, Lower Canada.

		\$	cts.
1858.			
Jan'y 1.	To Balance at his disposal at date.	7543	29
July 3.	" Received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, per Cheque on Bank of Upper Canada, No. 532.	4000	00
" "	" This sum received from the estate of Andrew Boa, balance on hand at his demise	14	97
Sept. 18.	" Received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands per Cheque No. 731	10000	00
Oct. 19.	" " " " " No. 816.	10000	00
Nov. 17.	" This sum received from L. C. Larocque, being amount in his hands on close of works	48	00
" 26.	" This sum received from J. T. Lebel, do.	5	75
Dec. 6.	" " " " V. St. Germain, do.	7	37
" "	" " " " " do.	80	00
1859.			
Jan. 1.	To Balance on hand	\$31699	38
	Total	\$4409	64

CR.

CR.

		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
1858.				1858.			
Jan'y 7.	By paid J. L. M. Martin	29	80	Sept. 3.	By paid R. Boulliane	100	00
" 9.	" Henry Boright	879	25	" "	" George Hamilton	90	75
" 25.	" Andrew Boa	80	00	" 6.	" do	150	00
Feb'y 6.	" N. Lapancois	16	00	" 8.	" B. Cimon & T. Fortin	31	44
" 8.	" John Hurley	17	20	" 14.	" John Fauvel	20	00
" 13.	" John Cullen	63	00	" 16.	" Henry Boright	879	25
" 26.	" J. L. M. Martin	110	50	" 17.	" John Doddridge	100	00
" 27.	" do	20	00	" 21.	" J. B. Poupore	1153	77
March 8.	" L. Gélinas	40	00	" 23.	" Francis Renaud	12	00
" 9.	" B. Cimon & T. Fortin	79	00	" 24.	" Farrell & Desloges	600	00
April 1.	" do	32	00	" 25.	" J. B. Gaudin	600	00
" 6.	" J. Et. Fraser	23	92	" "	" T. L. Duberger	200	00
" "	" J. Vigneau	300	00	" "	" R. Boulliane	300	00
" 12.	" J. L. M. Martin	27	00	" 27.	" C. F. Caron	200	00
" 16.	" L. Gélinas	120	00	" "	" Joseph Roy	300	00
" 29.	" Louis Dallaire	40	00	" "	" J. B. Martin	300	00
May 22.	" R. Dickson	968	67	" "	" M. Bossé	300	00
" 28.	" George Hamilton	200	00	" "	" P. G. Verrault	300	00
June 22.	" John Hurley	196	00	" 28.	" P. Dagneault	100	00
July 6.	" H. Boright	879	25	" "	" A. Talbot	200	00
" 10.	" P. Farrell & F. X. Desloges	1200	00	" "	" John Dillon	200	00
" 12.	" V. St. Germain	250	00	" 29.	" Thomas Lloyd	400	00
" "	" L. E. Larocque	300	00	Oct. 4.	" Henry Boright	165	00
" "	" H. Milway	40	00	" "	" C. F. Dionne	200	00
" 13.	" R. Boulliane	300	00	" 5.	" P. Dagneault	200	00
" "	" John G. Fair	200	00	" 6.	" J. Bourbeau	200	00
" 14.	" Duncan Sillars	160	00	" 7.	" L. E. Larocque	200	00
" 20.	" George Hamilton	200	00	" 8.	" C. F. Caron	200	00
" 26.	" Henry Lodge	100	00	" 9.	" Farrell & Desloges	400	00
" 27.	" B. Cimon & T. Fortin	160	00	" "	" J. T. Lebel	300	00
" 28.	" Luc Gélinas	165	97	" 12.	" Garneau & Coulombe	360	00
" 31.	" Rev. C. Gagnon	200	00	" "	" Elie Audet	400	00
Aug. 2.	" F. R. Blanchard	400	00	" 15.	" Rev. C. Gagnon	100	00
" "	" Finlay Cook	200	00	" 16.	" George Hamilton	100	00
" 6.	" A. Gagnon	300	00	" "	" do	150	00
" 9.	" J. Doddridge	300	00	" 18.	" J. Meagher	380	14
" 20.	" Rev. C. Gagnon	200	00	" "	" J. O. Tremblay	500	00
" 25.	" P. Farrell & Desloges	800	00	" 23.	" Pierre Dagneault	300	00
" 30.	" John Meagher	700	00	" "	" V. St. Germain	250	00
" 31.	" T. Corrigan	125	00	" 28.	" J. B. Gaudin	200	00

THOMAS BOUTILLIER in account with the Crown Lands Department.—(Continued.)

Dr.			Cr.		
1858.		\$ cts.	1858.		\$ cts.
Oct. 28.	By paid Louis Stéaraut	200 00	Nov. 16.	By paid J. B. Martin	307 23
" "	" C. Magnaut	200 00	" 18.	" J. Bourbeau	93 23
" 29.	" Peter Skelly	100 00	" "	" P. Gagnon	200 00
" 30.	" Garneau & Coulombe ..	336 00	" 19.	" Garneau & Coulombe ..	42 30
Nov. 2.	" Joseph Roy	284 08	" 22.	" R. Boulliane	211 98
" "	" T. Corrigan	93 35	" 23.	" Louis Arcand	120 00
" 3.	" George Hamilton	200 00	" 26.	" Thomas Corrigan	30 10
" "	" Rev. C. F. Turgeon	300 00	" 30.	" P. G. Verrault	2 87
" 5.	" P. G. Verrault	300 00	Dec. 1.	" William Farwell	150 00
" "	" T. L. Duberger	157 55	" "	" T. L. Duberger	174 20
" 8.	" C. F. Dionne	137 60	" 9.	" L. Ovide Tremblay ..	109 90
" 9.	" M. Bosé	114 37	" 14.	" J. B. Gaudin	298 32
" 12.	" F. R. Blanchard	111 50	" "	" A. Gagnon	294 06
" "	" P. G. Verrault	60 00	" 15.	" C. Ampleman	25 00
" "	" V. St. Germain	103 75	" 20.	" Louis Fournier	13 40
" "	" Elie Audet	500 00	" 28.	" William Farwell	50 00
" 13.	" A. Talbot	96 54	" 31.	By Balance on hand	4409 64
" "	" C. F. Dionne	10 00			
" 15.	" Rev. C. F. Turgeon	200 00			
" "	" Thomas Lilyd	100 00			\$ 31699 33

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st December, 1858.

V

(Translation.)

OFFICE OF THE LAND AGENCIES,
St. Hyacinthe, 7th February, 1859.

SIR,—In transmitting to you the annual report which I have the honor to make of the works carried on in Lower Canada, to facilitate colonization, I feel bound to remark as an apology for some deficiencies which may be found in it, that a certain number of the conductors, relying probably on the meeting of Parliament at a later period, have but just now sent in their returns to a circular which I addressed to them on 25th November last, and that there are still five of them who have made no return.

You will not, I trust, consider this remark as intended to convey any imputation of neglect, as I am bound to acknowledge that I have always found in the conductors of the works, both zeal and intelligence in the performance of duties always difficult and sometimes arduous.

The late period of the season when the last session terminated, in 1858, (16th August,) the time necessary for the allotment of the moneys voted and the delays unavoidable in organizing working and exploring parties, had had the effect of retarding the commencement of the year's proceedings; moreover, heavy rains and early frosts having set in, the works were suspended earlier than in the preceding year, and it was consequently impossible to make, in 1858, so great an extent of colonization roads as in previous years. The information which you will find appended to this report, under the several heads of the roads on which work was done last year, will nevertheless convince you, I trust, that very important progress has been made.

The amount of money expended last year was \$27,289.74.

The balance remaining unexpended will be applied to the works of 1859.

This delay in employing the latter amount will not, if the disadvantages of carrying on works late in the autumn are considered, be accounted any loss. It is easy to perceive that with a given sum, a third more work and better work may be done in the fine, long, dry days of summer, when the ground is dry and easily moved, than in the short, wet, cold days of the autumn, when the soil is saturated with water, or frozen.

Forty miles of road previously opened were completed last year.

Fifty-nine miles nine arpents were opened and completed in 1858.

Fifty-one miles one arpent were only opened in the year, making ninety-nine miles nine arpents of road made practicable for summer carriages, and fifty-one miles one arpent for winter carriages; in all, one hundred and fifty miles ten arpents of road opened or completed in 1858.

From 1854 to 1858 inclusive, 1143 miles of colonization road were opened or completed.

In addition to this a very considerable extent of road was repaired and old bridges were rebuilt or repaired in 1858.

Seven miles and seventy-five feet of bridging, (*pont*) and two miles and an arpent of bridging on land (*causeways*) was also constructed in 1858.

The average cost of the roads made in 1858, inclusive of the bridges, was \$180 per mile.

If we have to regret that a smaller extent of road was made in 1858 than in preceding years, we have at least the satisfaction of congratulating the country on the progressive and now very evident advance of the process of colonization in the various townships north and south of the St. Lawrence, in the eastern townships, and in those on the Ottawa.

Though there is no certain method of obtaining correct statistics, but by a census, the information I have received from a majority of the conductors of the works convince me that the extent of land cleared and the increase of the population in the Township are very great.

In order that I may enable you to judge for yourself of the progress made, I take the liberty of subjoining a short summary of facts and opinions extracted from the reports transmitted to me by several of the conductors, in answer to my circular of 25th November, 1858.

Extract from the Report of Messrs. Gauvreau and Coulombe, Conductors on the Megantic Road, in the County of Compton.

“Colonization has made rapid progress in the Townships of Stratford, Winslow, and Whitton within the last five years. Many families came in to settle last summer. There is no doubt that the Megantic Road, when finished, will be lined with industrious settlers who will improve the lands lying on the great Lake of Megantic. A large number of Canadian and Scotch families are ready to come in on the opening of the road.”

Extract from a Report of Mr. Joseph Roy, Conductor on the Pohénégamook Road.

“In the Townships of Ixworth and Woodbridge the lands are nearly all taken up. Many persons have selected lots in the Township of Pohénégamook, and intend to take them when the road is opened.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. J. B. Gaudin, Conductor on the Kinogami Road, in the County of Chicoutimi.

“The population of the townships adjacent to this road, has increased by 1000 or 1200 souls, within five years,” and this, although the inhabitants of the old settlements can reach the Saguenay only by water, a voyage of about ninety miles; the St. Urbain and Malbaie roads not being yet sufficiently complete to allow of the transport of loads and travellers.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Elie Audet, Conductor on the Buckland Road and part of the Taché Road, in the County of Bellechasse.

“The progress of colonization is considerable. The woods are retreating every year, and giving way to rich fields of grain. The resident population have increased by at least a fourth within the year. The surplus population of the Counties of Lévi, Dorchester, and Bellechasse take this direction. In a few years there will be several large parishes.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. George Hamilton, Conductor on several Roads in the County of Argenteuil.

“The progress of colonization in the Township of Morin, including the part situated in the County of Terrebonne, has increased the population I think by one-third within five years, the increase consisting chiefly of French Canadians from the old parishes. The townships through which the Dalesville Road passes, seem to fill up faster than all others in the County, and it is my opinion, that in five years scarcely a single lot will remain vacant.”

Extract from the Report of Messrs. Farrell and Deslages, Conductors, on the Rivière du Désert Road, in the County of Ottawa.

“The traffic on this road has increased fourfold within the last nine months. The population has increased 25 per cent. within the year, in the townships intersected by the road. A new church has been erected in the Township of Wright; and the site of another, in the Township of Low, has been chosen.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. Luc Gélinas, Conductor on the Caxton Road, in the Counties of St. Maurice and Maskinongé.

“Colonization has made great progress along this road. Farms which, previous to its being opened, were worth no more than two or three dollars, are now worth six or seven hundred.

“This road offers such advantages that we every day see farmers leaving their old farms, and going to settle on the new road. In these new townships, the population has trebled itself within the last five years. The site of a church has been marked out this year.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. Peter Shelly, Conductor on the Chertsey Road, in the County of Montcalm.

“Colonization has made great progress in this section of the country, in localities intersected by the colonization roads, particularly in Chertsey, where no fewer than 200 farms have been occupied within the last two years.

“ A great number of houses have been built in the present year on the Chertsey road. Some have been built as far as the ninth range in Chertsey.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. Cyrille Magnant, Conductor on the Magnant Road in Shawanegan, in the County of St. Maurice.

“ Colonization has advanced rapidly within these five years on the west side of the St. Maurice. A magnificent parish occupies the place of the forest, and its 200 inhabitants have their wants amply supplied from its soil.”

Extract from the Report of C. F. Caron, Conductor of the St. Simon Road, in the County of Rimouski.

“ The number of resident settlers on the St. Simon Road has doubled within the last year.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. Ambroise Gagnon, Conductor on the Harvey, Tremblay, and Simard Road.

“ The population has increased one-half within five years. The site of a church has been selected in Tremblay, and the building commenced.”

Extract from the Report of Mr. Ampleman, Conductor on the Laval Road.

“ 250 persons, at least, have taken lands in Laval since there has been a prospect of a road.”

It would be very possible to add to the number of these quotations. I think, however, that the above will serve to shew the impulse given to colonization by the works already executed, to prove how the redundant population of the older settlements, especially the younger class, have opened their eyes to the fact that in our noble and extensive forests, not in a foreign soil, they are to look for and find an ample return for their toil, plenty, independence, everything in short which makes up the sum of felicity which reasonable men can look for. Besides certain main roads already opened or in progress, as the Pacaud, which passes through Chester, Ham, and Wolfetown, and connects the two grand lines called “ Craig ” and “ Gosford ”, the River du Desert Road in the County of Ottawa, the St. Urbain and Kinogami, in the Counties of Charlevoix and Chicoutimi, and the Taché Road, &c., &c. ;—a number of smaller roads commenced for the purpose of opening a communication between certain parishes and the adjacent lands belonging to the Crown known to be suitable for settlement, although not yet completed, have produced the happiest results. The lands of the Crown, towards which they lead, have been greedily taken by settlers, with a view of clearing them and forming permanent establishments, as soon as the state of the roads allows of the transport of their produce, potash, grain, &c., and the articles which they require to enable them to commence the profitable working of their lands.

In some localities, the distance between the old settlements and the lands newly taken, is so short, that the young settler can get to his clearing in the morning, and return to sleep at home at night.

This proximity of the lands belonging to the Crown to the old settlements is so much the more advantageous to the settler, that he can thereby be exempted from one of the conditions of sale, namely, that of building and residing immediately on taking the land.

In all cases therefore, of Crown lands situated near the old parishes, being adapted for the formation of a certain number of establishments, they ought as promptly and as completely as possible to be made accessible to settlers.

In my former reports I have frequently had the honor to represent to your predecessors in office, the futility of the road laws in force in Lower Canada with relation to the colonization roads.

The greater number of the Township Municipalities do nothing, or next to nothing. The principal colonization roads are not repaired, and this neglect of the roads which the Government has constructed at great cost, besides being an evil in itself, really and fatally important, throws discredit unjustly on colonization also.

To obviate these evils, resulting from the neglect of the roads in the Townships, I appended to my report for last year, the outline of a bill, to which I beg to invite your attention.

The number of miles of colonization roads opened since 1854 is now, as above mentioned, 1143. As much as could be done, these roads have been opened in the direction of the Crown lands. I consider it to be highly important to remark to you that under the present road laws, the 1143 miles of road made by the Government are completely under the jurisdiction, and at the discretion, of the Municipalities, that some of these roads cross several Municipalities, of which some may choose to abolish a part, others may refuse to repair them when needing repairs; and that consequently the series of roads which have been made by the Government in furtherance of the colonization of Crown lands may be broken and interrupted as often as Municipalities occur which are intersected by them. I am even now informed that changes have been made by a Municipality in the direction of a road.

I am of opinion that provision should be made by an Act of the Legislature to cause all colonization roads which have been laid out or opened by the Government, to be considered, *ipso facto*, as legally established and verbalized, and to allow no changes to be made therein by the Municipalities without the consent of the head of the Department of Crown Lands, his assistant or his deputy, and by the same to authorise the conductor of colonization roads to take from the adjacent lands all materials necessary for the work.

With respect to the sum which it is desirable to obtain with a view to the continuation and completion of the roads now commenced in Lower Canada, I believe, after careful consideration, that I am justified in suggesting to you the appropriation of (\$200,000) two hundred thousand dollars.

This sum is indeed equal in amount to that I recommended in the conclusion of my report last year, and it is also true that since that report the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) was voted during the last session for colonization roads, but I beg leave to remind you that since the above sum was granted, it has been thought necessary to undertake to make several new roads.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant.

(Signed,)

T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

Kinogami Road.

Conductor: J. B. GAUDIN.

Balance of the appropriation of 1857.....	\$ 9.02
Amount appropriated in 1858	1600.00
	1609.02
Amount paid	1008.32
	\$510.70

The information furnished by Mr. Gaudin relative to his proceedings in 1858, and the progress of colonization in the Upper Saguenay, are so useful and interesting, that I think I cannot do better than to publish his judicious report at length.

“The commencement of this road, says Mr. Gaudin, is at the Rapide des Roches, in the Township of Laterrière. It is open to lot 33 on the Township of Caron road, and is to end at Metabetchouan on Lake St. John. Twenty miles of this road can be used by summer vehicles, and ten by winter carriages only.

“Two miles and twenty-eight chains have been opened in the present year, although the twenty-eight chains are not yet finished, it is nevertheless fit for carriage travel.

“Sixty-three chains have been opened in the Township of Laterrière, and one mile and thirty-five chains in Caron.

“The cost of this road was, 1858, \$730 per mile, exclusive of the bridges. Twenty-four bridges were built, the bridge-way of which collectively measures 294 feet. The cost of them was \$203. Half a mile was covered with brush-faggots (*facines*) at a cost of \$30.

“The part of the road which borders on Lake Kinogami is not of the best kind of soil. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, several settlers have made slashes (*des abâtis*) in different places; but from Lake Kinogami to Metabetchouan the country is level and suitable for cultivation. It may be described as superior in quality to any other part of the County of Chicoutimi.

“I found, in the Township of Labarre, as much comfort among the settlers as in the best places in the County, although these settlements are only four years old; for the settlers resident have reaped only their fourth harvest. They all came poor from Kamouraska. One of them said to me: I am fifty-six, and was born at Kamouraska; from the age of seven till I was fifty-two I was a laborer, and then conceived the idea of coming here to settle. I paid for my lot, which was nearly all covered with standing timber, \$200. During the last four years, I have always raised enough to support myself and family; and I have put aside \$120 towards paying for my land. I always expected to die a laborer, but I now consider myself the most fortunate of men, for I expect to die possessed of a good farm of my own.

“I might give several other instances of persons who are happy in being able to live, and rear their little families.

“The advantages which this road will produce in furtherance of colonization, when it is opened as far as Lake St. John, will be very great, because it will be our highroad from the lower to the upper Saguenay. The settlers at Lake St. John are, every spring and fall, confined, as in a prison, by the want of means of communication, even with Hébertville, where their missionary resides. They can reach Chicoutimi in the summer time only in a bark canoe, and that with great difficulty, on account of the numerous portages on La Belle Rivière. Thus the articles which they are compelled to fetch from Chicoutimi, cost them 100 per cent. more than

they would if there was a good road to Lake St. John. Trade will also derive a benefit from the opening of this road, for next year there will be large lumbering establishments on Lake St. John. These lumbering establishments will encourage many persons to settle there, and will be of great assistance to them, as they will sell their produce at better prices there than at Chicoutimi, and the lumberers themselves, although paying higher prices, will find it to their account in being supplied on the spot.

"I think it proper to inform you that the house of Price is building a small steamboat this winter to ply on Lake St. John, to carry logs made at their shanties at the lock of La Petite Décharge.

"There are two magnificent water powers near the road, in the Township of Caron, and another in Labarre, where there are grist and saw mills in operation.

"I am of opinion that the sum of \$8,000 would be sufficient to carry on the road to the lake, and it is of urgent necessity that it should be granted without delay. In the Townships adjacent to the road, the population has increased within five years from 1000 to 1,200 souls. Real property has doubled within five years throughout the County of Chicoutimi, with the exception of the Townships of Labarre, Caron and Méry, in which it has trebled.

"The grain raised in the neighbourhood of the road is barley, rye, wheat and oats, with potatoes. The rust and the fly injured the wheat, but the barley was fine and good. I should inform you that the frost which happened at the beginning of September, in the Townships of Bagot, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, Tremblay, Jonquière and Simard, and which did considerable damage in several places in those Townships, did not visit the Townships around the shores of Lake St. John till 4th October, and consequently did no injury. I saw barley which had been sown on the 26th June yielding an excellent crop considering the seed sown. Some was sown on the 4th July of which I saw the crop, and it was perfectly good. The road verbalized from Lake Kinogami to its terminus is in length ten miles and a half.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

Harvey, Tremblay and Simard Road.

Conductor: AMBROISE GAGNON.

Amount of appropriation of 1857.....	\$600 00
Do do do 1858.....	400 00
	\$1000 00
Amount paid	794 06
Balance remaining.....	205 94

The road bearing this name is, properly speaking, a front concession line, intended to be opened in the three Townships mentioned, but a side line has been added to it commencing at the River Saguenay, on the line between Simard and Tremblay, continuing to follow it as nearly as possible as far as the division line of the 6th and 7th ranges, at which point, and between which ranges, the said front road is to be constructed.

The work was commenced, in the first place, on the side line at several points, and 38 arpents not continuous, is now finished and ready for summer traffic, the remainder seems to be sufficiently open for winter carriages. Difficulties having arisen relative to the direction to be followed in making this road, the work was suspended, and the question of locating it was referred to the Municipal authorities. The front line was then commenced.

“On the side line and the front taken altogether, forty-six arpents and a half have been completed, and fifty-four arpents have been opened and the wood cleared off, so as to make good winter roads.

“Five bridges, having in the aggregate 156 feet of bridgeway, have been built.

“In the Townships of Tremblay and Simard, the road passes over soil of superior quality, and the two Townships are almost entirely composed of such lands.

“In rear of the two Townships mentioned, a tract of land exists which is of the same quality, and sufficient in extent to form two Townships. ‘Most of the timber,’ Mr. Gagnon says, ‘has been destroyed, very little pine is found, but white spruce is rather abundant. The most common kinds are bouleau, black birch, aspen, poplar, white spruce, and tamarack ; but bouleau and black birch are the prevailing kinds.

There are two considerable water powers in the 5th range of Tremblay, and another in the 5th range of Simard, on the river des Vases.

Limestone, which was thought to be rare in the Saguenay territory, was discovered on commencing the opening of this road. There is a considerable quarry of that indispensable mineral several miles in length, in the 3rd and 4th ranges of the Townships of Tremblay and Simard.

Within five years the progress of colonization has been considerable in these Townships. The population has increased by about one-half.

A great number of lots have been taken on the line traced out for this road, on which several settlers intend putting in crops next spring.

The site of a church has been established by ecclesiastical authority, on the 1st range in the Township of Tremblay, and the building already commenced.

Wheat grows and ripens well in these Townships. The grain chiefly grown is rye, barley, oats and peas. None of them have suffered from the frost. The part of the road forming the concession or front line is verbalized, and the line road will shortly be so. Three hundred and fifty dollars is still required to finish the line road, and Mr. Gagnon is of opinion that the front road will cost about \$220 per mile.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND CHICOUTIMI.

Road from St. Urbain to Grande Baie.

Conductor: J. OVIDE TREMBLAY.

Balance of the appropriation of 1857.....	\$312 79
Amount of the appropriation of 1858.....	2400 00
	\$2712 79
Amount paid to B. Cimon and G. Fortin.....	\$302 44
Do. do J. Ovide Tremblay	609 90
	\$912 34
Balance remaining.....	\$1800 45

This road, respecting which I have already furnished ample details in former reports, passes nearly its whole length over a chain of mountains of varying elevation. It commences in St. Urbain, a parish situated in rear of Baie St. Paul, and ends at Grande Baie, on the Saguenay.

Until a late period, in the summer of 1858, Messrs. B. Cimon, and Thelesphore Fortin had the construction of this road under their direction, and made a nearly mile and a half in continuation of the section previously opened by them ; but the road having then reached a point too distant from the residence of the laborers and con-

ductors, it was resolved, in September, that the works should be discontinued in the direction for St. Urbain, and commenced in the other part of the road contiguous to Grande Baie, where laborers were to be had in abundance, a few arpents only from the intended scenes of operations. Mr. Tremblay was appointed to the management of the work, in consequence of these new arrangements.

Under his inspection, three miles and twenty-eight chains were made in 1858, fit for wheeled carriages, at the average cost of \$128.94 per mile. Twenty bridges, measuring collectively 218 feet of roadway, were built by Mr. Tremblay, and cost \$138. The part of the road made by Mr. Tremblay passes along the banks of the River Ha-Ha, at the foot of a chain of mountains. There is, consequently, no land susceptible of cultivation. The timber, in the neighborhood of the road, has either been carried off or destroyed by fire; but two or three miles beyond the terminus of the road made by me this year, it is different. "There," Mr. Tremblay says, "the timber and the soil are of superior quality.

The River Ha-Ha has several water powers contiguous to one part of this road.

In Mr. Tremblay's opinion the population has increased two-thirds within five years; and the value of property has nearly doubled in the same period. Mr. Tremblay thinks that the sum of \$6000 would suffice to complete this road. It has not been verbalized, and no provision has been made for keeping it in order. I should remark that the territory of the Saguenay, although it has attained by its agriculture, its trade, and its population, a degree of importance equal to that of any other district, has hitherto had no channel of communication by land with the rest of the country.

A part of the road has been greatly improved within a few years, but it is far from finished; and that from Grande Baie to Malbaie, respecting which I have no report, is perhaps less advanced. Without wishing to decide which of the two roads is the best or most economical for the inhabitants of the Saguenay, I may, nevertheless, be permitted, for the interest of the colonization of this vast territory, to urge the importance of completing one or other of these with all possible diligence. It is still only by water that the transport of goods can be effected between Saguenay and the other inhabited parts of Canada. If the Saguenay territory had been made accessible by roads ten years ago, such as are now made in different parts of the country, it is probable that colonization would have made greater progress than in any other district. The present length of the road suitable for summer travel is 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

COUNTIES OF SAGUENAY AND CHARLEVOIX.

Black River Road to the mouth of the Saguenay.

Conductor: RIEULE BOULLIANE.

Amount of the appropriation of 1857.....	\$600 00
Do do 1858.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1000 00
Amount paid.....	911 98
	<hr/>
Balance remaining.....	\$ 88 02

This is a winter road, commencing at Black River, and terminating at the Saguenay. Twenty-one miles were opened in 1858, that is to say, nine miles in the Township of Callière, and twelve in Saguenay. Two bridges were built, one over

the Black River, the other over the Dalles, together 270 feet in length, and costing \$184. Besides these, three bridges were built of 66 feet each, two of 30 feet, and eight from 8 to 12 feet each.

According to Mr. Boulliane's report, there are a number of water powers on this road. He estimates the expense of making a good summer road at \$2000. Mr. Boulliane resides at Bergeronne. He says "the population has increased but little of late years, for want of a road of communication in the County of Saguenay; if there were roads," he adds, "I am positive in asserting that colonization would advance rapidly."

Wheat, rye, barley, peas, and oats are cultivated in these counties. Neither frosts nor insects have done any injury to the crops.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

Road from Settrington to De Sales.

Conductor: REV. M. CLOVIS GAGNON.

Amount of the appropriation of 1857.....	\$400 00
Do do 1858.....	200 00
	\$600 00
Amount paid.....	500 00
	\$100 00

The road from Settrington to De Sales is the continuation of a by-road in the Seignioriy of *Les Eboulements*, on the farm of a man named Jules Tremblay. It commences in the first range between lots 7 and 6. The intended length is 14 miles, and its termination is at a chain of mountains usually called "*La chaîne des Monts.*" Three miles and nine arpents have been finished, and it has, since the completion of that distance, been opened as far as the sixth range. The whole of the work done is in Settrington.

Influenced by a motive of patriotism worthy of the highest praise, Mr. Gagnon undertook to conduct the work of opening this road, and refused to accept any remuneration for his services. To this personal disinterestedness he added remarkable economy in the execution of the work. The road costs, on an average, only \$128 per mile, exclusive of bridges, which, to the number of 28, required 136½ feet of roadway, besides thirty arpents of bridging over swampy ground.

"As stated in my last report," Mr. Gagnon writes, "the land through which our road passes is everywhere good, and suitable for agricultural operations." As far as I could perceive, in a little exploratory tour in DeSales, the soil, there too, is very good, and continues to be of the same quality up to the mountains, a distance of four leagues and two miles, by a breadth of about three leagues, that is to say from *La Rivière du Gouffre* to the Great Lake of St. Agnès. The road will have the advantageous effect of causing all this large tract to be taken up; of this I became convinced by the laborers proceeding to choose their lots. On *Rivière à la Loure*, where the road will pass, I found a water power sufficient to turn a grist or saw mill. There is also, about a mile from the road, in the second range of Settrington, a fine limestone quarry.

I think that, to reach the mountains, or the road to the Saguenay by St. Urbain, about \$1200 would be necessary.

The grain raised in greatest abundance in the neighborhood of the road

opened under my inspection is wheat, rye, barley and oats. The frost has done but little damage, and the insects none. The first frost capable of doing harm occurred on 20th September. The three first miles of the road is verbalised, the remainder will be also verbalised this winter.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Bélair Road.

Conductor: LOUIS L'HÉREULT.

Amount of appropriation in 1855.....	\$400 00
“ paid.....	200 00
	\$200 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

The commencement of this road is on the land of James Tate, at the Grand Line which separates the Seigneurie of Gaudarville from that of Bélair, and as first planned, it was to terminate at the division line between Bélair and Fossambault, thus passing over a distance of about 150 arpents.

Forty-six arpents were opened in 1858.

Of these forty-six arpents, 22 are completed.

The road has cost on an average \$100 per mile, exclusive of bridges. The bridging of swampy ground cost \$16 per arpent. The greater part of the land intersected by the road is, in M. L'Héroult's opinion, fit for cultivation. The timber consists of maple, birch and other kinds.

This road will be very useful to the inhabitants of St. Catherine, St. Raymond, Lac Sergent, &c. The value of real property has considerably increased in Bélair, so greatly, M. L'Héroult says, that “lands which were formerly worth no more than twelve dollars, are now valued at \$200 and upwards.

On 26th August a frost occurred, in the neighborhood of the road, which injured the potatoes, but did no harm to the grain.

This road is verbalised.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Road “Du Moulin” in Shawanegan.

Conductor: CYRILLE MAGNANT.

Amount of appropriation in 1858	\$400 00
“ paid.....	200 00
	\$200 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

This road commences on lot 31, in the 4th range of Shawanegan, and terminates at a post placed between lots 32 and 33, and between the 4th and 3rd ranges of Shawanegan.

The works were unavoidably commenced very late in the autumn, and fifteen arpents of winter road only were opened.

The adjacent lands are well timbered with pine, tamarac and spruce, cedar, maple and bass-wood. There are on the Shawanegan magnificent water-falls, and therefore excellent water power.

“Colonization,” M. Magnant says, “has advanced rapidly within the last five years on the west side of the St. Maurice; a magnificent parish has taken the place of the forest, and two hundred inhabitants live, if not in luxury, at least in the enjoyment of all the necessaries of life.”

M. Magnant estimates at \$800 the amount required to complete this road.

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE AND MASKINONGÉ

Caxton Road.

Conductor: LUC GÉLINAS.

Balance of appropriation for 1857.....	\$325 97
Amount paid.....	325 97

See the report of last year, p. 106, English version, and p. 107, French version.

The improvements made by Mr. Gélinas during 1858 were confined to bridges and wooden causeways on the Caxton.

On the south side of the river Machiche 140 feet of wooden causeway was made; also 270 feet in length in the upper portion of St. Barnabé. Both together cost \$290.

There are three saw mills and two flour Mills in the vicinity of this road.

Land in the neighbourhood of this road has increased in value to an amount hitherto perhaps unprecedented.

“Lots worth only two or three dollars, previous to the opening of the road, are now,” says Mr. Gélinas, “worth \$600 or \$700.” This may be accounted for by the excellent quality of the land, and the facility with which it can be cleared, since the opening of the Caxton Road.”

A site for a church was, last year, appointed by the ecclesiastical authorities, in the Township of Caxton. The frost injurious to vegetation did not take place, in Caxton, until toward the end of September.

Mr. Gélinas thinks that during the last five years the population has increased threefold in this locality, and that it still continues to increase in the same ratio.

In concluding his report on the Caxton Road, and after referring to the activity prevailing along the road, and in the vicinity, Mr. Gélinas says, “without Government aid, it is probable that the poor settlers (of Caxton and vicinity) would have experienced great difficulty in providing for their personal necessities, but the little assistance received has been of such benefit to colonization and trade, that day and night large numbers of persons are to be seen passing to and fro.”

Mr. Gélinas advises that some further appropriation be made for improvements on this road.

I had occasion to visit the banks of the river Michiche with Messrs. L. L. L. Desaulniers, M. P. P. and Gélinas, and I think that the advisability of rendering them fit for ordinary wheeled vehicles ought to be taken into consideration.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.

Peterborough Road.

Superintendent: REV. C. F. TURGEON.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$1,000 00
Amount paid.....	500 00
Balance remaining.....	\$500 00

The Peterborough road commences at the west branch of the River Maskinongé and extends into the Township of Peterborough.

A distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles was opened in November last, so as to form a good winter road.

Six bridges have been constructed.

The land throughout the whole length of the road is good : it passes through the Fief of Hope from south to north.

This road will open a means of communication anxiously wished for, amongst others, by the settlers on the banks of the Mastigosh river.

Mr. *Curé* Turgeon thinks that if a new appropriation be made for Peterborough it ought to be expended in the portion of the Township where the land is very good.

A chapel was built in Peterborough last year.

Oats, buckwheat, peas and barley are the kinds of grain most generally cultivated in this Township.

No damage has been done by frost this year, or, at all events, but very little.

Mr. Turgeon is one of the most zealous friends of colonization. He has made several journeys in furtherance of the work, and took upon himself, in spite of the rain and frost of autumn, to superintend the works done upon this road, without requiring any remuneration for himself.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

Chertsey Road.

Superintendent: PETER SKELLY.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$300 00
“ “ paid.....	100 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

See the report of last year, page 110, French version, and 108 English version. During 1858 Mr. Skelly has opened a length of 10 arpents on the Rawdon road.

There is now more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road open, but only 11 miles fit for wheeled vehicles.

A bridge 110 feet in length has been constructed this year, which will cost, when completed, about \$40, according to Mr. Skelly.

From the information which I have received, it would appear that the municipal authorities have, in part, provided for keeping the road in repair.

The Township of Chertsey, through which this road passes, continues to excite a great deal of attention among the inhabitants of the old settlements of the country.

The land is undulating ; the hills are covered with wood of the finest quality and the soil in the valleys is rich.

Mr. Skelly says : “ Colonization is making great progress in this part of the country, more especially where the Government has caused roads to be opened. Two hundred lots have been taken up during 1857 and 1858 in the Township of Chertsey, and a large number of houses were built during last summer in the vicinity of the Chertsey road, some as far back as the ninth range of the Township. I have also heard, from good authority, that fifty farms have been taken up in the Township of Wexford, during the last two years.”

“ The Catholic ecclesiastical authorities have appointed in Chertsey a site for the erection of a church, and the greater part of the materials have been prepared, with a view to commencing operations in the spring.”

“There is now a resident priest in Chertsey. This success is entirely owing to the opening of this road by Government; for, as I have already had occasion to state, no man would have been willing to go and live in Chertsey seven years ago, even on the spot now selected for a church, with a free grant of five hundred acres of land. There are now in Chertsey a resident parish priest, a post office, and a good flour mill.

It appears that land has increased 40 per cent. in value in this locality within the last few years.

Mr. Skelly thinks that the road could be finished for \$240, through the 9th 10th and 11th ranges of Rawdon.

But it would be highly important to extend the Chertsey Road as far as the fine lands which Mr. Granger asserts are to be found to the rear of Chertsey.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Lac à la Truite Road.

Superintendent: L. E. LAROCQUE.

Balance of appropriation in 1858.....	\$ 721 22
Amount paid.....	452 00
Balance remaining	\$ 269 22

This road, as described in last year's report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is now finished throughout its whole length, which is eight miles 25 chains. (See said report, page 112 French version, and 111 English version.)

In 1858, a distance of 65½ arpents has been completed. The average cost per mile, exclusive of bridges, has been from \$340 to \$350.

A bridge of eighty feet in length has been constructed at the outlet of the Lac des Sables, in Beresford, at a cost of about \$60.

“The land through which the Lac à la Truite road passes,” says Mr. Larocque, “is composed of yellow earth, sandy where there is hardwood, and yet more so in the flats, but nevertheless good.”

“The surrounding townships appear to be more flat, but I think the nature of the soil is about the same, as far as an opinion can be formed, by seeing the location from the heights of Beresford.”

Mr. Larocque thinks that colonization has made more progress in the northern townships this year than in any former year.

The townships in the rear of Montreal can hardly be surpassed in facilities for producing a variety of crops, and raising all kinds of cattle. The undulations of the ground multiply the number of hills and valleys, creating a diversity of soil which is of great advantage in a farm. In rainy seasons the hills are productive, and in times of drought the valleys are more or less moist and continue to produce grain, forage, and abundance of wholesome pasturage.

Canadian summers are sometimes exceedingly wet, and sometimes exceedingly dry, and those districts in which there is a succession of hills and valleys are the most likely to escape an all but complete failure of the crops.

In the townships rendered accessible by the road completed under the superintendence of Mr. Larocque, colonization continues, according to his statement, to progress with increasing rapidity.

Ste. Adèle, in Abercrombie, with its church, its lake, and new village, may already be called a pretty parish.

The Hon. Mr. Morin is the owner of a magnificent property in the vicinity of the church, destined to become, within a short time, highly valuable. In addition to an excellent house, Mr. Morin has had constructed on his extensive farm vast barns and other buildings equally suitable and substantial. This gentleman has also built a saw-mill and grist-mill on the Rivière du Nord, at a distance of a few arpents from his own house. The latter is built of stone, and sufficiently large for present requirements; it has been constructed with the greatest care, both as to the interior and exterior.

We are therefore justified in believing, now that Lac à la Truite road has been completed, that colonization will continue to increase rapidly in Abercrombie, Beresford and Morin.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Road No. 1, from Dalesville to Beavan's Rapids.

“ 2, *Wentworth.*

“ 3, *in Grenville.*

“ 4, *from la Rivière du Nord to Arnott's Mills.*

Superintendent: GEORGE HAMILTON.

Balance of appropriation in 1857, in favor of road No. 1.....	\$325 29
Balance of appropriation in 1855, in favor of road No. 2.....	290 75
Amount appropriated in 1858 for road No. 3.....	300 00
Amount appropriated in 1857 for road No. 4.....	400 00
	1316 04
Amount paid.....	1090 75
	225 29
Balance remaining for 1st road	\$ 25 00
Do for 4th road	200 29
	225 29

The road from Dalesville to Beavan's Rapids commences at the front of the tenth range of Chatham, and is to be continued to the township of Salaberry, a distance of about 30 miles.

This road is open as far as Beavan's Rapids. It is fit for wheeled vehicles as far as the fourth range of Harrington; and from thence to Beavan's Rapids, a distance of 30 miles, for winter vehicles only.

With the balance remaining of the appropriation for road No. 1, which has been only partially opened, Mr. Hamilton has carried on none but works of improvement, with a view to rendering it passable for summer vehicles, and he has in this way completed five miles. The bridges constructed by him measure 208 feet, and the causeways of wood or fascines, 682 feet.

In Wentworth five and a half miles of road have been completed, fit for summer vehicles. There still remains one mile and a half to finish, which is, however, passable for wheeled vehicles.

Out of the balance of \$300 remaining from the appropriation for the bridge across Rivière Rouge, the following sums have been expended in improving different roads as follows:—

- 1st. \$20 between the line of Grenville and the forge near Pointe aux Chêne;
- 2nd. \$20 between the line of Grenville and the hill at the Widow Butler's;
- 3rd. \$20 to lower the said hill;

4th. \$40 from the said hill to the Rivière Rouge ;
 5th. \$20 to improve the hill on the east side of Rivière Rouge ;
 6th. \$40 for improvements between Rivière Rouge and Calumet River ;
 7th. \$20 for improvements on the McCossais road in the third concession ;
 8th. \$120 in the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions of the said road, in connection with the road leading to Harrington.

The distance improved on these different roads, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The road from *La rivière du Nord* to Arnott's mill was completed so as to serve for wheeled vehicles, from the first range of Gore, near Lake *St. Jean*, as far as the west end of Lake Barron, on the front of the fifth range of Gore, in 1857, by the late Mr. Andrew Boa, and in 1858, by Mr. Hamilton, for a distance of two miles and $22\frac{1}{2}$ chains, as far as the south coast of *Ste. Angélique*, in the seigniorship *des Mille Isles*.

On this last mentioned road, two bridges have been constructed, making a total of 142 feet of roadway, of the value of \$40. There are two more to be made.

There has also been 828 feet of wooden causeway made. Mr. Hamilton states that all the roads and bridges constructed by the Government, in the County of Argenteuil, have been verbalized, except the Dalesville road, which will be verbalized within a short time.

"The soil," says Mr. Hamilton, "on the Dalesville road is light from the 11th range of Chatham, as far as the 8th range of Harrington ; the other ranges of Harrington consist of good land with a clay bottom."

"In Montcalm, Arundel and De Salaberry, the land is excellent. In these Townships there is an abundance of hardwood, which is a great inducement for settlers, and large numbers of them have established themselves in Arundel and Montcalm, some have penetrated even as far as De Salaberry.

"The lands on the Wentworth road offer a variety of soils, but good. The timber is mixed, but splendid.

"On the *Rivière du Nord* road, the land is uneven and rocky as at *côte Ste. Angélique* ; from thence to the Township of Morin, it is more level, and in the latter Township it is still better, and the hills afford excellent pasturage."

Colonization is making rapid progress in the different Townships through which these roads pass. "The construction of these roads," says Mr. Hamilton, "has had the effect of arresting, in a great measure, the emigration to the West, and a large number of young persons have been enabled to establish themselves in their native country."

There are a large number of excellent water powers in these Townships, and limestone in several of them.

There are two churches in course of construction, one in the third range of Gore, and the other on the northern *côte Ste. Angélique*.

Mr. Hamilton thinks that it would take \$2,050 to finish these different roads.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

Road from Crooks' Mill to Montcalm and Arundel.

Superintendent: HENRY MILWAY.

Balance of appropriation in 1856.....	\$40 00
Amount paid,.....	40 00

The length of this road, as projected, is supposed to be about 26 miles. The operations of the Superintendent, in 1858, have been confined to repairing the portion formerly made.

A distance of eleven miles is fit for wheeled vehicles, and one mile for winter travel only.

Three bridges (156 feet of roadway,) and 2,109 feet of wooden causeways (*pontage*,) have been constructed during 1858.

Eleven miles has been verbalized by the Municipality of Grenville, and provision has been made for keeping the same in repair for the future.

The land along this road is stony as far as the rear of the Township of Grenville, and there the timber consists of birch, beech and maple, on the high land, and mixed timber on the flats.

The land in Harrington, Montcalm and Arundel, through which the road passes, is good, but uneven.

Eight settlers have settled in the vicinity of the road, since the late repairs were made, and a large number of others would have done so, were it not for the obstacles occurring in the rear of Grenville and front of Harrington, where four and a half miles of road still remains to be opened. If this were done, communications would be open between Grenville, Harrington and Arundel.

There are numerous water powers in these Townships, and limestone quarries have also been found.

Colonization advances pretty rapidly in Grenville, Harrington and Arundel, near the road.

The pine timber has been almost all removed; but there is enough left, according to Mr. Milway, to supply the future wants of settlers.

The wheat fly has done some injury in these locations. Late sown wheat suffered less from this scourge. No other kind of grain has been attacked by this insect.

"The frosts," says Mr. Milway, "are not severe in the back Townships (north of the Ottawa;) they do not generally set in until the last week of August. The rust is the chief cause of injury to grain of all kinds. Potatoes, in new land, escape the disease, if planted in May. Those that are planted in June, in new land, suffer from the disease, but not so much as those planted, at the same time, in old land.

"For the last five years, I have planted my potatoes about the 10th May, in old made land; I plant them at an unusual depth, and they grow up large and dry, and do not rot."

Mr. Milway thinks that the expenditure of the moneys appropriated by the Government has doubled the value of real estate, in the above mentioned Township.

Mr. Milway thinks that \$200 would complete the opening of the remaining portion of this road.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Rivière du Désert Road.

Superintendents: PATRICK FARRELL and F. X. DESLOGES.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$2860.00
Amount appropriated in 1858.....	1600.00
	<hr/>
Amount paid.....	4460.00
	<hr/>
Balance in hand.....	\$3000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1460.00

This road, of which the projected length is 60 miles, is described in my last report, p. 116, English version, and p. 118, French version.

Thirteen and a quarter miles of this road have been opened in 1858. Of these 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles are passable for wheeled vehicles, and the remaining three for winter vehicles only.

The length of road now open, commencing at Brook's farm, in the Township of Low, is 21 miles.

The cost of the last 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, of which a portion is in Aylwin and a portion in Wright, has been about \$250 per mile, without the bridges.

Eight hundred and seventy-two feet of bridging has cost \$705.

Eleven hundred and seventy-eight feet of causeway (*pontage*) has been made.

Business of all kinds has considerably increased in the localities traversed by this road, and within the last year the population has increased 25 per cent.

A Catholic Church has been built in the Township of Wright, and the site for another church has been selected in Low, by the ecclesiastical authorities. It appears that there has also been another church built in the Township of Bouchette, at a distance of 13 miles from Desert River.

I have already had the honor of directing the attention of your predecessors to the importance of this road, and for more ample details I take the liberty of referring you to my former reports.

It will be sufficient to state, at present, in order to direct your special attention to the utility of this great highway, that the Rev. Pères Oblats, of Ottawa, have already, at the terminus of this road, built a church, a priest's house, saw and grist mills, and other buildings, and that, in spite of the length and present bad state of the greater part of this road, those zealous missionaries have, for several years back, never ceased to supply all the spiritual wants of the settlers scattered throughout this section of the country, even to the upper reaches of the River Gatineau.

On the portion of the road made this year are two excellent water-powers, lime-stone, and a variety of minerals, which Messrs. Farrell and Desloges state that they have not succeeded in identifying.

Messrs. Farrell and Desloges think that \$3,600 would suffice to complete this road.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Road from Calumet to Rivière à la Loutre.

Superintendent: THOMAS CORRIGAN.

Balance of appropriation in 1856.....	\$218.35
Amount paid	218.35

For a description of this road see my report of last year, page 120, French version, and page 117, English version.

Four miles of winter road have been opened this year in the Township of Thorne, at a cost of \$54 per mile.

This section of the road traverses a tract of land which is sandy and swampy, in some places.

Mr Corrigan says that it will be of great assistance to the inhabitants of the Township of Thorne, of which the population is greatly on the increase.

Oats and hay are the principal crops in the vicinity. Mr. Corrigan has not heard of any injury having been done to the grain by the insects.

 COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

1st. Road in Carleton.

2nd. Road in Maria.

Superintendent: FINLAY COOK.

Amount appropriated in 1857	\$600.00
Amount paid	600.00

With reference to these three roads, Mr. Finlay Cook writes to me as follows:

"I have opened a road in the Township of Carleton, on the dividing line between the lands of Joseph Bertrand and Joseph Landry, of about one mile and a half in length, which still leaves three-quarters of a mile to be made.

"In the Township of Maria, in the Irish Settlement, in rear of Manderson's Mill, I have made $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of road, leaving three miles yet to make.

"I have also made a road on the west side of Great Cascapédiac River, starting from lot 24, in the first range, and reaching to No. 27, a distance of about one mile, leaving about one mile and a half of this road yet to be made."

In 1858, Mr. Cook opened about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of road, of which one mile has been completed. The whole of the $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles opened is fit for summer vehicles.

These roads have cost about \$200 per mile. Five bridges, making 211 feet of roadway, have cost about \$100.

In the vicinity of the roads the land is, in great part, of good quality. The timber consists of beech and birch.

The crops which are most generally cultivated in these localities, are oats, barley, and rye, which have, this year, escaped both frost and insects.

Mr. Cook thinks that, in order to complete these roads, the following sums will be required:—

Carleton road.....	\$400 00
Road in Irish Settlement, in rear of Manderson's Mill.....	1000 00
Road west of Great Cascapédiac.....	600 00

 COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Three Roads in New Richmond.

Superintendent: JOHN DODDRIDGE.

Balance of appropriation in 1856.....	\$400 00
Amount paid.....	400 00

1st. A road has been opened on the south-east side of the lake, in the western division of New Richmond, extending from the 3rd concession to a point within 18 arpents of the 6th; this gives a length of about 5 miles of road, starting from the shore of *la Baie des Chaleurs*, including the distance previously opened.

2nd. Another road, of about 35 arpents in length, has been opened from lot No. 1, in the fourth range. This, with the distance previously opened, makes about 3 miles of a highway, counting from the base of the first range.

3rd. Twenty arpents of the road called "*du Cap Noir*" have been opened, extending, on the line between lots 5 and 6, from the first to the third range.

The length of road opened in these three sections is 104 acres, of which 50 have been completed.

There has been no bridge constructed on this road, but \$80 have been expended in wooden causeways (*portage*).

Mr. Doddridge is of opinion that the land along the different roads is of good quality, and covered with hardwood, cedar, spruce, &c. ; towards the interior there is a great deal of unbroken land of superior quality.

In the vicinity of the roads are found large quantities of marl, and limestone in abundance ; slate is also found in the rear of the township.

Mr. Doddridge estimates that a further sum of \$160 would be required for the completion of these roads, and to open another to Capelan River. The latter is asked for by the inhabitants of the interior, who have no means of exit.

The crops, says Mr. Doddridge, have neither been attacked by the frost, nor by the insects

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Portage Road.

Superintendent: HENRY LODGE.

Amount appropriated in 1857.....	\$220 14
Amount paid.....	220 14

This road, which is about 3 miles in length, commences at Samuel Clark's lot, and ends at John Robertson's, in the Township of Métapédia.

In the year 1858, 4 arpents and seven perches of this road have been opened for wheeled vehicles.

One mile of this road had previously been opened for winter travel as far as Grog Island rock.

A bridge, of which Mr. Lodge has not furnished me the dimensions, has been constructed on Sam. Clarke's Brook, which, together with a hill which had to be cut down, has cost \$204, thus leaving but \$16.14 to be applied to the road.

Mr. Lodge says, "in the whole Township there is no road for summer vehicles; and, for want of a front road, the settlers were formerly obliged to cross the river, in order to avail themselves of the highway constructed by the Government of New Brunswick ; but since the Grog Island Rock road, and the bridge across Sam. Clarke's Brook have been constructed, we have a winter road leading from the settlements at the mouth of the Upsaliquitch River to the Métapédia River.

"Generally speaking, there is no bad land in the Township of Métapédia, and this road will give access to the unoccupied lands on the river. All the lots in the interior are good, and some of them excellent."

Large quantities of limestone are found in these localities.

There must be another bridge made over a stream, but I have no information as to the dimensions.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Fleuriau Road.

Superintendent: L. H. LEBEL.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$40 00
Amount appropriated in 1858 for a bridge across the River	
Neigette	100 00
	\$140 00
Amount paid.....	000 00

The starting point of the Fleuriau road, is the road fronting the fourth range of Ste. Flavie (No. of lot not stated in report made to me).

It is open as far as the River Neigette, a distance of 111½ arpents.

Thirty-seven arpents have been opened during 1858, and nearly all completed.

All of this road which has been opened is within the *Seigneuries* Lepage and Thivierge.

It is passable for summer vehicles through its whole length, with the exception of a few arpents.

It has cost \$216 per mile, including bridges, causeways, and ditches.

There are, in the Township of Fleuriau, several water powers, and excellent quarries of limestone.

The crops raised in the vicinity of Fleuriau road, consist chiefly of barley (bearded and unbearded.) No injury has been sustained from frost or insects since the first crops were planted. The first frost took place about the 25th September.

Thirty arpents were verbalized last year; the remainder will probably be verbalized within a short time.

In one of his letters to this Board, Mr. Lebel says:

I am gratified at being this year again enabled to report, that the settlement of the Township of Fleuriau is rapidly progressing in spite of the difficulties to be encountered: several hundred acres of timber have been cut down; and a pretty considerable breadth of ground was planted last spring; the crops received no injury, and the harvest is abundant. A saw mill is now in course of erection in the Township; and I have been informed, by a rich farmer residing in the parish, and owning several lots, that he intends building a good grist mill next summer.

If this improvement be carried out, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, the whole Township will be settled before two years, and the rather unusual good quality of the land will raise it to importance.

The project of building a church in the vicinity of Fleuriau road is now being discussed.

Mr. Lebel thinks that \$300 will suffice to complete the road.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

St. Simon Road.

Superintendent: CHS. FRs. CARON.

Amount appropriated in 1858.....	\$600 00
Amount paid.....	400 00
	\$200 00
Balance remaining.....	\$200 00

As regards the starting point and other details, see the report of last year.

Thirty-five arpents of this road have been finished and forty-eight arpents and a half have been opened during the year 1858.

In all some seven miles of this road are now open, five and three quarter miles of which have been finished.

All the road opened and finished is situated in the Seigniority Rioux.

“The lands traversed by this road,” says Mr. Caron, “are very good, judging from the timber which grows upon them. The lands towards which it leads are of great extent and excellent quality, and, were it not (adds Mr. Caron) for the exorbitant price of land in the Seignories, its whole length would have been, before now, studded with new settlements; but when it shall have reached the

Crown Lands, colonization will take a rapid start, for land will then be obtained on easier terms."

Notwithstanding the high price of lands in the Seigniorship of Rioux, the work of clearing is being greatly extended, and the number of residents has doubled since last year.

"The first frost injurious to the crops took place," says Mr. Caron, "about the 9th or 10th of October."

The chief crops this year, in the vicinity of the road, were barley and rye.

This road has been verbalized as far as the fifth range of the Seigniorship of Rioux.

Mr. Caron thinks that the sum (\$1,000) mentioned in last year's report, will not be sufficient to complete this road.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Pohénégamook Road.

Superintendent: JOSEPH ROY.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$ 5 84
Amount appropriated in 1858.....	600 00
	\$605 84
Amount paid.....	584 08
	\$21 76

The Pohénégamook road consists of two branches, one of which commences at St. Alexandre, and the other at *Ste. Hélène*.

The first crosses the Township of Park; the second crosses the Township of Bungay, and they both meet at or near the dividing line between Park and Pohénégamook. From this point of junction, the road traverses the length of the Township of Pohénégamook and terminates at the lake of that name.

The *St. Alexandre* branch is open as far as the junction with the *Ste. Hélène* branch, and it is passable for all kinds of vehicles.

In the *Ste. Hélène* branch, seven miles are open, six of which are fit for summer and one for winter vehicles.

In that portion of the road which extends from the junction to Pohénégamook Lake, five and a half miles have been rendered fit for wheeled vehicles.

Two and a half miles have been opened in 1858.

In the whole road, branches included, there are $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles fit for summer vehicles, and one mile for winter vehicles only.

The average cost per mile has been \$200; thirty bridges, averaging from three to ten feet of roadway, have cost twenty dollars.

The length of causeway constructed was seven arpents, at a cost of about \$60.

The land through which this road passes is in general good, but it is in some parts rocky or swampy. The timber is in general fine, and the land in the vicinity of Pohénégamook Lake, to which this road leads, is of very good quality.

Mr. Roy says; "In the Township of Ixworth, to the rear of St. Anne de Lapocatière, and in the Township of Woodbridge, adjoining St. Paschal, the lots have been almost all taken up; a certain number of persons have marked out places

in the Township of Pohénégamook, and they intend taking up these lots as soon as the road shall have been opened."

"The largest crops were wheat and barley; these suffered no injury whatever.

"The first injurious frosts occur at the end of September.

"As far as I know, only a portion of the St. Alexandre branch of the Pohénégamook road has been regulated, as regards its maintenance, by the Municipal authorities."

Mr. Roy estimates at \$2,600 the amount required for completing this road, not including the cost of a bridge across the River du Loup, on the St. Alexandre branch, which will be about \$1200.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Woodbridge Road.

Superintendent: J. B. MARTIN.

Balance of appropriation in 1857	\$7 23
Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	600 00
	\$607 23
Amount paid	\$607 23

This road commences at the middle of the fifth range of the Seigniorie of Kamouraska, in the Parish of St. Paschal, and is open as far as the River du Loup, on the fourth range of Woodbridge.

About four miles have this year (1858) been completed in Woodbridge; there are 33 arpents unfinished on this side of the River du Loup, which are, however, passable for wheeled vehicles. The cost per mile of the finished road, without including bridges, has been about \$400.

Three bridges have been constructed, one of which on the River du Loup, is 170 feet in length, and cost \$200. This bridge had not been completed at the time the works ceased last autumn.

About 15 arpents of causeway (*pontage*) has been constructed, at a cost of \$4 the arpent.

There are several water-powers near this road.

"The land throughout the whole of the Township of Woodbridge," says Mr. Martin, "is fit for cultivation; the timber in the lower part of the Township is mixed; in the upper portion maple is the principal timber, and the quality of the soil appears to be excellent." This Township offers great inducements to settlers and to commerce from its proximity to the old settlements; and these advantages would be greatly enhanced if the road were extended further back, as the lands continue to improve in quality as you go further back, according to all reports. * * * * Colonization has made some progress in the Township of Woodbridge during the last five years; but the want of a road has hitherto been a great obstacle to its settlement. Up to the month of October last, the road was in such a bad state that it was impossible for the settlers to make use of it in going to cultivate their lands, or bring out their produce, a portion of which was left to be devoured by wild animals. But now that the road has been improved by order of the Government, I have no hesitation in saying, and I am firmly convinced, that, after next spring, colonization will make rapid progress. The lands will all be planted next spring, and the settlers will fix their residence on the lots. Besides, the Municipal authorities will undertake to look after the

road thus improved and keep it in repair ; this road has been of immense benefit to the settlers."

"A circumstance of the highest importance to colonization has just occurred. J. B. Dionne, Esq., a resident freeholder of St. Paschal, mayor of the parish and warden of the County of Kamouraska, has just completed, at great expense, on the Manie river, a tributary of the River du Loup, and at a short distance from the latter, a saw-mill which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the settlers, as it will cut the lumber necessary for their buildings and for trade in general."

Mr. Martin estimates that \$120 to \$140 would be required to complete the 33 arpents yet unfinished on this side the River du Loup, and another sum of \$4,800 to carry the road from River du Loup to the Taché road, a distance of 12 miles.

The crops raised in the vicinity of the road consist of wheat, rye, peas and barley. These suffered neither from frost nor insects, in 1858.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Chapais Road.

Superintendent : MAURICE BOSSÉ.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$16 02
Amount of " 1858.....	400 00
	<hr/>
Amount paid	416 02
	<hr/>
Balance remaining.....	\$1 55

The Chapais road, to the rear of Ste. Anne de Lapocatiere, commences at the division line between the lands of Charles Dubé and Bruno Ouellet, between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of the Township of Ixworth, crosses that Township and the Township of Chapais, and ends at the Province line. Its length is 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

During 1858, a distance of 34 arpents and one perch has been completed.

The whole distance opened measures 5 miles, 22 arpents, and one perch ; this is passable for summer vehicles, with the exception of a cedar swamp of 14 arpents, two perches, which is unfinished and only fit for winter travel.

This road is crossed by the Rivière Ouelle, which passes through the 5th range of Ixworth, and over which it will be necessary to build a bridge of about 100 feet in length, at an estimated cost of \$250.

The cost of this road during 1858, has been \$320 per mile, including 4 bridges and 7 perches of causeway (*pontage*).

Mr. Bossé says, "The land through which the road made this year passes, and also a tract extending towards the north-east, consists of fertile soil fit for the production of grain ; the timber is lofty and heavy ; there is a great deal of maple, birch, spruce and pine."

According to Mr. Bossé's report, all the lots on the four miles of road opened in 1857, have been taken up by the inhabitants of Ste. Anne, and of the first three ranges of Ixworth, and new settlers looking out for land can only depend on getting what lies on the length of road opened this year, and whatever may be opened hereafter.

From the point at which the works ceased in 1858, to the Taché road, a distance of about eight miles remains to be opened.

It is highly important that this section of road should be opened as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the carriage of provisions and materials required for the works on the Taché road.

There are three good water powers in the vicinity of this road, and at a short distance from the south-west side, a large lake said to be full of fish.

Mr. Bossé estimates that a sum of \$3,000 would be required to complete this road as far as the Taché road.

Mr. Bossé says, "wheat is largely cultivated in the new settlements, and a good quantity of peas, barley, rye and potatoes. The first autumn frosts were not felt until towards the 15th October, when the crops were ripe and in part harvested.

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Elgin Road.

Superintendent: P. G. VERREAUULT.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$ 38 90
Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	600 00
Amount of appropriation for a bridge in 1858.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1038 90
Amount paid.....	662 37
	<hr/>
Balance remaining.....	\$ 376 53

For various items of information, see report of last year, page 132 French version, and 131 English version.

The length of road finished this year, is one mile and three arpents. Three miles more have been cleared of timber.

There is now twelve miles passable for summer vehicles, but it is open for winter travel to its full length, which is twenty-six miles.

Mr. Verreault estimates the average cost per mile of the finished portion, at \$545, exclusive of bridges.

A sum of \$60 dollars was spent in the construction of a bridge 77 ft. in length. It is not quite finished.

All reports agree in stating that the land improves in quality towards the south.

Numerous water powers exist on the many streams crossing this road.

"All kinds of grain," says Mr. Verreault, "succeed in these localities, and arrive at maturity. No injury, that I know of, has been caused by frost, this year.

"I think it is right to mention here the works carried on in the fine and extensive sugaries which are found on many of the lots contiguous to the road. The produce of that branch of industry cannot, in my opinion, be reckoned at less than 50,000 lbs, representing an annual income of \$5,000 from this source only. I cannot exactly state the increase of the population of late years. Last year I reported to you the establishment of two new parishes in rear of St. Jean and St. Roch.—You are already informed that the greater part of the lots on the line of road are taken, and that on many of them clearings are commenced. Two new settlers have built in the present summer on Black Lake. Another has commenced the erection of a mill, southward from the present terminus of the road-works."

Mr. Verreault estimates the completion of the road at \$11,140.

 COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

Road in rear of St. Pierre.

Conductor: ANTOINE TALBOT.

Balance of appropriation of 1857	\$13 25
Amount of appropriation of 1858	400 00
	\$413 25
Amount paid to A. Talbot.....	\$296 54
Amount paid to L. Fournier.....	13 40
	309 94
	\$103 31

See the Report of last year, p. 133 French version, p. 132 English version.

Mr. Talbot's proceedings this year have been limited to ditching, making causeway, (*pontage*,) and the improvement of a mile and a half of the road. It has been said already that the land intersceted by this road, as well as that through which it is to be continued, is well adapted for colonization. Accordingly, it has greatly advanced within the last few years in the Townships of Armagh, Montminy, Mailloux, and Ashburton.

The population of Montminy is already about 450 souls. The grain raised in the Township this year consisted of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat. In low situations, the frost slightly injured the buckwheat and potatoes, but the wheat fly is still unknown in the neighborhood.

Mr. Talbot thinks that \$2000 will be required to finish the road.

 COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Armagh Road.

Conductor: PIERRE DAGNAULT.

Amount of appropriation for 1858.....	\$ 600 00
Amount paid.....	600 00

For a description of this road, and other information relating to it, see the report of last year.

Colonization has made considerable progress of late years in the Townships of Armagh and Mailloux, so that, in Mr. Dagnault's opinion, the population has increased one-half in the two Townships, and the value of real estate has doubled within three years.

The crops received no damage from the frosts this year. I have already said that a church has been built in Armagh.

Mr. Dagnault is of opinion that from \$3000 to \$3600 would be required to complete this road.

 COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Bridge at St. Raphaël.

Conductor: LOUIS DALLAIRE.

Balance of the appropriation of 1857.....	\$40 00
Amount paid.....	40 00

This bridge cost between \$500 and \$600 ; and as the parties interested in it were unable to complete it, the sum of \$200 was granted in 1857 to assist them in its completion.

It is built over the South River in the Parish of St. Raphaël, and measures nearly 150 feet in length, 16 or 18 feet in width, and 21 feet in height from the water. It is supported on two cribs or piers. The frame is remarkable for the strength of the timber and the solidity of the workmanship. It is not yet completed and would require \$20 to finish it.

COUNTIES OF BELLECHASSE, MONTMAGNY, L'ISLET, KAMOU
RASKA, TEMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI.

Taché Road.

Conductor: ELIE AUDET.

Amount appropriated in 1857.....	\$4,400 00
“ “ in 1858.....	5,000 00
	9,400 00
Amount paid.....	900 00
	\$8,500 00

The commencement of this road is on the division line between the Seigniori of St. Gervais and the Township of Buckland, in the County of Bellechasse ; and it is intended to pass through the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Patton, Arago, Garneau, Lafontaine, Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot, Pohénégamook, Armand, Demers, Hocquart, Bégon, Bédard, Chénier, Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette and Fleuriau, and terminate on the Kempt Road, in the Township of Cabot, and County of Rimouski—a distance of nearly 180 miles—accordingly it intersects the Counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski.

Agreeably with my instructions, I gave public notice that the work of the road would be given out by the job, and a contract made for the whole ; but for reasons assigned in the report which I had the honor to transmit to you 14th December last, it was decided that I should proceed to open the road in the usual manner: that is to say by days' work, and under the direction of conductors appointed for the purpose. It had been further resolved, that the works shall be commenced at the same time at the western terminus in the Township of Buckland, and at the Chapais Road, in the Township of Chapais.

The western extremity of the Taché road in Buckland being exactly the terminus of the Buckland road, which was open throughout its whole length, it was easy to convey both laborers and provisions to the spot. Instructions were accordingly issued to Mr. Elie Audet, one of the most experienced of our conductors of the works, to engage laborers, and to take advantage of the short time (his instructions were dated the 12th October) still remaining of the season ; and Mr. Audet set to work with intelligence and activity. The same proceedings could not be adopted with respect to the other part of the Taché road, on which it was proposed likewise to set to work—that is to say, in the Township of Chapais. The road of this name, leading to that Township, at the spot where the works of the Taché road were to be commenced, not being open so far as the intended point of departure, the conveyance of men and provisions would necessarily be difficult

and expensive. The lateness of the season not permitting us to hope to be able to open the Chapais road first, so as to continue the works on the Taché road afterwards, it was considered to be greatly more economical to delay the commencement of the works on that section till next spring.

The following details, extracted from the excellent report addressed to me by Mr. Elie Audet, on the conclusion of his labors last autumn, will not fail to interest all friends of colonization.

"I was appointed," Mr. Audet says, "to superintend the works on the upper part of the Taché road, the commencement of which is between the Seigniorie of Taschereau and the Township of Buckland, in the ninth range; this road is open as far as river called the "North West Fork." Only thirteen arpents of it have been finished. Besides this distance, fifteen and a half arpents are in a very advanced state. The road now only requires to be turnpiked (*arrondir*) in the last mentioned part. A great deal of work has also been done in levelling and bridging, somewhat further on in the forty-eighth mile of the plan, with the view of rendering a large extent of road practicable. Seven miles of the road is open.

Nearly half a mile has been completed, as said above; and fifteen arpents and a half are in a prosperous way. The rest of the time was employed in making the last six miles good for wheeled carriages. These works were done in Buckland.

Seven miles may be travelled over in summer vehicles, and about twelve in winter carriages only.

In the first three miles and a half the probable cost will be \$730; the road passing through the mountains, and over a country covered with rocks and stones. The rest of the road will be less expensive.

Seven bridges, of the aggregate length of 44 feet and 133 feet abutment, cost \$100. 1,288 feet of corduroy (*pontage*) cutting and embankment were done at a cost, in all, of \$269.

The soil, though stony on the surface and very uneven, is excellent on both sides of the road, and improves as we advance in opening the road.

This road will be a powerful aid to advance the work of colonization in this quarter, by the facility which it will afford to the inhabitants of the Seigniories communicating with the new Townships, over the roads previously opened by the Government. Every day throws stronger light on the advantages which colonization is to derive from the opening of this kind of grand trunk, fed by the numerous seigniories adjacent to its ancient forests. The settler's axe closely follows on the surveyor's chain. Commerce will find excellent building timber, potash, and pearl-ash. There are already three establishments in full operation, in the manufacture of the two latter articles.

Numerous water powers exist, several of which are already turned to account, in turning two grist and four saw mills; while four others are building in the Township of Buckland only. Two others have been put up in the Township of Mailloux.

I noticed one considerable bed of yellow and red ochre.

* * * * *

"Colonization has made considerable progress; the forest retreats every year and gives place to fine fields of grain. The resident population have increased at least one-fourth within the year; and the crops have increased in a still greater ratio. The surplus population of the Counties of Lévi, Dorchester and Bellechasse take this direction. In a few years there will be several large parishes.

* * * * *

"Barley, buckwheat, oats and wheat are raised in Buckland. Potatoes only have suffered, and that only in a few places. The frost was felt only about the

north-west fork. Insects have not touched the grain, and the frost was slight in its effects, until near the end of October.”

* * * * *

“ A road commencing at Buckland in the fifth or seventh range, taking a south-west direction, crossing Standon and entering the division line between Bellechasse and Ware, and going on to the River St. John, would open out a considerable tract of fine and excellent land for colonization. The part of Buckland and Mailloux already opened out is very inferior to the land which would be thus made accessible. An exploration made with this object would be a real blessing, and I do not hesitate to recommend that it should be made.”

COUNTIES OF DORCHESTER AND BELLECHASSE.

Road from Frampton to Buckland and Ware.

Conductor: JOHN DILLON.

Balance of appropriation of 1857	\$205 35
Amount of appropriation of 1858.....	200 00
	405 35
Amount paid.....	200 00
	\$205 35
Balance remaining	\$205 35

See the report of last year, p. 137, French version, p. 136, English version.

Two miles and four chains have been opened in 1858. Of this eighty-three chains is practicable for wheeled carriages, and eighty-one chains for winter carriages. Four miles and three chains of the the road is now open, the whole distance in Buckland. The mean cost of the work was \$114 per mile, exclusive of the bridges.

If the road is completed according to the present plan, it will be twenty-eight miles in length, passing over land well adapted for settlement, and timbered throughout. The part which is opened passes over lands of the best quality, covered with hard-wood, as maple and birch, except one mile of savanne; and even that, if drained, would be good soil.

Almost all the land on the length of road now open, has already been taken up.

The section of road which has been made in the County of Dorchester, from the colonization fund, has been verbalised, and provision has been made for keeping it in repair.

The Township of Frampton is almost all settled. The same may be said of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges of Standon, and, to a great extent, of Buckland.

The wheat fly has done no damage in these localities; no injury has been done to the wheat, except by rust, this year.

The ecclesiastical authorities have lately appointed the site for a church, on the 2nd range of Standon, and the settlers have already commenced prepering the materials required in its construction.

Mr. Dillon thinks that real estate has advanced from 30 to 100 per cent. within the last few years.

Four hundred dollars may suffice to complete the road as far as it has been traced out; but if it be carried on farther and through the Township of Ware, it take something over \$3000 to finish it.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Glenloyd Road.

Superintendent : THOMAS LLOYD.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$1000 00
Amount paid.....	500 00
Balance remaining.....	\$500 00

See last year's report, page 141, French version, and 139, English version.

This road is now open throughout its whole length, except one mile, on Goff's land, in the Township of Leeds.

Three miles have been completed in 1858, in the Township of Nelson, so as to be fit for summer vehicles, the remainder is only fit for winter travel. "Only three miles of the line, as at first marked out," says Mr. Lloyd, "is passable for wheeled vehicles, but in consequence of the changes recently made in the course of the line by the Inspector of Agencies, a road of about 11 miles in length, between the Railroad and Gosford, has been nearly completed.

"The average cost per mile, of this road, including bridges, is £24 7s. 6d.

"The number of bridges is considerable, as shewn by my last report. There have been no new ones made this year, for want of means, though several are required.....

.....
 With the exception of the four first miles of Nelson, where the soil, whenever it is dry, is light, and when there are extensive flats, the quality of the land is in general excellent."

Although I have already had occasion, in my annual reports, to speak of the copper mines of Leeds, and of their important bearing on the general interests of the Province, and more especially of the Eastern Townships, I feel it my duty to call your attention, once more, to Mr. Lloyd's remarks on the subject, in his last report to me.

"The advantages offered by this road," he says, "not only to the section of country through which it passes, but also to the Province, have been more than once set forth; but I wish to direct your attention to the existence of copper mines in Leeds and Inverness, and to the fact that two incorporated companies are now sinking shafts in Leeds. These companies are possessed of large capital, and employ 75 men, at present, to be increased to 400 in the spring.

"The superintendent of these works informs me, that the only difficulty in the way of the companies, is the want of a road from the place where their operations are carried on, namely, the 14th and 15th ranges of Leeds, to the railroad. The absence of this road would be supplied by completing the Glenloyd road.

"It would occupy too large a space in my report, to enumerate the many water powers in the vicinity of this road."

Mr. Lloyd has already mentioned, in his former reports, not only that there is limestone in the 14th range of Nelson, but that magnesian limestone is found in Leeds.

Besides the abundance of iron ore to be found in Leeds, traces of lead have been found in Inverness.

Mr. Lloyd thinks, that the value of real estate has advanced 100 per cent. within the last five years.

Oats and rye are the chief crops in these localities; barley, wheat and buck-wheat are also extensively raised.

"The crops, Mr. Lloyd says, are equal to those in any part of the Province.

"To my own knowledge, twenty-five bushels of wheat, and forty bushels of buckwheat to the arpent, were harvested last year, in Inverness.".....

The first frosts injured the oats and buckwheat which were sown late; but the crops did not suffer from any other cause.

"The first frost injurious to vegetation, took place here on the 4th August."

"But, nevertheless, the harvest, oats excepted, has been above the average."

Six or seven miles of this road has been verbalized.

It would take \$5,000 to complete it.

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

St. Croix Road (Route du centre.)

Superintendent: FRANÇOIS DIONNE.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.. .. .	\$ 00 05
Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	400 00
	<hr/>
Amount paid.....	\$400 05
	347 60
	<hr/>
Balance remaining... ..	\$ 52 45

See last report, page 143, French version, and 141, English version.

This road starts from a point one arpent above the *Rivière Duchesne*, and ends at a little road, at a distance of 18 arpents below the chapel at Ste. Agathe. It is seven miles, five arpents and seven perches in length, and passes through the eigniori of *St. Croix*.

Five miles and ten arpents has been finished, and is fit for wheeled vehicles; the remainder is fit for winter vehicles only.

A saw-mill has this year been built close to the road, by Mr. Charles King, who also intends building a flour mill.

Mr. Dionne states that there has been a very considerable increase in the population, in some of the Townships. It would, he says, have been greater, had the road been completed throughout its whole length. Mr. Dionne speaks of this road as being of great benefit, and travelled by a large number of settlers of the adjacent Township.

The value of real estate has doubled of late years, in these localities.

The chief crops, last year, were; oats, rye, peas and buckwheat. The raising of potatoes has become of unusual importance, a good many of the settlers raise 800 to 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which enables them to fatten cattle enough to supply all the wants of their families.

The first frosts took place, this year, at the end of the month of August.

It would take from \$2,000 to \$2,400, to complete this road.

Only two miles of it have been verbalized by the Municipality of St. Flavien; he remainder has not yet been verbalized.

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Maddington Road.

Superintendent: VENANT ST. GERMAIN.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$503 75
Amount " " 1858.....	200 00
	703 75
Amount paid.....	516 38
	187 37

See Report of last year, page 143, French version, and 142, English version.

Nine miles of this road are now finished, there remains about three miles as yet unfinished. However, it is passable for all kinds of vehicles throughout its entire length.

It is impossible to say exactly what it may have cost per mile, as there has been no account furnished relative to the first work performed.

But in proof of the activity and economy of the present Superintendent, a bridge of about 75 feet in length has been constructed at a cost of \$25; and a number of others, of less importance, at prices proportionately low.

In my preceding reports, I have already given sufficiently ample details concerning the inducements offered to settlers, by the localities traversed by this road.

Few rivers afford more powerful or better situated water powers than those which exist in Maddington, at a distance of one or two arpents from the road, and within only a few hours' journey of Three Rivers.

The building of the Three Rivers and Arthabaska or Stanfold Railroad will give an energetic impulse to colonization in the Eastern Townships, and produce a large increase in the value of real estate in the vicinity of the line selected.

A part of the Maddington road has been verbalized.

Mr. St. Germain thinks that a sum of \$200, in addition to the balance remaining from the last grant, will be sufficient to complete it throughout its whole length.

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Warwick and Tingwick Road.

Superintendent: WM. FARWELL.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$400 00
" paid.....	200 00
	\$200 00

This road commences near the depôt, on the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13, in the 1st range of Warwick, which it crosses and passes through Tingwick.

It is about 4 miles in length.

During the autumn 30 arpents were opened as a winter road, of which 8 arpents are in Warwick and 22 in Tingwick, at a cost of \$3 40 per arpent.

A bridge of 110 feet in length cost \$150.

This road passes almost entirely through hardwood; it is to be continued through Warwick, Bulstrode and Aston, and to terminate at Three Rivers.

There are numerous water powers on the *Rivière du Pin*, which crosses this road at two different points.

The estimated cost of the road is \$400 per mile.

"The different Townships through which this road passes," says Mr. Farwell, "are rapidly filling up with settlers of French origin."

COUNTY OF WOLFE.

Mégantic Road.

Superintendent: J. T. LABEL.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$300 00
" paid.....	294 25
	\$305 75
Balance remaining.....	\$305 75

The section of the *Mégantic* road situated within the County of Wolfe having been much frequented and cut up by heavy loads, required immediate repairs.

The municipal authorities having made no provision for keeping it in repair, and it being absolutely necessary for a large number of settlers, and for the interests of colonization in general in the eastern Townships, that it should be kept in good order, the sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated towards remaking and repairing several bridges and parts of the road which had become dangerous and impassable.

Mr. Lebel has made and repaired bridges, opened drains and made other improvements, which he will complete next spring with the unexpended balance, and he hopes, with this sum, to render all parts of the road passable and safe.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

Mégantic Road..

Superintendents: B. GARNEAU and J. BTE. COULOMBE.

Amount of appropriation in 1858.....	\$600 00
" paid.....	738 30
	\$61 70
Balance remaining	\$61 70

In my former reports will be found ample details concerning this road, which is one of the most important highways in the Eastern Townships. It leads to Lake *Mégantic*.

The length of road now open is thirty-seven miles, two miles of which have been opened in 1858.

Of this distance of 37 miles, 36 miles is passable for summer vehicles, and one mile for winter vehicles only.

The average cost is £144 per mile.

This road is, in part, skirted with soft wood, but the adjacent lands are, for the most part, covered with hard wood, and the soil is of a superior quality, and very well adapted for cultivation.

On the Garneau river there exists a capital water power, and a very good saw mill has been erected on it, during the past year.

“Within the last five years,” say Messrs. Garneau and Coulombe, colonization has made rapid progress in Stratford, Winslow and Whitton; a large number of families came and settled down here during last summer. There can be no doubt that as soon as the Mégantic road shall have been once completed, it will soon be filled up by industrious settlers, thereby enhancing the value of the lands in the vicinity of the large lake of that name.”

We are already assured that a large number of Scotch and Canadian families are only awaiting the opening of the road, to go and settle there.

A fine chapel has been built during the past year, in the Township of Winslow.

According to Messrs. Garneau and Coulombe, the value of property has already increased one hundred per cent. in the township traversed by this road, notwithstanding that it has not as yet been completely finished.

In these localities, the barley and oats were injured by frost. They are generally sown here too late. The wheat which was sown has yielded a very good return: one settler harvested 200 bushels.

The superintendents of the Mégantic Road state that it can be completed for £525.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Road from Ely to Durham.

Superintendent: FLAVIEN BLANCHARD.

Amount of appropriation in 1855.....	\$800 00
Amount paid.....	511 50
Balance remaining.....	\$288 50

The point at which this road commences, is the road called “*de Montréal*,” on Lot 27 in the 6th Range of Ely, and its terminus is at the Grand Trunk dépôt in South Durham. It crosses parts of Ely, Acton and Durham. Its length is 4½ miles; it is all open, and passable for summer vehicles, though it is not as yet completed.

The adjacent lands are generally good. The hills are timbered with maple, birch, hemlock, and spruce.

There is a water-power and a limestone quarry in the vicinity of the road.

It has been verbalised.

The frost sets in sometimes in these localities, towards the 15th September, in low places, and at the end of the same month in elevated spots.

But little injury has been done by frost this year, but much damage has been done by the fly, and by rust; by the latter especially. Mr. Blanchard thinks that it would take \$1600 to complete the road.

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Brome Road.

Superintendent: HENRY BORIGHT.

Balance of appropriation in 1857.....	\$2,829 73
Amount paid.....	2802 75
Balance remaining.....	\$26 98

See last year's Report, page 146, English version, and 148, French version.

The projected length of this road is 25 miles, namely, from the eastern limit of the County of Missisquoi to Lake Magog, which is also the eastern limit of the County of Brome.

A distance of 8 miles was opened by Government some years back.

Six miles were completed in 1857. The road made in 1857, though rather narrow, is nevertheless well built, and the bridges are well constructed.

A further length of 3 miles has been constructed during the past summer, giving a total of 17 miles of road fit for wheeled vehicles.

Several churches have been constructed in this neighborhood, and there are many more about to be built.

As to quality of soil and timber, see Report above cited.

T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

W.

From the great extent of the Taché line of road as projected on the map of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, its length being estimated according to its general direction, at about 180 miles. A division of the work of exploration into four sections was deemed best calculated to ensure expedition and economy in its accomplishment, whilst the information in regard to the general surface and feature of the country traversed, and to its general adaptibility or fitness for agricultural purposes to be obtained from the combined reports of the surveyors for the section respectively assigned to them, would be of a more certain and corroborative character, that would warrant the expenditure in carrying out in whole or in part so important and desirable an internal communication in the interest of colonization.

The result has justified the expectations contemplated in the instructions to the surveyors appointed to the service, whose reports, besides conveying a description of the land which the line of road as marked lies through, give a highly descriptive account of the country adjacent, lying in the general line of exploration, of material service in governing the department in any future surveys of lands in certain sections of the country reported upon.

The information contained in the reports of the surveyors' operations may be here summarily stated as follows, beginning with the south-westernmost section, assigned to Mr. L. G. Fortin :

This section of the Taché line of road lies through the townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Patton, Arago, and Garneau, and following with a few exceptions the course of the surveyed ranges in those townships, as were found upon examination and careful exploration of the country between the Elgin Road and the Government Road, between the township of Buckland and St. Gervais, best adapted for agricultural purposes.

The general surface of the land intersected by the road line is for the great proportion level ; the few abrupt elevations or mountains, as well as swamps met with, having been conveniently obviated by slight deviations from the general course, involving a small increase in the cost of construction.

The principal streams intersected are the Rivers du Pai, the north-west branch, both tributaries of the River du Sud, also the Black River, a branch of the River St. John, which are all easily fordable at the places intersected, while presenting several eligible water powers, some of which have already been availed of, and saw-mills erected in a few localities convenient to the line of road.

The soil in the greater portion of this section, although not altogether free from rocks, is a rich loam, and with few exceptions highly fit for culture. Already

settlements in the Townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy and Patton are rapidly progressing. In Mailloux the settlers, French Canadians, have erected a chapel, and a grist-mill is in the course of erection on the River du Pai.

Hardwood, in which maple predominates, appears to be the prevailing timber in the elevated portions along the lines; while mixed timber, as cedar, fir, spruce, and some ash prevails in the valleys generally. On the whole this is a highly favorable section for the proposed line of road, while the construction of the road would materially promote the settlement of the large tracts of arable land extending back to the Province line in the Counties of Montmagny and L'Islet.

The south-west central section, assigned to Mr. Provincial Surveyor E. Casgrain, traverses the Townships of Lafontaine, Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot, and west part of the Township of Pohénégamook, beginning at the eastern terminus of the south-west section in the Elgin Road, and terminating at the colonization road opened from Saint Alexandre, and leading to the head of Lake Pohénégamook.

Upon a review of the description, by Townships, of the country explored, for making this portion of the projected line of road, the land as traversed does not appear generally as favorable for agricultural purposes as that of the preceding section, the surface being more uneven, frequently intersected by abrupt hills, some of them of considerable elevation, and by occasional swamps, to obviate which required laborious explorations, and although without presenting any insurmountable obstacles, would materially add to the cost of construction of the road.

A favorable line for a road has, however, been traced, traversing some excellent lands for settlement, especially in the Townships of Chapais, Painchaud, and Pohénégamook. The arable lands in Chabot and Lafontaine being of less extent and not fully attained by the line, without a great departure from the general direction of the line of road.

The prevalent character of the timber in the direction of the country traversed by the line, appears to be what is commonly called mixed wood, consisting of maple, spruce, birch, fir, ash and cedar. Some hardwood tracts are occasionally intersected, but of no continuous extent.

On the whole this section of the proposed line of road is favorable for colonization purposes, and although there occurs occasional obstacles in the way, they do not appear insurmountable for the construction of a good line of road.

The north-east central section of the Taché line of road assigned to Mr. Provincial surveyor, C. A. Verrault, traverses the Townships of Pohénégamook, (north-east part,) Whitworth, Viger, Denonville, Bégon, and the unsurveyed projected Townships of Armand and Bédard, situate between the colonization road leading from St. Alexander to the head of Lake Pohénégamook, on the south-west, and the prolongation of the route St. Simon, in rear of the Seigniorship of Nicolas Rioux, on the north-east.

The main feature of the country through which lies this section of the Taché road, is the general unevenness of the surface, frequently mountainous, and the less elevated parts being much broken into hills, and are otherwise depressed into deep valleys formed by the River Trois Pistoles and its tributaries, and by the River St. Francis, a tributary of the River St. John.

Notwithstanding this adverse physical character of the country, a good line for a road appears to have been ultimately, after careful explorations, marked, traversing some excellent land for settlement, situate especially in the Townships of Whitworth, Viger, Denonville, and Bégon, in which several clearances and settlements of squatters were intersected, lying along the surveyed ranges adopted for the line of road.

A considerable proportion of the land is composed of hard wood ridges, the timber in the less elevated part being chiefly mixed. The soil, although frequently rocky, is reported generally fit for culture—the soil along the rivers being uniformly a rich alluvion, but unfortunately of limited extent back from the streams, as the hills on both sides are, for the most part, abrupt and unfavorable for cultivation.

The north-easternmost and last section of the proposed Taché line of road traverses the projected Townships of Bédard and Chenier, and the surveyed Townships of Duquesne, Macpés, Neigette, Fleuriau, and Cabot, commencing at the same departure as that of the north-east central line, at the distance of a mile from the rear line of the Seigniorie of Nicolas Riaux, measured along the prolongation, south-westerly, of the line of the route St. Simon, in the said Seigniorie, and terminating at the Kempt or Métis road, in the Township of Cabot.

The character of the land in this section varies from a very inferior, if not wholly uncultivable nature, to that of very excellent quality for agricultural purposes, the former prevailing with a few favorable exceptions, and that to a very limited extent, in the south-westerly part of the road line, comprising part of the Township of Bédard, the Township of Chenier, a part of Duquesne and Macpés, through which, notwithstanding the mountainous and rugged nature of the surface, and the numerous lakes it intersects, some of them of no inconsiderable dimensions, the line of road was effectually marked in the field, after laborious explorations about the lakes especially; the latter feature applying to the north-east portion of the road line, through part of Macpés and the Townships of Neigette, Fleuriau and Cabot, in which townships some lands have been opened and cleared by Canadian squatters, and several families are resident settlers; the general surface of the country being more level or undulating, and offering facilities for the construction of a tolerably direct road through the surveyed portions of those Townships.

The soil in this part of the country is chiefly a rich loam, clothed principally with hardwood timber; in the lower flats along the rivers, namely, the Neigette, Métis, and the Rouge, the green timber prevails, as fir, cedar, spruce, some ash and pine. Besides the above mentioned streams the road line intersects the river Rimouski, at a convenient site for a ferry, above the Grand Sault, and presenting a favorable site for the erection of a bridge; the same may be said of the former streams, besides which they are fordable after the spring freshets.

Reviewing the foregoing description of the different sections of the Taché line of road, it appears fully evident that certain portions of the line, as marked, are by no means favorable or advantageous for the opening of the proposed road; nor could it be expected that the country, so situate at the height of land, or head waters of the St. Lawrence and the River St. John, and of so great an extent, would uniformly be found propitious as fitted unexceptionably for the proposed colonization line of road. Yet much the larger proportion of the line traverses fine arable land, not wholly as a continuity, but as forming sufficiently large blocks as to favor colonization of thousands of settlers, and which may conveniently be connected by the proposed interior chain of communication.

This favorable part of the line of road extends from the 9th range of Buckland to its intersection with Trois Pistoles Road, in the Township of Bégon, embracing the 1st and 2nd sections, containing 102½ miles, and 37½ miles in the 3rd section, forming in the aggregate 140 miles—meeting in this distance, besides the new Temiscouata Road the several by-roads that have been opened by Government for colonization purposes, from the Seigniories on the St. Lawrence into the Crown Lands, and which would become important highways for promoting the settlement of the vast extent of arable land which the Taché line of road would open to colonization.

The Callière and Iberville line of road, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence:—

This line is divided into two parts or sections by the River Saguenay—the south-west section commencing in the Township of Callière, at the mouth of the Black River, which forms the eastern limit of the Seigniorship of Mount Murray, traversing the Townships of Callière and Saguenay, terminating at the Bay St. Catharine, at the mouth of the Saguenay, a distance of twenty-two miles from Black River.

After the first half mile the line of road, to avoid the high precipitous mountains which rise from the river's edge, in this part of the St. Lawrence, recedes back from the river, and winding through such available passes and valleys, which upon exploration appear most favorable for culture, as the still hilly and broken character of the country will permit, at the same time to avoid several lakes that lay in the general direction of the line; the greatest distance from the St. Lawrence is attained in the 12th mile, from whence the road line, traversing more favorable land for the construction of a road, and also more adapted for settlement, gradually approaches the St. Lawrence, which it reaches at the River au Canard, where it lies through well settled lands to the banks of the Saguenay.

The north-east section commences at the Village of Tadousac, and traverses the Townships of Tadousac, Bergeronnes and Escoumains, terminating at the south-west limit of the Township of Iberville, a distance, as marked in the field, of 33 miles.

To avoid the rugged mountains on the borders of the St. Lawrence, extending between the River au Baudet and the Savanne Bergeronnes, the road line has been traced, after a laborious exploration, back of the mountains, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the St. Lawrence, in the ninth mile of the road from where it gradually approaches the St. Lawrence and attains its border at the settlement of Bon Desir, in the Township of Bergeronnes; then again keeps back of the mountains, to the River Escoumains, at the flourishing settlements of Messrs. Tétu, then follows off and on the borders of the St. Lawrence, where the land is most favorable for the road or colonization, to the line of Iberville.

The Coulonge line of Road.

The location of the Coulonge line of road in connection with the colonization roads now opened in Waltham, Chichester and Sheen, cannot fail, upon reference to the map of the Province, to be appreciated as an important link in any future general line of internal communication through Crown Lands, between the St. Maurice, in the Township of Radnor, at some point about to be connected by Railway with the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers; and the Upper Ottawa, at Fort William, in Sheen, the general course of the line being already nearly attained at Rawdon by the Village of Industry Railway, and intersected by several of the colonization roads now opened from the rear of the densely populated parishes to the vacant Crown Lands in the interior.

The eastern position of this line of communication lying partly through the surveyed Townships in rear of the Seigniorships, on the St. Lawrence, in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Jolliete, and Berthier, and partly through unsurveyed lands, in the Counties of Maskinongé, and St. Maurice, intersecting the unconceded lands in the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine, in the County of Champlain, averages 100 miles in length.

The central part traversing the surveyed Townships in rear of the Seigniorships, in the Counties of Two Mountains, and Argenteuil, and the newly surveyed

Townships in rear of the Seigniorship of Petite Nation, and the primitive Townships on the Ottawa, intersecting the River du Lièvre, in the Township of Portland, and terminating at the Pagan Rapids, at the Rivière Gatineau, in the Township of Denholm, which Township is not yet subdivided, a distance of about 80 miles; and, lastly, the western section, consisting of the Coulonge line now reported upon, and the colonization roads now opened in front of Waltham, Chichester to Fort William, at the foot of the Deep River, in the Township of Sheen, averaging 70 miles. The three sections being in the aggregate about 150 miles in length, apart, however, from any deviations and offsets, which might be found necessary to avoid difficult passes, such as hills, swamps, or lakes.

The Coulonge section traverses surveyed Townships, the greater proportion of which are highly fit for settlement and cultivation; while its advantageous position will essentially serve to promote the settlement, not only of the lands it traverses, but to induce further colonization of the lands in the interior.

The location of the proposed line of road from the Ottawa Steamboat landing, in Eardley, to the River Desert, does not yield in importance and advantage to that of the Coulonge. It presents at once the most direct as well as the most eligible route to the lands of the interior, and most suitable for applying the free grant system, and whilst the opening of this road must greatly accelerate the settlement of the lands it traverses, which are reported highly fit for cultivation, it will eminently serve to open a wide field for colonization of lands in the upper Gatineau, especially the large tracts of arable lands on the elevated plateau of country watered by the rivers Jean des Terres et Bastakong, opposite tributaries of the Gatineau, which have not yet been reached by Township surveyors.

It is here the right place to remark that two Townships are about being surveyed by the Department in that direction, north of the Township of Aumond and Egan.

This line of road was not, however, explored or marked beyond the Valley of the Picknock, although contemplated in the instruction to reach the River Desert, a service which now remains to be accomplished in the manner best calculated to obtain the ends contemplated by the Department for the colonization of the public lands in the section of the Province under consideration.

The Hunterstown and Matawin line of Road.

This line of road, with the exception of about 7 miles, in the Township of Hunterstown, which it traverses diagonally, lies through waste and unsurveyed lands in the County of St. Maurice.

The character of the country which it traverses is, for the greater proportion, that is, from the first 21 miles, unfavorable for colonization purposes, the land being mountainous and rocky.

The land in the remaining distance, 19 miles, towards Matawin terminus, is better adapted for culture and settlement as well as more practicable for the construction of a road.

This portion of the road line, it is suggested, might be rendered available in changing the point of departure from Hunterstown to the Township of Shawenegan, in continuation of the colonization road now opened by the Government in that Township.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,
Deputy Surveyor General.

X.

OTTAWA, 2nd February, 1859.

To the Honorable
the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you a statement setting forth, at length, a description of the various Ordnance properties in Upper and Lower Canada acquired by the Province, under the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 45, (19th June, 1856) their actual, and their probable future value, the manner in which they have been, or may be disposed of, and the purposes to which they may be applied, the revenue they at present produce, with suggestions for increasing the same, and a general relation of all transactions which have taken place since they were placed in my charge, 15th September, 1856.

2. By the Order in Council, under which my appointment was made, it was ordered: 1st. That “to commence the formation of a fund to defray the expense of the Provincial Militia, it is expedient that immediate steps be taken to lay out into town lots the lands in Toronto and London, as being most saleable, and to dispose of the remaining lands (not required for the defence of the Province) as speedily as can be done with advantage.”

3. As the disposal of town lots on the Ordnance Reserve at Toronto and London respectively was the subject first pressed on my attention, and as the circumstances of the time appeared favorable for sales of land so situated, arrangements were immediately made for the survey of parts of both of the reserves, plans were laid before Council, and a sale of part of Toronto reserve ordered to take place on the 28th January, 1857.

4. Not to interrupt the thread of the narrative hereafter, it may be well to state at once, here, that the sale of lots on the Toronto Common took place at the date specified, realizing apparently a sum of £24,980 11s. 3d. currency. But the Corporation of Toronto purchased lots to the extent of £9,910, and declined payment, in connection with a long outstanding claim to the property sold. This claim has been since brought to an amicable settlement, the Corporation having abandoned and restored the lots referred to; and I may also add here, that in consequence of the sudden and great depreciation of landed property in Canada West, the lots proposed to be sold at London were withheld from sale, awaiting an improvement of the market.

5. By the same Order in Council (11th September, 1856), I was further instructed: 5th. To report to “His Excellency the Governor General, with all convenient speed, as to the condition and best mode of disposal of the remaining Ordnance lands, including those attached to but not required for the purposes of the Rideau Canal,” and I was further directed (by the 6th paragraph) “with the aid of one or more competent Engineers to be appointed by the Department of Public Works, to, further, particularly examine and report on the state and condition of the Rideau Canal; the best and most profitable mode of management thereof, and of the water power belonging to the same, and also, to report as to the lands required to be retained for the purposes of the Canal.”

6. Availing myself, therefore, of the interval between the publication and sale of the lots at Toronto, in 1856-7, I repaired to Ottawa, accompanied by J. L. Killaly, Esquire, Civil Engineer, appointed by the Department of Public Works, and with him went through the whole line of the works on the Canal. I had the

Report, 30th Dec., 1856. honour to report the result of my enquiries to the Secretary of the Province, on the 30th December, 1856, and to recommend that the locks and all other engineering works connected with the navigation of the Ordnance Canals should be transferred from me to the Administration of the Department of Public Works, leaving the lands and all matters connected with the lands under my management.

This recommendation was acted upon by Order in Council, bearing date 5th March, 1857, and the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, with the tolls arising from the same, were transferred to the Department of Public Works from the above date.

Report, 20th Oct., 1857. 8. In pursuance of the said 6th paragraph of the Order in Council, I have furthermore since reported at length, as per margin, on the water powers of the Rideau navigation, and on the lands generally and specially. To these reports I respectfully refer. The two latter reports bearing specially on the water power at the Hogsback Fall on the Rideau navigation, Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton, and on water power at Kingston Mills and Brewer's Lower Falls, County of Frontenac, have, by Order of Council, been referred to the Department of Public Works for survey and further action.

9. I think it expedient, with a view to test the value of these powers generally, to bring first into the market the water power above mentioned. There are, as enumerated in my report of 20th Oct., 1857, many other very valuable mill sites disposable, on the line of the Rideau Canal, but it would be injudicious to throw too many into the market at once, and it would also be unsafe, until it is well known at what points the water can be spared from the canal in dry seasons, so as not to incommode the navigation. Upon this subject I am not yet competent to speak; it is one that requires careful inquiry on the spot, and still more careful consideration. This amount of inquiry I have been unable to devote to the subject, during the past summer, partly from the interruption of the navigation, which unfortunately arose from a "break" in the canal, but still more from the pressure of other business, which has fully occupied my time, as will be shown hereafter.

10. I propose to resume the inquiry, in connection with other subjects, early in the Spring, and to bring under your notice separately each of the remaining water powers, with reasons assigned for the employment or non-employment of them. By this time it is to be expected that the water-power at the Hogsback, Kingston Mills, and Brewer's Lower Falls will have been brought under public notice, and if they prove to be as desirable as I conceive them to be, cannot fail to attract attention to, and to enhance the value of any others which the Government may then feel justified in offering to public competition.

11. The other subjects above referred to, relate to the very numerous claims and applications for land on the whole line of the Rideau navigation, from the City of Ottawa to the City of Kingston. The nature, character and variety of these claims are detailed at length in the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th paragraphs of my report of the 20th Oct., 1857. It is, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate them here. But to enable you to judge of the nature of these reclamations, I invite your attention respectfully to upwards of fifty cases, contained in the schedule attached to my local report of the 15th January, 1859. They refer exclusively to the Townships of Pittsburg and Storrington, in the County of

Frontenac, and by the complications and controversies they evolve (familiarily known, as I have reason to believe, in your Department) will enable you to estimate the time and labour likely to be required to bring all similar cases, scarcely less than 1,000 in number, on the line of the canal navigation, to a close.

12. For further observations as to the usefulness, value, and applicability of the lands on the line of the Rideau Canal, I take leave to refer to the general schedule of properties which forms a part of this report, under the head of "Ordnance Canals," the present object being to show what has been done with reference to the subjects specially, and therefore more immediately confided to me by the Order in Council 11th Sept., 1856.

13. By the fifth paragraph of the said Order in Council, as already cited, I am commanded to "report further to his Excellency, with all convenient speed, as to the condition and best mode of disposal of the remaining Ordnance Lands." Having disposed of the subjects specially referred, I have now to account for the discharge of the duties which devolved upon me generally, under the terms of the above paragraph.

14. To enable me to do so intelligibly, and with convenience to you, I shall adopt the form of a schedule, showing the present nature, character, and extent of each piece of Ordnance property, its condition when acquired, its value in rent or otherwise at the time of its acquisition, and at the present time, so as to show hereafter any progressive improvement, giving in our margin the dates of the reports of which each property has been the subject respectively, for detailed information if required, and in the other margin a summary of the contents of such reports, and of the action taken on them.

15. Permit me to remind you here that, although legally transferred to the Province of Canada by statute on the 19th June, 1856, the Ordnance properties were not practically handed over until the 4th November of that year. On that day I had the honour to receive at Montreal from Colonel, now Major General Ord, a schedule of the lands in question, with leases, documents, maps and plans, and instructions were then given to the subordinate officers in charge to give me possession of the lands, the buildings, barracks, &c., being all either occupied militarily or for military purposes, were still retained. The pensioner force continued to occupy Isle aux Noix, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Penetanguishene, Fort Malden and Erie, and their continued tenure involved a large amount of correspondence. The above posts were vacated in July last. Having been received by the Officer in command of the pensioners from the former military authorities, they were first restored to the military authorities, and by the military authorities finally transferred to me. I gave to the proper Officer formal receipts for the buildings so handed over.

16. It may not be inopportune, Sir, to dispose, at this stage, of the claims of the enrolled pensioners, and of the manner of their final settlement. An impression had obtained that, in reality, the reserve at Erie, Amherstburgh and Penetanguishene had not been transferred to the Province but were still retained for the use of the pensioners. It required no elaborate argument to reach the conclusion at which you promptly arrived, a conclusion which has been since incidentally confirmed by a judicial decision, to the effect that the pensioners were only entitled to so much of the reserve as they occupied *bonâ fide* at the time of the

passing of the Act which accomplished the transfer. In this view which has been finally carried out, surveys were instituted of the lands occupied by the pensioners at Penetanguishene, Fort Erie and Amherstburgh, and a location ticket issued to each man. The quantities of land appropriated to this purpose are as follows :

At Penetanguishene.....	1771 acres.
At Fort Erie.....	130 “
At Amherstburg.	199 “

17. To return, however, to the delivery of the remaining properties to me, I have to state that Posts (including those occupied by the Pensioners) formerly, were further occupied by the War Department, Barrack Master's Department, &c. as storage for military stores. These stores were gradually withdrawn, and the buildings finally placed at my disposal in July and August last (1858,) to wit: Block

Vide Reports
15th July, 1858,
No. 1, 18th Aug.
1858. houses and buildings at Isle aux Noix, Chateauguay, Three Rivers, Saint Johns, Laprairie, Coteau du Lac, Temiscouati, Niagara, London, Fort Malden, Grant's Island, Penetanguishene, Ottawa, and Fort Wellington,

Prescott; part of the buildings at Chambly, and the barracks at St. Johns, in Lower Canada, as well as the Barracks and Old Fort at Toronto, still remain in military occupation. The first occupied by stores, the second by the Queen's troops. In all these transactions I have given every possible facility to the military departments in Canada. It has been the wish of the Government to meet the liberality of the Imperial authorities in the most liberal spirit, and it has been my endeavour to carry out that wish.

19. I will now proceed to shew what has been done since these properties came finally into my hands, with a view to ascertain the "condition and best mode of disposal of the remaining Ordnance Lands," (exclusive of those on the Ordnance Canals already dealt with,) the recommendations and suggestions which have been made, and the steps which have been taken by the Honorable the Executive Council to carry the same into effect.

20. To simplify these details I adopt and introduce here the form of a schedule, as referred to in the 14th paragraph of this report, which will embrace all the Ordnance properties in Canada, East and West, and under the head of each locality will give the general information necessary for the proper understanding of my concluding remarks.

Report.	Locality.	Acreage.	Value per Acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent—1856, actually collected.	Remarks.
15th July, '58. Par. 1.	21—TEMISCOUATA	a. r. p. 11 2 13	.....	\$ c. 1 20	\$ c.	Temiscouata.—Block House and eleven acres of land. The first in dispute, the second of small value. Sergeant Bell, who held under the military authorities, still occupies house and land as tenant at will.
15th July, '58. Par. 2.	22—THREE RIVERS	7 8 15	.....	.....	.....	Three Rivers.—The Barracks at this place are in good order, healthy and conveniently situated—well adapted to the purpose of a humane Institution—a Blind Asylum for example for Lower Canada, as recommended in Report of 26th May, 1858. It is now proposed to let off the two fronts of the property, one facing on Notre Dame Street, the other on the St. Lawrence, and in rear of the Grand Trunk Railway Wharf, into building lots, to be offered to public competition, leaving still enough land in immediate contiguity to the Barracks to answer the purpose of a Blind Asylum if desired.
5th Mar., '57.	23—SOREL	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Seignior of Sorel includes the Town of William Henry, called also commonly "Sorel." It was bought for the King in 1770, for £10,000. It contains about 9490 inhabitants. The population of the Town is 3420 souls. The revenue from the Seignior and Town is given by the Ordnance Schedule, 4th November, 1856, as £500 per annum, of which £50 per annum has to be deducted as representing the rents of lands retained for military defence. A larger amount of rent than what has been actually collected is to be expected before the 11th March, 1859, which ought to be credited to nine months in 1858; the rents which fall due 11th November of each year, being in practice, hitherto rarely paid in before the 11th March of the following year. An attempt is being made to amend this. I believe the income of the Seignior may be improved by vigorously resisting the accumulation of arrears, and by offering all vacant lots in town and country, as well as all <i>abouts</i> or contiguous (unconceded) interspaces of land in the rear of, but between ranges of lots to public competition. This property has been the subject of many Reports, some of which entering into more minute details are mentioned in the margin.
3rd July, '57. 10th Mar., '58. 26th May, '58.	24—LAPRAIRIE	42 1 8	.....	Nil	Nil	Laprairie—Cavalry and Artillery Barracks and forty-two acres of land. Buildings in disrepair and useless as buildings, except the Officers' Quarters, and a stone building which has been used as a Military Hospital. It has been recommended that the mass of useless buildings should be sold off, and the Officers' Quarters and stone Hospital retained, and it has been recommended that the buildings retained should be converted to the purpose of an Hospital
20th May, '58. 1st July, '57.	25—SAINT JOHNS	128 1 33	.....	382 83	344 60	or Asylum for Maniacs and Incurable Lunatics for Lower Canada. Ordered, by Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858, that buildings of no utility should be sold. Measure in progress to make sale of the materials by auction.
20th May, '58. 1st July, '57.	26—ISLE AUX NOIX	150 0 0	.....	1 50	19 00	Saint John's.—Infantry Barracks for 800 men, of brick, with tin roof, in very good order, and sixty two acres of land contiguous. Officers' Quarters excellent. Recommended to be used as a Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Lower Canada. Rents small. Suggested to and Ordered by Council to set off and sell by public auction, village lots between the Town and the Fort; steps now being taken to carry order into effect. Proposal made to Montreal and Champlain Railway Company to give them permanent tenure of land now precariously occupied at an increased rental from £79 to £129 currency. Isle aux Noix in the River Richelieu has been applied to the purposes of a Juvenile Reformatory. All particulars respecting this place will be found detailed at length in the Report mentioned in the margin, which has been printed by Order of the Legislative Council.
1st July, '57.	27—SOUTH RIVER	135 2 5	.....	9 70	14 60	South River, the name given to a piece of land on the South River, a small tributary of the Richelieu, opposite to, and to the south east of Isle aux Noix. This piece of land has been let at a low rental, but the lease is near its term, and by Order in Council 20th November, 1858, it has been ordered to be sold. Measures have been taken accordingly.
6th Mar., '57. 10th Nov., '58. 4th July, '57. 26th May, '58. 11th Nov., '58.	28—CHAMBLY	157 1 22	.....	219 80	235 46	Chambly.—Infantry and Cavalry Barracks and 157 acres of land. The Cavalry Barracks are of wood in a ruinous condition, and have been ordered to be sold and value of materials realized. The Infantry Barrack and stone house occupied by Barrack Sergeant are still in charge of the Military authorities. It is proposed to retain the stone buildings, and the Officers' Quarters, and to use them for the purpose of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum for Lower Canada. It has been suggested and ordered, that the land should be divided off into building lots and sold, Order in Council 20th November, 1858. It is to be hoped that means may be found to save from utter ruin the old Fort at Chambly, one of the most ancient monuments on the continent of America. Special Reports, 16th March, 1857, and 10th March, 1858. Chateauguay.—Block House and five acres of land. Ordered to be sold, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Steps will be taken to carry out the order in the spring.
5th July, '58. Par. 5. 11th Nov., '58. 8th Feb., '58. 15th July, '58. Par. 4. 1st Aug., '57. 26th Mar., '57. 27th Apl., '57. 25th Sep., '58. 11th Nov., '58.	29—CHATEAUGUAY 30—COTEAU DU LAC, CASCADES, CEDARS.	5 1 0 15 3 39	.....	.....	.....	Coteau du Lac, Cascades, Cedars.—About fifteen acres of land, but commanding splendid sites for milling operations. The water powers have been carefully surveyed. The ten acres outside of the Fort at the Coteau du Lac have been ordered to be divided off into Village Lots and sold by auction, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Measures will be taken to this effect in the spring.

Report.	Locality.	Acreage.	Value per Acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent—1856, actually collected.	Remarks.
26th May, '58. 30th June, '57.	25—SAINT JOHNS	128 1 33	.....	382 83	344 60	or Asylum for Maniacs and Incurable Lunatics for Lower Canada. Ordered, by Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858, that buildings of no utility should be sold. Measure in progress to make sale of the materials by auction.
20th May, '58. 1st July, '57.	26—ISLE AUX NOIX	150 0 0	.....	1 50	19 00	Saint John's.—Infantry Barracks for 800 men, of brick, with tin roof, in very good order, and sixty two acres of land contiguous. Officers' Quarters excellent. Recommended to be used as a Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Lower Canada. Rents small. Suggested to and Ordered by Council to set off and sell by public auction, village lots between the Town and the Fort; steps now being taken to carry order into effect. Proposal made to Montreal and Champlain Railway Company to give them permanent tenure of land now precariously occupied at an increased rental from £79 to £129 currency. Isle aux Noix in the River Richelieu has been applied to the purposes of a Juvenile Reformatory. All particulars respecting this place will be found detailed at length in the Report mentioned in the margin, which has been printed by Order of the Legislative Council.
1st July, '57.	27—SOUTH RIVER	135 2 5	.....	9 70	14 60	South River, the name given to a piece of land on the South River, a small tributary of the Richelieu, opposite to, and to the south east of Isle aux Noix. This piece of land has been let at a low rental, but the lease is near its term, and by Order in Council 20th November, 1858, it has been ordered to be sold. Measures have been taken accordingly.
6th Mar., '57. 10th Nov., '58. 4th July, '57. 26th May, '58. 11th Nov., '58.	28—CHAMBLY	157 1 22	.....	219 80	235 46	Chambly.—Infantry and Cavalry Barracks and 157 acres of land. The Cavalry Barracks are of wood in a ruinous condition, and have been ordered to be sold and value of materials realized. The Infantry Barrack and stone house occupied by Barrack Sergeant are still in charge of the Military authorities. It is proposed to retain the stone buildings, and the Officers' Quarters, and to use them for the purpose of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum for Lower Canada. It has been suggested and ordered, that the land should be divided off into building lots and sold, Order in Council 20th November, 1858. It is to be hoped that means may be found to save from utter ruin the old Fort at Chambly, one of the most ancient monuments on the continent of America. Special Reports, 16th March, 1857, and 10th March, 1858. Chateauguay.—Block House and five acres of land. Ordered to be sold, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Steps will be taken to carry out the order in the spring.
5th July, '58. Par. 5. 11th Nov., '58. 8th Feb., '58. 15th July, '58. Par. 4. 1st Aug., '57. 26th Mar., '57. 27th Apl., '57. 25th Sep., '58. 11th Nov., '58.	29—CHATEAUGUAY 30—COTEAU DU LAC, CASCADES, CEDARS.	5 1 0 15 3 39	.....	.....	.....	Coteau du Lac, Cascades, Cedars.—About fifteen acres of land, but commanding splendid sites for milling operations. The water powers have been carefully surveyed. The ten acres outside of the Fort at the Coteau du Lac have been ordered to be divided off into Village Lots and sold by auction, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Measures will be taken to this effect in the spring.

Reported.	Locality.	Acreage.	Value Per Acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent—1856, actually collected.	Remarks.
1st Aug., '57	31—CORNWALL	A. R. P. 1 0 0	.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	Cornwall.—One acre of land, formerly a fuel yard. Ordered to be sold, Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858. Will be attended to in the spring.
11th Nov., '58	32—GRANT'S ISLAND	0 2 32	.....	272 50	118 12	Grant's Island.—Recommended to be sold to the Brockville and Pembroke Railroad Company for \$1000.
18th July, '58	33—PRESCOTT	87 1 6	.....	592 15	298 37	Fort Wellington, Prescott.—A block house on a stone basis, with out-works and an <i>excort</i> of about eighty-seven acres. Under present circumstances hardly to be regarded in a military point of view. It has been suggested that the remaining land should be sold, divided into lots by public auction, and it has been so ordered, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858.
11th Nov., '58	34—KINGSTON	276 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Kingston has only been visited for the purposes of collecting information and rents, which latter have been, and are very irregularly paid by some of the tenants. This ought to be, and will be corrected, but during the pendency of the Seat of Government question it was not deemed desirable to interfere with the present disposition. It may be added that from lack of time and pressure of other business, it has been impossible to give to Kingston more attention. The property 276 acres in the heart of, or in close vicinity to the town is very valuable, but the value will in a great measure depend upon the judgment with which it may be handled. In due time it cannot fail to produce a large return, though at this moment an estimate would be difficult.
	35—SNAKE ISLAND.	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Snake Island in Lake Ontario,—unvisited.
	36—HORSE SHOE ISLAND.	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Horse Shoe Island.—Unvisited,—situate in Lake Ontario, a little above, but nearly opposite to Kingston. By Ordnance Schedule it is stated to be held under license of occupation by the present occupants, to be surrendered for military purposes when required, with indemnification.
	37—KINGSTON MILLS..... (formerly Navy Reserve.)	1000 0 0	.....	104 70	160 59	Kingston Mill Reserve, in connection with the water power at the locks, is very valuable,—reported on at length, 16th January, 1859. Ordered to be surveyed by Department Public Works, with reference to extension of water power.
	38—CAPE VESEY Prince Edward County.	1260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Cape Vesey.—Given in the Ordnance Schedule as a "reservation"—supposed to be under License of occupation"—has not been visited for reasons previously assigned in other cases. Many applications both for the land and the use of the fisheries, leads to the belief that it is valuable.

Reported.	Locality.	Acreage.	Value Per Acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent—1856, actually collected.	Remarks.
9th Nov., '58	39—GREEN POINT	50	.....	41 50	668 17	Green Point.—Remarks, same as above.
11th Nov., '58	40—TORONTO Bay of Quinte. Reserve West of City— O. Fort, N. Bar'ks, 487 Bathurst St. " 3 19-20, Wel'n Place, 1 Commiss't Stores, 1 8 Royal Eng. Office, 3 2 Victoria Square, 6	2 2 1	.....	.....	.....	Toronto.—Acreage taken from Ordnance Schedule. From this has to be deducted, ground occupied by Lunatic Asylum, 50 acres; Land granted to Corporation of Toronto, say 50 acres, and the semi-circular area surrounding the Old Fort and New Barracks, the extent of which is not precisely understood, but all of which must ultimately come to the Province. Of the residue we have at this moment at least 200 acres available for sale, whenever it may be desirable to dispose of it. At the lowest prices of the late sale—15th Dec, 1858, which, under the adverse circumstances of the times, may be regarded as a healthy criterion, say \$15 per foot, or \$1250 per acre. At this rate, and it cannot be doubted but that in course of time these and higher rates will be obtained, the 200 acres ought ultimately to realize £1,000,000.—The Old Fort and New Barracks continue to be occupied by Her Majesty's troops, Royal Canadian Rifles.—The Bathurst Street Barracks by depot of H. M. 100th or Canadian Regiment, 19 & 20, Wellington Place, occupied by Hon. H. H. Killaly, subject submitted to arbitration and to Hon. Executive Council (Rep. 7th Feb., 1857—7th April, 1857).—Commissariat Stores swept away; Land occupied by them on the Esplanade is now at the disposal of the Government.—Royal Engineer's Office,—Victoria Square, 6 acres,—is at the disposal of the Government, though by Ordnance Schedule it is represented as applicable to the erection of churches without ground attached.
11th Feb., '58	41—BURLINGTON HEIGHTS	178 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Burlington Heights.—About 35 acres occupied by Great Western Railway, for which as yet nothing has been paid. A small portion by Sir Allan MacNab. Ordered in Council, 20th Nov., 1858, "that the Lands be surveyed, claims thereon preferred by Sir A. MacNab and others investigated, and suggestions for settlement with claimants and for sale of the property to be submitted."—Will be taken up and dealt with in the spring.
11th Nov., '58	42—SHORT HILLS FARM.. Township of Pelham, Welland County.	200 0 0	.....	280 80	268 00	Short Hills Farm.—Ordered to be divided off into Lots and offered for sale to public competition. Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858. Tenant has been notified; further proceedings will be taken after 1st May, '59.
25th Feb., '57	43—NIAGARA Reserve, ruins of Fort George Mississauga Reserve fortifications, Royal Eng. premises..... Block of Land in Town Lots 79, 80, 83, 90.	374 0 0 62 2 14 4 0 0 448 2 14	.....	129 85	143 22	Niagara.—This fine property is at present unimproved, useless, almost valueless. In the present prospects of Niagara, it is difficult to suggest how it can be dealt with to advantage. To sell it, in any shape, would be to sacrifice it. The expense of fencing would deter Lessees on short or precarious terms. The Barracks and buildings are capacious and in good order, applicable to the purposes of a Public School or Hospital, as recommended Report 26th May, 1858. Royal Engineer Quarter ordered to be sold by Auction, which will be done so soon as plan is prepared. Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858. In the event of the "lateral cut" of the Welland Canal being carried to this point, the property will be of great value to the Province.

Reported.	Locality.	Acreage.		Value per acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.		Rent—1858, actually collected.		Remarks.
		a.	r. p.		\$	c.	\$	c.	
25th Feb., '57 10th Jan., '57 11th Nov., '58	44—NIAGARA Chain Reserve.	111	0 0	.....	8	86	5	50	The Chain Reserve,—extends along the bank of the Niagara River from the Town of Niagara to Fort Erie. It consists of a reserve of a chain or 66 feet in width, in my opinion, intended for the purpose of a Military highway, running along the bank contiguous to the stream at all points most practicable for travel and conveyance. It is undoubtedly vested in the Ordinance, the Province having accepted Titles under them. Deed 1st Oct, 1852. The claim is an important one as affecting the right of fisheries and Water or Wharf Lots.
5th Aug., '57	45—QUEENSTON Queenston Heights.	19	3 29	.....	44	0	84	00	Queenston.—On the Heights, a portion, about twenty acres is to be licensed to the Brock Monument Committee, the remainder, with reference to fishing rights, stone quarries, and releases of property now held at low and insufficient rents, to be surveyed and submitted to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858.
5th Aug., '57	46—LYONS' CREEK	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lyons Creek.—Ordered to be sold, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Will be sold as soon as the necessary steps can be taken in spring.
5th Aug., '57	47—CHIPPAWA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chippawa Barrack, Store and fifteen acres of land, also, an Island in the mouth of the Creek, containing four acres, three rods of land, to be offered for sale in one lot, Order in Council, 20th November, 1858. Will be proceeded with forthwith.
5th Aug., '57	48—NAVY ISLAND	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Navy Island does not appear to have been vested in the Ordinance by the Ordinance vesting Act 7 Vict., cap. 11.
5th Aug., '57	49—FORT ERIE	940	2 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Erie.—Of the land on this reserve, amounting to 940 acres, 130 acres have been appropriated to the Pensioners located thereon,—the balance, 810 acres, is at the disposal of the Government. In view of the establishment of the South Western Railway, the construction of the International Bridge, and of its position in relation to Buffalo, this land ought to be very valuable. My idea and recommendation would be to lay a part of it off in Town and Villa Lots, with regard to eventualities, and to offer these lots to public competition according to demand. My impression is, that the knowledge that these lots are disposable, would of itself, create a demand. It ought therefore to be surveyed and set off in this view.
5th Aug., '57	50—PORT MAITLAND	425	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Maitland.—Unvisited from lack of opportunity.

23rd Jan., '57. 26th May, '58. 11th Nov., '58	51—TURKEY POINT 52—LONDON	592 73	0 2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Turkey Point has not been visited. London.—The present temporary depreciation in the value of property makes it undesirable that this property should be forced on the market. In a short time a change for the better may be expected; but the Barracks and buildings, which are in excellent order, might be applied to the objects of some humane Provincial institution, such as a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, as has been already recommended. A small piece of land has been sold to the Presbyterian Church.
11th Nov., '58	53—CHATHAM	11	3 8	.....	206	00	.....	.....	.....	Chatham.—Lease abandoned. Ordered to be surveyed, and sold in lots, Order in Council 20th Nov., 1858. This order will be obeyed with the least possible delay, and the lots offered to public competition according to the tone of the market.
5th Nov., '58 No. 2.	54—ROND EAU 55—AMHERSTBURG	500 311	0 0 0	.....	144	00	245	00	.....	Rond Eau has not been visited, for reasons assigned elsewhere. Amherstburg.—The Pensioners are located upon 199 acres of this reserve, leaving about 110, with the site and buildings of Fort Malden, available; and this much has been ordered to be surveyed, set off and sold by public auction, Order in Council, 20th Nov., 1858. It has been suggested that the buildings at Fort Malden should be used as an Asylum for Maniacs and Incurable Lunatics for Upper Canada. They are well suited to this purpose.
6th June, '57	56—BOIS BLANC ISLAND	212	0 0	.....	36	00	.....	.....	.....	Bois Blanc Island.—Good land, and good localities for fishery of the white fish. To be retained for the present.
17th June, '57	57—FIGHTING ISLAND	1200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fighting Island is valuable for its fisheries only, being almost entirely a swamp. It has been sold to a Mr. Paxton; I have not been informed for what price, nor have I been credited with the purchase money.
6th June, '57 2nd Aug., '57 5th Nov., '58	58—WINDSOR	4	0 0	.....	26	00	52	00	.....	Windsor.—The reserve at this point of four acres was held by the Corporation of Windsor, under a lease for twenty-one years, eighteen of which were unexpired, at a rent of \$26. Application was made and recommended that the Corporation should be permitted to acquire the lot for the purposes of a Park, paying for the same in debentures, bearing six per cent. annual interest, redeemable in twenty years, producing thereby an annual rent of \$96, instead of \$26. Ordered accordingly, by Order in Council, 13th Nov., 1858.
24th June, '57 20th May, '58 30th June, '57	59—POINT EDWARD, SAR- NIA. 60—OWEN SOUND. 61—NOTTAWASAGA BAY. 62—PENTANGUSHENE	41 51 66 5896	3 2 44 0 0 2 15	.....	40	00	80	00	.....	Point Edward Sar- Nia.—Lensed for thirty years, from 24th July, 1856, to the Contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Owen Sound.—Unvisited. Nottawasaga Bay, Township of Flors.—Unvisited. Pentanguishene.—Of these lands 1,771 acres have been appropriated to the Pensioners, 1,140 to the Juvenile Reformatory Farm, and other purposes, leaving 2,985 acres still disposable. The Barracks have been applied to the purposes of the Reformatory, which has been duly established by Proclamation. Saint Joseph Island.—Unvisited. Saint Mary's Island.—Unvisited.

Report.	Locality.	Acreage.	Value per Acre.	Rent—1856, as per Rent Roll.	Rent—1858, actually collected.	Remarks.
		a. r. p.	.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	
20th Oct., '57. 6th Dec., '58. 15th Jan., '59.	65—RIDEAU AND OTTAWA Canals.....	23409 9 0 468 1 10	.....	1663 95	8786 26	Rideau Canal.—With reference to the lands and water-power on the line of the Rideau Canal, I refer respectfully to my reports of the 20th Oct. 1857, on the subject of lands and water-power generally, and to my Reports of the 6th Dec., 1858, and 15th Jan., 1859, on the special subjects of the water-power and lands at the Hogsback, in the County of Carleton, and at Kingston Mills and Brewer's Lower Falls, County of Frontenac. It would be impossible to condense the details of these reports within the limits of this abstract. I may express, however, my conviction that if the measures suggested to settle these properties, be adopted, a very large increase of income may be immediately obtained.
	66—CITY OF OTTAWA..... Comprising parts of Upper and Lower Bytown.	415 0 0	.....	8195 06 9759 01		City of Ottawa.—The land upon which a large portion of Upper and Lower Bytown stands, is Government property, acquired under the Ordinance Transfer Act, 19 Vict., cap. 45. It is known as the "Bytown Estate," and consists of lots A and B, in concession C of the Township of Nepean, County of Carleton. It was purchased in 1823 from Hugh Fraser, Esquire, then Prothonotary of the Town of Three Rivers, Canada East, by the Earl of Dalhousie, for and on behalf of the King. It contains about 415 acres of land. It has been for the most part divided and laid off into town lots. A considerable portion has been sold and granted in fee. Another portion has been leased for periods of 80 years, on leases renewable at the option of the holders. The rent is represented by the interest of the capital price put on each lot,—by paying the capital, the lessee can at any time redeem the property he holds. The number of these leases is 769. The Government still retains in its possession a valuable piece of land on the bank of the River Ottawa, intersected by the Rideau Canal. It comprises about seventy-two (72) acres of land, and offers admirable sites for any public buildings which it may be necessary to erect at Ottawa hereafter. The "Garrison Hill" as it is called, is 161 feet above the level of the Ottawa river. The Government owns, of surveyed lots in Lower Bytown, as yet undisposed of, 68 of 66 x 198, being equal to 136 lots of the ordinary size, 66 x 99, of which about five make an acre; besides remnants of land which have been thus far neglected, but which will now become valuable. In the natural event of the increase of the commerce of Ottawa, wharf lots may be laid off on the whole frontage of the Government property on the River Ottawa, which will be pro-

ductive of revenue; and I may add that between the City of Ottawa and the Hogsback Fall, a distance on the line of navigation of five miles, the Government owns a sevice of land very desirable for villa lots, healthily and picturesquely situated, and which, if offered for sale, will sell advantageously. These lands, including the farm blocks in Gloucester and Nepean, situate at the Hog-back, on both sides of the navigation, embrace an amount of 2140 acres of land.

The value of this property at the present moment depends entirely on the settlement of the Seat of Government question. If the future Government of Canada is to be at Ottawa, the value will be very great. At this time and in the present state of uncertainty, land has been sold in Upper Bytown at the rate of \$8,000 per acre. Had the Government to purchase the proposed site of the public buildings in Ottawa, it would be difficult to realize the magnitude of the demand. At the above rate, the lands disposable for public buildings at Ottawa, say 72 acres, would be worth \$576,000. The surveyed lots, as yet undisposed of, 136, equal to 27 acres, at \$4,000 per acre, or one-half the above rate = \$108,000 and the outlying property, say 2140 acres, at \$200 per acre, \$428,000. The whole value of the Government property at Ottawa, and within five miles, (without taking into account the wharf lots, which may or may not be of value hereafter,) may be fairly estimated on the above bases as worth \$1,112,000.

67. I will now briefly recapitulate some of the most important particulars contained in the preceding schedule, which describes a variety of properties occupying important points on the Canadian frontier and in the interior of the country, from the very requirements and design of the previous tenure, hitherto unoccupied and unimproved, but it is to be hoped hereafter destined to support thousands of loyal subjects, and if need be of brave defenders of their country.

68. Since the final transfer of the barracks and buildings on the Ordnance properties in August last, 1858, the following reserves have been ordered to be surveyed, set off and sold by Order in Council of 20th November, 1858.

69. In Canada West—lands at Amherstburg, Chatham, Lyon's Creek, Chippewa, Queenston Heights, Town of Niagara, Pelham Farm, Shorthills, Burlington Heights, Prescott and Cornwall.

70. In Canada East—lands at Three Rivers, Laprairie, St. Johns, South River, Chambly, Chateaugay and Coteau du Lac.

71. Surveys have been made of town lots at Three Rivers, St. Johns and Niagara, which, so soon as approved, will be advertised, to be offered to public competition.

72. The remaining lands above referred to will be surveyed forthwith, and will be offered to the public, on sufficient public advertisement, so soon as the improved tone of the market may justify the proceeding.

73. Juvenile reformatories for Upper and Lower Canada respectively have been established at Isle aux Noix and at Penetanguishene. A farm of 150 acres is attached to Isle aux Noix, and 198 acres to the corresponding establishment at Penetanguishene. These lands have been set off and surveyed and formally devoted to their present purposes by proclamation.

74. The difficulty which had existed between the Government and the Corporation of Toronto, with respect to the Ordnance Reserve or Garrison Common at Toronto having been brought to an amicable settlement, it was resolved again to offer to public competition a part of the Ordnance Reserve, including the lots previously bought by the Corporation of Toronto, at the Ordnance lands sale, 28th January, 1857. Under Order in Council, 12th November, 1858, twenty-two lots were sold at an average rate of \$13 per foot frontage, producing a sum of \$14327 50, to be paid in ten annual instalments, with interest, and realizing at the rate of \$5,000 per acre.

75. The rents of the lands, under the rent roll transferred by the Royal Engineer Department, have been collected from Windsor, Amherstburg, Bois Blanc Island, London, Fort Erie, Chippewa, Queenston, Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, St. Johns, Chambly, and Seigniory of Sorel, also at the City of Ottawa and on the line of the Rideau navigation, and the Ottawa Canals.

76. The rents enumerated on the Ordnance Rent Roll had not always been received, many parties named were much in arrears, others had died and others had disappeared. The Ordnance rent roll presents an annual total of \$15070. The rents collected during the present year to 31st December, amount to \$15015.

77. Rents are received at Toronto where none were received before. The rent received at Windsor has been increased threefold, and the rents of St. Johns and other localities much improved. As the rent put upon lands generally by the Military authorities was very low, in a great many instances only nominal, and in numerous cases a mere recognition of tenure, there can be no doubt but that the actual rental of the properties generally, and especially those on the line of the Rideau Canal, may be very much augmented with justice to the Department, and perfect fairness to the occupants.

78. The revenue returned for the year 1858 was \$15127 50, but to this should be added a sum of \$788 54 rents accrued to the 31st December, 1858, but not re-

ceived until after the rendering of the return. This would make the income of the year \$15916 04. To this also should be added a sum of at least \$500 to be received at the Seigniori of Sorel before the 11th March, 1859, and representing rents accrued previous to the 10th November, 1858. With this addition the income of the past year may be fairly estimated at \$16416 04.

79. The expenditure of 1858, including salaries of agents, clerk, bookkeeper seven care-takers, expenses, disbursements for printing, stationery, &c., amounted to \$8,310 45 cts., and a refund to the War Department of \$7,362 65 cts., being an amount of arrears of rents of the Bytown Estate, and Rideau Lands, collected on behalf of the Province in 1857, from a view of the law, pronounced subsequently to be erroneous.

80. The rents arising from all the Ordnance properties and Reserves throughout the Province had, up to the time of the transfer, been collected by the respective officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, partly by the officers of the Royal Engineer Department, and partly by the officers of the Ordnance, now War Department, through the instrumentality of their establishments at Montreal, Kingston, and Ottawa. On the completion of the transfer, with a view to reduce trouble and expense, this arrangement was simplified. Practically Ottawa as being the recipient of by far the largest amount of income, as being in the centre of the largest amount of population and property, and as being most central with reference to the outlying properties, had been the chief office. Here were collected the maps, plans, records, deeds, leases, and correspondence connected with the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, and it became manifestly necessary either to appoint a separate agent to receive the rents and execute the duties at this point, or to concentrate at this point, and in one hand, the duties previously divided between Montreal, Kingston and Ottawa. The Ordnance Lands Agent was made responsible for the collection of rents generally, and for the organization of a compendious system, for the future arrangements of these properties. It was very desirable that no time should be lost in bringing the whole subject in an intelligible shape and practical form, under the notice of the Government, and it is hoped that this report will bear sufficient testimony to the diligence employed. To accomplish this object indeed, neither labour nor time have been spared. The system has been re-organized, new books opened, and the management simplified. All maps, plans, and records connected with the Ordnance Lands have been arranged systematically at Ottawa, and embrace all information and documents in relation to the properties throughout the Province. New books for the Seigniori of Sorel have been also opened, which necessarily remain at the Seigniorial Office in Sorel. It is believed that on examination the arrangements made will be found to conduce to public convenience, to practical management and to economy.

81. By the first clause of the Act 18 Vict., cap. 91, the condition of the surrender of the Ordnance Lands to this Province was declared to be "an understanding that the Provincial Government shall make ample provision for the maintenance of peace and order within the limits of the Province;" and in the fifth section it is enacted that "the moneys arising from the sale, lease, or use of any of these lands or properties, shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund, and shall be credited in deduction of the expenses of the Provincial Militia and Police."

82. Although it does not appear to have been contemplated by this preliminary Act of Surrender, or by the subsequent Act of Transfer, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 45, that the militia or police of the Province should depend for their support on the proceeds of these Ordnance Lands, yet it may be shown—I believe it can be shown reasonably and reliably—that by a fair consideration and treatment of the subject as it now stands, and under careful management, the revenues which these lands

may be held to produce actually will defray the expenses referred to. If we take into consideration the value of the property of which the Province has become possessed, and of which, in the language of the Act, it has the "use," it may be fairly urged equivalent to that "use" or the interest of the capital represented by the land so "used," amounts to a sum far more than sufficient to support the active militia of the Province on its present establishment. In the schedule it has been shown on *data* which will be hardly gainsayed, that the value of the Ordnance property at Toronto alone, can be fairly set down at \$1,000,000. Of this property the Province has the "use and occupation, in view of prospective improvement in its value." The final settlement of the question of the seat of Government at Ottawa, attaches great importance and increased value to the Ordnance property at the City of Ottawa. The value of the lands in this City, amply adequate for the accommodation of all the Public Buildings and Civil Establishments, and entirely at the disposal of the Government, cannot, under present circumstances, be over-estimated. I conscientiously believe the Ordnance property at Ottawa, and in its immediate vicinity, to be worth one million of dollars (\$1,000,000) to the Province; (for details vide Schedule No. 66.) Of this property the Government will also have the "use" without any outlay of capital.

83. In this place, also, I beg leave respectfully to ask attention to my reports of the 20th and 26th May last past. I will not prolong this already protracted paper by a more extended reference. These reports, printed by order of the Hon. the Legislative Council, suggested the conversion of barracks and buildings at various military posts in Upper and Lower Canada to the purposes of institutions for humane purposes, loudly called for throughout the Province, and for which the Legislature have already made abortive provision. I again beg leave respectfully to revert to these suggestions. I believe that if the idea, subject to any modifications or amendments, could be carried out, these buildings, usefully occupied and employed, their value fairly appraised and capitalized, and the interest of such estimated capital paid towards the support of the militia, it would secure at the same time a great gain to humanity and the independent maintenance of a force, in all respects honorable to the country.

84. Valuable and extensive portions of the Ordnance properties at Isle aux Noix and Penetanguishene, with the costly buildings thereon erected, have been applied to the purposes of Provincial Reformatories. The occupation of the buildings is a direct advantage to the Province and to the cause of juvenile reformation. It has saved an immediate expenditure of capital, and it has saved time, and has thereby been the salvation of many, whose prospects of reform and moral improvement depended on the prompt action of the Government. The Act 18 Vict., interest of the monetary value of these properties should be taken into cap. 91, s. 5. account and credited in deduction of the expenses of the militia of the Province, and the adaptation of other military stations and buildings to public and humane objects for which the country is bound to provide, would doubtlessly result in a similar appropriation.

85. Collectively, these properties represent a capital, the annual interest of which, if estimated as proposed, will exceed the present requirements of the militia of the Province, and I have confident expectation, by a reasonable and fair augmentation of the present rental to realize in the ensuing season a large additional revenue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly of the 16th March, 1859; "For copies of Regulations and Instructions relative to Squatters."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 21st March, 1859.

(Extract.)

IN COUNCIL,
7th January, 1859.

SQUATTERS.

That the system of recognising unauthorised occupation of land, commonly known as "squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz:

That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department, that no claim to pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away.

That this notice be extensively circulated through the instrumentality of land agents, surveyors, local officials, lumbermen, newspapers, and printed or written advertisements from the Department.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 27th January, 1859.

CIRCULAR TO CROWN LANDS AGENTS.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of the Regulations of the 13th instant, by which you are henceforth to be guided in the disposal of public lands.

In all future sales you will take particular care to call the attention of the purchaser to the 12th section of those Regulations, and make it known that the Department will in every case insist upon the performance of all its requirements.

The Notice to Squatters you will have circulated as widely as possible, having it posted in all the most public places in your agency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) **ANDREW RUSSELL,**
Assistant Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

NOTICE TO SQUATTERS.

Public Notice is hereby given that no claim to pre-emption by reason of unauthorised occupation of public lands, commonly known as squatting, will be entertained after the first day of September next, and that no claim to such pre-emption not now in a state to be admitted, can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A detailed statement of the balances outstanding on the 31st December, 1858, from Crown Land Agents, with the dates when said balances accrued."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 7th April, 1859.

URN in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd March, 1859, of the balances outstanding on the 31st December, 1858, from Crown Land Agents, with the dates when the said balances accrued.

Name.	Late or present agent.	Amount of Balance, 31st Dec., 1858.	Total.	Date when Balances accrued.	
A. Campbell.....	Late Agent.....	\$1478 47		Dec. 31, 1856	Account placed in Attorney General's hands, 28th July, 1846.
C. Black, Estate of.....	do ..	151 39		do	Balance 1st Jan., 1850, Dr. \$4 8 11 has increased to the present amount by charge of receipts, not provided for.
J. H. Cumings, Estate of ..	do ..	380 03		do	By charge of unprovided receipts since.
W. Hawkins ..	do ..	19 08		do	
J. Gilchrist ..	do ..	24 48		do	
W. E. Pointer, Estate of ..	do ..	86 43		do	
R. Bourdages ..	do ..	78 27		do	
W. Hargrave ..	do ..	3 43		do	
C. L. Marler ..	do ..	29 83		do	
D. B. Martin ..	do ..	656 43		do	
W. Wilson ..	do ..	129 48		do	
F. Ferguson ..	do ..	142 62		do	
P. McMullen, Estate of ..	do ..	599 22		do	
T. Steers ..	do ..	944 00		do	
S. Wood, Estate of ..	do ..	48 21		do	Has given landed security.
W. Bouron, Estate of ..	do ..	168 07		do	
E. Peel, Estate of ..	do ..	393 95		do	
A. Manahan, Estate of ..	do ..	1473 21		do	
J. Lyons, Estate of ..	do ..	68 40		do	
J. Durand ..	do ..	91 85		do	
P. Carroll ..	do ..	323 63		do	
J. A. Torney, Estate of ..	do ..	67 43		do	
J. P. Robin ..	do ..	1910 47		do	Disputed amount due, charges counter claim.
P. Eby ..	do ..	24886 89		do	Legal proceedings have been taken against his securities.
R. Lupien ..	do ..	186 30		do	
J. Starrs ..	do ..	690 85		do	
W. Rorke ..	do ..	41 80		do	
S. Clarke ..	do ..	1186 07		do	
J. T. Gilkison ..	do ..	237 33		do	
J. E. Williams ..	do ..	111 66		do	
H. Lor ..	do ..	1613 20		do	
W. Radford, Estate of ..	do ..	1229 89		do	
F. W. Primrose ..	do ..	17 93		do	

T. Baines ..	do	128218 31		do	Property assigned to Government
C. Blanchet ..	do	246 43		do	
J. Kane ..	do	300 19		do	
W. Morrison ..	do	0 36		do	
C. Wells ..	do	544 41	168675 75	do	Disputes amount due, and has been given till 10th instant to explain.
J. B. Askin ..	Present Agent	2724 21		do	
J. E. Broche ..	do	348 54		do	Amount since received.
J. Devrie ..	do	1068 74		do	
F. McAnnam ..	do	44 23		do	\$306. 88 since credited.
A. McPherson ..	do	666 27		do	
D. Moynahan ..	do	437 90		do	
J. Wilson ..	do	0 94		do	
E. Perry ..	do	169 73		do	
J. O. C. Areaud ..	do	1 27		do	
N. A. Beaudet ..	do	33 14		do	
A. Daly ..	do	76 80		do	
F. Deguise ..	do	160 89		do	
J. Felton ..	do	488 30		do	
W. Fleming ..	do	43 10		do	
A. T. Gilbeau ..	do	27 28		do	
O. J. Kemp ..	do	19 60		do	
G. Kains ..	do	40 62		do	
A. B. Lavalée ..	do	2 96		do	
J. T. Le Bel ..	do	428 13		do	
J. B. Le Page ..	do	8 65		do	
J. S. Lewis ..	do	9 55		do	
J. Lynch ..	do	8 12		do	
D. McLean ..	do	34 75		do	
E. W. Murray ..	do	13 25		do	
A. Ross ..	do	56 80		do	
F. Tétin ..	do	618 05		do	
C. E. Belle ..	do	339 76		do	\$279 since credited.
C. T. Dubé ..	do	167 74		do	Advance to meet contingencies.
A. W. Powell ..	do	1479 41		do	do
J. Russell ..	do	533 40		do	\$1080. 74 since credited to meet contingencies.
J. W. Verge ..	do	58 26		do	do
G. J. Nagle ..	do	622 55		do	do
J. F. Wray ..	do	197 63		do	do
L. Guillet ..	do	19 82		do	do
Guillet & Lotinville ..	do	0 73		do	do
L. Panet ..	do	327 14		do	Paid January 5, 1859.
F. Fortier, Lauzon Seignior ..	do	110 55	10833 81	do	Paid January 4, 1859.
			179609 56		

Crown Land Department, Toronto, 4th April, 1859.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 23rd March last,
for Statement of Moneys Due for Crown Timber.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 16th April, 1859.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing
Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]*

R E T U R N

Of Bonds and Securities recorded between the 25th day of February, 1858, and the 29th day of January, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF EMIGRANT AGENT,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1858.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1859.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE REPORT of Mr. Chief Emigrant Agent BUCHANAN, for the year 1858, is herewith transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th February, 1859.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT
FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF EMIGRATION TO CANADA,
Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Report on the Immigration to the Province during the year 1858.

On a reference to table No. 1, in the Appendix, which furnishes the usual return of the Season's Emigration, it will be seen that the number of persons embarked for this Port, during the Season, was as follows :

	Cabin.	Steerage.	
Males, adults,.....	901	4,442	
Females, adults,.....	522	3,477	
Children under 12 years.....	203	2,707	
do. do. 1 do.	40	512	
	<u>1,696</u>	<u>11,138</u>	
			12,834
Births on the Passage.....			<u>15</u>
			12,849
Deaths at Sea.....	22		
Deaths in Quarantine.....	17		39
			<u>12,810</u>
Total number landed.....			

From this table it will further be seen, that the number of vessels engaged in the conveyance of Emigrants from Europe was 154, having a tonnage capacity of 101,737 tons, and navigated by 4,211 seamen. 138 of these vessels were of the ordinary class of sailing ships. These had an average passage of 40 days. The remaining 16 were steam ships, which made an average passage of little over 12 days. Of the 138 sailing ships, 116 were from Ports in the United Kingdom—59 of which came within the regulations of the Passenger Act; and 73 were exempt. The former brought out 6,018, and the latter, 608 passengers. The foreign emigration employed 22 ships, which brought out 3,581 passengers. Of the whole emigration from Europe, there arrived by—

	Cabin.	Steerage.
16 Steamships.....	1,478	1,912
138 Sailing Vessels.....	102	9,104
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,580	11,016

The emigration has been very healthy. The average mortality among the Steerage emigrants from Europe has been a little more than the third of one per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals from each Country in 1857 and 1858 :

	1857.		1858.	
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
England.....	1,647	13,824	1,436	5,005
Ireland.....	1	2,015	106	1,047
Scotland.....	138	3,030	38	1,386
Germany.....	4	4,957	.....	922
Norway.....	.....	6,407	.....	2,656
Lower Provinces.....	.....	24	116	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,840	30,257	1,696	11,114

Showing a decrease in the emigration of 1858 of 19,287 souls.

Distinguishing the nationality or origin of the immigrants of the two seasons, they will appear as follows :

	1857.	1858.	Decrease.
English.....	9,451	3,186	6,265
Irish.....	4,565	1,740	2,725
Scotch.....	4,736	2,202	2,534
Foreign.....	11,554	3,838	7,666
Canadian.....	51	98	

Table No. 2 of the Appendix presents a comparison of the passengers from each Port and County during the seasons of 1857 and 1858.

Table No. 3 presents the usual Hospital returns, showing the number of patients admitted for medical relief, with the results, at the Quarantine Station, between the 1st of May and its close on the 31st of October. At the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this City, and at the General Hospital, Montreal, between the 1st of May and the 31st December. From this return it will be seen, that the total number of cases treated in the several institutions was 298, and the deaths 24.

Table No. 4 furnishes a return of the adult male Immigration, distinguishing trades and callings, whether of British or Foreign origin. The total number of males embarked was 4,442, who were classed as follows, viz :

	TOTAL.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Farmers	1651	867	784
Labourers.....	1593	1165	428
Mechanics	932	787	145
Clerks.....	192	192	
Servants	74	74	
	4442	3085	1357

Table No. 5 presents a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at this port since the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 30 years, numbering in the aggregate 913,815 souls, affording an average of 30,460 per annum.

Table No. 6 furnishes a return of the number of persons who have been aided in their emigration to this country by private individuals, charitable institutions, or under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The total number assisted was 353; 44 male adults, 246 females, and 63 children; and the amount paid among them, on arrival here, was £286 17s. sterling.

The number sent out from England was 118 persons, 49 of whom (24 boys and 25 girls) were sent out by the London Reformatory Schools; and 15 men, 20 women, and 34 children were sent out by the Parishes.

From Ireland there were 232 persons, viz.: 2 males, 201 females, and 29 children, from the Poor Law Unions; and a further party of 22 adult females were sent out by the Rev. Mr. Roach, of Wexford.

The single females have been all readily disposed of, chiefly in Western Canada, in the Ottawa district, where their services are eagerly sought for by the farmers. Among the party sent out from the Gorey Union were several widows accompanied by their children, whom it was found extremely difficult to find places for. Few persons are disposed to engage the services of women so incumbered. It is desirable that the attention of all Poor Law Commissioners should be drawn to this fact, so as to check in some degree the emigration of this class, whom it cannot be an object to transfer to this country, where no public provision whatever exists for their support. The condition of such persons is very far from being improved by emigration; and in most cases great distress accompanies the unfortunate family wherever they may be ultimately placed in this country.

In the course of the season complaints were made in two cases of infringement of the Passenger Act; and in both it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The first was against the master of the "James Jardine" from Liverpool, for a short issue of provisions. The evidence showed that the provisions in question were served out by measure, and the measures, on being tested in Court, were found not to contain the quantities marked on them; the magistrates accordingly imposed a fine of six pounds sterling on the master.

In the second case similar charges were made by a portion of the passengers per ship "Charlotte A. Stamber" from Liverpool, and the necessary proceedings having been adopted the case was fixed for hearing the next day. The Master in the meantime, however, effected a compromise with the complainants, and the action being left unsupported, was necessarily withdrawn. From a consideration of the circumstances generally, I was led to the impression that the complainants had but limited grounds for their charge.

Under the regulations now in force, the passengers by every Passenger Ship, on being visited, at Grosse Isle, by the Superintendents there, and at Quebec by myself, or my Deputy, are afforded the fullest opportunity of putting forward such complaints as they may entertain against their captain or officers. Questions are, in every case, put to them with reference to their treatment, and their answers are inserted in the printed forms employed for the purpose, and returned for record to this Department. If, after neglecting these opportunities, and particularly if, after dispersing themselves through the country, so that their evidence cannot be tested, immigrants urge complaints of treatment on their passage, I am constrained to consider them as unlikely to have foundation. Such cases not unfrequently occur; and I may particularly instance the *Windsor Forest*, whose passengers forwarded to me, by post, some time after dispersing from Quebec, an elaborate complaint of infringement of the Act on the part of the captain, although I had personally received from them, before they left the ship, a declaration that no one had complaints to offer. The power which Your Excellency has now conferred on the Superintendent at Grosse Isle, to take cognizance of such charges as require prompt visitation, will afford a security against the escape of offending parties, whether of the passengers or crew. I must, in justice to the Masters, state that, in the cases of complaint made during the past season, the complainants fully exonerated them from all blame, and urged their complaints chiefly to expose the conduct of their Brokers and Shipping Agents at the Port of embarkation.

The Amendments to the Provincial Passengers' Act, passed during the past Session, which came into force on the 1st January, 1859, will afford further protection to the immigrant on his arrival here. They impose a uniform duty of One Dollar on each passenger landed at this Port, without reference to age. This change in the duty will produce an increase in the aggregate of something more than six per cent.

They also afford the foreign emigrant arriving at this Port, a summary mode of procedure against the Master for any infringement of his passage contract, or violation, during the passage, of the laws of the country from which he may have sailed. This class of our immigrants have been altogether unprotected hitherto, and have had no recourse, except to the ordinary tribunals of the country, which, from the delays incident to the course of proceeding before them, fail to afford justice to aggrieved parties, situated as immigrants always are.

Restrictions are imposed by these amendments upon immigrant agents and runners, and upon boarding-house keepers, with the object of guarding the emigrant stranger from misrepresentations of routes of travel, or impositions in charge for lodgings and maintenance. A proper discrimination in the licensing of runners for the transportation lines, will insure a respectable class of persons in this position.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Emigration Department, including a portion of the expenditure of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle during the season of 1858 amounts to \$32,659 80.

For the Quarantine Establishment		\$9,903 35
Emigration.....	\$9,929 78	
Salaries	10,926 78	
Agency	1,900 45	
For Emigration	<u> </u>	22,756 45
		<u>\$32,659 80</u>

The several heads of expenditure on account of the Quarantine Establishment were as follow, viz :

Pay of Officers and Staff	\$8,182 17
Hospital Supplies.....	457 13
Hospital Furniture, &c.....	182 39
Cartage	276 00
Washing	87 65
Drugs	105 48
Coffins	60 00
Boats for use of Station	136 00
Sundries	110 98
Printing and Stationery	119 53
Advance to Wintering Party	380 00

10,137 33

CR. By Cash received from Ship Masters for carriage of their passengers from Grosse Isle to Quebec	233 35
--	--------

\$9,903 98

The expenditure of the Emigration Department, to the 31st December, has been as follows, viz :

Quebec.

Emigration	\$4,905 83
Agency charges	659 56
Salaries	2,052 78
	<hr/>
	\$7,618 17

Montreal.

Emigration	\$1,487 42
Agency charges	196 49
Salaries	1,464 00
	<hr/>
	3,147 91

Ottawa City.

Emigration	\$604 99
Agency charges	214 70
Salaries	1,620 00
	<hr/>
	2,439 69

Toronto and Kingston.

Emigration	\$1,459 45
Agency charges	545 33
Salaries	3,940 00
	<hr/>
	5,944 78

Hamilton.

Emigration	\$1,471 53
Agency charges	284 37
Salaries	1,850 00
	<hr/>
	3,605 90

\$22,756 45

From this statement it will be seen that the total direct relief extended to destitute immigrants, at the usual agencies throughout the Province, was:

	Canada East.	Canada West.	Total.
For Transport and Provisions.....	\$6,393 25	\$3,535 97	\$9,939 22
Office Contingencies	856 05	1,044 40	1,900 45
Salaries	3,516 78	7,410 00	10,926 78
Total.....	\$10,766 08	\$11,990 37	\$22,766 45

The number of persons assisted at the Quebec Agency was 2,101 souls, equal to 1,586 adults, at an average cost of \$3.09 each adult. They were forwarded to:

Montreal.....	726½
Eastern Townships	53
Ottawa	160½
Western Canada.....	408
United States.....	236
	1,586
Of the above there were :	
English	287½
Irish	734
Scotch,	66
Germans	179
Norwegians	319½
	1,586

The Agent at Montreal reports the number of persons relieved at that agency, 772 souls. Equal to 574 adults, at an average cost of \$2.32 per adult. Of the number assisted there were :

Male adults.....	130
Females	336
Children.....	306

772 souls.

And they were forwarded to—

Western Canada	373
Ottawa	172
United States.....	29

574 adults.

Emigrant duty.

The emigrant duty realised in the course of the season was as follows, viz. :

At Quebec—

9,147 adults at 5s.....	\$9,147 00
2,904 children at 3s. 9d.....	2,178 00
Bonds commuted.....	80 00

\$11,405 00

At Montreal—

12 adults at 5s. ; 3 children at 3s. 9d.....	15 00
--	-------

Total..... \$11,420 00

Appended hereto are the reports of Mr. Hawke, Chief Agent of the Department connected more particularly with the Immigration to Toronto; of Mr. Dixon, Agent at Hamilton, and Mr. Clemow, Agent at Ottawa, on the results of the season's immigration to the several sections of the Province under their more immediate charge, and to which I would respectfully refer Your Excellency.

The increased facilities now afforded for internal transportation throughout the Province renders it more and more difficult to arrive at an accurate estimation of the ultimate destination of the immigrants received into the country at the several points of entry. With the means at present under the command of the Department, it appears impracticable to avoid some confusion in the enumerations made at the several agencies. Mr. Hawke calculated that 14,000 souls of the year's emigration have settled in Canada, and I come to the same conclusion, although, by correcting an over-estimate on his part in the introduction of about 1,700 souls, properly cabin passengers, to Quebec.

The arrivals by way of Quebec were	12,810
Deduct cabin passengers	1,696
	<u>11,114</u>
By Portland, by Steamships in Winter months, about.....	500
New York to Lower Canada, about	500
New York and Ports on Lake Ontario	1,060
New York and the Niagara Suspension Bridge	24,840
	<u>38,014</u>
The departures from Quebec to the United States, about	5,300
Returned to Great Britain	500
From Hamilton to the Western States	19,875
	<u>25,675</u>
	<u>12,339</u>
Remaining in Canada.....	12,339
Of which there would appear to have settled in Canada West...	11,100
Do do do Canada East ...	1,240
	<u>12,340</u>

The stimulation afforded to the material advance of all Canada, by a large and well conditioned immigration, has never been questioned. Its resources may be not always proportionate to its numerical amount; and a larger class of our yearly arrivals have but little money left after reaching their new country. But in every season many persons of considerable capital are comprehended among the emigrants to Canada; and a much larger number possess means and money, which, in the aggregate, form an important addition to the general capital of the country adopted by them. The industrious and hardy laborer, even without a trade or following, is never long without employment, to the benefit of the older settlers who furnish him with work, not less than to his own advantage. And although every large immigration must, it seems, include some who are burthensome, from the absence of power or inclination to assist themselves, the Province is now of such extent and population as to be enabled, without much difficulty, soon to absorb this class as the others. The charge which it entails on the resources of the Province are amply compensated in the general result. It would be difficult, if not impracticable, to ascertain the particular classes of the immigration of 1858, which present the largest proportionate decrease; but even if it may be assumed that the comparatively

wealthy immigration has fallen off no more than the labouring classes, there is subject of great regret in the comparison of the immigration of 1858 with that of any previous year since 1839. At Quebec the immigration for 1858 has fallen off from that of 1857 by nearly 60 per cent. At New York a similar comparison shews a deficit of upwards of 58 per cent. Taking the United Kingdom's emigration to the two ports respectively, it will be found that at either port the falling off in 1858 is in the ratio of fifty-six per cent. At New York the emigration received from the continent of Europe has fallen off 58 per cent. At Quebec the number of the Germans and Norwegians arrived in 1858 is less than in 1857, by upwards of 66 per cent.

There is furnished in these statistics of the year's emigration from the United Kingdom and the Continent, to other parts of the world, evidence to the effect that it is not within the Province that we are to look to the causes which have so much reduced the arrivals at Quebec. It is true that Canada has suffered a sensible check in its course of material prosperity, and that such a disturbance in the relations of its several internal interests has taken place, as could not, under any circumstances, have failed to affect the prospects of emigrants dependent on employment of every nature, and particularly of those entitled to be classed as skilled workmen. But Canada has suffered in this respect only in common with the rest of the commercial world: perhaps in a less degree than most other countries; and its prospects as a destination for emigrants of even very moderate resources, have always borne a comparison with those of any part of the United States. All the emigration of the year, whether from the United Kingdom or the Continent, has fallen off in a large degree, and the deficit in the arrivals at New York, as before stated, the chief emigration port for the Northern half of the American Union, is quite as large, proportionately, as that apparent at Quebec. There is room for assigning the reduced Canadian immigration, for the greatest part, at least, to causes affecting the condition and prospects of the classes who furnish it, in their respective countries in Europe, rather than to any falling off in the promises of advantage which the Province has been lately able to offer.

The wealthier classes who may have proposed to emigrate from Europe, have been deterred by a difficulty which must have been experienced throughout the year, in realizing property of all kinds, and in rendering it transferable to this Continent. All persons having small holdings of landed property must have been unable to effect sales, except at large sacrifices; and even for the conversion of goods, household furniture, and other small resources, such as are depended on by the humbler ranks, the means must have been every where much reduced. At the same time the wages of the labouring classes in Ireland particularly, as well as in some parts of Germany, have experienced a considerable augmentation. In England the recruiting for the army tends not less to keep at home the families from whom perhaps their chief support is taken.

The extent of the year's emigration having been so limited, it is satisfactory that it may be reported as having been largely composed of the classes directing themselves to early settlement in land and possessed of the means of doing so independently. Of the laborers a fair proportion have been of the agricultural ranks, and have generally met with ready employment. The artizans have been less numerous than for some years past; and of those having no trade or calling, the number has been fortunately small.

A feature in the season's immigration is the stay within the Province of a larger number of German families than hitherto, and also the settlement of a further number of Norwegian families within the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. All are of the working classes, possessing but small resources, but if industrious, as they generally are hardy and economical, they cannot fail shortly to be independent. The Norwegians have all acquired land from the British American Land Company, and

have made considerable progress in settlement; and appear well satisfied with their future prospects.

A larger portion of the people who immigrate from North Germany and Norway, is composed of farmers, as distinguished from labourers, than is the case in the emigration from the British Isles; and they more generally seek for land for immediate settlement, than the English or Irish families. Many of the Germans arrived within the year brought out money in considerable sums; and among the Norwegians numbering about 500 families there was paid in Quebec on letters of credit, more than £10,000 independently of the specie brought with them, which, I am informed, was of considerable amount.

It is highly desirable that means should be found for communicating with the immigrants from the Continent of Europe, generally, who pass by way of Quebec, in order that they might be put in possession of the means of judging how far they promote their own interests by engaging through passages to the distant West. The interest of those who now furnish information of America, to Germans and Norwegians at home, engages them in recommending the most distant settlements which the funds of the emigrant can reach; and a similar interest in all the agents of the Transportation Lines in Canada, operates to carry settlers entirely beyond the Province, even if they have remained unfixed in respect to their destination, up to their arrival at Quebec.

If the foreign emigrants could be induced to accept information from reliable sources, before they quit Europe, they would be more secure from imposition on their route, and would less frequently meet with disappointments, after having passed, within this Province, the most favorable openings which their means and objects could have desired.

There is no doubt that many persons who, having engaged their transportation to the most remote Territories of the United States, are allowed neither time nor opportunity for enquiry on their route, would afterwards be glad if they had the means to retrace their steps, and settle permanently within the Province—either on the fertile wheat soil of Western Canada—the heavily timbered lands of both banks of the Ottawa, or within the superior grazing districts comprised by the Townships south-east of the St. Lawrence. To all these parts of Canada there is easy access—they all now have markets within reach, for every description of agricultural produce; and in salubrity, they undoubtedly excel a large portion of the Far West. Their inhabitants enjoy an independence not exceeded by that of the citizens of the United States, and all their institutions are of the most popular character. There is no domination in religion, and large public provision is made for education, without distinction of sect or origin. The public charges are defrayed almost wholly from the revenue arising from customs duties. Every direct tax is applicable alone to local improvements, in which the payer has a direct interest. In the western part of the Province, the market price for wild lands has been and continues comparatively high, in the other districts, an average price for select lots may be stated at 10s. per acre. Much land may be bought for less than this price, and to actual settlers, on new lines of roads opened into unsettled tracts, the Canadian Government still makes free grants of 100 acres to each adult settler.

The anticipations which were formed at the close of 1857 with reference to the prospects opening for the Immigration of 1858 have proved generally correct. The financial condition of the Province has deterred the re-commencement of buildings and similar improvements which had been every where carried on to so large an extent; and except at Montreal and its neighborhood, artisans and mechanics have continued under difficulties in finding employment. Throughout the year, however, agricultural labourers have been nearly every where in demand, and in some districts, although not generally, unskilled labourers have been able to obtain fair wages. The very

small immigration of the year has been a relief to the country for the time, and will shortly be felt in a more general renewal of the demand for ordinary labor. The moderate prices of agricultural produce permit the steady withdrawal from the class of labourers, of such as have laid up some resources for settlement on wild land, to the effect of making room for the unemployed new comer.

In some parts of the Province the farmers remain in some embarrassment, the consequence of their extensive purchases of lands, made during the past years of great prosperity. But for the greater part the agriculturists of the country are making great advances in real wealth, and will be necessarily seeking labour for their assistance in the cultivation of their lands. These circumstances concurring, if they should not raise again the rates of labour to their former standard, will relieve the Province from all who are at present unemployed.

The Canadian Mail line of Steamers continues to maintain its high character for speed, safety, and comfort. It has during the year brought out a largely increased proportion of the immigration; nearly eighteen per cent. of the steerage passengers having arrived by their vessels, and there appears reason to anticipate that the arrangements under which the line will next year make weekly trips, will further add to the proportions carried by them. The rate of passage is necessarily higher, but the difference must be generally made up to those who can afford it in the saving of time and absence of many of the inconveniences incidental to the sea voyage by sailing vessels. The passages of these steamers compare favorably with those of the British Mail Steamers to New York and Boston.

A line of steamers has been established to connect Galway with Quebec. They made two voyages within the year, and propose to make regular monthly trips next season. They would seem to offer great advantages to emigrants who can conveniently reach the port of departure.

The prospects which Canada holds to some classes of the emigration of 1859, are less encouraging than could be wished for. The Province is materially improved over that existing at the close of 1857, and it may be reasonably expected that each month, particularly after the opening of the summer, will show an increasing improvement in every line of employment. It will, however, be some time before the existing redundancy in mechanics' and artizans' labor can be provided for, and while established workmen are to be had, the newly-arrived will find difficulty in obtaining situations. I am called upon to repeat my warning against the immigration to Canada of all such classes as have no calling or experience in work. Such persons can only injure their condition by resorting to a country where, if industry is generally well rewarded, there is no provision for those who are unemployed, whether from choice or misfortune. In Canada to succeed it is necessary to possess capital or the means of labor, and those means must comprehend physical ability, supported by industrial habits. The best description of settlers not possessing money to purchase land and improve it, is the strong and active man habituated to agricultural pursuits. These, and all others of analogous habits can readily adapt themselves to some one or other of the descriptions of labor which are most general in Canada. Men, whether laborers or artizans, who have acquired less general knowledge of labor, who have been confined to special employments at home, cannot turn their hands without difficulty to such new and various work as may be open here, nor do they so soon accommodate themselves to the changed circumstances of a new country.

There is at present throughout the western district of the Province, a want of employment in all branches, and even agriculturists acquainted with the country are in many cases unable to earn fair wages. In this, the Reports of Mr. Lawke and Mr. Dixon concur. But in the Ottawa district, Mr. Clemow's information is to the effect that few or no men of any class are unengaged. If the anticipation of

more general activity which is confidently entertained throughout the country should be fulfilled on the re-appearance of summer, and if the immigration should be of no more than moderate extent, I do not look forward to any great difficulty in our absorbing the usual proportion of the laboring class. Farming men will be generally in demand, and a moderate supply of unskilled labor also may be required. Female servants with some experience, will find places readily, but they must be unencumbered by families of children. But no encouragement can be offered to the immigration of superior artizans and mechanics who have not some resources on which to fall back. Those classes dependent on immediate employment may find themselves greatly distressed should there be further delay in the re-commencement of the works which alone can require them.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the advantages that Canada offers to emigrants of means—making them independent of employment. The moderate prices of all necessaries of life, and of the particular requisites of the new settler, form an inducement to the occupation and improvement of wild land, more than sufficient to counterbalance our former high prices of produce. With the average crops rendered by our climate and soil, I have little doubt that the farmers and settlers of the Province are now thriving in a degree quite as great as at any former period.

Submitting this report to your Excellency's favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

To His Excellency

The Rt. Hon. Sir E. W. Head,

Gov. Gen. of B. N. A.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.—CANADA.

Return of the number of Emigrants embarked, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine, the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of souls from each country; also the number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen employed, and the average length of passage, during the season of 1858

Whence.	Number of Vessels.		Average Days on Passage.		Number of Seamen.	Tonnage.	Number Embarked.				Births.		Total Souls on Board.	Deaths on the Passage.							
	Number of Vessels.		Average Days on Passage.				Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.			Total.		Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Total.	
	Steamer.	Sail.	Steamer.	Sail.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England, 6	14	69	12	35	2823	64327	1436	2120	1486	593	580	5010	5	1	6452	1	4	2	1	8	
Ireland	2	26	14	39	539	13179	106	358	433	125	88	1046	3	...	1155	...	...	1	1	2	
Scotland		22			502	14363	38	568	405	202	159	1399	1	...	1438	...	...	...	...	1	2
Germany		6		46	99	2591	...	319	280	131	146	47	923	2	...	925	...	...	...	3	3
Norway		16		50½	249	7277	...	1038	848	350	303	2662	...	3	2665	...	...	...	...	3	7
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.							116	39	25	17	13	4	98	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	139			4211	101737	1696	4442	3477	1418	1289	11138	11	4	12849	1	3	6	6	6	122

Whence.	Deaths in Quarantine.				Total landed in the Colony.									
	Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
England	2	...	...	1	2118	1485	589	577	2707	2062	286	5005	1436	6441
Ireland	...	...	...	...	358	433	125	87	483	520	41	1047	106	1158
Scotland	1	...	3	7	567	404	199	162	766	556	64	1386	88	1424
Germany	...	...	...	...	319	280	131	146	450	426	49	922	...	922
Norway	1	1	...	...	1036	1346	848	300	1384	1146	126	2656	...	2656
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.	...	...	...	...	39	25	17	13	56	38	4	98	...	214
Total	4	1	3	8	4437	3473	1409	1275	5846	4748	520	11114	1696	12810

Emigration Department, Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants landed in the Colony, distinguishing the Ports and Countries whence they sailed, during the season of 1857 and 1858.

	1857.	1858.		1857.	1858.
ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Bideford	22	....	Aberdeen	913	245
Bristol	337	173	Annan	5	....
Cardiff	3	12	Dumfries	6	7
Carlisle	4	....	Glasgow	1742	976
Exeter	8	9	Greenock	265	....
Fowey	70	22	Montrose	287	196
Hull	327	142	Total	3218	1424
Liverpool	10166	5233			
London	1640	214	GERMANY.		
Maryport	9	4	Antwerp	785	....
Newcastle	1	5	Bremen	3	170
Newport	6	14	Hamburg	4173	755
Padstow	18	....	Total	4961	925
Penzance	5	....		
Plymouth	2748	540	NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		
Poole	15	....	Bergen	2448	772
Portsmouth	10	6	Christiana	927	358
Swansea	8	....	Drammen	902	431
Torquay	23	16	Drontheim	192	198
Truro	36	31	Gothenburg	284	267
Weymouth	11	....	Grimstadt .....	....	17
Workington	6	....	Krageroe	41	....
Total	15471	6441	Porgrund	385	223
IRELAND.			Stavanger	914	390
Belfast	505	148	Tonsberg	314	....
Cork	143	42	Total	6407	2656
Dublin .....	....	57			
Dungarvon .....	....	8	LOWER PROVINCES.		
Galway .....	....	230	Gaspé, Picton and Sydney.	24	214
Limerick	78	107			
Londonderry	257	142			
New Ross	623	312			
Sligo .....	....	8			
Waterford	184	44			
Youghal	13	7			
Tralee	218	....		
Total	2016	1150			

Recapitulation.

England	15471	6441
Ireland	2016	1150
Scotland	3218	1424
Germany	4961	925
Norway and Sweden	6407	2656
Lower Provinces	24	214
Grand Total	32097	12810

No. 3.

RETURN of the number of admissions into Hospital, discharges and deaths of Emigrants during the season of 1858.

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Grosse Isle Hospital.....	227	206	21	....
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	39	30	3	6
General Hospital, Montreal.....	32	32	....	....
Total	298	268	24	6

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Trades and Callings of the Immigration of 1858.

	British.	Foreign.		British.	Foreign.
Bakers.....	15	1	Brought forward	2593	1259
Butchers	9		Millwrights	14	
Bookbinders and Printers.....	11		Millers	5	13
Bricklayers.....	18	11	Moulders and Foundrymen	7	
Blacksmiths	55		Miners	41	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	175	30	Painters and Glaziers	17	
Cabinet-makers	9	1	Plasterers	3	
Coach-makers.....	10		Plumber	1	
Curriers	1		Saddlers and Harness makers ..	4	1
Clerks	192		Sawyers	5	
Coopers.....	12		Sailmakers	3	
Dyers	3		Shipwrights	2	1
Engineers	18		Shoemakers.....	30	22
Farmers	867	784	Smiths.....	7	17
Labourers	1165	423	Servants	74	
Gardeners	20	4			
Masons	13			2806	1313
Forward	2593	1259	Grand total.....	.....	4442

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 5.

RETURN of the number of persons who received assistance to emigrate from the United Kingdom, with the amount paid them on landing at this Port during the season of 1858.

Date.	Ship.	Whence.	No. of Persons.	M.	F.	Children.	By whom sent out.	Amount Paid.		Remarks.
								£	s. d.	
May 14	Pioneer	Hull	3	1	1	1	Parish of Tulliston	4	0 0	In charge of Mrs. Edmonds.
"	Ottawa	London	16	3	..	..	London Ragged School	16	0 0
"	Florence	Glasgow	3	3	..	..	Reformatory School, Glasgow	..	..
"	Steamer North America	Liverpool	26	..	26	..	do do London	..	..
"	Dunbrody	New Ross	28	1	12	10	Gorey Union	23	0 0	
"	Ocean Bride	Liverpool	11	3	3	5	Parish of Mansford	..	..
June 13	Vingolf	London	8	8	..	..	London Ragged School	9	10 0
July 11	Windsor Forest	Liverpool	43	..	43	..	Mullingar Union	46	0 0	
"	Star	New Ross	45	7	36	9	New Ross Union	39	10 0	
"	Lochebo	Dublin	14	1	7	6	Castle Corner	11	0 0	
Aug. 1	Persia	London	48	10	15	28	Several Parishes	36	10 0	
"	St. James	Liverpool	36	..	36	..	Clonmall Union	36	0 0	
"	do	do	21	..	17	4	Sligo Union	20	17 0	
"	do	do	22	..	22	..	The Rev. Mr. Roach, Wexford	12	0 0	
Sept. 28	Eliz. Keith	Cork	24	..	24	..	Fermy Union	24	0 0	
"	do	do	4	..	4	..	Middleton Union	4	0 0	
Oct. 14	John Bull	London	7	1	1	5	Workshop Union	4	10 0	
			853	44	246	63		£286	17 0	

RECAPITULATION.

England	118	39	45	34	70	10	0
Ireland	282	2	201	29	46	7	0
Scotland	3	3	..	..	0	0	0
	358	44	246	63	286	17	0

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 31st December, 1858.

No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829, inclusive :

	1829 to 1833.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
England.....	4386	28561	30791	60458	8980	9887	9677	9276	9585	18175	6754	10853	15471	6441
Ireland	102266	54904	74981	112192	23126	17976	22881	15988	14417	16165	4106	1688	2016	1163
Scotland	20143	11061	16311	12767	4984	2879	7042	5477	4745	6446	4859	2794	3218	1424
Continent of Europe..	15	485	.....	9728	436	849	870	7256	7456	11537	4864	7343	11368	3773
Lower Provinces	1889	1346	1777	1219	968	701	1106	1184	496	857	691	261	24	214
Grand total.....	167699	96357	123816	196359	38494	32292	41076	39176	36699	53183	21274	22439	32097	12810
														913815

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

EMIGRANT OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th December, 1858.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,
Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

MY DEAR SIR,—From the returns made to this office, it appears that the total number of emigrants who have entered Canada during the year 1858, amounts to 38,710, viz. :

Landed at Quebec, according to your report, including cabin passengers	12,810
From various ports on Lake Ontario—chiefly Oswego and Rochester.....	1,060
By the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls—as per return made by T. C. Dixon, Emigrant Agent, Hamilton.....	24,840
Total.....	38,710

In order to ascertain the actual number of settlers, the following deductions must be made, viz. : the number of Emigrants landed at Quebec who proceeded direct to the United States, 5,200, and the number returned to Europe from Quebec, as estimated by you, 500. Of the 24,840 who came by rail to Hamilton, *via* the Niagara Suspension Bridge, Mr. Dixon's report shews, that the number who proceeded to the Western States amounted to 18,945, making a total of 24,645 who proceeded to the United States and returned to Europe, and shewing 14,065 as the addition to the population of Canada, by emigration, during the year 1858.

In my report for 1857, the total number of emigrants who settled in Canada, during that year, is stated at 31,423. The decrease this year is consequently 17,358.

In both years the greatest difficulty has been felt by the Agents of this Department to find suitable employment for Emigrants. Every branch of business has been unusually depressed. Our crops have been much below the average, and lumber—our other great staple commodity—has found but a dull market at a reduced price. I am happy to say, however, that there are many unmistakeable signs of returning prosperity. The stock of lumber here and at home has been greatly reduced, while an increased demand is anticipated for the supply of Europe and the United States. Our farmers have sown a greater quantity of fall wheat, and made more extensive preparations for spring crops than usual. Money is also much easier obtained, and, as business is rapidly reviving elsewhere, there can be no doubt of our being on the eve of better times.

With reference to the encouragement we are justified in holding out to Emigrants for the ensuing year, I can only repeat the remarks I have recently inserted in the colonization circular, viz. : that until a change takes place in the condition of Upper Canada, it will not be desirable for any considerable number of emigrants to come here. Farmers possessed of four or five hundred pounds, being prudent and industrious, are sure to do well. Capitalists can always find good and safe investments. The legal interest is now seven per cent., but ten or twelve per cent. can be obtained on landed security. Good farm servants stand the next best chance of settling to advantage; but clerks, porters, grooms, gentlemen's servants, male and female, and mechanics, accustomed to the highest kind of skilled labor, had better remain at home until the times change.

I also beg to call attention to Mr. Dixon's report, which I send you herewith. I was particularly anxious for him to give me the fullest information with reference to the condition of the large number of emigrants who enter Upper Canada by the Suspension Bridge. You will perceive, from his tabular statement for 1857

and 1858, that the number who come by that route is greater than the number who landed at Quebec. In the causes he enumerates as influencing so large a proportion of the emigrants to take the New York route in preference to that of the St. Lawrence, I fully conceive, but these influences it is difficult, if not impossible, for us to counteract.

Mr. Shanly, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Line, in his report dated in September last, observes, "that emigrant business is one over which we in Canada cannot exercise much control, as regards influencing the number coming out. But we might, it appears to me, do a good deal more than we have done in directing the tide of emigration to the St. Lawrence. It is in Liverpool, the chief port for emigration, that the strongest efforts are made by our rivals to induce the emigrant to sail for New York, and the Railway Companies whose lines diverge from that port, always keep active and efficient agents in their employ, who leave no means untried to secure that most important and paying class of travel. It would be well if we too were represented in Liverpool by a competent and experienced agent, especially engaged to make known the advantages of the St. Lawrence route."

Any such appointment as that contemplated by Mr. Shanly should be made by those directly interested in the passenger traffic. There is one piece of advice often given of great importance to the settler, but which is not so much attended to as it ought, viz. : that the settlers should come out early, and if they wish to avoid imposition, should come *via* Quebec or Portland. If anything goes wrong with them or their baggage, it is impossible to obtain justice for them if they come by Boston or New York. By adopting the St. Lawrence route they will escape the evils I have enumerated, and save time and money.

According to the returns sent to this office, 1570 German and Norwegian emigrants settled in Canada during the season. Mr. Huber Gowan, Interpreter at this Agency, and Mr. Freehauf, Interpreter at Hamilton, state that most of the German emigrants who settled in Canada or proceeded to the Western States, came by way of New York, very much to their injury, both in time and money; many of them complain of their treatment at New York. The reason they adopt that route is attributed to the want of correct information in Germany itself, and the only remedy they are able to suggest is the one recommended by Mr. Shanly's report, and adverted to elsewhere.

The season has been remarkably healthy, and there have been fewer complaints of ill-treatment and hardship than during any previous season.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. B. HAWKE.

Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, December 20th, 1858.

A. B. Hawke, Esquire,
Chief Emigration Agent for Western Canada,
Toronto.

The annexed statement of the arrival of emigrants from different countries specified, together with the number of each class remaining in the Province, as compared with the last year's emigration, will present at one view the nature of this year's emigration, so far as numbers and country are concerned :

In submitting this statement, I would observe that the decrease in emigration which this year exhibits, would seem to be the result of that general depression

of business which has distinguished the last two years. The lessened number of emigrants, however, who are strangers to the Province, and whose necessities are more than equal to the means for their relief, may be received as a great boon under the circumstances.

The health and appearance of the emigrants generally have been good. A few cases of sickness have occurred, but with the exception of two Norwegian women, they have been restored and forwarded to their several places of destination. The two women referred to, both died in hospital, and were interred here.

The disparity in proportion to the number of emigrants arriving here is shown in the tabular statement annexed—both from New York and Quebec—that in favor of the former as a point of debarkation, when compared with the latter, is striking.

The difference in favor of New York is 9 to 1, whereas, last year it was 4 to 3, in the same direction. The reasons for this difference must be sought for elsewhere than in Canada.

There is however one feature in the emigration from the British Islands, which ought not to be passed over in silence.

In looking at the tabular statement it will be seen, that while the arrivals at this port from Scotland shew a difference in favor of New York of about 4-5ths, that from England is about 9-10ths, and from Ireland 27-28ths. For such a disparity there must be some cause, and whether it is that the commercial intercourse betwixt the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will explain the reason, it may be improper for me to hazard an opinion; but with respect to England I have reason to believe that such intercourse is the means of devising projects, making flattering statements, and creating extraordinary exertions for securing return cargoes to the United States, and thus inducing intending emigrants to Canada to avail themselves of that route, very much to their injury; and although some of the complaints made by emigrants may be unreasonable, yet in the majority of cases, the evil is too apparent to admit of a doubt.

The great majority of Irish emigrants leave Liverpool also under the same circumstances, while the Scotch emigrant generally selects a vessel in his own country, and whose destination is mostly in the British Colonies.

It will also be seen that 2-3rds of Scotch emigrants arriving here settle in the Province, while over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the English and 3-5ths of the Irish seek their homes in the Western States. Other European nations appear still less disposed to settle amongst us.

These are facts which in some respects may not easily be accounted for, yet they nevertheless appear to be worthy of investigation; for, as the generations in Europe rise to maturity, they will naturally seek an outlet for the increasing energy now fast spreading over the western portion of Europe, and which will keep the stream of emigration flowing towards this Continent, and for which it would be well, at all times, to be prepared.

The general character of the emigration of the year just closing, so far as its adaptation to the wants of a new country, has been quite equal to the last year. The seekers for skilled and unproductive labor have not been so numerous as then; and in the midst of the great scarcity of employment which has, and still does exist, yet very few cases of industrious and practical agriculturists wanting work, have come to my knowledge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

THOMAS DIXON,
Emigrant Agent, Hamilton.

REPORT of the number of Emigrants arrived at Hamilton from various countries specified for the year 1858, and compared with 1857.

From	1858.			1857.	Settled in Canada.	
	Steam-boat.	Railway.	Total.	Total.	1857.	1858.
England	371	3152	3523	6850	3992	1591
Ireland	93	2412	2505	5942	2048	1020
Scotland	423	1502	1925	3180	1674	1245
Germany	51	9638	9689	14679	1916	1032
Norway	1525	945	2470	4158	.....	.....
Sweden .....	.....	150	150	30	.....	.....
France	7	.....	7	120	.....	7
Poland	15	.....	15	110	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	7041	7041	I omit the U. S. here, as I was not so exact about arrivals.		
	2485	24840	27325	35069	9659	4965

ABSTRACT DETAILED STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS AT THE CITY OF OTTAWA DURING THE SEASON OF 1858.

FROM ENGLAND.

564 males, 191 females, 268 children, comprised of the following trades and callings :

		Forward.....	144
Masons	5	Gun-makers	2
Polishers.	1	Warehousemen	9
Curriers.....	2	Painters	4
Carpenters.....	36	Millwrights.....	2
Cabinet-makers	2	Bookbinders.....	2
Butchers	5	Dyers.....	1
Gardeners.....	7	Stonecutters	1
Bakers.....	5	Plasterers	2
Mat-makers	1	Gas-filters	3
Lime-burners	2	Paper-hangers.....	1
Shoemakers.....	6	Millers	3
Wheelwrights.....	2	Tailors.....	3
Machinists	9	School-masters.....	1
Grooms and Coachmen.....	5	Spinners and Wool Weavers ...	1
Ship-carpenters	3	Sailors.....	2
Blacksmiths	2	Brick-makers	4
Horse Servants	24	Farm Labourers.....	204
Miners	3	Various, including purchasers of	
Clerks	24	lands.....	175

<i>Females.</i>	
House Servants	21
Dress-makers	5
Milliners.....	3
	29
Forward.....	29
With husbands, including those <i>en route</i> to join the same.....	162
	191

FROM GERMANY.

81 males, 67 females, 68 children ; principally laborers.

FROM LOWER PORTS.

8 males, 5 females, 43 children ; chiefly agriculturists.

FROM SCOTLAND.

106 males, 35 females, 63 children.

Carpenters and Joiners.....	10
Blacksmiths	3
Plumbers	2
Masons	2
Machinists	1
Stonecutters	3
	21
Forward	21
Tailors.....	2
Wheelwrights.....	2
Potters	1
Millers	2
Farm Laborers	78
	106

<i>Females.</i>	
House Servants	8
Dress-makers	3
Nurses	2
	13
Forward	13
With husbands.....	22
	35

FROM IRELAND.

122 males, 101 females, 97 children.

Clerks	2
Machinists	2
Shoemakers	3
Carpenters	2
	9
Forward	9
House Servants	11
To join friends.....	50
Laborers	52
	122

<i>Females.</i>	
House servants.....	102
Wives, principally to join their husbands.....	59
	161

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
From England.....	506	191	268	1023
“ Scotland	106	35	63	204
“ Ireland.....	122	101	97	380
“ Germany.....	81	47	68	196
“ Lower Ports.....	8	5	13	26
Total.....				1829 souls.

Annexed hereto you have abstract detailed statement of arrivals of emigrants at the place during the present season of 1858, exhibiting a gross total of 1829 souls, against 1135 in the corresponding period of 1857, being an increase of 694 over that year, which, in view of the large decrease of emigration to this country during the present season, shows that this section of the Province has attracted a fair share of those arriving, thus evidencing the accuracy of the predictions contained in my last general annual report, viz. :

1st. That the Ottawa country was capable and desirous of affording employment to a large number of labourers, mechanics, &c.

2nd. That its capabilities and varied resources afford highly advantageous inducements to the intending settler which only require to be made known to be appreciated by that class of persons.

The result of this season's experience has fully convinced me of the correctness of the above, and although it must be admitted that the operations within this period are as satisfactory as could have been anticipated, still it is evident that a greater circumspection in the persons recommended to take advantage of the same would be attended with increased beneficial results; and in order to attain that end I shall endeavor to point out in this report wherein this season's emigration has been wanting in this most essential respect, in the hope that it may lead to an amelioration of the same for the future.

The same means of transport was employed for their conveyance as in 1857, viz., via Railway and Steamboat between Quebec and Montreal to Prescott, and thence by Ottawa and Prescott Railway to this point.

Occasionally during the season, small parties found their way to this place from New York and Boston; these routes were taken for the reason that no vessel was leaving the ports in England (at the departure of the respective persons), bound for Quebec; in almost every case they complained of extortion and ill treatment on their passage out, and all concurred in stating that they had been warned against adopting those routes (and consequently should have awaited the sailing of a vessel for Quebec), thus establishing pretty clearly that the superiority of that route is at length well understood on the other side of the Atlantic by emigrants generally.

The statement hereto annexed will at once show you that although the present season's arrivals are of a mixed nature as respects callings and occupations, still in comparison with the respective numbers of 1857 and 1858, the latter shews a slight improvement in this respect, but yet there is room for a further reduction of the class of persons whose services are not required in this country.

Many are called laborers in the present statement who are not strictly entitled to such classification, for it appeared quite evident that numbers feigned this cognomen in the hope that thereby they would increase their chances of obtaining immediate employment; such a policy was systematically pursued among those previously employed at light work, such as warehousemen and under clerks, (fearing from a knowledge that such persons emigrating to this country), many, for this sole reason, endeavored to disguise this fact as much as possible, for when a trial was afforded them at labor in the fields or otherwise, it was clearly apparent that their previous vocations had been of a very different nature, though in some cases with perseverance they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties to a certain extent, and were thus enabled to retain their places; but with others the result was different, the work being found too laborious had to be abandoned in despair. These practical facts should serve as a future warning to all persons who are really incapacitated from undertaking duties for which their physical powers are unequal, and should at once remove the too general erroneous impression that on arrival in this country they can render themselves capable of doing "anything" that may present itself for their acceptance.

I shall now give a succinct review explanatory of the capabilities and means of the various classes who sought and obtained my advice on landing here during the present season ; those from Scotland, as a general thing, were just such a class of men who ought to emigrate to this Province, the laboring portion are for the most part strong, able-bodied men, and had not the least difficulty in procuring employment at fair wages ; those from the agricultural districts were first class farm servants, whose services were engaged on arrival at a remunerative consideration ; the mechanics were likewise experienced workmen, and had no trouble in finding suitable places, and at the present time they are well located with a prosperous future before them, and with their well known energy and perseverance I have not the least doubt but that they will make a valuable acquisition to the population of the country. But very few had come out designedly with the view of purchasing or otherwise locating lands on their own account at the outset, and such as had the means of doing so preferred to accept suitable situations for a limited period, in order thus to acquire a practical knowledge of the agricultural pursuits of the country, which under all the circumstances is the most prudent course that can be adopted. This disposition was invariably evinced among the Scotch emigrants of the present season, and I could wish that the same principle may actuate those who may hereafter come out, for in truth and in fact it is the wisest and surest way to ensure ultimate success.

The arrivals from Ireland during the present season have been but trifling, and among these are found many *en route* to join their friends previously settled in various parts of the Ottawa valley ; as a whole, they were very poor and had to be assisted to reach their respective places of destination : a trifling number of males sought employment, which was easily secured for them among our farming community, and from all accounts I have been enabled to obtain they were a fair class of workmen, and with instruction will soon equal first rate farm laborers. A number of females, chiefly from the workhouses, have also reached this District at different times during the present season ; they were engaged immediately on landing here as house servants both for city and country service ; they were entirely ignorant of such duties, as was the case in 1857, but from what I can learn they were very willing and most desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the same, consequently in a little time they will render themselves useful in their several spheres. As you were advised at the time of their arrival here several widow women, each having a number of young children, were sent up to this place ; it is no easy matter to provide places for women so situated, for no one will engage their services with such encumbrances ; it was with the greatest possible difficulty that I succeeded in providing for these people during the entire past summer ; any little employment that could be obtained for them in and about the city was quite inadequate for the maintenance of themselves and little helpless children. It is a great pity to send such persons to this country as by so doing they to a certain extent must become dependents on the community that may receive them for (at any rate) a partial support ; it is therefore to be hoped that a representation of this evil to the proper quarter may have the effect of preventing a similar occurrence hereafter.

The Germans of this season were forwarded to Renfrew where a party from the same country had preceded them the year previous ; they are well liked in that neighborhood as a laboring class and are desirable settlers for a new country ; they are industrious, hard-working, and economical in their habits and in the course of time, when they acquire a knowledge of the English language, they will in all probability rise above their present position and become freeholders on their own account. The Prussians forwarded to same locality during the present season, I am sorry to say, have not succeeded as favorably as the Germans, owing it is said to their physical inability to perform the work of the country ; it is to be regretted that such a number of aged people with large helpless families should have been sent up to a

part of the country, that above all others, requires that youth and vigor should be the predominating characteristics; from accounts lately received on the subject, it is stated that their present condition is any thing but satisfactory, and that in some instances they are and have been the objects of charity in the neighborhood for some time past; such a class of persons so utterly destitute of means should never have been induced to leave their native land.

The numbers from England are in excess of those over other countries during the season of 1858, they were from various parts of England; from cities, towns, with a proportion from the rural parts, embracing a total of 564 males, comprised of a variety of callings—the laborer when from the rural parts possessed every knowledge of the duties of agricultural pursuits as practised in the old country and after acquiring similar experience respecting this country's system, he will be well adapted for its duties, and will find a field for the employment of his labor equally advantageous for his own interests as well as for the benefit of the section of the country wherein he may become a settler. Among the mechanics, there were some very excellent tradesmen, and with but few exceptions they had little difficulty in finding a suitable opening for employment of their skill; with this class more particularly it was evident, that at the time of their departure from England, they had intended locating themselves in some city or populous town after arrival in this country, and it was with extreme difficulty that they could be persuaded to abandon this most erroneous preconceived idea; in my opinion, a new comer, a mechanic by trade, (if it be of such a nature as is required in country places) can do infinitely better by at once removing to such locality as offers inducements for the future—this course should be recommended in preference to remaining in any city or town even (if temporary employment is procurable thereat) for in my views of the matter, the future should be looked to more than the present—this information should be widely disseminated among all classes who propose emigrating to Canada, as by such fact being made known, it prepares their minds for removal to a distant or partially inhabited portion of the country, and will prevent any disappointment on arrival here when they are recommended to continue their journey onward; this advice with but rare exceptions ought to be tendered to any one who intends settling permanently in this country and if complied with will almost invariably ensure mutual beneficial future results. My experience of the past convinces me that this is the only prudent course to be adopted by the emigrant on his arrival in the Province, which must plead my sole reason in thus so strongly bringing it under your consideration, trusting that thereby it may reach the ears of those who are so deeply interested in being made aware of it in time. I may add that the only class of persons that were at all discontented during the present season, are to be found among the few who would not listen to the above recommendation, but must at all hazards remain in the city; while upon this point it may be as well to state that a couple of taverns (and kept by emigrants) have acted most indiscreetly in encouraging emigrants to remain in the city on the promise of obtaining them employment, or otherwise holding out inducements which could not be realized: of course their only object was to secure business for themselves to the detriment of their poor victims; therefore the application of the Act of Parliament (passed at its last Session) to this City as well as to the Town of Renfrew is needed, in order to provide against similar contingencies for the time to come. A number of this season's English emigrants brought out considerable means with which they had intended to purchase lands for settlement purposes. Immediately on their arrival here they obtained from this office all the information it was in my power to afford them, regarding such lands as were procurable in this section of the Province; some were desirous of purchasing improved farms contiguous to the City; others were disposed to acquire the same at more remote parts, and the remainder felt inclined

to take up unimproved Government lands in the new settlements, and the result has been that a large quantity of partially improved and unimproved farms have been purchased by this season's emigrants from private parties, and very large sales of Government lands have also been effected to the same class of persons, in various sections of the Upper Ottawa, principally in the Counties of Renfrew, Pontiac and Ottawa. At the former the Township of Brudenelle has been chiefly taken up by this class of settlers during the present year, and it is a source of congratulation to be enabled to state, from all information that can be obtained on the subject, they are all well satisfied with the nature of the soil, climate, internal resources, &c., and in a brief space of time, this township promises to be one of the finest in that County. At the present moment an emigrant of this season is perfecting the necessary arrangements for the erection of a saw mill in the midst of the settlement in this Township: this will confer a great boon on that part of the country, and must be the means of attracting additional settlers thereto for the time to come. It is most gratifying to find that the great majority of emigrants who have located themselves by acquisition of land on the Ottawa, agree in stating that the soil equals their anticipations, and in no instance has dissatisfaction been expressed on that point, consequently the inevitable conclusion that must be arrived at is, that this section of the Province offers every possible inducement to such class of persons as are desirous of establishing themselves on land, and at once removes the popular fallacy that none but prairie or old settled lands are suitable for the occupancy of the new intending settler.

Among the English arrivals, this season, it was manifestly apparent that they were a highly respectable, shrewd and intelligent people, and shewed a disposition to set at work in earnest for the accomplishment of the object they had in view when leaving the shores on the other side of the Atlantic; and by continuation of such energy, they are bound to become, at no very distant day, a happy and prosperous portion of the community.

It was pleasing to find among the arrivals this present season, so many women and young families proceeding to join their heads who had preceded them the year previously. This is an unmistakable symptom that they must have succeeded in providing a suitable new home for their reception, and this having been accomplished in such a short space of time, must be taken as an evidence, that so far the emigrant to the shores of the Ottawa can have no good cause in repenting his act of colonization in this section of the Province.

The present season's emigration was entirely free from infectious or contagious disease, and although there were more cases requiring the assistance of our hospitals than in 1857, still they were for simple and trifling complaints, and in a short space of time, with the efficient medical and other attendance as afforded at those excellent institutions, they were restored to perfect health, and it is gratifying to find that no adult mortality has occurred during this period.

The result of this season's emigration to this section of the Province, (with the few exceptions herein particularized by me,) must be considered as eminently successful, and which undoubtedly will influence future extended operations—the beneficial effects attending the accession of settlers to this District is universally acknowledged, and the highly respectable classes of people who have passed through this City at different periods during the season, has awakened our community to a sense of its importance, in being the primary means of extending the resources of the country and otherwise improving its natural improvements; therefore, it is but natural to suppose that they will hail with delight any measures that can be adopted to encourage its continuance, and consequently it is pleasing to my feelings, from a combination of such circumstances, to be enabled to hold out satisfactory inducements to the emigrant in 1859; the agriculturist has become

fully aware of the advantages the introduction of labour at a fair cost, has had in respect to his avocations, as by such means (alone) could operations on an extended scale have been undertaken and accomplished for his benefit, and now the effects of this policy being pretty generally understood among this class, they are basing their future calculations upon its further extension; consequently this District will afford employment to a large number of farm labourers during the next year; but I must again draw the attention of this particular class of persons, that they must be laborers in fact as well as name—that they will be required to perform laborer's duty, exceeding probably any that they have been previously accustomed to. Such a class of laborers are needed in the Valley of the Ottawa, and a large number can be most advantageously distributed in various sections of its already vast and still increasing habitable territory. Men of this class, with families, ought to be situated that their wives and a portion of their children, at any rate, should be competent to render them partial assistance; for during the first few years, the wages of a laborer would hardly be sufficient in itself to defray the expense of a large and helpless family. Great discrimination is needed by laborers so situated, particularly if not possessed of some little means whereby the family can be provided for, for a limited period, until, by experience and perseverance, they are enabled to better their position by acquiring a homestead of their own, which is frequently accomplished in an amazingly brief space of time.

With reference to mechanics, the remarks before made in allusion to tradesmen, in this report, should be well considered by those who may venture out to this country during next season. From a variety of circumstances, and more especially owing to the large number of tradesmen that have emigrated to Canada within the few past seasons, no very great inducements can be held out to such as must find employment in cities or towns, but if they feel disposed to locate themselves in country parts, and progress with the growth of the country, then to all such there are openings at various points on the Ottawa, where, in a few years, they must become independent. Such a class of emigrants must be made to know that their ultimate success depends entirely on their own exertions. Many rising villages and small towns will be glad to obtain their services, and with energy and determination they will be enabled to provide a comfortable future home for themselves and families. Of course it would be most advantageous if all such mechanics as may come out in 1859 should possess a trifling amount of means, as in this way they will be in a position to abide their time in settling themselves in the most desirable locality that may present itself. In respect to the other remaining class of emigrants, who may have means, and seeking a homestead in this country, the statements in the foregoing, with reference to the season's experience, as regards the progress of such persons during that period, are applicable to the future, and all that I shall say in conclusion is, that this part of Canada can accommodate all desirous of acquiring lands of very superior quality, in various parts, and at prices to suit the views of the different applicants, according to the locality and description required. To all such I can with the greatest confidence recommend the Valley of the Ottawa, being well satisfied that there they will be settling themselves in an advantageous manner for their future interests. The very erroneous impression as to the propriety of obtaining lands contiguous to this city ought to be removed by every possible means, for this section of the Province varies from others in this respect, for, on the Ottawa, the more remote the farm is situate the better the market for disposal of all surplus agricultural products, caused, as you are doubtless aware, by the great demand of our lumber trade for all such produce in those distant localities.

It is almost needless to say that clerks, warehouse-men, and literary persons,

without capital, had better not venture to this section of the Province, as such services are not in demand in this district.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS CLEMON,

Agent.

Ottawa, 7th December, 1858.

To A. C. BUCHANAN, Esquire,
Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigration.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, Annual Report of my experience and information, with respect to the Norwegian Emigration, from the first of their arrivals up to the present date.

The total number of persons arrived this year was 2656; the amount of money brought, \$57,104, principally by bills of exchange, specie, and exchange, at this port. It is, however, impossible to make any estimation of the amount brought by them in gold. The average length of passage from Norway was 50½ days.

The following table represents the number of emigrants arrived in each year from 1850 to 1858, (as per official returns,) also the estimated amount of money brought by them through bills of exchange and Norwegian specie; the amount of money which they had in gold is not estimated, viz:

Year.	Number arrived.
1850	250
1851	225
1852	2,317
1853	5,056
1854	5,663
1855	1,290
1856	2,820
1857	6,416
1858	2,656

In 8 years—total number..... 26,604 persons.

N.B.—The amounts of money estimated to have been brought by bills of exchange and Norwegian specie, is \$32.56 to each person, or equal to \$873,780.

I regret very much to say that the number as above shown have all passed through the Province, with the exception of some 300 persons remaining in Upper and Lower Canada, including 126 persons settled in the Eastern Townships, the particulars of which will be referred to hereafter; the balance of 174 being principally mechanics and labourers, with a few traders settled throughout the country.

I have ever felt convinced since I became acquainted with the Province, that if this hardy and self-sustaining Northern people had been induced to have settled in Canada, they would not only have proved beneficial to themselves, but a lasting benefit to the country.

I am, however, of opinion, that this important subject must have been misrepresented to the Government, as we all feel that our future greatness and prosperity as a new country depend very materially on the increase of an industrial class of agricultural emigrants. The experience of the last few years has clearly shown, that the population of the country has a great preponderance of traders and mechanics in proportion to agriculturists. This fact, I am of opinion, has been

one of the causes of the financial crisis the Province has just experienced. Whereas the country possesses millions of acres of unsettled lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and on which many of the Norwegians would only have been too anxious to have settled, had they been acquainted with the advantages the country offers, in many particulars of which the Norwegians are experienced.

As a native of Norway, being acquainted with their general character and customs, I shall therefore endeavour to enter more fully into the subject of Norwegian emigration.

As a people I know of no other European emigrants more naturally adapted to the peculiar character and climate of this country than they are.

From reliable sources, I have been informed that when they first commenced to land at this Port, many of them would have settled here, had an effort been made for that purpose, by some one acquainted with the Province and the Norwegian language; owing to the absence of any such person to whom they could apply for information, with respect to this country, they were obliged to go to the Western States, where they knew they could be assisted by some of their own country people to purchase land, and otherwise aided to settle down in a strange country.

The experience gained, by my describing the facilities of the Port, etc., to the Norwegian Shipowners, in the winter of 1850, in landing their Passengers at Quebec, proved satisfactory the first year, and have since been adopted by mostly all. The causes of adopting this Port, as a more favourable than New York, are owing to the readiness of obtaining cargo, on return home, as well as the facility offered by the St. Lawrence, to forward the passengers westwards.

And as I have before remarked the absence of any one representing Canada, either in Norway, or on their arrival, in their own language, to induce them to settle in the Province, have more from actual necessity been obliged to go to the Western States than otherwise, and where parties have been engaged to forward emigrants westward, they have generally applied to them for information, and as it would not be to their advantage to recommend them to settle in Canada, they have consequently all been advised to go to the States.

It will therefore be more difficult now to induce them to settle in this country, as the large emigration from Norway has proved to be a very profitable speculation, to send them through, and consequently, every thing is now practised, both in Norway and on their arrival here, to prejudice the minds of the people against this country, and as the Norwegians have become a subject to the Americans of great importance, they in various ways kept the western country permanently known, so as it has become a subject of every day conversation in Norway, by means of newspaper correspondence, and agents, constantly employed for that purpose, whereas, with respect to Canada, their information is very limited, and whatever accounts are given on the subject of this Province, has been by private individuals, and consequently it cannot be expected to be carried on to that extent or success as it has more or less incurred expenses, and particularly when no tangible interest as yet shown on the part of the Government; in fact, one acquainted with the Norwegian emigration and the position of this country would have every reason to suppose that the Government do not wish the Norwegians to settle in Canada.

It is not, however, so with respect to the Germans, as we find some five or six German agents in the employment of the Government, in different places throughout the Province, and as the German emigration has been less in number that has arrived at this Port during the same period, and no Norwegian has hitherto been employed, it has therefore given those opposed to settle the Norwegians in this country, a greater advantage to induce them to go west.

I am, however, well aware that it will be argued by some that the causes why

these people have not settled in Canada are attributed to be that the Norwegian are greatly inspired by a spirit of Republicanism, as well as to join their friends and relations in the West.

To this I wish distinctly to state, that neither of these pretended reasons are the real cause that they have all proceeded to the States, nor can it come from other quarters that are either immediately interested in the West, or that to forward them westward.

As evidently by the first representation made on behalf of Canada to the Norwegian emigrants in their own language, it proved successfully in the midst of opposition to commence to settle them in the country.

The Norwegians, as a people, have ever shown the most friendly and high respect towards Great Britain, and many of her laws and institutions have been patent and introduced in Norway.

I am confident, should they adopt this country as their future home, they will, with all readiness, adopt the manners and customs of Canada.

With respect to the real cause of the people leaving their native country, it is because of the limited chance to obtain a comfortable home; and, as for joining their friends and relations, I wish to state that they leave far greater numbers behind them, and their only object to leave Norway is in the hope of bettering their condition, and had any inducement been offered them, or even any representations been made on behalf of this Province, I have every reason to suppose that at least 7000 persons out of the total number with the respective amounts of money brought by them would now be engaged in levelling the forests and cultivating the remunerative soil of Canada. This number, being about one-fourth of the whole number arrived, I am confident, had no particular destination in view whatever but were in search of a comfortable home.

Had they been informed that their industry could be as profitable here as in the West, of which I do not doubt, it is not then reasonable to suppose that they would have proceeded to the Western States at a great expense and to a country less favourable to their constitution.

On entering upon the duties (of the present year) for which I was engaged by the Government, I found myself very much surrounded with opposition, and great influence brought to bear against the object to settle them or any of those of the Norwegian emigrants in Canada that had no particular destination, and the limited power allowed me by the Government to act in the matter, which I consider to be for the interest intended by my engagement, worked very much against that success which would otherwise have been effected.

I had, however, previously made myself acquainted with the Eastern Townships, and the few Norwegians families settled there, through the influence of Mr. Tamb, Agent for the British American Land Company last year, and learned that they had numbered about 90 persons at first, and 30 of which had left last spring for the Western States; by making further inquiries, I learned that they had been influenced by parties from the West. I am, however, happy to say that some of them have now returned again to the townships, evidently convinced that their industry would be equally as profitable in this country as in the States.

They also expressed, that the climate of this province is far more favourable to them than that of the Western States. They have now all settled down and purchased land, there, and are doing well considering their situation, amongst those who remained steady on their land, shows a remarkable advance to prosperity, for the future.

When considering the many disadvantages they at first had to contend with, as they were all destitute of means.

They have, however, by the assistance of Mr. Tamb, obtained work at in-

tervals, by which they have not only been able to support themselves during the first winter, but also have cleared land enough, so that last fall, yielded them sufficient for the coming winter. I have also been informed, that some of them have by their industry even made payments on their land.

I consider with this proof and under the many disadvantages I had to contend with, that I would make the eastern townships the place where I could direct the attention of the emigrants, although being convinced, that kinds of underhanded work were practised, to prevent any of them from settling in Canada, by parties interested to forward them westward.

I concluded that the next best plan would be, if possible, to secure but a few families from each district in Norway the present year, and endeavour, to get them settled so as they would be satisfied with their new home, and by this means I would be able in future to repudiate any misrepresentation against Canada, by the fact of those so settled and being in comparative comfort.

I am happy to say, that this plan has been most successfully carried out; however, their means are but nominal, they are nevertheless of a self-sustained character; in other respects the number of Norwegian families now settled in the townships (are 25 families) 126 persons, and have all purchased land from the British American Land Company, in all upwards of 3000 acres, at \$3 per acre. Although in my opinion, the price the Company charge is not extravagant, when the convenient situation in which those farms are respectively located, is considered; it is, however, not considered so by those less acquainted with the general price of farming land, particularly the Emigrants, being acquainted with the low prices land is offered by the Government of the Western States.

It will therefore in future be no inducement to recommend them to go there, unless the Government would feel interested to set apart a tract of land in some part of the Eastern Townships, for the purpose of offering the Norwegian emigrants some additional inducements with the natural facility of the country, comparatively with that offered them by the Western States in other respects.

During the arrivals of the emigrants I made inquiry of them with respect to the cause of the decrease in the number of emigrants from Norway. It appears to be owing to the great financial depression of last winter, which prevented many of them disposing of their properties; it was, however, confidently supposed, had they been able to realize money from the same, the number would probably exceed that of last year.

From all accounts, a large number are preparing to emigrate for America next year.

I also made inquiries relative to the pamphlet, on the subject of Canada, which was translated and printed in the Norwegian language, and sent home by the Government some two years ago. I could find no one of them that had ever heard or seen the pamphlet referred to in Norway.

I also learned from the emigrants that they had various reasons as objections for not settling in Canada, all of which were unfounded in fact. I endeavoured during the season to put myself in communication with captains of emigrant vessels, informing them as much as possible the advantages the emigrants would have by applying to the Government Emigration Department, for any information sought for by them, either with respect to this country or otherwise.

I also referred to the general character of the country, and many of them approved of the practicability for the Norwegians to settle in Canada. They at the same time informed me, unless the emigrants become convinced of the real character of the Province before they leave Norway, it would be difficult to convince them after their arrival to settle in Canada, as this country has, in many respects, been misrepresented in Norway.

After the close of the season I visited the Norwegians in the Eastern Townships, and remained there for some eight or ten days for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the country and the condition of the new settlement.

And while there I called a meeting amongst the Norwegians (about 40 persons present) for the purpose of ascertaining more fully, from each one relative to their future prospects.

It was most pleasing to observe their feelings of contentment in their respective situations and a universal desire to adopt some plan whereby they could be able to bring others of their country people to join them in their adopted home.

I cannot speak too highly of the appearance of these people, and the satisfaction they expressed, with respect to the country, particularly because of the similarity of the climate to their own country.

They, however, at the same time led me to understand, that circumstances may present themselves so to them, that they may think it for their advantage to leave the Township, and as there will be nothing left undone, to agitate them to leave, by those opposed to their settling in Canada, and should that be the case, it will then be very difficult to form another nucleus of the Norwegians in this Province, as this settlement of the colony constituted families from different parts of Norway.

Their prosperity will depend greatly on their future success; to turn the tide of the Norwegian emigration towards this country was much, as this settlement will establish the character of Canada in Norway, it will therefore be much desired that you would be pleased to call the attention of the Government to the same.

The past experience has clearly, shown the necessity of adopting some more tangible, and systematic plan for their guidance, to make the country more known in Norway, by the appointment of some respectable person thoroughly informed of this Province, and the Norwegian language, one who has the interest of the country at heart, and possesses the confidence of the Government so that they would feel secured from dangers, errors, or deception.

I am confident when they become aware they can apply for information from such a person at home as well as on their arrival, in their own language, they will with all readiness listen to any representation made to them on behalf of this country.

I have also been informed that great efforts will be made in Norway during the present winter, to prejudice the intending emigrants against Canada by Agents from the Western States and others interested in forwarding them westwards.

The through ticket system which has been introduced in Norway by the G. T. R. Company, if adopted, will also work greatly against securing the Norwegian Emigrants to settle in Canada.

I am of the opinion that it is a great error on the part of the Company, however much it would be desirable that the Company should secure a fair portion of the through passengers; but could this people be induced to settle in the country, they would not only be a great benefit to the province, but would by their respective industry, bring to the Company an annual amount equal to the price they receive from the sale of through tickets, to the emigrants only once.

I am also of opinion that it will have its good effect to advertise Crown Lands for sale in Norwegian newspapers in Norway, even if on the conditions of which are now practised by the Government to dispose of the same, as it will attain to some inquiries with respect to Canada.

Nor can I omit to mention the necessity that a tract of land should be set apart to settle them in some part of Upper Canada, on such conditions as the

Government may think consistent, without which there will be great difficulty in inducing them to settle there.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)

CHRISTOPHER O. CLOSTER.

Quebec, 27th December, 1858.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,

Saturday, 30th April, 1859.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Annual Report of the Emigration Agent at Quebec, for the year 1858, with the Supplementary Report of the German Assistant employed at Quebec, and the general subject of the progressive decrease of late years of the European immigration into this Province, beg leave to report,

That the late period of the Session at which the Committee was granted by your Honorable House (18th April) and the other Legislative demands on the time of the members of the Committee, debarred them from entering fully into either the general or particular inquiries committed to their charge; and, for the same reason, they were deprived of the advantage of witnesses from a distance, without whom it would have been impossible to give their report that character of completeness which the importance of the subject so well deserves, and which the members of the Committee were most anxious to confer on it.

Certain witnesses resident in Toronto were examined, in the first place, in relation to the machinery existing—so far as Upper Canada is concerned—for giving information to emigrants arriving either by way of the Suspension Bridge or by the St. Lawrence route.

On this head the Committee cannot but call marked attention to the fact, that, for the last three years, the arrivals by the Bridge have been steadily gaining in excess of the arrivals at Quebec.

This fact, of the greater use of an indirect, and in many respects unsafe route, over a direct, natural, and well-protected line of travel, can be partially accounted for by the greater activity and success of the American Shipping Agents in European ports over those employed by Canadian shippers.

But the explanation is incomplete without also bearing in mind that both the State of New York, through its Commissioners of Emigration, and the Federal

Government, through its Consular-Agents abroad, have attended to emigration, as one of their first national interests.

The Mission of Mr. Murray, Agent of the New York Commissioners to the chief emigrant countries of the old world in 1856-7, and the Circular of the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, recommending the subject to the United States Consuls abroad, are conclusive proofs on this head, and fully account for the far greater proportionate decrease of recent arrivals at Quebec, compared with those at New York.

Your Committee are not prepared to make detailed suggestions towards removing this state of things, because the amount of evidence obtainable by them, in the brief period of their existence, would not warrant such suggestions. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their most earnest hope that, at the next Session of Parliament, a Committee may be appointed, with ample time to prosecute the inquiry which they have barely commenced, and for devising such means as may encourage a reproductive emigration by way of the St. Lawrence into this Province.

An emigrant map of Canada, showing the settled, partially settled, or wholly unsettled portions of the country ought to be, in the judgment of your Committee, at once prepared under the supervision of the proper Department, and every means taken to ensure its being generally circulated throughout the British Islands, Germany, and the northern countries of Europe.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE,
Chairman.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 20th April, 1859.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Annual Report of the Emigration Agent at Quebec for the year 1858, with the Supplementary Report of the German Assistant employed at Quebec, and the general subject of the progressive decrease of late years of the European emigration into this Province, met this day.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

MR. MCGEE, Chairman.
MR. HOGAN,
MR. HEATH, and
HON. MR. ALLEYN.

After deliberation it was *Ordered*, That Anthony Bewden Hawke, Esquire, Emigration Agent, Toronto; William Hutton, Secretary of Bureau of Agriculture; and Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands; be summoned to attend and give evidence before the Committee on Saturday the 23rd inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

It was also *Ordered*, That Henry Youle Hind, Civil Engineer, and Simon James Dawson, Civil Engineer, be summoned to appear and give evidence before the Committee on Wednesday the 27th inst.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 23rd April, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. HEATH, and
MR. HOGAN.

Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, appeared in answer to summons, and stated that it was very inconvenient for him to be from his office, and begged to be excused from attendance on Committee; at the same time, he would be very happy to answer in writing any queries the Committee might submit to him; he then withdrew.

Anthony Bewden Hawke, Emigration Agent, Toronto, and *William Hutton*, Secretary of Bureau of Agriculture, were also in attendance, and remained till fifteen minutes past ten, when they left, there not being a quorum of Committee present.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 27th April, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. MCGEE, Chairman.
MR. HEATH.
MR. HOGAN, and
MR. BUREAU.

Simon James Dawson, Civil Engineer, and *Henry Youle Hind*, Civil Engineer, appeared before the Committee in answer to summons, and after deliberation it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman do draft some questions, and have them submitted to Mr. Dawson for reply, and that Mr. Hogan do likewise with Mr. Hind, in order to expedite the business before the Committee.

Ordered, That *Anthony Bewden Hawke* be summoned to attend before the Committee to-morrow at nine o'clock, A. M.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 28th April, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. MCGEE, Chairman.
MR. HOGAN.
MR. HEATH, and
MR. BUREAU.

Anthony Bewden Hawke was in attendance, and was examined as follows:

(By Mr. McGee.)

Ques. 1. Are you the Chief Emigration Agent for Upper Canada?—I am; I was appointed by Sir John Colborne in 1832.

Ques. 2. What are your relations to the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec?—At the time of the Union it was agreed between Mr. Buchanan and myself, that as the Quebec office was first established, and to ensure co-operation, I should send in my annual report to him.

Ques. 3. Do you receive annual instructions from any Department of the Government as to the duties of your office?—Not annually. The routine duties of my office are fixed by usage more than anything else. I have however frequently conferred with the Bureau of Agriculture, and co-operated with them in diffusing their publications intended for the information of emigrants; and I also report to them from time to time. I consider that Bureau as the head of my Department.

Ques. 4. What are your routine duties?—To give information as to routes, distances, and expense to one class of passengers, and food and free passage to the helpless and indigent.

Ques. 5. Do you distinguish between aliens and subjects of Her Majesty?—No; they all pay the capitation tax, and are all equally entitled to relief.

Ques. 6. From what source and through what channel do you derive the funds for this purpose?—From quarterly warrants issued by order of the Auditor-General, in favor of A. C. Buchanan, and paid by the Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, under a power of attorney, which he holds from Mr. Buchanan.

Ques. 7. The official checks on which the monies are paid—do they state the service, the name of party employed, &c.?—Yes, they state all those details, and they must agree with my vouchers as to the expenditure itself.

Ques. 8. The subordinate offices in Upper Canada, where are they?—Kingston, where Mr. McPherson, in connection with the Crown Land office, acts as Agent; and Hamilton, where Mr. Dixon is Agent; there is also a German Agent at Hamilton, and a German Interpreter at Toronto.

Ques. 9. Do you consider the Ottawa office under your jurisdiction?—No; it seems to have been established under the control of the Bureau of Agriculture—I have some occasional correspondence with the Agent, but nothing further. I believe he is under the supervision of Mr. Buchanan, at Quebec.

Ques. 10. When were these German Agents first appointed?—There was a German Agent in Quebec as early, I think, as 1851, and at Montreal a year or two later. In Hamilton Mr. Freehauf was first appointed in 1853, when he conducted a party of German settlers to the neighbourhood of Berlin. He has since been stationed at Hamilton, chiefly for the information of German emigrants, via the Suspension Bridge, from New York.

Ques. 11. What proportion of settlers in Upper Canada, for the last three years, were of German origin?—*Ans.* Cannot say, but it seems, from Christopher O. Closter's Report, that the number of arrivals during the last eight years was 26,604, and that all passed through the Province with the exception of some 300 persons remaining in Upper and Lower Canada.

Ques. 12. We have four or five German papers in Upper Canada. Do they publish the advertisements of public lands or other information for Emigrants?—*Ans.* They did so formerly, and I presume do so still.

(By Mr. Hogan.)

Ques. 13. What proportion of the arrivals of last year are known to have remained in the Province?—*Ans.* The total number of arrivals was 38,710, of these, my report gives 24,645 as having gone to the United States or returned to Europe, leaving 14,065 as the gain to the population of Canada.

Ques. 14. How do these figures compare with those of 1857?—*Ans.* The permanent gain in 1857 was 31,425, a very large falling off.

(By Mr. McGee.)

Ques. 15. Are you aware of a large emigration of natives of Canada into the United States?—*Ans.* Within the present year, I am told, a number of our young men, farmer's sons and others, have either left for the gold regions, chiefly for Frazer River, or contemplate going.

Ques. 16. Have you any applications for information from such parties?—*Ans.* Yes, several, but there are others who can give you much fuller information than myself.

Ques. 17. How do you account for the sudden falling off in the arrivals between 1857 and 1858?—*Ans.* By the greater demand for labor on the other side, and the depressed state of our labor market here, and the corresponding fluctuation of wages.

Ques. 18. Is it your impression that there has been a similar falling off in arrivals to the United States?—*Ans.* Not so great in the arrivals, but, deducting the returned emigrants of late years, their permanent gain is no doubt at a diminished ratio.

Ques. 19. Is it your opinion that means could be taken by the Provincial Government to increase the emigration by the St. Lawrence, and towards securing a larger proportion of actual settlers for Canada?—*Ans.* I refer you to the concluding passages of my last annual report for my answer to this question.

Ques. 20. Is it your experience that the Emigrant Agents at Liverpool and other Imperial ports, exercise any effective influence on the direction of the outcoming emigration?—*Ans.* I never could discover it.

Statement shewing the number of emigrants landed at Quebec, and also who entered Upper Canada *via* the Suspension Bridge, from the year 1850 to the present, according to returns.

1850	32,292
1851	41,076
1852	39,776
1853	35,606
1854	53,183
1855	21,274
1856	22,439
1857	31,423
1858	14,065
Total.....	291,134
Average.....	32,348

All emigrants proceeding to the United States have been carefully excluded from the above list.

(Signed,)

A. B. H.

Emigrant Office,
21st April, 1859.

The witness then withdrew.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 29th April, 1859.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

MR. MCGEE, Chairman.
MR. HOGAN,
MR. HEATH, and
MR. BUREAU.

Mr. *Campbell* of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, (in the absence of Mr. *Hutton* from town) examined.

Ques. 21. When did the Bureau take up the subject of Emigration?—*Ans.* On its first establishment in the year 1852.

Ques. 22. What do you consider the functions of your Bureau in relation to emigrants?—*Ans.* The general superintendence of the Emigration Agencies in this country. Correspondence with these in the United Kingdom. The publication and circulation of pamphlets and other documents containing reliable information for the use of emigrants. The opening of colonization roads, and the superintendence of the agencies thereon for the settlement of the free grants of land, &c.

Ques. 23. Has the Bureau established any systematic correspondence on this subject with the mother country?—*Ans.* The Department is in frequent communication with Sir Cusac Roney and other persons in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe, but has no paid or recognized agent there.

Ques. 24. Has it any systematic correspondence with Germany, France, or the North of Europe, on this subject?—A considerable although perhaps not to be called *systematic* correspondence has been maintained with various parties on the European Continent, and pamphlets and other documents in French, German and Norwegian extensively circulated. The Minister of Agriculture has not however thought it advisable to appoint any recognized Government Agent there.

Ques. 25. What have been the principal publications of the Bureau, giving information to emigrants, and in what languages have they appeared?—A pamphlet entitled "Canada and its Resources," published in English, French, German, and Norwegian; a pamphlet entitled "Information for intending Emigrants," by Mr. T. P. French, having particular reference to the Free Grants on the Colonization Roads in the Ottawa District—published in English, French and German; the republication of a work by Mrs. Traill, with considerable additions—published in English; A Description of the Colonization Roads—the Free Grant of Roads thereon, with the General Regulations; Tables of Routes, showing the proximity of Railway Stations and leading places—the readiest mode of access to the Free Grant

Roads—and general advice to emigrants on arriving in the Province; a large number of Maps showing the Colonization Roads, Railroads, &c. &c., have also been sent to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Ques. 26. What machinery had you at command for the distribution of those publications abroad?—Their distribution in Norway was, I believe, undertaken by Mr. A. C. Buchanan, through the medium of the British Consul and Vice-Consuls, ship-owners, and other correspondents of his in the country. Sir Cusac Roney undertook the distribution of a large number in France and Germany, and the Department have also forwarded them to correspondents in both countries. Numerous applications from English residents in Continental towns have also been attended to.

Ques. 27. What result have you been able to trace from the circulation of these publications abroad?—I am not prepared to answer this question satisfactorily at the moment—to the best of my belief however there had been a considerable increase during the last few years in the emigration from England and the Continent of Europe.

Ques. 28. How do you account for the falling off of one half in the arrivals, and two-thirds in the number who permanently remained in Canada in 1858, as compared with 1857?—I am not prepared at the moment to answer this question. The improved condition of the Irish peasantry will no doubt account for the great falling off in the emigration from that country—and the through ticket system of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose interest it is to convey passengers to the most distant points, added to the unremitting exertions of the American Railways, through their numerous Agents in the United Kingdom to set forth the advantages of settlement in the Western States, may perhaps account for the large number of emigrants who pass through Canada on their way thither.

Simon James Dawson, C. E., then submitted the following :

(By Mr. McGee.)

Ques. 29. You have made explorations in the vicinity of the Red River?—I have.

Ques. 30. In what capacity?—As Engineer in command of a party sent out by the Government to explore the country.

Ques. 31. How long were you engaged in these explorations?—From July, 1857 till the present time. I have a party now in the field.

Ques. 32. What area of country did you superintend the exploring of?—I should say an area of about 140,000 square miles.

Ques. 33. Your operations commenced at?—Fort William, Lake Superior, and extended westward to Fort Pelly on the Assiniboine.

Ques. 34. This area includes all that portion of the Red River country in which settlement has been made?—It does.

Ques. 35. Have you statistics of the population?—Yes; three years ago the resident population in the Red River Settlement was 7,000, but this, I believe, did not include a wandering population of hunters who chiefly reside there in summer.
n 858 the entire population could not be less than 10,000.

Ques. 36. How are they divided as to race and religion?—As to race, about two-thirds of the population may be of mixed Canadian and Indian origin; of the remaining third, the greater portion are of unmixed European descent, and the remainder either pure Indians or partly of Indian descent. In respect to religion, about half are Roman Catholics, and half Episcopalians, with exception of about sixty-five families who belong to the Presbyterian persuasion.

Ques. 37. The religious wants of the settlement are generally well provided for?—Remarkably so; there are no less than nine churches and chapels, five of which are Episcopalian, three Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian. These churches are all well attended, and the people of whatever denomination are singularly attentive to religious observances.

Ques. 38. What are the educational facilities existing in the settlement?—In the settlement, altogether, there are two libraries and eighteen schools. Of the schools four are for the instruction of females; one of these at St. Croix being under the immediate patronage of his lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land—an excellent establishment where young ladies may acquire all the accomplishments which can be obtained in establishments of a similar nature in any country. The Grey Nuns have a very large Convent just opposite the mouth of the Assiniboine. In this establishment young ladies are boarded and receive an education suitable for the middling classes of the most civilized communities. His lordship Bishop Taché says, in reference to this school, "the intellect is trained to a knowledge of the beautiful, the useful, and the agreeable, while the education of the heart is not neglected."

There is still another school for the instruction of young ladies at the "Rapids," and I was informed that it also was an excellent establishment, under the direction of an accomplished lady from England.

A collegiate school has been established by the Bishop of Rupert's land, and some of the young gentlemen of the settlement instructed there have subsequently distinguished themselves in other lands, winning the highest degrees at Cambridge and elsewhere.

Ques. 39. Does the climate differ materially from that of the settled portion of Canada West?—*Ans.* No, not materially; the winters are rather colder, but agricultural operations may be commenced almost as early, and the summer is as warm as at Toronto, and the fall is generally open with mild, dry, and pleasant weather.

Ques. 40. Are agricultural operations commenced earlier in the season than at Toronto, and how much earlier?—*Ans.* About the same time, I should think. Last year, ploughing was commenced in the Red River Settlement on the 9th of April, and the crops were generally sown by the 10th of May.

Ques. 41. What are the crops most commonly sown?—*Ans.* Wheat, barley, oats, peas, maize, potatoes, beetroot, onions, carrots, turnips, &c.

Ques. 42. What is the yield of wheat to the acre?—*Ans.* Mr. Donald Gunn, a most intelligent and respectable gentleman in the settlement, has stated in a communication addressed to the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, that the "soil is extremely fertile, and, when well cultivated, yields large crops of the finest wheat, weighing from 64 lbs. to 70 lbs. per Imperial bushel. The yield per acre is often as high as 60 bushels, and has occasionally been known to exceed that; and when the average returns fall below 40 bushels to the acre, we are ready to complain of small returns. Some patches have been known to produce 20 suc

cessive crops of wheat, and that without fallow or manure. The successive crops do not exhaust the soil; but weeds overcome all our efforts to keep them down, and therefore we are obliged to have recourse to the plough to destroy them. Barley grows well here if the ground be not too rich, or the season too wet, when it throws up too much straw, lies down and does not meat. Barley weighs from 48 lbs. to 55 lbs. per Imperial bushel; oats thrive well and give good returns. Maize, potatoes, beetroot, onions, carrots and turnips, are cultivated and give profitable returns. The soil of this colony is admirable for growing hemp and flax. Horned cattle thrive well, and, although very indifferently taken care of by many, are subject to no diseases. Horses are abundant and prosper here as well as in any other country, after roaming at large, summer and winter, through the woods, where they keep in good condition." What Mr. Gunn has stated is fully borne out by what I have observed myself or heard from others.

Ques. 43. Where do the growers find their market?—*Ans.* The want of a market is what they chiefly complain of, the demand for agricultural produce being limited almost entirely to the requirements of the fur trade.

Ques. 44. Is the dealing in kind, or in cash?—*Ans.* Partly in both; there is a good deal of money in circulation in the settlement; but, from what I could observe, I believe the dealing is principally in kind.

Ques. 45. In your opinion, is there a good opening for agricultural settlers?—*Ans.* If the communication were opened up, there could be no finer field for agricultural settlement. At Red River, and as far as I travelled to the westward thereof, with exception of a limited area of barren ground, the soil is of the most fertile description, and the climate favorable to the growth of all the grains which can be produced in the temperate latitudes. Wheat yields a most abundant return. In as far as its natural resources are concerned, the country is capable of maintaining a dense population in comfort and abundance, and it will no doubt become one of the finest wheat growing countries in the world.

Ques. 46. What class of settlers would find remunerative occupation in that country?—*Ans.* Until the communication is opened up, the want of a market must prove a serious drawback to settlement. At present agricultural settlers and a few mechanics could alone look for profitable employment.

Ques. 47. What is the tenure of land?—*Ans.* The Hudson's Bay Company sell land to actual settlers.

Ques. 48. Do the Hudson's Bay Company give deeds of land, and on what conditions?—*Ans.* Here is a form of the deeds they give:

Form of Agreement under which Land is possessed from the Hudson's Bay Company.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1844, between the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading in Hudson Bay, of the one part, and John Slater, of the Red River Settlement, farmer, of the other part:

WHEREAS the said John Slater is desirous of becoming a settler upon the said hereinafter described or intended so to be, being certain part of a territory in North America, belonging to the said Governor and Company, and held under the Crown by Charter. Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the said John Slater having acquired right to the title

formerly held by Peter Erasmus to one of the undermentioned parcels of land, and of the said John Slater's past services as regards the other parcel of land, and in consideration also of the covenants hereinafter contained on the part of the said John Slater, they the said Governor and Company do hereby grant, demise and lease unto the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns, 50 statute acres, with four chains frontage of that parcel of land described in the survey of Red River Settlement, as No. 123, and also 50 statute acres, with four chains frontage, of that adjoining parcel of land described in the said survey No. 124; both parcels being described therein, with the necessary appurtenances thereto, to have and to hold the said piece or parcel of land hereby demised, or intended so to be, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, unto the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns, from the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and for and during and unto to the full term of 1,000 years thence next ensuing, yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during the said term, and upon the Michaelmas day in each year, the rent or sum of three pepper-corns, the first payment whereof to be made upon the 29th day of December next ensuing the date hereof; and the said John Slater, for himself, heirs, executors, administrators, doth hereby covenant and agree with the said Governor and Company, in manner following: that is to say, that the said John Slater, shall or will, within forty days from date hereof, settle or establish himself or themselves, and continue to reside upon the said hereby demised land, and shall or will, within five years from the date of these presents, bring or cause or procure to be brought into a state of cultivation, one-sixth part of the said hereby demised land, and henceforth continue the same in such state, and that the said John Slater, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall or will, from time to time, and at all times during the said term, contribute in a due proportion to the expense of all public establishments, whether of an ecclesiastical, civil, military, or other nature, including therein the maintenance of the clergy, the building and endowment of schools, which are, or shall or may be formed under the authority of the Charter or Charters hereinbefore referred to. And also he or they at proper seasons, in every year, and on towards the making and repairing of such roads and highways, as be within two miles from the said hereby demised premises, shall and will employ himself or themselves, and his or their servants, horses, cattle, carts and carriages, and other necessary things for that purpose where and when required so to do by the surveyor or overseer for the time being, appointed for the making and amending public roads, bridges and highways within such limit as aforesaid; such requisition nevertheless, in part of time, not to exceed six days in each year, computed day by day, and from Michaelmas to Michaelmas; and shall or will use his or their endeavors for the benefit and support of the clergy to whom, or whose communion he or they shall belong, himself or themselves, or his or their servants, horses, cattle, carts, or carriages, and other things necessary for the support, not exceeding at and after the rate of three days in the spring and three days in the autumn of each year, and in every other respect whom and whereby the clergyman shall appoint; and also that the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns shall not, nor will, without the license and consent of the said Governor and Company, for that purpose first obtain, carry on or establish, or attempt to carry on or establish in any parts of North America, any trade or traffic in or relating to any kind of skin, furs or peltries, nor dress leather, nor in any manner directly or indirectly, aid or abet any person or persons in carrying on such trade or traffic, nor shall nor will, at any time or times during said term, distil or procure, or cause to be distilled spirituous liquors of any nature or kind soever, either upon the land demised, or within any other part of the Territories belonging to the

said Governor and Company in North America, nor during the said term, knowingly suffer or permit any other person or persons whomsoever, to distil any such liquors upon the said demised lands or any part thereof; and also that the said John Slater, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall not nor will at any time export beyond the territories of the said Governor and Company, any effects being the produce of the said land, or acquired by the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns, other than except Port Nelson (one of the ports belonging to the said Governor and Company) and in ships or vessels belonging to or in the service of the said Governor and Company, to be conveyed to the port of London, and there to be lodged and deposited in some one of their warehouses, belonging to or used for that purpose by the said Governor and Company, and with power to sell and dispose of the same effects, on account of the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns, and also shall not nor will import any goods or effects into the territories of the said Governor and Company in North America or any part thereof, other than and except from the said port of London, and through some one of the warehouses of goods in the said port of London, and other than and except in a vessel or vessels, ship or ships belonging to the said Governor and Company, or in their service; and also that he or they shall or will pay and allow to the said Governor and Company in respect of all such produce, goods and commodities, whether exported or imported, all charges for freightage as shall at the time or respective times be fair and reasonable, and shall or will allow and pay as in the nature of a custom or duty any sum not exceeding £5 for and upon every £100, or value or amount of the produce, goods, and commodities which shall or may be conveyed to or from Port Nelson or to the port of London as aforesaid, and so in proportion for a less quantity or value, or in amount than £100, unless the same kind of produce, goods and commodities shall be subject to a higher rate of duty or importation at Quebec, and then in cases of importation, that he or they shall and will pay and allow unto the said Governor and Company sums at and after the same rate as shall be paid or payable at Quebec, such value or amount to be from time to time fixed, and as contained in all cases of import by and upon the actual and bona-fide invoice prices, and in all cases of export by the net proceeds of sales at London aforesaid, and the said John Slater for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby further covenant with the said Governor and Company, and their successors, that he, the said John Slater, his executors, administrators and assigns, will use his and their best endeavors to maintain the defence and internal peace of the territories of the said Governor and Company in North America, and shall and will be chargeable therewith according to such laws and regulations as are now in force in respect of the same territories, or shall from time to time be made by competent authority; and also that the said John Slater, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall not, nor will at any time or times during the said term, attempt, or by any direct or indirect, mediate or immediate manner, ways or means, infringe or violate, or set about, or to infringe or violate, or aid, assist or abet, or set about or attempt to aid, to assist or abet, or supply with spirituous liquors, trading goods, provisions or other necessaries, any person or persons whomsoever, corporate or incorporate, or any prince, power or potentate or state whatsoever, who shall infringe or violate, or who shall set about or attempt to infringe or violate the exclusive rights, powers, privileges and immunities of or belonging, or in anywise appertaining to or held, used, or enjoyed by the said Governor and Company, and their successors, under the charter or charters, without license or consent of the said Governor and Company, and their successors for the time being first had and obtained; and lastly, that he the said John Slater, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall not nor will at any time during the said term, under-let or assign or otherwise alienate or dispose or part

with the actual possession of the said land hereby demised, or any part thereof, for all or any part of the said term, or any interest demised under the same without the consent in writing of the said Governor and Company for the time being first had and obtained; and also that the said John Slater, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall or will, within six calendar months from the date hereof as to these presents, and within six calendar months from the date of such respective assignment and under lease to be made under or through these presents, and with respect to such assignment and under lease respectively, cause these presents and every such assignment or under lease when made, to be registered in the register of the said territories in North America, or if the district in which the said hereby demised land shall be situate, and wherever such register shall be kept at the time.

Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and agreed, that if the said John Slater, his executors, administrators or assigns shall not in all things well and truly observe and perform all and every the covenants and agreement herein contained, on his or their behalf to be observed and performed, then and in either of such cases, and either upon or after the first breach or any subsequent breach or breaches of the covenant, and as to any subsequent breach or breaches, notwithstanding there may have been any waiver or waivers, or supposed waiver or waivers thereof by the acceptance or rent or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governor and Company, and their successors or assigns, to enter into and upon the said hereby demised premises, or any part thereof, in the name of the whole thereof, and to have, to hold, retain and enjoy the same as in their former state, and also to put an end to and determine the same term of 1,000 years, or so much thereof as shall be then unexpired, and all and every person or persons then occupying the same premises, or claiming title thereto, to put out and remove anything thereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding, in witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

For the Governor and Company aforesaid.

DUNCAN FINLAYSON,
Governor of Assiniboine.

JOHN + SLATER.

Signed, sealed and delivered in }
presence of George Taylor of }
Red River Settlement, Sur- }
veyor, and John Black, of }
the same place, Clerk in the }
service of the said Governor }
and Company. }

Countersigned, GEORGE TAYLOR }
JOHN BLACK, } Witness.

You will observe it restrains the settlers, under serious penalties, from indulging in the fur trade, and but few have in consequence consented to take these deeds.

Ques. 49. The settlers then are almost, without exception, mere squatters?—
Ans. Not having deeds they would, of course, be considered so in this part of the country.

Ques. 50. What would you suggest, in relation to the tenure of land, as the best mode of encouraging a reproductive emigration?—*Ans.* To lay the land out in townships and lots, as is the practice elsewhere, and sell it as the lands here are sold.

Ques. 51. What would be the cheapest and quickest route to the cultivable regions you surveyed, from Canada?—*Ans.* By the St. Lawrence, to Fort William, Lake Superior, and from thence by Lac des Mille Lacs, Rainy River, and the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry; that is, when the impediments to the communication are overcome.

Ques. 52. And for European emigrants?—*Ans.* By the same route through Canadian territory.

Ques. 53. What are the principal impediments to communication between Fort William, Lake Superior, and Fort Garry, Red River; and how could they be most easily overcome?—*Ans.* The distance between the places you have mentioned is four hundred and ninety-nine miles, by the windings of the route. In that distance there are 308 miles of navigable water, in three different reaches, 60 miles of broken navigation, and 131 miles which would have to be passed by land. If good land roads were made between the navigable reaches, and steamers placed on the latter, Fort Garry would be only three days' journey from Lake Superior. The nature of the impediments, and the manner in which they might be overcome, I have pointed out in this report. (The witness handed in his report on the Red River Expedition.)

Ques. 54. What would be the cost of opening the communication in the manner you propose?—*Ans.* About £50,000, according to a rough estimate which I have made.

Ques. 55. What is the character of the country between Lake Superior and Fort Garry?—*Ans.* For two hundred miles westward from Lake Superior, the country is rough and broken. From thence westward, that is, between Rainy Lake and Fort Garry, crossing by land from the Lake of the Woods to the latter place, the soil, more especially in the valley of Rainy River, is in general well adapted for settlement.

Ques. 56. The valley of Rainy River is, then, well adapted for settlement?—*Ans.* It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. Rainy River is a large navigable stream winding through a flat of great extent. The banks, on either side, are so uniformly level that settlement might extend without a single break from Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods.

Ques. 57. Is the soil fertile and the climate favorable?—*Ans.* The size and description of the trees indicate a soil of unsurpassed fertility; and the Indians grow maize, in little gardens on the river banks, which sufficiently proves that the climate is favorable to the growth of cereals of all kinds.

Ques. 58. But would not the barren tract, which you have mentioned as intervening between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake, be a barrier to the advance of settlement in those fertile regions farther to the west?—*Ans.* Not if a line of communication were opened. I could point to many instances where barren grounds of far greater extent have opposed no serious obstacle to the spread of settlement beyond them; indeed, Canada itself is an instance of this. The barely habitable shores of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence have not prevented

the settlement of Canada, any more than the mountain range of the Alleghanies did that of the Western States. Besides, the region between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake is not barren in one sense, for it abounds in timber which will become of economic value, and there are not a few places where settlers might locate themselves with advantage. The valley of the Kaministaquia, for example, is favorable for settlement.

Ques. 59. What are the peculiar advantages which the valley of the Kaministaquia presents as a field for settlement?—*Ans.* The area of cultivable land is limited, probably not exceeding sixty or eighty thousand acres, in all; but it is valuable from its situation, as it is at what must become the starting point of a great highway through British territory to the west; and, apart from this, it is one of the few places where cultivable land is to be met with in any quantity on the northern coast of Lake Superior, and when fisheries are established on that great inland sea, and the mineral resources of its rocky shores become developed, the necessary supplies of Agricultural produce must be looked for in the valley of the Kaministaquia.

Ques. 60. In reference to the Red River Settlement. If there was a considerable influx of emigrants, say in 1860, would they be likely to suffer from want of temporary accommodation?—*Ans.* They might if they were in considerable numbers, but before such an influx can take place, the communication must be opened up, and the capital which would be expended in opening it, and the impetus which the demand thereby created for agricultural produce would give to the Red River Settlement, would soon bring about such a state of things as would render it highly improbable that emigrants would suffer more in being introduced in that country, than they would anywhere else.

Ques. 61. Is it within your knowledge that a large number of Canadians settle in the north-western territories of the United States?—*Ans.* Yes, especially Lower Canadians.

Ques. 62. Have you any information as to their success as settlers in these territories?—*Ans.* Some of them succeeded very well, but in nine cases out of ten they become mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water;" added to which they get to be demoralized, and not only lose the polite bearing by which they are distinguished at home, but their honest simplicity of disposition, and high religious sentiments.

Ques. 63. What attractions in your opinion do the western territories of the United States present, which the Red River country does not possess?—*Ans.* The attractions of easier access and a market for their produce, but none besides. The soil at Red River is more fertile than that of the north-western territories of the United States, and if the communication was opened up the same inducements which lead Canadian emigrants there, would attract them to Red River, viz., the facilities for immediate and extensive cultivation presented by a prairie region, the absence of the profitless toil of the mere clearing of land which they must undergo in their own country, and the consequent opportunity of living an easier life, which is already in some degree observable in the settlement of Red River.

Ques. 64. Do you consider a prairie region more favorable to immediate and extensive settlement than a wooded country?—*Ans.* Decidedly so, and in explanation of the reasons which led me to this belief, I beg to refer you to an article in my report, written by Mr. Russell of Ottawa, where you will find them very

clearly set forth. Mr. Russell has made the subject of colonization his particular study, and his long experience renders his opinions of the highest value.

Ques. 65. Would the Indian population, in your opinion, prove a formidable barrier to settlement?—*Ans.* I think not. It might be necessary to have a small military force at Fort Francis, on Rainy River, where the Indians are numerous, to prevent the possibility of collision with them,—but at Red River, and far to the westward thereof, no such contingency would have to be provided for.

Ques. 66. You are satisfied of their peaceful disposition, from personal observation?—*Ans.* Partly, but chiefly from the testimony of others. In the immediate vicinity of Red River they have been long habituated to intercourse with the white, and are not either numerous or dangerous. In my report on the Red River Expedition I have fully stated my views in regard to the Indian population, but it may interest you to read a short extract from a letter which I have just received from Bishop Taché, of Red River. His lordship has spent fourteen years in travelling among the Indian tribes, and is well acquainted with their character. He says:

“For my part I have passed nearly one-third of my life among the Indians, and I am happy to affirm that I have witnessed the most heroic acts of virtue among them. I followed by my eyes as well as my heart the change effected among them, and I have seen the rapid disappearance of customs which were assumed to be unchangeable. I passed ten years at Isle a la Crosse, and I knew personally the seven hundred christians I left there, and those who died during my stay.

“Alter this, I believe, I am not audacious in asserting that I know those Indians better than any body in the world. I have seen with grief, and deeply regretted their defects, (they are Adam’s sons, or brothers, and consequently not without their faults) but on the other side I have seen their good qualities and they are numerous. During those ten years among these Indians who, a few months previous to our arrival, knew absolutely nothing, and who live now without any code of law whatever, and who only have the sentiments of duty with which we inspired them to curb the desires, so perverse, of our poor human nature. During those ten years there was not one single murder committed, nor was there any attempt whatever at murder, or any other notorious act of cruelty. Nor did any considerable robberies take place. Five illegitimate children were born. It is certainly a great deal, but it is not much, during ten years, for Indians to whom the sacred laws of the conjugal ties are unknown—and to whose eyes polygamy, and other monstrosities of that kind were not a crime. What I say of the Indians of Isle a la Crosse our zealous missionaries would tell you, will apply equally well to their respective posts except those of Red Deer Lake (on Peace River) where they do not manifest so happy a disposition as elsewhere. In speaking so it ought not to be necessary to say that there are exceptions, but here, as elsewhere, the exceptions rather confirm the rule than destroy it.”

His lordship’s description applies to the north branch of the Saskatchewan to the Red Deer Lake on Peace River, and more especially to Isle a la Crosse.

At Red Deer Lake on Peace River, there is a mission where the country is described as being delightful, and the climate favorable to the growth of wheat.

Professor *Henry Youle Hind*, C. E., then submitted the following:

Ques. 67. From the experience gained during your several visits to Red River Settlement, last year, have you found reason to alter the opinions expressed in your Report on the Red River Expedition for 1848,—respecting:

1. The numbers and origin of the population of Red River.
2. The industrial occupations. The farms and farm houses of Red River. The cultivated crops and forest productions.
3. The religion and education. The trade and occupations. The tenure of land. The census tables.
4. The climate of the valley of Red River.

Ans. With reference to forest productions, my last Report contains a more exact description of the forests on the Assiniboine.

I have obtained more complete information on other subjects but in no respect have I reason to alter the several opinions expressed in the Report referred to. I submit a large number of photographs of churches, parsonage houses, farm houses and shedding, forts, stores, views of Red River, &c. &c. in connection with this reply, and am prepared to attach to each photograph a written description in illustration of the subject to which it refers. These photographs were taken during the summer of 1858, by Mr. Hine, the Photographer attached to the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition under my charge.

Ques. 68. In your late expedition to the North-West, over what area of country did you travel?—*Ans.* In reply to this question I beg to refer to the Report of Progress and Preliminary Report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition, addressed to the Provincial Secretary between May 5th, 1858, and March 30th, 1859.

Ques. 69. What is the area of cultivable land in the region you visited, and along the courses of what rivers and lakes is it chiefly situated?—*Ans.* With reference to this question also, I beg to state that in the reports just referred to, I have described in a popular manner the geographical features of the country I visited, from Red River to the south branch of the Saskatchewan. I have also briefly adverted to the climate of certain portions of it, as well as to the rock formations of this country, with a view to show the probability or improbability of finding bituminous coal of the carboniferous series. The area fit for settlement has also been described, the wooded and prairie portions of the country, and the character of its rivers and lakes; I therefore beg to refer to my reports for answers to questions having reference to the above subjects.

Ques. 70. Have you given much or any attention to the subject of an overland communication between Canada and the Pacific?—*Ans.* I have made it a subject of a Special Report or Communication to the government. It is entitled "On the Quépelle or Calling River Valley, &c., &c.," and will be found among the reports before re-ferred to. I beg to refer to this communication in reply to this question.

Ques. 71. Do you think parties of emigrants would not find insuperable barriers on taking the route by the south branch of the Saskatchewan, and the passes of the Rocky Mountains?—*Ans.* Not if they provided themselves with horses and half-breed guides, who know the habits of the Indians along the route.

Ques. 72. Where are these guides to be had?—*Ans.* At Red River Settlement.

Ques. 73. What is the best season for emigrants to attempt this route?—*Ans.* They ought not to leave Red River earlier than the first week of May; otherwise they might not find sufficient forage for their cattle.

Ques. 74. Can you give the distances between the posts as far as you went?

—*Ans.* From Red River to Prairie Portage, two days' journey; from Prairie Portage to Fort Ellis, by the middle Prairie road or from the Grand Rapids on the west side of the Assiniboine to Fort Ellis, say nine days; from Fort Ellis, by the south bank of the Calling River to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, or the Mission, the Quépelle Lake, eight days; from this post or mission to the elbow of the south branch, by the south side of the Calling River, six days; fording the south branch of the Saskatchewan, three miles above the point where the Calling River Valley joins the Saskatchewan: that is as far as I went, and occupied us in all twenty-five days.

Ques. 75. Did your guides give you any information as to the probable time it would take to reach Frazer River, by following the route you have indicated in answer to *Ques. 74*?—*Ans.* Yes; they represent the great delay that arises in the passes of the mountain from fallen timber, and would not guarantee to conduct us, from the point last mentioned to Frazer River in less than two months.

Ques. 76. Then this overland route for emigrants would take from Red River Settlement to Frazer's Mines about three months in all? *Ans.*—About that.

Ques. 77. Your special report or communication before referred to is devoted wholly to this subject?—*Ans.* Wholly to the Calling River Valley and an overland route to Frazer's River.

The Committee then adjourned.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

PIERRE FORTIN, ESQUIRE,

COMMANDING THE EXPEDITION

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES

IN THE

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE,

DURING THE SEASON OF 1858.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



TORONTO:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1859.

R E P O R T

Of PIERRE FORTIN, Esq. J. P., commanding the Expedition for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during the season of 1858, is herewith transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }
Toronto, 16th Feby., 1859. }

ANNUAL REPORT.

I left Quebec on the 10th May, 1858, in the government schooner *La Canadienne*, to perform my duties in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having a fair wind from the north-west. The schooner had never before made so handsome an appearance, and had never been so well found, or so well equipped for speed. Accordingly, although, the wind had meantime, been somewhat variable, we had by the following evening, arrived off Pointe des Monts. On the morning of the 12th, the wind having turned to the east, we were obliged to tack all day; and in the night of the 13th, the same wind continuing, and a heavy sea running, our long-boat was carried overboard and lost beyond recovery.

In the evening, however, the wind having gone round to the north-west, we were able again to hold our course; and on the 14th in the morning, we anchored in Malbaie, on the coast of Gaspé, from whence, having seen the principal fishermen of the place, I proceeded to Pointe St. Pierre and met Messrs. Collas and Fauvel. From these gentlemen I learned, that along the coast of Gaspé, the spring was very backward, and that the month of April had been excessively cold and windy. The herring had, however, already made their appearance on the coast; and the fishermen who had been to the fishing grounds had brought in a great deal of codfish. This augured well, and a good fishing year was expected on that part of the coast.

In the afternoon I went to Percé, where the principal proprietors of the fishing establishments, whom I saw, informed me that they had commenced taking cod off Percé, and that herring were abundant nearer to the coast. As the wind was still north-west, I resolved to take advantage of it, and accordingly gave orders to make sail for the Magdalen Islands, at 8 h. 30 m. p. m.; and on the 16th, in the morning, we anchored in the Bay of Plaisance. Here also the spring was late in setting in, but the snow no longer covered the mountains as on the coast of Gaspé.

The herring fishery had been carried on at the usual period, that is to say, from the commencement of winter to the 15th. The shoals of herring had been more abundant than ever in the bay, and about 70,000 barrels had been taken, but I regret to say that of this quantity not more than 6,000 or 7,000 barrels had been taken by our own fishermen. This herring fishery, which, as mentioned in my former reports, is carried on chiefly by the fishermen of Nova Scotia, might nevertheless become an important branch of their occupation for our own.

On the 17th I visited Amherst Harbour, and found there about 100 schooners at anchor without any order, principally in the channel or entrance. This was consequently so crowded, that not a single vessel could enter or leave the harbour. I was applied to by several captains, whose vessels had been ready for sea more than a week, and who requested me to cause the channel to be cleared, to enable them to get out. I immediately set about it, with one of my officers, and found considerable difficulty in causing thirty or forty schooners entangled in a narrow space, and a greater number aground at half-tide, to move from their berths.

On the next day, seven or eight vessels succeeded in entering the bay, and on the 19th, a favourable wind coming on, all the schooners which had completed their cargoes, got to sea.

The fishermen were obliged to me for having cleared the entrance of Amherst harbour: among them were several masters of schooners which had been loaded some time, and which not having been able to get out, had lost the opportunity afforded by favourable winds, of carrying their fish to market.

On the following days, I continued my visits about the harbour, and caused the provisions of the Fisheries Act to be strictly observed. Every evening I sent a boat to patrol, so as to prevent the fishermen from throwing overboard any ballast or other matters which might foul the harbour. During the continuance of the mackerel fishery, which commences early in June in the Bay of Plaisance, I every day visited all parts of the bay, either with the schooner or with my boat, and saw that the nets were set agreeably to law; and particularly did not allow any fishing-tackle to be placed so as to impede the navigation at the entrance or to prevent the shoals of mackerel from moving freely about within its limits. By these means, the fish were enabled to approach the shallows of the beach which they much prefer as spawning ground; and our fishermen who had set their nets at the inner extremity of the bay, were as successful as the foreign fishermen whose nets were set in the offing.

The seal fishery carried on, on the floating ice in the gulf, had given employment to 24 schooners from the Magdalen Islands, which had brought home the produce of more than 5,000 seals, worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

These dangerous expeditions, undertaken in the months of March and April, when the weather is commonly stormy, had been carried on without accident to the men or the vessels.

It was my duty, while at the Magdalen Islands, to take cognizance of a breach of the Fisheries Act, and of an information laid against an individual charged with having taken and carried away articles which had been seized by the custom house authorities at Amherst.

In all the voyages which I made to the different harbours and fishing stations on the islands, I omitted no opportunity of seeing the public officers and magistrates to proffer the aid of which they might stand in need.

On 10th June, the mackerel fishery continued to be profitable in the Bay of Plaisance; perfect tranquility and good order prevailed in the port of Amherst, and the fishery laws were generally well observed. As my duties required my presence in another place, having made a last visit to Amherst Harbour, I gave orders to make sail at 8 p. m. On the following day at noon we saw Cape Gaspé; but the fog prevented us from anchoring at Percé before 5 p. m. on the 12th.

I visited the fishing establishments at this place, and learned with pleasure that the cod fishery continued to be successful. No foreign fishing vessels had yet arrived on our coast. In the evening, we proceeded to Douglstown in the Bay of Gaspé.

On the 12th, I visited the village, which is advantageously situated for the several interests of agriculture and the fisheries; and in the afternoon, proceeded to Gaspé Basin, where I found six vessels from Jersey, Liverpool, and another English port, with goods, salt, and supplies and tackle for the fisheries, and ten schooners belonging to different persons of the coast of Gaspé. These latter were being equipped for the cod fishery on the north shore of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I saw Mr. Belleau, the collector of customs, and several of the magistrates of the place, and renewed my offer made in former years, of my own services, and those of the armed force under my command. The cod fishery in the bay, at Douglstown, Grande Grane, and *La Cote Sauvage*, had commenced, and was proceeding with great profit to our fishermen. No foreign fishing vessel had yet appeared, either in the bay or in Gaspé Basin.

On the 16th, having completed our wood and water, we made sail for the north shore, and on the 18th, at 6 a. m., anchored at the River Moisie; here I met Messrs. Têtu and Chisholm, engaged in fishing and trading, who gave me the following report:—

“The salmon fishery had commenced at the River Moisie on the 10th June. A large number of nets were set in the river, but none so as to obstruct the main channels. The water was very high, and the nets set at any distance from the bank of the river were carried away by the current, which was exceedingly strong.”

I was soon engaged in settling disputes between some fishermen, distributing copies of the Fisheries Act among the people whom I saw there, and inducing Messrs. Têtu, Chisholm and others interested in the preserving of the salmon in the River Moisie, to give me information on my return of any person guilty of infringing the provisions of that Act.

I next visited an establishment, in which a partner of an American house at Portland was employed in preserving salmon, by putting it while fresh into tins, the covers of which were afterwards hermetically sealed. This salmon he bought from the Hudson's Bay Company, as the Reciprocity Treaty does not permit the fishermen of the United States to fish in our rivers, and hitherto none of them have done so.

In the evening, I proceeded to the Seven Islands. Mr. Clarence Hamilton, of New Carlisle, was the only person carrying on the cod fishery in the bay in the present year. He employed twelve fishing boats. The cod had not appeared in great abundance on that part of the coast, and herring too was scarce. On the 19th, in the morning, I again visited the River Moisie, after which we steered for Shelldrake where we arrived in the evening.

There were in the present year three hundred fishermen at this station, who employed sixty boats. The cod fishery began on the 15th June, and the capelin, which is the ordinary bait, was plentiful. Two fishing schooners were at anchor in the river; the *Lady* of Quebec, Capt. Bergeron, from the Bay of St. Paul, and the *Onésime* of Natashquan, Capt. Paul Vignault.

On the 20th in the morning, I proceeded to Thunder River, and in order to shew how greatly that part of the north shore is increasing in importance, I shall give a list of the fishing schooners at anchor in Thunder River, and of the establishments formed in that and the neighbouring coves, as well as in Magpie Bay, premising that, in 1854, there was not at any of those places a single fishing establishment.

Fishing Schooners at anchor in Thunder River.

Schooners.	Ports.	Tons.	Masters.	Men.	Boats.
St. Laurent	Islet	49	Baptiste Jacques	11	4
Fancy	Gaspé.....	40	Hubert Dunn	8	4
Lord Douglas	“	58	Har. Welch	13	4
Undaunted	“	44	John Holwell	11	4
Constantine	Magdal. Isl.	42	Julien Boudreault.....	8	3
Eliza	“	40	Gab. Cormier.....	11	3
Marie Louise.....	“	36	Et. Landry	8	2
St. Ignace	Gaspé.....	40	John Robert	7	2
Veneleo	Magdal. Isl.	33	P. Doyle	10	3
			Total	87	29

Fishing Establishments situated in Thunder River.

WEST BANK.

1st establishment....	Lawrence Kennedy	12 men	4 boats.
2nd "	John Le Rey	9 "	3 "
3rd "	W. Hyman	12 "	5 "
4th "	Thomas Kennedy	8 "	3 "
5th "	John Robert	7 "	2 "

EAST BANK.

1st establishment....	Welch and Howell	20 men	8 boats.
2nd "	Thos. Welch.....	6 "	2 "
3rd "	André Loisel.....	7 "	3 "
4th "	W. Gall.....	4 "	2 "
5th "	Cuning and Thomson.....	4 "	2 "
6th "	Maloney.....	6 "	2 "
Total.....		184	65

Establishments at Bear Cove, situated a quarter of a mile east of Thunder River.

1st establishment.....	Brian and Morris.....	8 men	3 boats.
2nd "	Loisel.....	11 "	4 "
Total.....		19	7

In Gin Cove, situated six miles further to the east, there are 11 fishermen and 4 boats.

Ridge Point Cove.

1st establishment.....	John D. McGrath.....	8 men	2 boats.
2nd "	Fréd. Arsenault.....	8 "	2 "
3rd "	Grégoire Arsenault.....	7 "	2 "
4th "	Dominique Lepage	15 "	4 "
5th "	Olivier Bijeol	8 "	2 "
6th "	Joseph Arsenault	11 "	3 "
7th "	André Arsenault	7 "	2 "
Total.....		54 "	17 "

Magpie Hill or Head Cove.

1st establishment.....	W. Maloney.....	6 men	2 boats.
2nd "	G. Ennis.....	13 "	4 "
3rd "	Boniface Bourgeois	2 "	1 "
4th "	François Petitpas.....	2 "	1 "
Total.....		23 "	8 "

Rambler's Cove.

1st establishment.....	John Duguay	8 men	2 boats.
2nd "	James Hawcom.....	10 "	3 "
3rd "	Bernardin Tremblay	4 "	1 "
4th "	Janvier Bernard	15 "	4 "
5th "	Gilbert Frélat.....	13 "	3 "
6th "	Isaac Denis.....	9 "	3 "
7th "	James Hart	7 "	2 "
8th "	Edouard Lepage	16 "	4 "
	Total.....	82 "	22 "

In a small cove a quarter of a mile further to the East—

1st establishment.....	Michael Buckley	5 men	2 boats.
2nd "	Louis Brassez, jun.	7 "	2 "
3rd "	Simon Brassez	7 "	2 "
4th "	David Joseph	7 "	3 "
	Total	26 "	9 "

Near Magpie River is the establishment of John Ross, who employs five boats and eighteen men.

Total number of fishermen.....486

Total number of boats161

After ascertaining that my presence was no longer required at these places, I proceeded to the River St. Jean at 6 p. m. The Hudson's Bay Company's people were setting their salmon nets as usual. Two fishermen from the Bay of Chaleurs had come to establish themselves on the bank to follow the cod fishery. The salmon had only recently appeared in the River St. Jean.

At Long Point some fishermen from New Carlisle were forming an establishment for cod fishing with four boats, while others from Grand River were forming one on the Island of Mingan Harbour. Thus we find, that our fishermen resort in crowds to the north shore, now that the fisheries on that coast, so productive of every kind of fish, are no longer in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In all those places, which I had just visited, harmony prevailed among all the fishermen, who, I am happy to say, followed their calling, not only with energy, but with success.

On the 21st at 11 a. m. we entered Mingan Harbour. I learned from Mr. Comeau, the chief of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, that the salmon fishery had only just commenced in the river. William Maloney, of Douglastown, laid a complaint against Francis Doré, whom he charged with having maliciously broken one of his fishing boats. I took his deposition, and as the defendant was at the River Musquano, forty leagues from Mingan, I resolved to have the summons served on him by one of my constables while making my ordinary visits along the coast.

In the afternoon, Robert McCormick laid a complaint against Alexander Comeau, charging him with having cut, or caused to be cut, a salmon net which McCormick was setting along the shore near the mouth of the Mingan river. McCormick and his witnesses were summoned for the following day.

On the 22nd at 9 a. m. McCormick and Comeau appeared and declared that the affair was compromised in a friendly manner; Mr. Comeau having replaced the net cut by a new one.

At 10 a. m. the anchor was weighed, and at 3 p. m. I landed at Esquimaux Harbour, where fifteen families of fishermen are now permanently established, —in number 109 persons. Last year there were at this post no more than two families. These men intended to follow the seal fishing on the ice during the spring, and in the summer the cod, herring, and mackerel fishing. One of their schooners had already captured, in the month of May, 500 seals, between the north shore and the Island of Anticosti.

Esquimaux Harbour, formed by Esquimaux Point and the island which lies opposite to it, is safe in all winds, and capable of sheltering ships of any tonnage. The fishermen settled there made choice of it in preference to other stations because, being free in early spring, it permits them to get out to sea in time to fall in with the floating ice on which the flocks of seals are found. About 4 p. m. we weighed anchor; and the next morning came to anchor off Natashquan Harbour. In the small harbour of Natashquan, were forty schooners from the Magdalen Islands, the coast of Gaspé, Nova Scotia, and the United States, engaged in the cod fishery. The fish had appeared on the coast about 1st June, but not in as great abundance as usual. For some days past, however, the boats which went to the grounds in the offing, returned nearly all well loaded, and I ascertained that two men, in a single boat, had taken two thousand cod in one day.

Messrs. De Laparelle, of l'Anse du Cap, had founded at Natashquan an establishment for carrying on the cod fishery, where they employed twenty men and seven boats. The population was the same as last year. On the 24th, I visited the river of Natashquan. Mr. Watts, the agent at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, which is situated near the river, informed me that several fishermen from the coast of Gaspé were taking salmon at various places on the river. He ascertained that none of them acted in violation of the Fisheries Act, and I saw myself that all the principal channels were free.

In the afternoon, a person named Quigley, from Gaspé, laid a complaint that a fisherman from Nova Scotia had taken possession of a fishing station which he (Quigley) had occupied the year before. I immediately proceeded to visit the fisherman, and compelled him to give up the station to the right owner.

I passed the 25th and 26th in re-visiting the Harbour and River of Natashquan; and proceeded, on the 27th to the River Régasca. At the mouth of this river I found a person named Lefèvre occupied in salmon fishing. I made known to him the provisions of the Fisheries Act and compelled him to remove a net which obstructed the western channel. I next ascended the river to the first rapids, where the Hudson's Bay Company have a salmon fishery. The two men employed there had set their nets contrary to law. I obliged them to take them up; being unwilling to prosecute them for a first offence, as they assured me that they had no knowledge of the Fisheries' Act. I have been since informed that they have observed the law.

In the evening, we came to anchor in Régasca Bay, where we found the schooner engaged in the cod fishery. The population has not increased since last year. The people follow hunting and fishing without molestation from any one.

On the 28th a thick fog prevented us from putting out to sea; but the next day we proceeded to the River Musquano, where one of my constables served on François Doré the summons to appear at Mingan, to answer the complaint of Maloney. There were very few salmon in the river. I afterwards visited the River Whashecotoi, at the mouth of which two fishermen were engaged in the salmon fishery. The river is at that place more than a mile wide: it is consequently impossible to obstruct it with nets. Five or six miles higher, I found two other fisher-

men also taking salmon. Their nets did not occupy half the channel. A mile above this are the falls, one twenty feet high, the other two eight feet. The Hudson's Bay Company have men there who set salmon nets. I ascertained before my departure, that the main channels were free, as I had heard that at low water, nets were set below the rapids, in certain passes which the salmon used in ascending the river. I left with the fishermen a copy of the Fisheries Act, and prohibited them from fishing contrary to law.

I returned on board at 6 p. m. and we made sail to the eastward. On the following day, the 30th, at noon I landed at the Isles à Mermettes, of the Great Mécatinna. On one of these islands, I found three men, belonging to a small schooner, employed, as they said, in fishing for cod; but I strongly suspected that they were there to take the eggs laid there by the gulls and gannets. As the new act providing for the punishment of persons who take the eggs of wild fowl after certain dates had not yet reached my hands, I merely warned those persons that they were not to take the eggs of wild fowl on the coast of any part of Canada. And, as I apprehended that, after my departure, they or others might resort thither for the purpose of taking eggs on these islands, I stationed on the principal island one of my officers with six men, with orders to prevent any one from touching the eggs.

For my own part, I intended to cruise for some days, to visit the fishing grounds in the neighbourhood, and when the wind served, to proceed to White Sand Bay, picking up my men on my return. In the meantime, the birds being undisturbed, would have laid a great number of eggs, which, being partly hatched, when I must of necessity leave the islands, would no longer tempt the cupidity of the plunderers or of the fishermen. In the evening, we anchored at Mutton Bay, where we found thirty-three fishing schooners engaged in the cod fishery, twelve of which belonged to the Magdalen Islands, the rest to Nova Scotia and the United States. The fish had appeared on that part of the coast about the 10th June, and the capelin on the 28th.

In the afternoon, I visited the fishing station at la Tabatière.

On the 2nd July, I paid a visit to my men on the Isles à Mermettes, whom I found well, and keeping careful watch. No eggs had been taken during their stay.

About 5 p. m. I steered for St. Augustin and arrived there at 9 p. m.

On the 3rd I landed at the fishing station belonging to Messrs. J. and M. Kennedy. The fishermen had not been disturbed in their fishing operations, while taking seals the preceding autumn; but in the spring, as soon as they had set their salmon nets, two persons had come and set their fishing tackle in such a way as to do them great injury; and they laid a complaint. I immediately sent copies of the Fisheries Act to the persons who had trespassed on Messrs. Kennedy, and promised to stop on my return to enquire into the affair.

We continued our course, and came to anchor in Bradore Bay at 5 p. m. We had, on our voyage from Mutton Bay, fallen in with a great deal of floating ice, some of which had taken the ground; and the inhabitants of the coast informed me that the winter had been mild in Labrador, and the spring rather early, but that vast icebergs from the Arctic Ocean had completely obstructed the Straits of Belle-Isle during the whole winter and a part of the spring, and the navigation in that direction had not been free before the 15th June.

In Bradore Bay, there were twenty-five schooners and two brigantines, one from Newfoundland, the other from the United States. Among the schooners, I found two from the United States, five from Prince Edward's Island, four from New Brunswick, two from the Magdalen Islands, and the rest from Nova Scotia. The cod fish had continued to arrive on the coast a long time, but the capelin was very scarce. Our fishermen were obliged to go to Middle Bay, to find sufficient of this latter fish to bait their lines.

The Messrs. Jones had suffered a great deal from the floating ice which had

frequently been driven by the winds and currents into the ground occupied by them as a seal fishery, and compelled them to take up their nets. Accordingly they had taken no more than two hundred and eighty seals, although the animals were very numerous on the coast.

On the 5th, I visited the fishing establishment of l'Anse des Dunes at Long Point, of the Little Harbour, at White Sand Bay and of Wood Island. At the Anse des Dunes it had become possible to set the nets only ten days before, on account of the icebanks near the shore. One hundred and ten seals had, however, been taken at Pointe à la Barque, and two hundred and twenty at La Pointe de l'Anse des Dunes.

At La Pointe aux Pots the fishing was also successful. At the old establishment of Lebrocq, now belonging to Fenning and Co., fourteen boats were employed, and at the establishment of Le Boutillier and Brothers, at Wood Island, nineteen boats.

Hitherto, there were only five fishing schooners in White Sand Bay. The cod had become plentiful only a short time before, and bait was becoming easy to be taken. In all the places I had visited, the fishery laws were observed, and order and tranquillity generally prevailed.

On the 6th we weighed anchor, to return to St. Augustin and the Isles aux Mermettes. In crossing Salmon Bay, we fell in with thirty-three fishing schooners, under sail to the eastward. This gave us reason to suppose that the cod was not very plentiful in Salmon Bay and the Harbour of Good Hope. Twenty schooners lay at anchor in the harbour of Dog Island, and their boats which we saw on the fishing grounds, seemed to be very successful.

At 11 a. m. we arrived at St. Augustin. I landed and saw Mr. T. Kennedy, who told me that the parties against whom he had entered a complaint, had taken up their nets and gone elsewhere, after having consulted the Fishery Act, which I had sent them.

In the evening we arrived at the Isles aux Mermettes. I found that my men were well and the egg gatherers had left.

On the 7th I returned to la Tabatière, where Mr. Samuel Robertson had a complaint to lay against a person who had placed nets in front of his fishery; but the party went away on hearing of my arrival, and was not likely to return.

Mr. Robertson had taken 1,200 seals during the past year; his nets had only been set during eight days, in consequence of the ice and excessive cold.

On the 8th I went to Isles aux Mermettes and thence to Havre aux Moutons, where I found only five schooners remaining.

However, the cod was still abundant on this part of the coast.

In the evening, I went for my men and we sailed for Little Meccatina Island, where I landed on the morning of the 9th. I saw Messrs. Thibeault, Coulomb, and some other inhabitants of the island. The seal fishing had not been successful in the autumn, but to make up for it, cod and salmon were plentiful this spring.

In the afternoon, we anchored under the lee of one of the St. Marie Islands, where we saw large quantities of gulls' and gannets' eggs, a proof that the egg gatherers were afraid, owing to the presence of *La Canadienne* on the Labrador coast, to carry on their work of destruction as heretofore.

In the evening, we resumed our course towards the west, and in the morning of the 11th I landed at Natashquan, when I received the following information from Mr. Watts:—The salmon fishing had been pretty good in the river, and near the sea fishermen had taken more fish than at the rapids.

The principal channels had been nowhere obstructed with salmon nets. In the afternoon I visited the Harbour of Natashquan, where there were only nine vessels remaining. The cod was still abundant.

No complaints were made to me against any person whomsoever.

At 7 p. m. we weighed anchor and shaped our course towards the west. On the 12th the wind was light and variable.

On the 13th I landed at Rambler's Cove, in Magpie Bay.

I learned that the cod fishing had not been quite so good in these grounds for some days; and the fishermen attributed this falling off in the profits of their business, to the pernicious practice carried on by the foreign fishermen of throwing their offal into the fishing grounds. I promised the complainants to do my best to enforce the clause of the Fisheries Act forbidding this injurious practice.

I afterwards visited Magpie Hill Cove; and then, the wind being fair, we set sail for the south coast.

On the following day at 11 a. m., I visited the fishing establishment at l'Anse aux Griffons.

Mr. John Le Boutillier, jun., told me that at the beginning of the season the cod fishing had been very productive on the south shore of the river, between Cape Gaspé and Ste. Anne des Monts; but that within the last two weeks, the fish seemed to have gone elsewhere, so that the fishermen complained much; bait had also become extremely scarce.

To day, we saw for the first time this year, a number of American (U.S.) vessels fitted out for the mackerel fishery. They numbered ten, and sailed along the coast towards the west. So far, our fishermen had no complaint to make against the crews of these vessels.

We continued our course, and at 1 p. m. on the 11th we anchored at Percé.

There were no foreign vessels in either of the roads of Percé. But I learned that, a week before, while some fifty United States and Nova Scotia vessels that came to carry on mackerel fishing were at anchor, in the south road of Percé, a number of men belonging to one of them went to the village tavern, where they got drunk, illtreated the landlord of the tavern, and broke and stole some of his glasses.

The same evening, some other American or New Brunswick fishermen had insulted and attacked several fishermen belonging to Percé, who were returning from the fishing grounds; but fortunately, our people drove back their assailants, and, thanks to their coolness, no harm resulted. Some of the guilty parties were known, but they were all enabled to reach their vessels without being arrested, owing to the absence of a police, or any other force, on the Gaspé coast.

I made such enquiries as were calculated to enable me to trace the parties who had thus taken advantage of their numbers to perpetrate these culpable outrages; after visiting the fishing establishments, I gave orders to sail for Mingan, at 9 p. m.

On the morning of the 18th, we were on Mingan Shoal, where we found a number of vessels at anchor, engaged in cod fishing. They were all, except one American vessel, from Nova Scotia.

I visited nearly all of them; I furnished the captains with copies of the Fisheries Act, warned them that if they violated it and especially the clause forbidding the throwing of fish offal into the fishing grounds, they would have to pay a heavy fine.

At 1 p. m., we entered the Port of Mingan.

We found there some fifteen schooners which had come for the purpose of carrying on the cod fishing on St. John's Bank; they entered the harbour to take in wood and water.

19th July. All the fishing schooners left Mingan. The salmon fishing had not been very successful, in the river Mingan, although the channels of the river had been nowhere obstructed by nets.

On the 20th, I took up the matter of Maloney against Doré. The latter had come from Musquano to Mingan, the place appointed for the trial. I was about

to commence examining witnesses, when Maloney appeared and stated to me, that having received full and complete satisfaction from the parties against whom he had complained, he would not press the suit.

In the afternoon, we set sail. I stopped at River St. John in the evening, and learned with satisfaction that the fishery law was obeyed, and that no nets had been anywhere set so as to obstruct the channels that were to be left free.

There were four schooners in the river.

We continued our course at 9 p. m.

On the morning of the 21st, we were in front of Shelldrake. All the fishing vessels belonging to this place were in the offing, engaged in taking cod, which seemed to be abundant on the grounds. At Shallop River the fishing seemed to be also very good.

Towards 10 a. m., I landed at a cove in the vicinity of Manitou River, where Mr. Mabee, of New Carlisle, has an establishment, employing thirteen fishermen and four boats. Cod was abundant in the offing of this station.

I then visited Manitou River and at two miles from its mouth, I found one of the finest waterfalls in North America.

The whole body of water in the river, which is of very considerable volume, falls perpendicularly from a ledge of rock 113 feet in height, and the surrounding hills perpendicularly scarped and in part crowned with fir and spruce trees, present a picture equaling in picturesque beauty any thing of the kind to be found in Canada.

The Manitou River is not stocked with fish.

In the afternoon, we set sail for the south shore, and on the following day we came to anchor in Montlouis Bay. I found in this port the same number of fishing establishments as last year. The cod fishing was very productive.

At 8 a. m., we left Montlouis, and at 11. 30. a. m. we came to an anchor in the roadstead of St. Anne des Monts.

Messrs. Rousseau, Sasseville, and Dugas, whom I met, told me that the cod fishery was very good in their grounds. At Mr. Jean Le Boutillier's establishment, a larger quantity of this fish had already been taken than during the whole previous season.

Salmon fishing was over and had given but a middling result.

Several parties belonging to the place were suspected of having gone up the river, a distance of fifteen miles from the sea, to take salmon by torch light, that is to say, in contravention of the law, and I urged the magistrate, Mr. Sasseville, to make every effort to discover the delinquents, and to punish them severely, if brought before him. I promised him my assistance, if necessary. I was desirous of going up the river myself, with a party of my men, as far as the place where it was thought the fishing was being carried on contrary to law, but this would have taken too much time, and I had to visit immediately a number of important fishing stations on the north shore.

At 5 p. m. we set sail, and on the following day, the 23rd, at 5 p. m., arrived at Godbout River, where there is a fishing station for trout, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Since the previous year, four families had settled on the east side of the river, along the sand bank, for the purpose of carrying on the salmon and mackerel fishery.

The company had no longer any nets in the river; but three Indians had set nets at some distance from the first rapids, and continued to fish. Mr. Duberger, the Company's officer, told me that these fishermen did not obstruct the channels of the river, and he further assured me that he would make them take up their nets on the 30th July.

The salmon commenced ascending Godbout River on the 3rd June, and no person but the fishermen belonging to the Company, and the Indians, had fished in it.

The cod appeared on the coast on the 15th June, and remained on the grounds in pretty large quantities, but the fish were small.

From the information I was enabled to obtain, it appeared that fifty barrels of salmon had been taken in Godbout River, and twelve barrels by the fishermen established on the sand bank.

It requires generally twenty-eight of the salmon taken in Godbout River to make 200 lbs. weight, or an ordinary barrel of fish.

The salmon ascend the Godbout River to a distance of about twenty-eight leagues from its mouth. They are prevented from going higher up by falls of great height.

At twenty leagues from the sea, the Godbout and Manicouagan Rivers communicate by means of a lake of three leagues in circumference, and the salmon found in the Manicouagan River reach it through this lake, as there is a fall of two hundred feet in height at its mouth, which renders it impossible for any fish to enter.

I went on board several schooners anchored at the mouth of the river, and engaged in the cod fishery, and directed them to refrain from throwing overboard any ballast or fish offal.

On the 24th July, we anchored at Point des Monts, and next day we proceeded to Trinity Bay.

On the 26th, I took the deposition of Louis Bilodeau, who accused a person named Desrosiers of having maliciously injured one of his animals. I issued a warrant against the accused, but the officer charged with the execution of it was unable to find Desrosiers. I then determined to proceed at once to St. Anne des Monts, intending to return to Trinity on the evening following, with the hope of then finding Desrosiers at home, and at 5 p. m. we anchored in the roadstead of St. Anne des Monts.

I saw Mr. Sasseville, a magistrate, and learned with pleasure that he had effected a seizure of all the salmon unlawfully taken by the parties who had gone up the St. Anne River, at the time of my first visit to the place.

I was told by every body that this rigorous course would put an end to the pernicious practice of taking the salmon with the spear or by any other unlawful means.

On the 27th July, I proceeded to Cap Chatte River, where I met Mr. Louis Roy, the magistrate of the place, and from this gentleman I obtained the following information :

Cap Chatte River was formerly very well stocked with fish, and abounded in salmon ; but the quantity of fish had fallen off greatly since the construction of a dam across the river, at a distance of five miles from the sea, and it will probably disappear entirely, unless the obstacle which prevents the fish from reaching the spawning ground be removed.

I saw Mr. Lamontagne, the agent of Mr. Price, to whom the dam belongs, and told him to have the dam destroyed as it was no longer used, or else to construct a salmon pass.

That gentleman assured me that he would make an opening in the dam, which would enable the salmon to pass, while awaiting orders to demolish it entirely, or to comply with the provisions of the law.

The cod fishery at Cap de Chatte, as well as at St. Anne des Monts, was remunerative to our fishermen.

At 7 p. m., we weighed anchor for Trinity.

On the 28th July, at 2 a. m., we anchored in Trinity Bay, and at 3 p. m., my constable brought Desrosiers on board.

At 9 a. m., I commenced investigation of the facts alleged in the complaint of Louis Bilodeau against Desrosiers, and having satisfied myself that the animal been

only very slightly wounded, and that the wound had not been given maliciously, I discharged the prisoner.

I afterwards settled a dispute which had arisen between the captain of a schooner and several inhabitants of the coast, relative to the possession of some pieces of iron taken from a wreck; and on the 29th, at 2 a. m.; we steered for the fishing establishments on Ragged Islands, within a short distance of Pentecôte River.

Alexander Desrosiers, who has established himself on the banks of the river, is engaged in the trout fishery, and in hunting fur bearing animals. I was told that but few salmon ascend the River Pentecôte.

The establishments on the Ragged Islands are as follows :—

1st establishment,	Clem Home,
2nd “	James Home,
3rd “	Jean Albert,
4th “	Dominique Louesel,
5th “	Placide Aspineau,
6th “	Edouard Huard.

These establishments employ twenty-six men and ten boats.

The following persons are established in a neighbouring creek, further east :— Antoine Reverain, of Malbaie, (en haut) with three boats and ten men; Richard Mauger, four boats and eighteen men; Léonard Bigéal, three boats and twelve men.

The cod had appeared on these grounds on the 12th June and still continued plentiful.

The mackerel had not appeared before the 20th July.

According to fishermen whom I met, this fish is usually very plentiful on this part of the north shore, from the 15th July until the end of the season, and with a proper outfit, large quantities might frequently be taken.

The bait used by the fishermen belonging to the Ragged Islands and the neighbouring establishments, consists of capelin, lançon, or mackerel.

Towards 11 a. m., I returned on board, and we sailed for the Seven Islands, where we arrived at 6 p. m. I met the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, and Mr. Hamilton, who gave me the following information :—

The mackerel had appeared in the Bay of Seven Islands for three weeks previously, but not in large quantities. Five or six United States schooners were fishing for mackerel in this bay and in the vicinity, but without much success.

Our fishermen had no complaint to make against the crews of these vessels.

The cod fishery on the grounds lying off the islands, was productive.

On the 30th July, at 5 a. m., we weighed anchor.

At 8 a. m., I stopped at the River Moisie, where Messrs. Tétu and Chisholm informed me that the salmon fishery had terminated, in the river, on the 25th July; and it did not appear that any salmon had been taken unlawfully during the year.

There were no nets set in any part of the river. And, as most of the fishermen had left, there was no likelihood of any person going up the river to fish by torch light, or in any other prohibited manner. I then urged the gentlemen above mentioned and the agent of the Company, to see to the carrying out of the clauses of the Fishery Act relating to the preservation of the salmon.

According to Mr. Tétu, there had been taken, in the River Moisie, by those who had set their nets in the river and those who had fished outside, on the coast, four hundred barrels of salmon.

This is about one hundred barrels less than last year. The fish were smaller than in former years: twenty-nine salmon of this year being required to make up a barrel of 200 lbs., while, formerly, only twenty or twenty-four were necessary.

At 10 a. m., we left the River Moisie, and at 11 p. m., we doubled Cape Gaspé, and anchored in Gaspé Basin on the following morning.

I made enquiries relative to the salmon fishery, in the two rivers which flow into Gaspé Bay, called the South-West River and the North-West River, with the following result :

There had been no salmon fishing for several weeks.

All the nets had been taken up.

The fishing had been but middling.

It appeared that some Indians and white men had carried on fishing contrary to law ; but they were not known, and no person was willing to enter a complaint.

It would be necessary to have, at every river frequented by the salmon, a person appointed to see to the carrying out of the provisions of the Fishery Act, and prepared to make a complaint, whenever he saw the law infringed, to the magistrate in command of *La Canadienne*. This would be the only way to put a stop to the destruction of this highly important fish, and more especially in rivers on the banks of which a considerable population may have settled.

However, I must state that infringements of the clauses of the Fishery Act, which relate to the prevention of unlawful salmon fishing, are more rare than formerly ; and that those who are still guilty of them, either go far away, or carry on their work at night ; while, heretofore, they made no scruple of using every possible means to destroy this king of fresh water fish in broad day-light, and before the eyes and with the knowledge of the magistrate.

In Gaspé Basin lay a brig, a hermaphrodite schooner, and two topsail schooners. These vessels were loading dry cod for foreign ports.

Some American schooners had entered the port to take in water and buy wood, and their crews had conducted themselves in a proper manner.

The mackerel fishery in Gaspé Bay was not at all productive, notwithstanding that the weather had been exceedingly favorable for this kind of occupation. The fish was not abundant.

On the 2nd August, we left Gaspé Basin, and on the following day came to an anchor at Percé.

There I took the deposition of the innkeeper, McNamara, in whose house the American fishermen had committed acts of violence, a few weeks before.

The accused parties were not then in Percé, nor on the neighbouring coast, but it was possible that I might, during my cruize, fall in with the vessel to which they belonged, and, in that case, I intended to bring them to Percé to stand their trial.

The cod fishery at Percé and in the vicinity, had given but very middling results, during the month of July, but the month of August seemed to promise more favourably for our fishermen ; in fact, for some days previously, the fisherman brought home, every evening, from the grounds, from three to six quintals of cod-fish, to each boat.

On the 4th, I visited the pretty village of Cape Cove ; the inhabitants are largely engaged in the cod fishery, and in the exportation of the dried fish to foreign countries.

Our fishermen in this locality and on the neighbouring coast, had not been troubled nor disturbed by foreigners. On the morning of the 5th, I anchored at Port Daniel, where I received from Mr. McPherson, the custom house officer, and Mr. Sweetman, a merchant, the following information with reference to the fisheries carried on there :

Forty barrels of salmon had been taken on the sea coast, in Port Daniel Bay. This fishery was not carried on in any of the three rivers which fall into this bay.

No torch light fishing had been carried on in these rivers. The cod fishing, both on the coast and on the Moscon Bank, was unproductive ; and bait, which consists of capelin, squid, and mackerel, was very scarce. Large numbers of Ame

rican vessels had entered Port Daniel, but their crews had been guilty of no acts deserving censure.

At 9 a. m., we again set sail, and came to an anchor at Paspébiac, in the afternoon.

As the vessel required painting, and the peak of the mizen and mainsails as well as the rigging required repairs, I took advantage of the fine weather and of the opportunity offered by the ship-yard of the house of Robin and Co., to have the work done without delay, and *La Canadienne* remained at anchor in Paspébiac Roads until the 13th; but during that time I did not remain idle.

I first visited the fishing establishments on the neighbouring coast, and on the 10th, I proceeded by land to Carleton.

I had been so constantly occupied at the Magdalen Islands, and on the North Coast, that I had been unable to visit this locality, and the other stations at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs.

I had the pleasure of meeting the principal inhabitants of each place, and in the course of conversation with them, I gathered the following information:

The spring herring fishery had been very good, and the salmon fishing better than last year, but not over profitable. Mackerel had been plentiful at the head of the bay, and had attracted several fishing schooners belonging to Nova Scotia and the United States, many of which had succeeded well in their operations.

Several American vessels had penetrated even beyond Magouacha Point, at the mouth of the River Ristigouche, where they have, probably, no right to go, even under the reciprocity treaty; but I thought it my duty not to interfere with the United States fishermen in this locality, until the commissioners appointed under that treaty shall have established a line of demarcation between the waters of the Bay of Chaleurs and those of the River Ristigouche, more especially as our fishermen do not carry on any mackerel fishery whatever in this part of the bay.

And I cannot refrain from once more repeating, that it is really deplorable that our fishermen should allow a fish so valuable as the mackerel to be carried off from their own doors, when, with a little more enterprise, activity and perseverance, they could take it themselves as the foreign fishermen do.

On the 11th, I visited Great Cascapédiac River, which I ascended in a canoe to a distance of six miles from the sea.

I saw several of the inhabitants, residing on the banks of this fine river, and I obtained from them the following information:

About thirty barrels of salmon were taken with nets, set in various parts of the river. The Indians established at the mouth of the river, had fished by torch-light, but it was not known how much fish they had taken. They no longer fish there. It appeared that some whites had also taken salmon unlawfully, making use of spears and negogs; but the parties who had thus violated the law could not be discovered.

The inhabitants of the place were unwilling to make complaints against one another, and in the absence of a salaried official to see the law enforced, it is difficult to put a complete stop to the unlawful destruction of the salmon.

I saw the magistrate of the locality, Mr. Dernock, and he promised me that for the future he would be more strict in carrying out the requirements of the fishery law, of which I distributed copies to the parties most interested in the preservation of the salmon.

On the 12th, I visited New Richmond and all the coast between that locality and Bonaventure, and being aware that in this portion of the district of Gaspé, fish manure is more generally used than any where else, I made every possible enquiry of the most intelligent persons whom I saw, in order to discover whether the practice was or was not injurious to the fisheries and to agriculture; the following is the result of my enquiries:

The greater part of the fish, both capelin and herring, which is put upon the land, consists of fish taken in the nets, at times when the fish is very plentiful near the coast, and which cannot be saved, either owing to the great quantity, or because it may have been several days caught and be too stale for salting, so that it would be completely lost, if it were not used to enrich the soil.

Besides, even though the herring or any other small fish were taken expressly for manure, the practice could not cause any great injury to the fisheries, for they first approach the shore every year in such large numbers that no sensible diminution could be effected, even though much larger quantities were taken than at present.

If the fish be applied to the soil in too great quantities, or at an unsuitable time, experience teaches that it cannot but do much injury; but when used at the proper time and in proper manner, especially when mixed with mould, or dung, it is undoubtedly one of the best manures known; and if, as many persons would wish, a law were passed prohibiting the using of any kind of fish as manure, agriculture would suffer much from such legislation, and especially in the vicinity of the Bay of Chaleurs.

In the afternoon, I ascended the Bonaventure River to a distance of five miles from its mouth, and met Mr. M'Donald, a surveyor, of New Carlisle, who gave me the following information regarding the salmon fishery there carried on: the inhabitants established on the banks of this river hardly fished at all during the past year. But some Indians from the Mission speared a large number of fish, by torch light, and sold most of them to parties residing in the vicinity. Notwithstanding a most active search, I was unable to discover the names of the persons who had thus bought fish unlawfully, otherwise I would have punished them severely.

I saw Mr. Kavanagh, the magistrate at Bonaventure, and gave him a copy of the Fishery Act, and that gentleman assured me that he would make every effort to prevent the unlawful destruction of the salmon, both by the whites and by the Indians.

I was compelled to remain on the north coast during the months of June and July, in order to see the Fishery Law carried out, more especially that portion of it which relates to the salmon fishery, and I was unable to be present in the Bay of Chaleurs during the salmon fishery season, because the fish ascend the rivers that fall into it, at the same time as they ascend those on the north coast; and as the magistrates in the different localities had barely heard of the new Fishery Act, neither they nor any other person had made any very serious efforts to carry out its leading provisions.

The practice of taking salmon by unlawful means had, therefore, still continued to be carried on, in many of the rivers.

I hope, however, for a good result from my visit, and I trust that with the co-operation of the magistrates and of all who are sensible of the importance of preserving in our rivers a fish so valuable as the salmon, and who have promised to assist me by every means in their power to accomplish this object, I shall succeed in putting an end, in a great measure, to the unlawful destruction of this fish. But I repeat again, that in order to carry out strictly the clauses of the Fishery Act relating to the salmon fishery, it would be necessary to have salaried guardians at each river.

On the morning of the 13th, I proceeded to Paspébiac, where I found a vessel ready for sea.

In the afternoon, two brigs belonging to the house of Robin and Co., sailed for foreign ports with cargoes of cod fish, and taking advantage of a breeze from the south, which sprung up towards evening, we sailed for the Magdalen Islands and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

On the 14th, at 4 p. m., we arrived at the Magdalen Islands; and as the wind continued fair for St. Pierre, we held on our course with a strong wind from the south-west.

In the evening of the 15th, we found by the lead that we were near the French Islands, but we were unable to see them, owing to a very thick fog which surrounded us and we were compelled to lie to for the night.

On the 16th, at 4 a. m., we sighted the rocks called the Veaux Marins, on the south-west part of the island; and, after being compelled to lie to repeatedly during the day, in consequence of the land being shut out from our view from time to time by fogs, we anchored in the roadstead of St. Pierre at 4 p. m.

Shortly after my arrival, I was visited by the port captain of St. Pierre, Mr. P. Ledret, who was deputed by the Governor of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to pay me the usual civilities, and place the resources of the port of St. Pierre at my disposal for the repairs of any damages I might have suffered during my voyage.

At the same time I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the commander of the brig of war *La Perouse*, stationed in the roadstead of St. Pierre, Captain Poulin Geoffroy, an officer of distinction and of amiable character, who never ceased, during my stay at St. Pierre, to pay the greatest attention and kindness to myself and to my officers.

On the 17th, I made a visit to the Governor, Mr. Gervais, to whom I stated the object of my voyage to St. Pierre and Miquelon, namely, to gather information relative to the French fisheries carried on on the Banks of Newfoundland and on the coasts of that island; and especially with reference to the trade of St. Pierre, with a view to the establishment of permanent commercial relations between Canada and the French Colony.

I can never forget the cordial reception which I experienced from Mr. Gervais, who placed at my disposal all that could contribute to the success of my mission. I presented to the Governor several maps of Canada and important public documents relating to our country, published by order of the Legislative Assembly, and received from him the following letter:—

ISLAND OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
ST. PIERRE, August 28th, 1858.

SIR,

In your letter of 17th inst., you do me the favor to propose to send me maps and reports tending to give a more exact knowledge of the resources of Canada, which may be usefully consulted with a view to the establishment of commercial relations between France and that country.

I accept the obliging offer of those documents which are so important to our administration and our commerce, and I shall cause them to be deposited among the archives of my secretary's office.

I beg that you will accept my thanks for the present which you have made to the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon. I pray you to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

GERVAIS.

Commandant of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

I next proceeded to visit the second officer of the colony, the intendant-commissary, (*l'ordonnateur*) Mr. Gilbert Pierce, who was most courteous in his reception of me; and to him I am indebted for a part of the information which I shall publish relative to St. Pierre.

On the 18th, I received a visit on board of *La Canadienne*, from the Governor of St. Pierre, who made most flattering remarks on the fine trim of my vessel and

the smart appearance of the seamen. I had ordered a salute to be fired of the number of guns proper for an officer of his rank, which was immediately returned by the battery of St. Pierre.

On the 19th I had the honor of dining with the Governor, on which occasion the commander of the *La Perouse* was also present.

On the 20th, the Governor, his lady and their daughters, with several ladies and gentlemen of St Pierre, accompanied by the officers of the colony and of the brig *La Perouse*, did me the honor of passing the evening on board of *La Canadienne*.

It was my intention to leave St. Pierre on the 21st, on my return to the Magdalen Islands, but I had not calculated on the calms and gales which detained me till the 25th. Accordingly being unable to get away, I made an excursion on the 21st with *La Canadienne* to the Island of Langlade, having on board most of the officers of *La Perouse* and several persons of St. Pierre. During this voyage the French officers had an opportunity of admiring the clipper-like qualities which distinguish the Government schooner in a high degree.

On the 22nd, I had the satisfaction of seeing the English sloop-of-war *Arachne*, Commander Englefield, arrive in the roads, on her voyage from Charlottetown to St Johns, Newfoundland; and in obedience to my instructions, I put myself in communication with that officer, who did me the honor to visit my ship, and considered that it was admirably adapted to the service for which it was built.

On the 24th, Captain Gauthier, first officer of the *La Capricieuse*, when Mr. Belvêze made his voyage to Canada, and this year commandant of the war-steamer *Le Ténace* came into the roads at St. Pierre; and as soon as he heard that *La Canadienne* was there, hastened on board to see me, and to express with his well-known frankness his pleasure in meeting Canadians again, and his warm recollection of his visit to us in 1855.

On the 25th, the wind having become favorable, we took leave of St. Pierre and bent our course to the Magdalen Islands, where we arrived on the 29th in the morning.

At St. Pierre, I had taken on board Mr. Célestin St. Pierre, a Quebec pilot, who had been carried by a Norwegian barque as far as the Bank of St. Pierre. There Captain Larocque, of the French fishing brig *St. Louis*, had been kind enough to take him in, and give him a free passage to St. Pierre.

I annex to this report notes on the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and on the fisheries and trade of that colony, which may, I trust, be of some use to our fishermen and traders.

When we arrived at Amherst Harbour there were no more than six schooners belonging to the Magdalen Islands. The reports from all parts proved that the cod fishery was yielding but very small returns this year on the coast of the islands. The fish were not nearly so plentiful, and bait was extremely scarce.

The Bay of Plaisance had been visited several times by American schooners engaged in the mackerel fishery. These vessels had had no great success in their fishing operations, for the summer fish had not been as numerous on the coast as usual. I was informed that several of them which had been from four to six weeks in the gulf, had not yet more than twenty or thirty barrels of fish: scarcely sufficing to repay the expense of the provisions consumed by the crews.

On the 30th and 31st, I visited House Harbour and the Etang du Nord. At the latter station the cod fishery was rather more successful than elsewhere, but was far from being as productive as last year. More than forty American schooners lay off the Etang du Nord, on the look out for shoals of mackerel which did not appear. Their success was limited to a few barrels. On the 31st in the evening, after ascertaining that my presence was no longer necessary at the Mag-

dales Islands, I gave orders to make sail, and on the 3rd September came to an anchor at Percé. During the run, between le Corps Mort and Bonaventure Island we fell in with some American schooners fitted out for the mackerel fishery, but they were less numerous than last year at the same date.

I visited the establishments at Percé and Point St. Pierre, and then proceeded to Gaspé Basin at 4 p. m. The cod fishery had improved a little on that part of the coast which I thus visited.

At the Basin, all were busily engaged in shipping the dry cod for the foreign markets. Two ships and three hermaphrodite brigs were already fit for sea. I went on board of a new brig of about 250 tons, built at Point St. Pierre, of timber cut altogether in the woods of the coast of Gaspé, under Mr. Touzel, a master builder of Malbaie [below]. The vessel was substantially built, on a fine model, and may be advantageously compared with the finest Europe built vessels of the same class. It is to be exclusively employed in carrying dry cod, cod and other oils, produced in Canada, to the markets of the Mediterranean and South America.

I was informed by Mr. John Le Boutillier that the whale fishery, having been carried on with intelligence and energy by our skilful and hardy whalersmen of Gaspé, had this year been very profitable to them: a suitable reward for their severe toil in a long continued pursuit on a sea nearly always tempestuous.

The whaling schooners return with 150 — 310 barrels of oil, worth from \$2,400 to \$5,200.

In the Bay of Gaspé, the fishermen along shore carry on the mackerel fishery but without much success. This fish is evidently much less abundant in the gulf, at least on our shores, than usual; and judging by the reports of a large number of our fishermen, very few of the vessels engaged in the fishery this year either on our coasts, or those of the other provinces, will clear their expenses.

On the 8th in the morning, we left the basin, and after a stay of a few hours at Point St. Pierre, proceeded to Percé, on account of a large number of American schooners having gone there.

As I was landing at North East Cove, one of our fishermen came to complain that one of his booms had been carried off, and that he had strong suspicions of the crew of an American schooner which was getting under sail, that they were the guilty parties. I immediately went to the schooner in question with the complainant, but as he could prove nothing, I was obliged to let her go. I heard with great satisfaction that after the disorders of last July, 1857, the public peace had not been interrupted on that part of the coast.

At 9. 31. of the 9th, we set sail for the coast of Labrador, with a strong wind from the north; at 11 p. m. we were off the east point of Anticosti, and in the morning of the 11th, anchored in the harbour of Mutton Bay. There were now only two schooners in the bay. They were engaged in the herring and cod fishery, which two kinds of fish are scarce at that season in that neighbourhood. In Red Bay, or la Tabatière, the cod and herring had yielded well; but generally few fishermen resort to that coast. As I had anticipated, I was told that nobody, or but few persons had visited the Isles à Mermettes; and the wild fowl had laid and hatched their eggs without being disturbed.

This success, (which is however only partial, inasmuch as I was unable to visit all the islands frequented by wild fowl, being several hundreds in number, and lying along four or five hundred miles of coast) affords great encouragement; and I hope next year, when armed with the new Game Act, granting to magistrates so much facility for the prosecution of those who illegally destroy wild fowl and their eggs, to be able to suppress if not altogether, at least in a great measure, the practice of taking the eggs, a practice which would, if continued, soon totally destroy the important species which inhabit the coasts and islands in the gulf.

On the 13th in the morning, we anchored at Wood Island, in White Sand Bay, and Mr. L'Abbé gave me the following information:

The cod had been tolerably abundant on that part of the coast of Labrador, but irregular and capricious: one day our fishermen might take them by thousands, on the morrow but a few individuals even with the freshest bait; the following day they again appeared on the fishing grounds as abundant as ever, the consequence of which was that the average yield of the cod fishery had not been very remunerating.

With respect to the herring which had appeared at White Sand Bay and Bradore Bay on the 7th August, they had approached the coast only at long intervals and in small numbers; and the vessels which first arrived had had difficulty in making half a cargo. To the eastward, from Forteau to the Atlantic, the fish had completely failed; and in bays where in ordinary years, hundreds of schooners are wont to find full cargoes of this delicious fish, our fishermen had scarcely been able to catch enough for their own winter provision. On the other hand, the shoals of herring had resorted in such vast quantities to the coast of Newfoundland, opposite to that of Labrador, that the inhabitants of that country had caught as many as they chose, and the fish was sold there for goods in excellent order at no more than 8s. to 10s. per barrel.

I was informed that the English brig-of-war *Atalanta*, had been cruising on the coast of Labrador (which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland,) during the whole of the fishing season, for the protection of the British fishing interests. But that vessel, as well as all those which come every year for the same purpose did not approach the Canadian coast; and the residents as well as the British fishermen frequenting our north shore of the river and gulf, have no recourse for the protection of their persons and their property, but to the *Canadienne*. Returning on board, I received from M. Adolphe Bouchard, master of the schooner *Marie Louise*, of 55 tons, Cyrille Fortier, pilot, the following report:

On the 4th September, at 6 p. m., the schooner *Marie Louise*, loaded with a cargo of goods belonging to Messrs. Huot and Co. of Quebec, was wrecked in Bear Cove, on the coast of Newfoundland, opposite Forteau, during a heavy gale from the north-west. The crew were saved without accident. The cargo, which was damaged, was sold. The captain did not sell the vessel because he had hopes of raising her. On the following days, while the captain was at work on board, some people of the coast took forcible possession of a barrel of pork, the only provisions he had left; and when (having given up all hopes of raising his vessel) he returned a few days after, in the schooner *Rufine*, for the purpose of removing the rigging of his own; he found that his anchors and chains as also some of his rigging had been stolen. His men had also been maltreated. The next day he went on board of the brig *Atalanta* and lodged his complaint, but the commander could give him no assistance, and, as the appointed time of his cruise had elapsed, returned to Plymouth. Captain Bouchard begged me to endeavour to recover the articles which had been stolen from him. My authority did not extend to the coast of Newfoundland, but I resolved to go and see if it were not possible to assist a poor countryman who had suffered so severe a loss. We therefore got up our anchor and made sail with a strong wind for the Bay of St. Barbe, where we arrived in a few hours. Having ascertained the truth of the captain's story, I went on the morning of the 15th to Bear Cove, and there found the standing rigging and best bower anchor of the vessel in the possession of a man living there. The other anchor and the two chains had disappeared; and as the man in whose hands were the articles belonging to Captain Bouchard, could give no account of his having bought them, or of their having been given to him, I seized and restored them to their lawful owner. It was at least \$200 worth which the captain thus recovered by my means. This

was something for a captain who had lost his vessel, without having effected any insurance on it.

In the afternoon, I returned to Whitesand Bay,

I must remark, that on the part of the coast of Newfoundland which I had just visited, there is no kind of constituted authority, neither is there any on that which lies between Cape St. John and Cape Ray; and those who commit thefts, or depredations on vessels in those parts, going unpunished, are emboldened by this impunity to engage in new acts of pillage. The account of the shipwreck of the *City of Toronto* which appeared in our papers may be recollected. This happened on the north shore of Newfoundland, at no great distance from Bear Cove. A great body of fishermen from the neighbourhood boarded the ship as soon as she struck, and before the captain's face and the eyes of the crew, and in spite of them, took out part of the cargo. The captain was obliged to claim the assistance of an armed boat's crew from the frigate stationed at Forteau, and yet the vessel was plundered of one half of her cargo. It must be confessed however that not all the population are of the same stamp as the people mentioned above. Some there are who are ever ready to receive and shelter poor shipwrecked seamen, and to share with them all they have. Of these I may mention Messrs. Gaine, father and son, of Anchor Point, who expressed to me their regret, that they were not oftener visited by armed vessels.

Before quitting White Sand Bay, I visited all the establishments there. At that of Fruing and Co., 2,000 quintals of cod had been taken; at the Long Point fishery 375 seals, but no herring. Mr. Martin Parent's fishery had yielded him only 175 seals. Captains Lefèvre and Vautier had more cod fish than last year, and Captain Nicholson much less. The inhabitants of Long Point had taken in all 118 seals, six barrels of salmon, and 700 quintals of cod fish. Mr. Louis Labadie's seal fishery had yielded 350 seals, and that of Mr. W. Labadie 120.

On the 15th we anchored in Bradore Bay, where ten schooners only remained employed in fishing for herring. The fish was extremely scarce.

The seal fishery of Mr. Randall Jones had produced this spring 375 seals; that of Mr. Louis Jones 150. I have explained at the beginning of this report why it had not been more productive.

On the 17th in the morning, we set sail, and having touched at Cumberland Harbour and St. Augustin, anchored in the afternoon of the 20th in Esquimaux Harbour, Little Meccatina. I saw nearly all the inhabitants of the Island of Meccatina and was informed that the mackerel had appeared there in great abundance. In the same anchorage with us, were ten schooners employed in taking mackerel. Our fishermen had commenced the use, in taking them, of very large seines, like those used by the Americans, and with good success. Salmon and cod had been tolerably plentiful on the coast of the island.

On the 21st at noon, we sailed for the Magdalen Islands, and on the 23rd in the evening, we anchored near Amherst Island, at a place called the Basin. In the same anchorage were forty schooners from the United States and Nova Scotia fitted out for the mackerel fishing, which had been driven by gales from the north to take shelter under the south side of the island. I was informed that all these vessels had been very unsuccessful in their fishing. There was but little mackerel in the neighbourhood, and the fish did not care for the bait broad-cast on the surface for the purpose of keeping them there, and taking them more readily with the line.

On the 24th, I visited the Basin, Amherst Harbour, and Grindstone Cape, where I took cognizance of a case of assault and battery. I also went to the Etang du Nord, where the cod fishery had improved of late, and lastly to House Harbour. All the fishing vessels owned there had lately returned from the north shore, and had had good success in the cod fishing, but completely failed to take herring. The

crews were all engaged in drying their fish intended for the Halifax market, where dry cod was selling at 16s. to 17s. 6d. per quintal. This kind of cod fish is not consumed in Nova Scotia, but is exported in ships owned in the colony to the West Indies, where it is used as food for the slaves.

On the 27th we quitted the Magdalen Islands, and on the following day anchored at Percé, where I received the following letter by mail, from Mr. Fraser :

CUSTOM HOUSE,
PASPÉBIAC, 22nd Sept., 1858.

DEAR SIR,—In consequence of the opposition I have met with this day, in the execution of my duty as Collector of H. M. Customs for the Port of New Carlisle, I stand in need of your assistance (here), and beg leave to request your early presence here, with the vessel under your command.

I have the honor,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

P. Fortin, Esq.,
Schooner "Canadienne,"
Percé.

J. FRASER,
Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
PASPÉBIAC, 30th September, 1858.

SIR,—I have had the honor of addressing letters to you at Percé and Gaspé on the 22nd and 29th instant, in consequence of the resistance made to me on the former day, in the performance of my duty as Collector of Customs.

As you have now arrived at Paspébiac with the vessel under your command, I have to require that you will be pleased to render me assistance in recovering the goods under seizure, and on which the duty has not been paid, which had been forcibly taken from me out of Her Majesty's Warehouse, at Paspébiac, on the 22nd instant, by Martin Shepperd, Esquire, Sheriff, together with the agents and clerks of Messrs. Le Boutillier, Brothers, and a very large number of other rioters. The said seized goods, or such of them as may not have been sold or disposed of are in the store of Messrs. Le Boutillier, Brothers.

I trust you can make it convenient to meet me to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, a. m., at the premises of Le Boutillier, Brothers, at Paspébiac, to render me assistance in recovering the said goods under seizure to Her Majesty's Warehouse at Paspébiac.

I have, &c.,

J. FRASER,
Collector.

On the 1st October, at the hour appointed by Mr. Fraser, I landed with my captain and nine of my men, and the persons employed by Mr. Fraser for the purpose removed the goods seized from the stores of Messrs. Le Boutillier and Brothers, and conveyed them to the Customs Warehouse, without experiencing any resistance. I remained on shore the whole day to be in readiness to render assistance to Mr. Fraser in case of need, and with the same view, I remained in the roads at Paspébiac with the *Canadienne* till the 8th October. On the 6th only, I absented myself, being the day appointed for the nomination of candidates to re-

present the Gulf District in the Legislative Council at New Richmond. At the meeting all the proceedings passed off with the greatest tranquillity.

On the 8th October, I proceeded with the schooner to Carleton; and on the 9th to the Mission. There I met Mr. Meagher, M. P. P., the public officers, and the chief inhabitants of the place, and was informed that all was perfectly quiet.

The salmon fishery on the coast of the Bay of Chaleurs and the River Restigouche had been much more successful than last year, at nearly all the fishing stations; but in many places it had been carried on contrary to the provisions of the Fisheries Act; the persons contravening it being chiefly Indians; and as the River Restigouche belongs half to Canada, half to New Brunswick, and is of great length, as moreover the illegal acts are committed at a great distance from the head of navigation, it follows that the enforcement of the fishery laws on that part of the coast is very difficult, if not impossible, otherwise than by the employment of resident keepers, paid and instructed to make regular tours of inspection to discover and prosecute offenders.

I distributed the Fisheries Act among the magistrates, municipal councillors, and others interested in the preservation of the salmon; and used arguments to induce all I met to unite with me in endeavouring to arrest the destruction of a species of fish which is of such great importance. But with reference to the River Restigouche, the laws of the two countries ought certainly to be assimilated, and the magistrates and others appointed to enforce them empowered to act on both sides of it.

On the 11th in the afternoon, we quitted the Mission, touched at Dalhousie in the evening, and in the morning of the 12th anchored at Carleton. Here I saw Mr. Nelson Verge, the crown-timber agent in that part of the country. That gentleman had no longer any difficulty in enforcing payment of the sums due to the government from persons who cut timber on the public lands; and he ascribes this to the presence of *La Canadienne* on the coast.

In the afternoon, I proceeded to New Richmond. I heard with much satisfaction that Mr. McDermott, a Justice of the Peace on the Grand Cascapédiac, had convicted an individual who had committed the offence of taking salmon in that river, contrary to the Fisheries Act. He had also punished two inhabitants of New Richmond who had committed an assault on an inhabitant of that place.

This is the commencement of a new era; and I have a firm conviction that next year there will be considerable improvement in the observance of the laws relating to the public peace, and of the regulations affecting the fisheries. On other parts of the coast of Gaspé, it has already been remarked that summonses, warrants, and magistrates' orders are no longer, as formerly, a dead letter, and those against whom they are issued are no longer tempted to resist the officers appointed to execute them, being afraid, that on all occasions requiring my aid, I should be ready to support such officers with the armed force under my command.

In my different voyages to Carleton and New Richmond, I had an opportunity of remarking that agricultural establishments are extending into the interior, notwithstanding the want of roads.

The farmers were following a more enlightened system of cultivation and improving their farms. I observed with pleasure that almost every where the cattle were of fine breeds. The harvest had been abundant. Potatoes and turnips had yielded well. Mr. Montgomery, a trader at New Richmond, had already despatched several cargoes of boards, plank and shingles to Halifax, and three ship loads of timber to England. Several schooners, intended either for the fisheries or for the coast trade were building in the bay.

About 5 p. m. we weighed anchor, and at 8 p. m. arrived at New Carlisle.

The following morning, I saw Mr. Fraser, and was informed by him that he had experienced no trouble since my departure.

I received from Mr. Lebel, of New Carlisle, the following letter:

NEW RICHMOND,
October 6th, 1858.

SIR,—As the time remaining between the present and the day appointed for holding the poll for the electoral district of the Gulf is very limited, and I find no one on whom I can rely to convey the writs and commissions of the Deputy Returning Officer for the Magdalen Islands, could you take charge of them and also of a message which I consider it my duty to send to those Islands, if such a mission should not interfere with your official duties? By doing this, you will ensure the election taking place which might otherwise be in danger of failure; and you will at the same time save the Province a great expense.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. G. LEBEL,
Returning Officer.

P. Fortin, Esq.,
Commander of *La Canadienne*,
Paspébiac.

I readily acceded to the request of Mr. Lebel, the rather as my duty would require me to proceed to the Magdalen Islands, in a very short time.

The greatest activity prevailed on the bank of Paspébiac. Hundreds of fishermen and curers were engaged in preparing the fish for exportation. The season had been very favourable for such operations. There were in the roadstead seven ships and several schooners preparing to take in cargoes of dry cod and oil for foreign countries. Two brigs loaded with fine cod were setting sail: one for Rio de Janeiro, the other for Naples.

As my presence was no longer required in the Bay of Chaleurs I gave orders to set sail. We weighed at 4 30 p. m., and the next day, which was the 14th, anchored in Gaspé Basin at 7 a. m. This port was now well filled. There were six ships, brigs and hermaphrodite brigs loading with fish for foreign countries, and eight schooners bringing in cod, herring, mackerel, and oil from the different fishing stations on the Canadian coast of the gulf. There were moreover, ten smaller vessels getting ready to sail for Quebec with cargoes of salt salmon, green cod, whale oil, &c.

Among the schooners then in the basin, I noticed several, built this year, with timber from the woods on the coast, and by builders resident there, which show that great improvement in the art of ship-building has been made in Gaspé within a short time. These vessels built on a fine model with good timber, and very substantially, were well rigged and masted, and seemed to combine the two important qualities of roomy stowage for cargo and fast sailing.

In every interview which I had throughout the season with our fishermen or fitters-out of vessels, they invariably expressed the great satisfaction which they felt on seeing that the government was resolved to afford direct encouragement to our magnificent fisheries in the gulf; and they are prepared to use all efforts to profit by them, as indeed they ought; and I trust that ere many years have elapsed, we shall see a fleet of Canadian fishing schooners in the gulf as numerous as the fine fleet of fishing vessels from the United States which comes yearly to our very

doors to carry off our best fish, although we can equip our fishing vessels at much less cost than they can, and have hands to man them in no way inferior to theirs.

Till now we have not received the needful encouragement from the government and the enterprise of merchants and outfitters; now we have the bounty; we trust therefore that our city merchants and the capitalists of the lower part of the coasts of the river and the gulf will at length appreciate the importance and necessity of betaking themselves to a branch of business so profitable in its results.

On the 16th at 6 a. m. I received from Mr. John Eden, clerk of the court at Gaspé Basin, the following letter:

4 H. A. M., GASPE BASIN,
October 16th, 1858.

Mr. Fleury Le Touzel, bailiff of the Superior Court, having proceeded to execute two writs of attachment against square pine timber, the property of John Gilchrist, Junior, of Peterborough, Canada West, I take the liberty to inform you that resistance has been made against the said bailiff in the execution of his warrants by a person named Church.

I therefore request you will have the goodness to give all the assistance in your power for the due execution of the said writs.

(Signed,)

JOHN EDEN,
Circuit Clerk.

I immediately took the bailiff Le Touzel and his follower (*recors*) on board; the anchor was weighed at 7 a. m., and half an hour afterwards we anchored again in North-West River, where the ship lay near to which the timber seized the evening before had been floated, and which the crew were engaged in loading.

I took the bailiff, Le Touzel, and his assistant with me in my canoe, together with seven of my men, and proceeded to the raft; and when the officer had identified the timber as being the same that he had seized on the previous day, I notified the parties on board the vessel and on the raft that I was there to assist the bailiff, and that until such time as the seizure should be removed by competent authority, I would allow no person to touch the timber. The work of loading the timber then ceased.

I placed my captain and eight men as a guard over the raft, and returned to Gaspé Basin.

In the afternoon the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Eden, informed me that the parties who had procured the seizure of the timber had received satisfaction; the seizure was therefore removed.

I returned on board, recalled my men, and at 5, P. M., we left for Percé, reaching it, with a good north-west breeze, at 9.30, P. M.

I saw at once the public officers, and some of the principal inhabitants of the place, and, finding all quiet, I gave the order to set sail.

At 2, A. M., on the morrow, we weighed, and anchored in the harbour of Amherst on the morning of the 18th.

Immediately after my arrival I investigated a charge of assault and battery brought by Mr. Fox, collector for the port of Amherst, against a person named Dominique Cormier.

Cormier had struck Mr. Fox with a handspike, on board the schooner *Eugenie*, in House Harbour, as the latter was boarding the vessel in the performance of his duty as collector.

I issued a warrant against the party accused, and he was brought on board. During the following days I was engaged in taking the depositions of the parties who had a knowledge of the affair, and examining the prisoner; and Mr. Fox's deposition being well corroborated by the evidence of several parties, I gave Dominique Cormier in charge to my constables on board, to be taken to the jail at Percé, and there to stand his trial.

I must mention that it was on the 12th that Cormier had committed an act of felony, by assaulting the Custom House Officer in the performance of his duty, and yet the delinquent had remained at liberty up to the time of my arrival at the Magdalen Islands, and would have remained so up to this time, had the affair taken place after my last visit to the islands. True, there are magistrates at the Magdalen Islands, but what can the magistrates, even when fully disposed to do their duty, accomplish in an isolated locality when they can hardly find a constable to execute their orders? How is a prisoner to be guarded during the examination of witnesses? Where is he to be placed, if the Magistrate should think it necessary to commit him to the common jail at Percé, until means be found of sending him there.

There is no jail at the Magdalen Islands, nor any public building which might serve as a temporary place of detention for prisoners. Besides, the Magistrates of these Islands do not like (I ought to say, are unable), to act, especially in cases for summary jurisdiction, because if they give a judgment entailing the penalty of imprisonment, it cannot be carried out unless I should happen to be there to take the prisoner on board *La Canadienne*.

It is evidently necessary from what I have just stated, that a jail and a building in which the sittings of the Court might be held, should be erected at the Magdalen Islands; and the mere sight of a prison would help in no small degree to create a feeling of respect for the law amongst the thousands of fishermen who frequent the coast of the Magdalen Islands, and to prevent them from committing, at many remote points on these Islands, acts of depredations which I am unable, notwithstanding my frequent visits to these localities, to prevent.

As this was my last visit to the Magdalen Islands, I made an inspection of the fishing stations, and obtained the following information:

The cod fishery had been very inferior during the summer, but had improved very considerably within the last few weeks.

In fact it was very good at the Etang du Nord and at Anse à la Cabane. However, the quantity of fish taken would be very much less than the previous year; but with the high prices then paid for this fish in the Halifax market, our fishermen would make a very good profit.

The mackerel fishery, with the lines, may be said to have been almost a complete failure in the Bay of Plaisance, only five or six barrels having been taken by our fishermen this year, against 30 barrels last year.

The summer mackerel had not entered the bay in such large numbers as usual, and they did not appear to take the bait as well as in previous years.

However, considering that the summer herring and mackerel fishery had been very productive, that our fishermen had brought in a great deal of fish from the north, and that a large quantity of seal oil had been made, the value of the produce exported from the Province would be considerable.

At the end of this report I shall give a statement of the value of the imports and exports of the Magdalen Islands, which will show that they have greatly increased in importance within the last few years, and that great activity prevails in the trade of these islands.

The 22nd and 23rd were the polling days for the election of a member of the Legislative Council for the gulf division. One of the polls was held at House

Harbour, and the other at Amherst. The voting took place in an orderly manner and in accordance with the law.

On the 23d, at 5, P.M., I received the Amherst poll-books, and at midnight those of House Harbour. At 1 A.M., on the 24th we set sail for Paspébiac, where we arrived the same evening.

I remained with the vessel at Paspébiac and at New Carlisle alternately, until the 29th, in order to be at hand to assist the collector, Mr. Fraser, who was about to sell by public auction some of the goods lying under seizure in the customs warehouse, and was unwilling to make the sale unless I remained.

During the few days that I remained in the Bay of Chaleurs, before sailing for Quebec, I saw the principal fishermen and outfitters of this part of the district of Gaspé, and obtained from them some very useful information, which, combined with the knowledge acquired during my cruise of the state of our fisheries, enables me to suggest to the Government some measures of great importance, calculated to augment and facilitate the developement of the vast resources which Canada possesses in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Government has already passed two highly important measures for the encouragement of our fisheries; I refer to the law granting a bounty to fishermen, and that granting a subsidy to a line of steamers between Quebec, the Gaspé coast and the Lower Provinces.

But there are other measures asked for by the fishermen, and I shall once more take the liberty of recommending the erection of a number of light-houses at different points along the coast, as land marks for the guidance of our fishermen on dark nights when they are forced, by stress of weather, to run for shelter where there is hardly a single harbor or roadstead, and on a coast exceedingly dangerous for fishing boats.

It would also be very necessary to have slides made at the principal fishing stations, where there is no safe anchorage for fishing boats, so that when the wind blows from the offing our fishermen may be enabled to haul up their boats and stow them in safety, without too much trouble and expense. At present it takes 8 or 10 men to haul up an ordinary fishing boat, whereas two men could do the same work with the aid of slides.

Very often boats are broken up on the shore by gales from seaward, and lost for want of assistance to haul them out of reach of the waves.

I must not forget to point out the immense benefit which would accrue to the Bay of Chaleurs' fishermen from the construction of a wharf in the harbor of Paspébiac, in which more than 50,000 quintals of codfish are every year unloaded and loaded, besides thousands of barrels of fish, salmon, oil, provisions, &c.

The business of the unloading and loading is now done with boats, and in fine weather only.

With a wharf which the vessels could approach, the transshipment of the products of the fisheries from the coasting vessels to the ships that carry them to foreign markets, could be effected with a great saving of time and almost without expense.

I need not mention that such a wharf would be of the greatest benefit to the mail steamers plying between Quebec and the ports on the Gaspé coast.

I will give, at the conclusion of my report, an interesting letter from Mr. P. Vibert, of New Carlisle, which treats of the improvements required on the coast of the district of Gaspé.

On the evening of the 29th we sailed for Percé, where we arrived on the following day at 10, A.M.

My constable, in whose charge Dominique Cormier had been placed, delivered the prisoner to the jailor of that place.

I visited, for the last time, the establishments at Percé, and after stopping at Malbaie and Pointe St. Pierre, I proceeded to Gaspé Basin, where I remained until the 3rd November.

In all the places thus visited the cod fishery had been rather unproductive for some time.

The fish were abundant enough on the grounds, but the bait very frequently ran short, and the wet weather and gales which had continued since the middle of October, had prevented our fishermen from going out to fish oftener than two or three days in the week.

It was expected that the produce of the autumnal fishery in the present year would not amount to one-half the quantity of last year.

The greater part of the codfish taken during the months of September, October and November on the Gaspé coast, is known to be sent green to Quebec and Montreal, while that which is taken towards the beginning of the season is dried and then exported to foreign countries, chiefly to Brazil, Spain and Italy.

On the 4th November, I stopped at Griffin Cove and at Great Fox River.

I saw the principal inhabitants of both places. Peace and order prevailed there, as well as on the rest of the Gaspé coast.

The cod fishery was bad, owing to the scarcity of bait.

In the afternoon we sailed for Quebec.

On the 6th November, at noon, we passed abreast of the light-house at Pointe des Monts, and on the 7th at 1 P.M., we anchored in the Harbour of Quebec.

P. FORTIN.

Notes on the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Of all the immense territories which France formerly possessed in North America, she now retains but three small islands situated at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the south coast of Newfoundland, and called St. Pierre, Langlade and Miquelon.

These islands are formed almost entirely of barren rocks, and are of no importance in themselves; but they are of inestimable value to France as a centre for carrying on the cod fishery on the banks and on the west coast of Newfoundland, and as a dépôt for the shipment of fish to foreign countries, the French colonies, and France.

St. Pierre is only four leagues in circumference, it is the smallest of the islands, but the most important on account of its fine harbour.

It is the furthest south of the French islands, and is only nine miles distant from Cape May, on the coast of Newfoundland. The surface is almost entirely devoid of trees or shrubs, and is broken by hills and mountains, some of them from 400 to 500 feet in height.

On one of these hills, called Tête de Galoutry, there is a light house with a fixed light, which is visible from the sea at a distance of eighteen miles.

The roadstead of St. Pierre at the east side of the island, has two entrances, and is capable of receiving 400 or 500 vessels, with a pretty good anchorage and depth of eight or ten fathoms. An island of about one mile in circumference, called Isle aux Chiens, and several rocks, of which the principal are P'île Pelée, P'île aux Vanqueurs, and P'île aux Pigeons, shelter it from easterly winds, and render it one of the safest in America.

The entrance to the harbour, which is also called the Barachois, is protected by a sand bank, on which there is from twelve to fourteen feet of water at high tide,

and from five to six at low tide. The harbour is at the head of the roadstead, and is capable of receiving fifty vessels of from 100 to 300 tons. The French Government have placed a careening dock in this harbour, where vessels can go into dock to repair any damage they may have received.

The Town of St. Pierre consists of 150 or 200 houses, built on the north side of the harbour, the streets running parallel with the shore.

The principal buildings in the town are :

Government house, a large two story wooden building, with court yards, flower and other gardens, kept in very fine order.

The church is a pretty building, and is also of wood. It is very well finished in the interior, and is very much like our finest country churches in Canada.

The hospital, a brick building, is capable of accommodating 100 patients. It is entrusted to the Sisters of St. Joseph, and there is a first class navy surgeon attached to it.

The residence and office of the Navy Commissioner.

The Court House, jail, soldiers' barracks and wash-house.

I pass over the stores, some of which are very extensive, and the sheds in which the dried fish is stored previous to shipment for foreign markets.

The fishing and drying establishments are situated on the shores of the harbour, of the roadstead, and of that portion of the Ile aux Chiens which faces the town; the most extensive of them belong to the general company.

In summer, the number of inhabitants in St. Pierre amounts to at least 10,000. In winter, the number does not exceed 2000.

Langlade, or Little Miquelon, lies north of St. Pierre, from which it is separated by a passage three miles in width, navigable for vessels of the largest burthen. This island is eight miles in circumference, and is lower than St. Pierre. The surface is tolerably even.

A little river called La Belle Rivière, on the banks of which there is a good deal of spruce and fir, takes its source from the heights of the interior, and falls into the sea on the north-east side of the island, where there is a pretty good anchorage, in five or six fathoms. All the rest of the coast of Langlade is bold, and affords no shelter for vessels. The result, notwithstanding the fact that it is twice the size of St. Pierre, is that it is not one hundredth part as important.

On the island of Langlade, there are a certain number of establishments where the business of fattening cattle is carried on. They are fed with an excellent kind of hay, which grows on the flats. Great Miquelon lying north of Langlade, with which it is connected by a sand bank of about four miles in extent, is about four leagues in length, and five miles in width. The centre of the island is high, but the coast is rather low. Cape Nord, which is very high, and the north-east coast, where there is a remarkable mountain, called Le Chapeau, are exceptions.

The roadstead of Miquelon is situated between Cape Nord and Le Chapeau, and at the foot of it is a small village of fishermen, with a summer population of about 2000, in winter of 300 only.

On the southern coast of the island there is a harbour, which small schooners can enter at high tide.

Great Miquelon is no better adapted for cultivation than Langlade and St. Pierre. It is formed like the other two, of rocks, partly covered with moss and a layer of earth, which is so thin that grass can hardly take root in it.

Vegetable soil may indeed be found on the banks of the small rivers, and in the ravines, but not in sufficient quantity to furnish cultivated fields or even gardens.

There is nothing raised on these islands but a few vegetables, grown in gardens formed by collecting earth and mixing it with sea-weed manure.

St. Pierre lies in latitude 46°, 46' 52" north, and in longitude 56° 7' 23" west of Greenwich.

The variation is 25° 57'

The time of high water is 8h. 33m., and the greatest height it attains is about three feet.

The three islands of which I have just given a brief description constitute the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which enjoys the advantage of having a regular government and an administration consisting of a large staff of officials, as may be seen by the following list of all the officers composing the same :

Administration.

Mr. Gervais, Lieutenant Colonel Marine Artillery, Governor.

Mr. Gilbert Pierce, Deputy naval commissioner, Intendant Commissary.

Mr. Duhamel, President of the Court of Appeals, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Ford, Assistant naval commissioner, Comptroller of the Colonies.

Mr. Douville, do do do *ad interim.*

Intendant Commissary's Department.

The administrative department of the naval service; finance department of all branches of the service:—the interior; police; religion; hospitals; public schools, &c.

Secretary's Department.

Littoyé, Edouard, Naval clerk, Secretary of Records.

Tranchevent, —, Marine writer, Secretary to Intendant Commissary.

Public Offices at St. Pierre:—Naval recruiting service, and Customs.

Mr. Castelno, Assistant Commissary, head.

Mr. Littoyé, Ernest, writer.

Mr. Lemoine, Assistant writer.

Mr. Picard, Marine agent.

Reviews, Armaments, and Funds.

Mr., Assistant naval commissioner.

Mr. Littoyé, Edouard, Clerk.

Two temporary writers.

Works, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Hospitals.

Mr., Assistant naval commissioner.

Mr. Durieux, Clerk, administrator, *ad interim*, also entrusted with the office of storekeeper.

A temporary writer.
A distributing agent.

Service at Miquelon.

Mr. Lodes, Assistant naval commissary, Deputy intendant commissary of the locality, and *ex officio* Chief commissary of all the departments.

Public Worship.

Abbé Lebellico, Curé of the Parish of St. Pierre, ecclesiastical superior.
Abbé Favier, Curé of the Parish of Miquelon.
Abbé Calvé, *vicaire* of the Parish of St. Pierre.
Sister Marie Joseph, Superior of the Sisters attached to the hospital, four in number.

Treasury.

Mr. Littoyé, Treasurer, paymaster and receiver.

Ports.

Mr. Ledret, Captain of the Port.
Mr. Portangueu, Government Pilot.
Mr., Keeper of the Careening dock.

Board of Health.

Mr. Fleury, Chief naval surgeon, Chief at St. Pierre.
Mr. Grois, 2nd class naval surgeon, Chief at Miquelon.
Mr. Delamare, 3rd class naval surgeon at St. Pierre.
Mr., Apothecary, 3rd class naval surgeon at St. Pierre.

Roads, Bridges, Light-houses, &c.

Mr. Huber, S., Colonial Engineer, Chief.
Mr. Sévéno, *Aide-conducteur*.
A writer.
Two Light-house keepers at Galoutry.

Civil List.

Mr. Anthoine, Officer of the Civil List at St. Pierre.
Mr. Lodes, do do at Miquelon.

Public Instruction.—Free Schools (Girls).

Sister Marie-Joseph, Superior of the Sisters, teaching the Free Schools, of which there are three at St. Pierre, and three at Miquelon.

Free Schools (Boys).

Brother Jérôme, Superior of the Brethren of the Christian Schools, of which there are three at St. Pierre and three at Miquelon.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

This is not yet open : teachers are expected from France.

Board of Health.

Mr. Fleury, Head of the Board of Health, President.
 Mr. Ledret, Captain of the Port.
 Mr. Littoyé, Treasurer.
 Mr. Coste, Merchant.
 Mr. Delamare, Surgeon, 3rd class.
 Mr. Tranchevent, Secretary.

Judiciary.—(Under the orders of the President of the Council of Appeals.)

Mr. Duhamel, President.
 Mr. Fleury, Head of the Board of Health, Judge.
 Mr. Ledret, Captain of the Port, Judge.
 Mr. Littoyé, Treasurer, Judge Assistant.
 The Comptroller of the Colony discharges the duty of public minister.
 Mr. Anthoine, Clerk.

Court of Original Jurisdiction and Justice of the Peace.

(This Court takes cognizance of commercial affairs.)

Mr. Pinchon, Judge of Original Jurisdiction and Justice of the Peace.
 The Clerk of the Council of Appeals performs the same duties in the Court of Original Jurisdiction.
 Mr. Lodes does the duty of Justice of the Peace at Miquelon.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are, as I have before observed, the rendezvous and storehouse of the French fisheries in America. Thither 300 or 400 ships annually resort, of 200 to 500 tons each, from the ports of France, to carry on the inexhaustible fisheries of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, of Green Bank, Bouqureau, and the Bank of St. Pierre.

To man all these vessels, some of which carry 80 men, at least 15,000 fishermen, sailors, and boys are required.

A hundred other ships annually proceed to St. Pierre at different periods, to take in cargoes of fish for the different markets. It is usually in March that the fishing vessels set sail from France, taking with them salt, and whatever else is required for the undertaking. Having arrived at St. Pierre, they land the curers, the fresh hands, and the boys who form the legal complement of their crew, and who are destined to the duty of drying the fish, together with a part of their cargo of salt and fishing tackle, and forthwith make sail for the banks, having taken in a provision of capelin and salt herring to be used as bait. When they reach the fishing grounds they anchor with a hempen or manilla cable (not with a chain, which would cause their vessel to capsize in the first gale of wind) in 35 to 60 fathoms, and commence their fishing. The ship being well anchored, and in a good berth, the fishing lines are got ready. Two kinds are made use of in taking cod on the banks, hand lines, like what our fishermen use on the coast of Gaspé, and trimmers or stationary lines. The hand-lines are well known, I shall, therefore, not describe them. The trimmers or stationary lines consist of a small cable rather more than half an inch in diameter, varying in length, and having attached to it, at each fathom of its length, a line about six feet long, terminating in a fish-hook. These stationary lines are armed with from 250 to 1000 hooks each, and a vessel sets as many as ten such lines. They are anchored with strong grapnels at each extremity; occasionally one end is fastened to the ship.

Every morning and evening the boats, which are built strong enough to live in the heaviest sea, and manned with five or six hands each, take up the lines, collect the fish which have been caught, and bait the hooks anew which require it. The fish taken on board is split, washed, salted, and packed in bulk in the hold. These are the unvarying proceedings of every day, in spite of storms and bad weather, until the vessel is full. It then returns to St. Pierre to deliver the fish to the curers who are appointed to dry and prepare it for exportation. Provided anew with salt, bait, and fresh water, the vessel returns to the fishing ground.

In favorable seasons some ships make three voyages, the produce of the third being carried to France as green cod. This cod fishery on the banks, 20, 50, and even 100 leagues from land, on a sea which is always rough, is very dangerous, and every year the losses are considerable, both of men and ships; but it is an excellent school to train seamen to endure hardships; and it is, perhaps, as much for the purpose of training sailors for the naval service, as to obtain an important article of food and commerce that France has promoted the cod-fishery, by means of heavy bounties.

In proof of this assertion I shall cite the expressions of Mr. Sénac, who was appointed in 1832 to defend, before the French Chambers, the allegations in the preamble of a Bill relating to the cod-fishery.

“Having before her eyes the development of the maritime strength of the great powers, France ought not to remain stationary; and the government ought to look to the means of making the resources of the country correspond with the exigences of the navy, which are always on the increase.

“The fisheries are an industrial occupation, rich in its results. They already form the most important branch of our commercial navigation; and the naval service, deriving from them more than a fifth of the hands enrolled, is indebted to them for its best sailors. No pursuit is adapted to train hardy active seamen, ready for service, more economically and speedily than this, and yet in none is there greater room for improvement. * * * If the exportation and consumption of the produce of the fisheries were only doubled, they would furnish the navy with 12,000 more seamen.”

The French Government fully appreciating the importance of the fisheries has, at different times, particularly in 1816, 1818 and 1832, passed laws relating to the principal marine fisheries, in virtue of which large bounties are given, not only for the encouragement of the cod fishery, but also for that of the herring and the whale.

The French fisheries are now governed by a law passed by the National Assembly in 1851, and I think it expedient to insert a portion of it here for the purpose of shewing the great efforts made by France for the promotion of her fishing interests, which that Government rightly considers to be the most important and most profitable branch of her national industry.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATEERNITY.

In the name of the French people.

Law relating to the great marine fisheries, of the 24th June, 9th and 22nd July, 1851.

The National Assembly has adopted the law, of which the following is the tenor:—

CHAPTER I.

Cod-fishery.

Art. 1st. From and after the 1st January, 1852, until the 30th June, 1861, the bounties allowed for the encouragement of the cod-fishery shall be fixed as follows:

Bounties on equipment.

1st. Fifty francs for each member of the crew for the fishery with drying either on the shores of Newfoundland, or at St. Pierre et Miquelon, or on the Great Bank of Newfoundland.

2nd. Fifty francs for each member of the crew for the fishery without drying in the Iceland seas.

3rd. Thirty francs for each member of the crew for the fishery without drying on the Great Bank of Newfoundland.

4th. Fifteen francs for each member for the fishery on the Dogger Bank.

Bounties on the products of the fisheries.

1st. Twenty francs per quintal (*métrique*), for dry cod of French taking, sent either directly from the fishing grounds or from *entrepôts* belonging to France, to the French colonies in America, or in the Indies, or to the French settlements on the western coast of Africa and the other transatlantic countries, provided they are taken to ports at which there are French Consuls.

2nd. Sixteen francs per quintal (*métrique*), for dry cod of French taking sent either directly from the fishing grounds or from French ports to European countries and foreign states on the shores of the Mediterranean, excepting Sardinia and Algeria.

3rd. Sixteen francs per quintal, for the importation to the French colonies of America, India and other transatlantic countries, of dry cod fish of French taking when such codfish is exported from French ports without having been there stored in bond.

4th. Twelve francs per quintal for dry codfish of French taking sent either directly from the fishing grounds or from French ports, to Sardinia or Algeria.

5th. Twenty francs per quintal of cod sounds brought by the fishing vessels to France, the produce of their fishing operations.

Art. 2nd. The vessels sent out for the fishery with drying either to the coast of Newfoundland, to St. Pierre and Miquelon or to the Great Bank of Newfoundland, shall carry not less than a certain number of hands to be determined by a decree of the President of the Republic.

Art. 3rd. The bounty on equipment of vessels is granted only once in each season, although the vessel may have made several voyages.

The bounties hereby fixed shall be granted only for the fitting out of French vessels or for the transportations of produce therein, the same being the produce of French fishery.

The produce of the cod-fishery at St. Pierre et Miquelon is immense. The quantity of dry and green codfish annually exported from this colony is estimated at 400,000 quintals (*métrique*) (about 800,000 of our quintals.) This fishery and the preparation and shipment of these productions for foreign markets and to France give rise to a very extensive commerce.

There are twelve mercantile houses, six of which deal in the produce of the cod fishery. The following is a list:—

Thom et Barret,
Fréchon frères,
Joseph Coste,
Dupont et Mignault,
Maison Paturel,
Joseph Duhamel,
Jacques Hamel,
T. Lecharpentier,
T. Cordon,
V. Lefrançois,
Veuve Dubarbour et Demalvillais,
H. Massieu,

And an American House doing a large business under the name of Hughes, Etherton & Co.

But the principal out-fitters who send large fleets to the cod-fisheries on the Bank of Newfoundland belong to firms in France, of which the following are the principal :

House of Beust and Riotteau at Granville.
“ Langlois at Granville.
“ Beautemps at Granville.
“ Jonault et Dozambchère at Granville.
“ Guibert, fils, at St. Servan.
“ veuve Le Ponche et fils, at St. Servan.
“ Hovins, père, at St. Malo.
“ Hovins, fils, at St. Malo.
“ Riché at St. Malo.

House of Mahé Lemirés at Morlaix.
“ Lemoine at St. Malo.
“ Salvané Ainé at Bordeaux.
“ Goyetche at Bayonne.

I ought not to forget to mention the General Maritime Company, which owns the principal fishing establishment at St. Pierre.

This powerful association, whose centre of operations is in Paris, and which has a capital of 30,000,000 of francs, carries on its operations in every sea throughout the world.

The islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon, as I have before stated, produce nothing but cod fish and cod liver oil. The resident population and the fishermen and sailors who reside on this Island during the fishing season, are obliged to bring with them from France, or to procure from foreign lands all the articles of food, clothing, building materials, fishing apparatus, &c., which they require.

The following articles, such as cordage, wines, brandies, soap, pork, butter, stuffs, articles of fashion, and sea-biscuit, come from France. The West Indies furnish only molasses, rum and cigars, and those in small quantities. It is from the United States that St. Pierre receives the greater part of the flour used in the islands, (a little comes from France) molasses, tobacco, cotton goods, rum, bacon, beef and other salted provisions, and the casks in which the cod fish is exported to the West Indies. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island supply St. Pierre with cattle, vegetables, oats, boards, plank, building timber, small fishing boats, firewood, staves for barrels, beams and rafters for houses, &c.; and Newfoundland sends firewood, capelin and herring for bait, receiving in exchange large quantities of merchandise and money.

For some years past, the French cod fish have found a ready sale in the United States, particularly in the ports of New York and Boston, where they are esteemed for their excellence; and the vessels which carry them return with cargoes of articles required at St. Pierre, particularly flour and other provisions. It frequently happens that the purchaser of French cod fish is able himself to supply the French vessels with the articles which they are to carry back to St. Pierre; and this system of barter greatly facilitates commercial relations.

The quantity of French cod fish sent from St. Pierre to the United States is estimated at 30,000 or 40,000 quintals.

The French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon consumes many articles which Canada might supply at as cheap a rate as the United States and the British Provinces below; but the great distance between Quebec and St. Pierre is a serious obstacle to this traffic between the two countries. The greatest impediment of all, however, would be the high rates of freight of such articles, as we do not use the French fish which their vessels would bring, to return with these of our productions which they want, instead of going back in ballast.

This is the reason why I am of opinion that we could not establish commercial relations between Canada and the colony of St. Pierre for several years to come. Cargoes of boards, plank, shingles, laths, squared oak and other hard woods, and good Canadian flour would nevertheless often command good prices at St. Pierre, and I should advise our shipping merchants, particularly those of the Bay of Chaleurs, while sending vessels with cargoes to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to instruct their captains to touch at St. Pierre, which is nearly in their course, to take the chance of that market; but I must warn them, at the same time, that the arrival of several cargoes at once would have the immediate effect of bringing down prices.

As it is probable that several of our masters of small craft may be desirous of trying the St. Pierre market with assorted cargoes, I will give a list of the prices current of cod, cod-oil and general merchandise as bought and sold in the colony.

Cod is generally worth 22 francs per cwt. for large fish, and 18 francs for small. It is to be borne in mind that French cod only is admitted at St. Pierre, foreign fish paying a prohibitory duty. The average price of cod-oil is 200 francs per barrel of 200 litres (52½ gallons nearly).

Fine flour (fine inspected) Nos. 1 and 2		22 francs.
Pork (American) Prime and Mess	100 to 120	"
Pork (French) per cwt.....	65 to 70	"
Biscuit (French) per cwt.....	..	28 "
Butter (French) per cwt.	100 to 120	"
Soap (French Marseille) per cwt.....	50 to 60	"
Cordage of all kinds per cwt.	55 to 65	"
Tea per lb.....	..	2 "
Champagne Wine (ordinary) per dozen.....	..	45 "
Brandy (cognac) per gallon.....	3 to 10	"
Wine (ordinary) per barique (52½ gallons).....	..	100 "
Rum (West Indian and United States) per gallon.....	2 to 3	"
Molasses per gallon .....	..	2 "
Hogsheads (in bundle) with the headings, each .....	..	10 "
Pipe-staves per cord of 4 ft. x 8 ft.	70 to 80	"
Firewood (Newfoundland) per cord .....	..	24 "
Firewood (Nova Scotia) per cord.....	..	30 "
Salt (French or Cadiz) per ton of 1000 kil.....	40 to 50	"

The usual price of good pine boards is 80 francs per 1000 feet. The price of

square timber and masts varies according to the supply.

I am indebted for some of these details, relative to the trade of St. Pierre, to the kindness of Mr. Hughes and Messrs. Fréchon Brothers.

For the use of those Canadian seamen who may wish to trade with the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, I publish the rates of pilotage, tonnage duties, port dues, hospital dues and customs duties payable by vessels resorting to those Islands.

DESIGNATION OF VESSELS.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES.				
	Pilotage.	Tonnage Dues.	Fire Dues.	Hospital Dues.	Customs Duties.
FRENCH VESSELS.					
From 30 to 49 tons.....	Fr. cent. 6 75	} 0 25	Fr. cent. 10 00	Fr. cent. 10 00	
From 50 to 149 tons.....	11 00				
From 150 upwards	13 50				
FOREIGN VESSELS.					
From 30 tons and under .....	.....	} 0 60	10 00	10 00	1 per cent on the va- lue of the cargo im- ported.
From 31 to 49 tons.....	20 00				
From 50 to 79 tons.....	30 00				
From 80 and upwards	40 00				

Remarks.—Foreign vessels with cargoes consisting of firewood and cattle only are exempt from duties, as also vessels of 29 tons and under, whatever they may be.
Extract of the Journal kept on board of the Government schooner “La Canadienne” during the season of 1858.

- May 10. Set out from Quebec.
 “ 14. Anchored at Malbaie and at Percé.
 “ 14. Left Percé.
 “ 16. Anchored at Amherst Harbour and at House Harbour.
 June 10. Anchored at Percé. Left Percé.
 “ 13. Anchored at Douglas Town. Left Douglas Town.
 “ “ Anchored in Gaspé Basin.
 “ 15. Left Gaspé Basin.
 “ 18. Anchored in the River Moisie. Left the River Moisie. Anchored in the Bay of Seven Islands.
 “ 19. Left the Seven Islands.
 “ 20. Anchored in Thunder River at 10, A. M.; visited the fishing establishments at the River St. John and Magpie River.
 “ 21. Arrived at Mingan.
 “ 22. Left Mingan for Pointe aux Esquimaux.
 “ 23. Anchored at Natashquan.
 “ 27. Left Natashquan for Ragasca.
 “ 29. Landed at the River Musquano and Washicouti.
 “ 30. Visited the Island of Muir. Anchored in Mutton Bay.

- July 2. Left Mutton Bay for St. Augustin.
 “ 3. Anchored in Bradore Bay.
 “ 6. Left Bradore Bay.
 “ 7. Landed on the Island of Muir, and visited Red Bay.
 “ 8. Left Red Bay for Mutton Bay.
 “ 9. Landed on Little Meccatina.
 “ 11. Visited the River Natashquan.
 “ 13. Landed in Magpie Bay and left for Percé.
 “ 15. Landed at Griffin Cove.
 “ 16. Anchored at Percé. Left for Mingan.
 “ 18. Arrived at Mingan.
 “ 20. Left Mingan.
 “ 21. Visited the River Manitou.
 “ 22. Anchored in the Bay of Mont Louis at 7, A. M. Left at 8 15, A.M. for St. Anne des Monts.
 “ 23. Arrived at the River Godbout.
 “ 24. Landed at Pointe des Monts.
 “ 25. Anchored in Trinity Bay.
 “ 27. Left for Cap Chatte.
 “ 28. Landed at Pointe des Monts and Trinity Bay.
 “ 29. Left for the Seven Islands.
 “ 30. Anchored at the River Moisie, and left for Gaspé.
 “ 31. Arrived in Gaspé Basin.

Aug. 2. Left the Basin for Percé.

-
- Aug. 3. Anchored at Percé.
 " 4. Visited Cape Cove.
 " 5. Left Port Daniel at 6 45, A. M. Anchored at Paspébiac at 2 P. M.
 " 13. Left Paspébiac for St. Pierre.
 " 16. Anchored in the roadstead of St. Pierre de Miquelon.
 " 21. Left for the Island of Langlade at 9, A. M., returned to the roadstead at 7, P. M.
 " 25. Left St. Pierre for the Magdalen Islands.
 " 29. Arrived at the Magdalen Islands.
 " 30. Left for House Harbour.
 " 31. Left for Percé.

-
- Sept. 3. Arrived at Percé.
 " 4. Left Percé. Landed at Point St. Pierre. Anchored in Gaspé Basin at 9, P. M.
 " 8. Left Gaspé Basin for Percé.
 " 9. Left Percé for Labrador.
 " 11. Anchored in Mutton Bay.
 " 12. Left for White Sand Bay. Left for St. Barbe's Bay.
 " 15. Left for Pointe Blanche at 7, A. M. Anchored at White Sand Bay at 3, P. M.
 " 16. Arrived at Bradore Bay.
 " 18. Anchored in Cumberland Harbour.
 " 19. Landed at St. Augustin.
 " 20. Anchored in Esquimaux Harbour.
 " 21. Left for the Magdalen Islands.
 " 24. Anchored in the Bay of Plaisance.
 " 25. Left for Cape Millstone (*Cap aux Meules*).
 " 27. Left for Percé.
 " 28. Arrived at Percé.
 " 29. Left for Paspébiac.

-
- Oct. 8. Left Paspébiac at 9, A. M. Landed at Carleton at 1, P. M.
 " 9. Left Dalhousie at 9 30, A. M. Anchored at the River Restigouche at 3, P. M.
 " 11. Left the River Restigouche.
 " 12. Landed at Carleton. Visited Richmond at 9 P. M. Anchored at Point Carlisle.
 " 13. Left Carlisle at 9 A. M. Anchored at Paspébiac.
 " 14. Anchored in Gaspé Basin.
 " 16. Left the Basin. Anchored at Cousin Cove.
 " 17. Left for the Magdalen Islands.
 " 18. Anchored in the Bay of Plaisance.
 " 21. Left for Cape Millstone.
 " 23. Anchored at Amherst Harbour. Left for Paspébiac.
 " 24. Anchored at Paspébiac.
 " 29. Left Paspébiac.
 " 30. Anchored at Percé.
 " 31. Anchored in Gaspé Basin.

- Nov. 3. Left Gaspé Basin.
- “ 4. Put in at Griffin Cove.
- “ 6. At noon, passed off Pointe des Monts.
- “ 7. Anchored in the Roadstead at Quebec at 2 P. M.
- “ 9. Put the schooner on Davis' *Patent Ship* at Point Lévi.
- “ 10. Unrigged the vessel.
- “ 11. Discharged all the hands.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE,
CUSTOM HOUSE, PASPÉBIAC,
6th October, 1858.

SIR,—Allow me to tender to you my thanks for the handsome manner in which you responded to my request to you for assistance in recovering the seized goods which had been forcibly taken from me out of the Warehouse, on the 22nd September last; and to observe that, had it not been for the effective aid and co-operation rendered by you, the goods could not have been recovered or re-taken by me, as Messrs. Le Boutillier, Brothers, who had the goods in their possession, had a large number of men at their command, and were determined on retaining and disposing of the property.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Pierre Fortin, Esquire,
“ La Canadienne”
at Paspébiac.

Your most obedt. servt.
(True copy.) J. FRASER,
Collector.

PORT OF AMHERST, C. E.

Value of Imports \$28,704

E X P O R T S .

Fish, dried, 13,341 quintals	value....	\$29,213
Fish, pickled, 98,705 barrels.....	“	190,942
Fish Oil, 21,197 gallons	“	10,043
Furs and Skins, 5,625 skins	“	3,143
Horses, 17 head.....	“	526
Barley, 210 bushels.....	“	210
Cranberries, 78 barrels	“	252
Total.....		\$234,329

British North American Colonies.....\$181,145
United States..... 53,185

	No.	Tons.	Men.
Number of Vessels arrived.....	252.....	11067.....	1338
Do. cleared.....	240.....	82413.....	1353
Coasters, inwards.....	19.....	808	
Do. outwards	39.....	1456	

This account from May 1 to Oct. 31.

(True Copy.)

J. J. FOX.

NEW CARLISLE, 17th Nov., 1858.

DEAR SIR,

As you will, I presume, shortly prepare your Report, I beg leave to make a few remarks and suggestions relative to various important improvements, the want of which are a great drawback to the more profitable development of the numerous and valuable resources of this long neglected district, than which no part of Canada offers a fairer field for industry and enterprise.

In the first place, I shall allude to your valuable suggestions in your last report relative to the erection of light-houses on Paspébiac Point and at the entrance of Grand River. Both would be a great boon, not only to the fishermen, but to all vessels frequenting the Bay of Chaleurs.

Paspébiac Point is a dangerous, low projection, for all vessels going up or down the Bay; and vessels, when compelled to run for shelter in an easterly gale, are often obliged to run past a safe anchorage in the night, for want of a light to guide them.

At Grand River, the absence of a light to direct the fishermen when returning from the Banks, has caused the loss of many a valuable life and much property;—a matter of no small importance when it is known that, during the past summer, no less than 105 large boats were fishing at Grand River, representing a capital of at least £1575, that is, valuing each boat and outfit at the low average of £15.

These lighthouses would involve but a small outlay, and every captain of a vessel frequenting our waters would gladly pay a small amount of light dues towards their maintenance.

Permit me also to call your attention to the urgent necessity of a gun being mounted at Cap des Rosiers, to be fired every half-hour in thick weather. A visit to the Cape last summer, convinced me of the importance of this great desideratum—without which that splendid light-house, which is a credit to Canada, is incomplete.

The next subject to which I shall allude is the establishment of an electric telegraph from the Light-House, at Cap des Rosiers, to the head of the Bay. The want of this great modern invention is becoming daily more felt, and its operation would be a great boon to the maritime and commercial interests of Canada. Masters of vessels in distress could communicate their wants and position to their owners or consignees. A steamboat, if required, could be dispatched from Quebec within a few hours; your valuable assistance in the "Canadienne" could be obtained in cases of emergency at any given point along the Coast without delay. Vessels passing the Cape and showing their number could be reported in Quebec, and the consignees of inward bound vessels could dispatch a steamer to tow them up, thus often saving a fortnight or three weeks of delay in ascending the St. Lawrence, besides ensuring the safety of ship and cargo.

Our merchants, and all persons of standing in this District, are alive to the importance of the undertaking, and are disposed to contribute liberally, but it would require some assistance from the Government in order to connect the wires through Rimouski with New Brunswick. I trust, therefore, you will recommend that some assistance be afforded by the Canadian Government. The telegraph on the New Brunswick side is now in operation as far as Bathurst, and is expected to be carried on to Campbellton next summer.

The erection of a good wharf at Paspébiac is another undertaking which is needed for the accommodation of steamers and coasters.

My first idea was that Messrs. Charles Robin & Co. might be induced for a trifling consideration to extend theirs, and with a view to ascertain the cost, Mr. Ricard kindly allowed Mr. John T. Le Brun to take the soundings and make a plan, but we found the depth of water far less than we expected. Next summer they purpose adding another crib to the three now erected, making the entire length of

wharf 180 feet, with a depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet at high water. Six additional cribs, forming a total length of 460 feet will only give 12 feet at low, and 18 feet at high water. The plan is on a board, if needed I can copy and forward it.

On the Messrs. Le Boutillier's side there is far less water with the disadvantage of a rough stony bottom, they have less water with five cribs thrown out than at Messrs. C. Robin & Co. with three. I would therefore suggest the erection of a wharf to the eastward of Messrs. C. Robin & Co.'s establishment, where the water is far deeper. Six cribs 280 feet in length would give a far greater depth of water than could be obtained with ten at the present wharf. On the other hand, by building a wharf to the eastward, vessels would have a clear berth to come along side, and thus avoid the danger of a collision with the numerous craft anchored off or plying between the private wharves. The cost of such a wharf would not exceed £3,000, with all necessary accommodation, and a Custom House and Bonded Warehouse could be combined therewith.

A moderate charge for wharfage on all goods landed or shipped, as well as a charge according to tonnage for all vessels using the wharf would ultimately defray the first cost and keep the Wharf and Buildings in repair.

Your personal knowledge of the various localities and of our wants enables you to form a correct estimate of my several suggestions, and with many apologies for this long communication.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP VIBERT.

Agent for Lloyd's.

(True Copy.)

To Pierre Fortin, Esquire, commanding our Cruiser "La Canadienne."

SIR.—The arrival of your fine vessel on the extensive coast of Gaspé and Labrador is a source of general satisfaction at all times, and in every place; but especially when, after a long winter, on the opening of the navigation, we see it loaming in the distance, and almost immediately casting anchor in one of our harbours.

The sight of her proud bearing, of the smart, seaman-like appearance of her hands, and the orderly demeanor of those of her crew who carry arms, are productive of a very justifiable feeling of pride in the bosom of every friend of his country. You, sir, are no doubt entitled to the credit of all this; and we feel persuaded that, should the occasion occur, your fine vessel, so manned and commanded, would do something worthy of the people from whom we are descended.

It were truly absurd to affect a doubt of the usefulness of "La Canadienne" in protecting our fisheries. Her importance, however, as auxiliary to the interests of Canadian trade and navigation would be considerably increased by the addition of a marine school as part of her equipment. In this might be taught the practice as well as the theory of navigation; tuition in the latter being afforded to our young seamen.

We rejoice to observe that the Honorable Mr. Laterrière (the original promoter of the project) has renewed his efforts for its success. May success crown them!—He will have deserved well of his country, and his name will be blessed by the sea-faring men of Canada.

As a just tribute to yourself, due to your skill, your ready services, and the promptness and courtesy with which you tender them, we bid you sincerely welcome; and pray for your success, your happiness, and a long life. We do not

hesitate to assure you that these feelings and wishes are shared by all the inhabitants of this coast.

Percé, 14th May, 1858.

Thomas Savage, J. P.,
W. Tilly, M. of P.,
John Baker, J. P.,
De Laparelle Brothers,
G. LeBoutillier, Coll. of C.
John Collars,
Clément Ahier, for
William Flyn,
Samuel J. Collas,
Chas. H. Buxman,
Edward Percé,
James Collas,

J. S. Moriarty,
A. Béchard, Teacher.
E. Guilmet, Priest.
P. Winter, Judge of the C. S.
P. T. McCormick, Surgeon, P.D.
Chas. Robin & Co.
Elias Collas,
Daniel Orange,
Jos. D. Tuzo,
Henri Paradis, Mayor,
Fred. Veir.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

STATEMENT

Respecting Jesuits' Estates, required under 16 Vic., Cap. 163, Sec. 5, transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 16th February, 1859.

STATEMENT respecting JESUITS' ESTATES furnished by the undersigned to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, as required by the 5th Section, 16 Vic., cap. 163.

No.	Name of Property.	No. of Acres Originally granted, and Date thereof.	No. of Acres conceded, and rate per Acre.*
1	Sillery	8979 Superficial Arpents.....	23rd October 1690... All
2	St. Gabriel	119720 do do..	11th April 1647..... 70714 Superficial Arpents.....
3	Notre Dame des Anges	28224 do do..	17th January 1652.. All
4	Belair	14112 do do..	24th November 1682. All
5	Estates in Quebec ...	not exactly known	.....
6	Estates in Lauzon.....	2140 Superficial Arpents.....	All
7	Batiscan	282240 do do..	18th March 1659 91804 Superficial Arpents.....
8	Cap de la Magdelene...	282240 do do..	20th March 1651 92698 do do ..
9	Parish of St. Christopher	80 do do..	.....
10	Coteau St. Louis.....	96 Superficial Arpents, as per Plan.....	16th February 1634.. 31 Arpents, as per plan
11	Pachereni	about 3 Superficial Arpents.	16th February 1634.. 2½ Arpents
12	Banlieue of Three Rivers	575 do do..	8th August 1634 All
13	Tadousac	6 do do..	1st July 1656.....
14	Laprairie	56448 do do..	1st April 1647..... 53712 Superficial Arpents.....

* N. B.—General rate on all concessions, up to passing of Seigniorial Amendment Act of 1856, 1d. of *cens et rentes* per Superficial Arpent; since then 5s. and 4s. per Arpent has been fixed upon for the newly conveyed lots, in Cap de la Magdeleine, and 2s. 6d. per Arpent for certain unconceded Lots in the Seigniori of St. Gabriel.

STATEMENT respecting JESUITS'

No.	Arrears. *		INCOME FOR THE PAST YEAR, FROM WHAT SOURCE,							
			R E C E							
			Lods et Ventés.		Cens et Rentes.		Mills, Farms, &c.		Rentes foncière et Constituées.	
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
1			124	80	110	88	5192	18	1407	98
2			84	22	287	91	9	00		
3					139	81	899	95	1748	56
4			22	66	111	14				
5							385	36	477	85
6					4	00				
7			28	81	254	22				
8			73	99	480	27	322	50		
9									10	21
10										
11										
12					1	65				
13										
14			814	12	2668	29	1262	24		
	\$		1148	60	4058	17	8081	18	3644	60

* According to Statement furnished last year \$146607 68 of arrears were owing, upon which Mr. Varin had collected 3049 97, leaving 143557 71. Since then another year's Revenue, \$24657 58, has become due, which, added to the last mentioned sum, forms \$168215 29, out of which \$23854 70 was collected by Mr. Varin and the local Agents last year, account of Arrears and annual Revenue, which would leave the arrears now due \$144860 59.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 31st January, 1859.

ESTATES, &c.—(Continued.)

AMOUNT EXPENDED, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE, IN DETAIL.

I P T S .						E X P E N S E S .		
Money received on Judgments.		Commutation Money.		Total.			\$	cts.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
						Paid A. Bochet, account of Survey	115	00
114	86	862	61	7812	76	Paid J. P. Bureau, account of Survey	57	20
284	04			665	17	Paid C. St. Michel, Adver- tising	3	05
		273	83	3062	65			
217	89	134	49	486	18	Paid Agent's Salary and Commission	2951	91
62	52			925	73			
				4	00	Paid Agent's disburse- ments	214	43
36	41			319	44			
97	69			984	45			
						Balance	20057	11
				10	21			
				1	66			
4338	81			9083	46			
5151	72	1270	48	23354	70		\$	23354 70

(Signed,) P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

R E T U R N ,

(FURTHER IN PART,)

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 7th July 1858, for Statements of Cases before the Superior and Circuit Courts, Lower Canada, for last three years.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 16th February, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

MUNICIPAL RETURNS

From Upper and Lower Canada (as far as received) in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 Vic., cap, 163, Sec. 2.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th instant, for Statement of applications for Loans, from Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th April, 1859.

STATEMENT of APPLICATIONS for LOANS made under the CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND ACT of LOWER CANADA, from 1st January, 1857, to 11th April, 1859, Shewing the amount demanded by each Municipality, the date of Application and of the By-law, and whether granted or not; the whole in accordance with Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th April, 1859.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Date of By-law.	Date of Application.	REMARKS.
Parish of St. Jean Isle d'Orléans.....	\$ 8000	October 18, 1856	January 14, 1857	Granted.
Village of Laprairie.....	4000	January 5, 1857	2 do	do
do Christieville.....	28000	do 23, do	17, do	Not granted.
Township of Somerset (North).....	16000	March 23, do	27, do	Granted.
do Bolton.....	13000	April 11, do	22, do	do
do Shefford.....	57500	2, do	22, do	do
do Stukely (South).....	10000	6, do	22, do	Under consideration.
do Stukely (North).....	16000	6, do	22, do	do
do Granby.....	30000	9, do	15, do	do
do Ascot and Westbury.....	8000	14, do	27, do	Granted.
Canton of Chambly.....	12000	April 21, do	22, do	do
Township of Magog.....	12000	6, do	24, do	Under consideration.
do Tring.....	20000	20, do	30, do	Granted.
Parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	4000	May 20, do	30, do	do
Village of St. Eustache.....	3200	25, do	7, do	Not granted.
Parish of St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	20000	3 do	9, do	Granted.
City of Montreal.....	400000	22, do	11, do	do
City of Three Rivers.....	60000	17, do	September 19, do	do
Town of William Henry.....	20000	5, do	November 4, do	do
Parish of Notre Dames des Anges.....	12000	3, 1858	15, 1858	Not granted.
Village of Terrebonne.....	10000	1, do	28, do	Granted.
City of Quebec.....	1200000	12, do	1, do	do

Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski.....	50000	March 30, do	8, do	do
Parish of St. Eusebe de Stanfold.....	2000	April 22, do	15, do	do
Village of Beauharnois.....	13000	do do	11, do	Under consideration.
Parish of St. Michel de Bellechasse.....	24000	June 22, do	26, do	Granted.
City of Three Rivers.....	160000	30, do	2, do	do
Parish of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.....	20000	do do	26, do	Under consideration.
Villages of Longueuil and Chambly.....	22000	August 14, do	20, do	Granted.
Village of Princeville.....	12000	September 13, do	24, do	Under consideration.
Parish of St. Evariste de Forsyth.....	17000	August 25, do	12, do	do
Parish of Grande Rivière.....	7000	November 2, do	8, do	do
Village of St. Césaire.....	4000	do 15, do	6, 1859	do
Township of Inverness.....	40000	December 16, do	31, do	do
Parish of St. Nicholas.....	32000	January 3, 1859	22, do	do
Total.....	\$ 2373400			

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 13th April, 1859.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Orders in Council " communicated to the proper Departments, regulating the expenditures " of the Improvement Fund in the several Municipalities of Upper Ca- " nada; also, a Return of all moneys received into the said Improvement " Fund since its establishment; the appropriations made to the several " Municipalities, and the amount now at the credit of the said Fund."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 12th April, 1859.

STATEMENT of the UPPER CANADA IMPROVEMENT FUND of the years 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of Fund, 1855.....			180480	68
Amount of Fund, 1856.....	57653	80		
Less proportion from Grammar Schools.....	3066	95		
	57374	91	54586	85
Amount of Fund, 1857.....				
Less proportion from Grammar Schools.....	9930	58		
			47444	38
Amount of Fund, 1858.....			26019	36
Total.....		\$	308587	17

STATEMENT of the UPPER CANADA IMPROVEMENT FUND, &c.—
(Continued.)

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount paid on account of Fund for year 1855, viz:—				
In year 1855	32000	00		
In year 1856	46889	95		
In year 1857	66994	26		
In year 1858	82477	64		
			178361	85
Amount paid on account of Fund for year 1856 in year 1858..			35924	61
Balance carried down			94250	71
Total		\$	308537	17
Balance brought down, viz:—				
Of Fund for 1855, unpaid	2124	78		
Of Fund for 1856, unpaid	18662	24		
Fund for 1857, undistributed	47444	33		
Fund for 1858, undistributed	26019	36		
			94250	71

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Toronto, 9th April, 1859.

**REPORTS of a COMMITTEE of the HONORABLE the
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

26th July, 1856, approved by His Excellency on the 28th of same month.

In reference to the Fund for Public Improvements, formed under the 14th section of the Act 16th Vict., cap. 159.

The Committee recommend that the funds derived from the sales of Lands in each particular Township, or other Municipality, and applicable to the purposes of this Fund, and not already apportioned, be applied to the making, maintaining altering, or improving of the Roads or Bridges in each of those Townships, or other Municipalities respectively, and be, for this purpose, distributed and disposed of by and through the Municipal Council of each such Township or other Municipality, each such Council to Report to the Bureau of Agriculture the manner of expenditure of all such moneys, on the first days of January and July in each year, and at any intermediate time, within ten days after having been called upon so to do, by that Department.

2nd December, 1856, approved by His Excellency on the 4th December, 1856.

On a Memorandum, dated 4th November, 1856, from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, stating that, under the Act 16 Vic. cap. 159, sec. 9, a large extent of land was appropriated for Free Grants to actual Settlers in the vicinity of three great leading Roads, under certain conditions. That, under the 6th section of 16 Vic. cap. 11, the Minister of Agriculture is required to adopt measures to disseminate information in such manner and form as he may find best adapted to promote improvement within the Province, and encourage Immigration from other Countries. That, in order to diffuse information respecting such Free Grants, he has, by means of advertisements in the public press, hand bills, &c., adopted such measures as he considered likely to give the greatest publicity thereto. That such advertisements, &c., have amounted to a sum of £850, and that a further sum of £150 will probably be required for further publications, explanatory of the prospects of Settlers in this Province. He therefore requests that a sum of £1000 be appropriated for the above purposes by Your Excellency, under the Acts above quoted.

The Committee advise that a Warrant issue in favor of the Minister of Agriculture for the amount above requested to be charged under the Acts above mentioned.

19th August, 1857, approved by His Excellency on the following day.

On a Memorandum, dated 18th July 1857, from the Secretary of Agriculture and Statistics, stating that it has been represented by W. S. Conger, Esquire, M. P. P., that previous to the passing of the Order in Council of the 28th July last, applying the "Improvement Fund" under the 16th Vict., cap. 159, section 14th, to be expended in the several Counties whence it was derived, he, Mr. Conger, was led to believe by the Honorable Attorney General, West, that the Improvement Fund of the County of Peterboro' would be applied to the construction of certain Roads, and that the construction of such Roads was accordingly commenced, and some outlay of the said Fund made thereon.

And that it appears that the following sums remain to the credit of the several Townships in the said County, out of the Improvement Fund of 1856:—

To the Township of Smith	£ 7 7 9
To the Township of Harvey.....	99 15 9
To Cameron's Island.....	109 0 3
	£216 3 9

which he, the Secretary, recommends, should be retained by the Receiver General subject to the special Order of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for the construction of the Roads hereinbefore named.

The Minister of Agriculture concurring in this recommendation, the Committee advise its adoption.

4th March, 1858, approved by His Excellency on the same day.

On a reference from the Auditor of Public Accounts.

The Committee respectfully advise that the reserve authorized by the 14th clause of the Act 16 Vic. cap. 159, on the Sales of School and unappropriated Crown Land, be also made in the case of the Sales of such Lands on the Island of St. Joseph and at the Sault Ste. Marie, and in other parts of the unorganized Territories.

15th April, 1858, approved by His Excellency on the 16th April, 1858.

On a Memorandum, dated 8th April, 1858, from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, stating that, by Order in Council of 11th January, 1856, a sum of £800 was granted for the making of a Road between Elma and Wallace on one side, and Mornington and Maryborough on the other, in the County of Perth—such amount to be paid out of the "Improvement Fund," (16 Vic. cap. 159, sec. 14.) whenever funds might be available.

That the funds available up to 31st December, 1855, in all the County of Perth, amounted to £990 5s. 2d., *all* of which was accruing to the Township of Elma, for Sales of Land therein—no other Township having any Improvement Fund up to that date.

That out of this sum of £990 5s. 2d. there had been expended (before the passing of the Order granting to each Township its own share of the Fund) the sum of £678 15s. 6d., leaving a balance of £311 9s. 8d. due to the said Township of Elma, up to 31st December, 1855.

That Mr. Daly, M.P. for Perth, and the Reeves of Elma and Wallace, now apply for the repeal of the Order granting £800 from the Fund for the Road above mentioned, and that the Fund be given by the Receiver General to the Townships to which it severally belongs, as the balance of this £800 unexpended is not required for the performance of any existing contract.

The Minister therefore recommends that the balance, being £311 9s. 8d., remaining due to Elma on the 31st December, 1855, be paid by the Receiver General to that Municipality, upon receiving the required authority from the Treasurer thereof, and that the division of the Fund for 1856, for the County of Perth, be in no way affected by the said Order of 11th January, 1856.

The Committee submit the above suggestions for Your Excellency's approval.

29th October, 1858, approved by His Excellency, on the 30th October, 1858.

On a Report, dated 16th April, 1857, from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, reporting that under the 14th section of the Act 16 Vict., cap. 159, an Order in Council was passed, appropriating one-fourth of the Grammar and Common School Funds for Public Improvements within the Townships whence the fund is derived—That the fund derived from the sales of School Lands to 31st December, 1855, has been appropriated—That the amount arising from the sale of Common School Lands for 1856, is £5,883 11s. 5d.—and that from Grammar School Lands for the same year, only £766 14s. 9d. That the latter amount, when divided among the various Townships from which it has been derived, will be of very inconsiderable value for public improvements, but would be of very great value in aiding Grammar Schools in various ways—for instance, in securing Masters for Classical Schools many applications for additional Grammar Schools having been made; and recommending that in future none of the proceeds of the

sales of the Grammar School Lands in Upper Canada, be diverted from the purpose for which they were originally intended, save the proportion of the sales to the 31st December, 1855, above alluded to.

The Committee recommended that the fund arising from Grammar School Lands, be reserved as suggested by the Minister of Agriculture.

29th October, 1858, approved by His Excellency on the 30th October, 1858.

On a Memorandum, dated 24th September, 1858, from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, submitting that the "Improvement Fund" collected under the 14th section of the Act 16th Vict., cap. 159, amounts (exclusive of the Grammar School proportion of the same) to the sum of \$54,266 85 cts., and that applications from Municipalities entitled to a share of the same under order in Council of the 28th July 1856, have been very numerous and very pressing, many of them having given out contracts on the strength of that Fund now long overdue:—

The Committee recommend that the "Improvement Fund" for 1856, (less the amount arising from the sale of Grammar School Lands) be disbursed to the Municipalities in the manner provided by the Order of the 28th July 1856.

24th November 1858, approved by His Excellency on the 25th November 1858.

On an Application, dated 5th November 1858, from the Commissioner of the Canada Company—requesting that a balance of £60 8s. 4d., remaining in the hands of the Company of the Improvement Fund entrusted to them for distribution, may be paid over by them to the Treasurer of the Township of Bosanquet, and the receipt of that Officer accepted as a Voucher in final discharge of the Bond given by the Company to the Crown for the expenditure of the said Improvement Fund, which application is submitted for favorable consideration by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture.

The Committee recommend that the Company be authorize to dispose of the balance referred to in the mode suggested, and that their Bond to the Crown be considered as discharged on proper Vouchers for the payment once of that sum and of the further sum of £305 15s., referred to in the Report of the Deputy Inspector General and alleged by the Company to have been duly expended by them.

16th March, 1859, approved by His Excellency on the same day.

On a Petition from the Reeve of the Township of Turnberry and the Acting Reeve of the Township of Howick, representing that much distress and destitution must arise from the inability of Farmers in those Townships to procure Seed Wheat, and praying that advances be made to the extent of \$1600 to Turnberry and \$2700 to Howick, out of the "Improvement Fund."

The Honorable the Inspector General recommends that the advance prayed for be granted to the extent above mentioned, and that Warrants do issue for the amounts on account of the "Improvement Fund."

The Committee advise that Warrants issue accordingly.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly dated 2nd instant, for
Statement relative to Municipal Loans in Lower Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 7th March, 1859.

STATEMENT of APPLICATIONS for LOANS, made under the CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND ACTS of LOWER CANADA, from the 1st January, 1858, to 2nd March, 1859, in accordance with Address of the Legislative Assembly of the same date.

NAMES of MUNICIPALITIES.	Amount of By-law.		Date of By-law.	Date of Application.	Date of Application.	Amount of Debentures issued on account.	
	\$	cts.				\$	cts.
Parish of Notre Dame des Anges	12000	00	March 3, 1858	April 15, 1858	Rejected, 4th June, 1858		
Village of Terrebonne	10000	00	do 1, do	do 28, do	Granted, 14th May, 1858		
City of Quebec	1200000	00	April 12, do	May 1, do	do 10th June, do	50000	00
Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski	50000	00	March 30, do	do 8, do	do 14th May, do	50000	00
do of St. Eusèbe de Stanfold	2000	00	April 22, do	do 15, do	do 24th January, 1859	2000	00
Village of Beauharnois	19200	00	.....	.....	Still under consideration		
Parish of St. Michel de Bellechasse	24000	00	June 22, do	do 26, do	Granted, 17th July, 1858	24000	00
City of Three Rivers	160000	00	do 30, do	July 2, do	do 10th do, do	12000	00
Parish of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska	20000	00	.....	.....	Still under consideration		
Villages of Longueuil and Chambly	22500	00	August 14, do	August 20, do	Granted 10th September, 1858	22500	00
Township of Stukely (North)	16006	00	April 6, 1857	May 14, 1857	Still under consideration		
do of do (South)	10000	00	.....	.....	do do		
Village of Princeville	12000	00	September 13, 1858	September 24, 1858	do do		
Parish of St. Evariste de Forsyth	17000	00	August 25, do	October 12, do	do do		
Municipality of Grande Rivière	7000	00	November 2, do	December 8, do	do do		
Village of St. Césaire	4000	00	do 15, do	January 6, 1859	do do		
Township of Inverness	40000	00	December 16, do	do 31, do	do do		
Parish of St. Nicholas	32000	00	January 3, 1859	February 22, do	do do		
Total	1657700	00			Total	160500	00

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 4th March, 1859.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Receiver General.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th inst., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A Statement showing the amounts which have been paid in by the Municipalities in each year, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund, of the moneys borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund in Upper and Lower Canada, since the establishment of the said Fund; showing also, the respective amounts which have been paid on account of the shares coming to the different Municipalities, of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 23rd March, 1859.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL

STATEMENT of Amounts paid by the Municipalities, in each year, for Interest Loans, since the establishment of the above Fund; distinguishing the amounts accordance with Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1859.

Municipalities.	Loan.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	
		Paid by Treasurer.	Paid by Treasurer.	Paid by Treasurer.	Paid by Treasurer.	Retained ex Cler. Res. Fund.
Port Hope.....Town	\$860000 00	.....	\$23753 05	\$39561 65	\$6167 67	\$3042 15
Hope.....Township	80000 00	.....	6400 00	4800 00	.....	.....
Niagara.....Town	280000 00	\$1200 00	7627 40	16764 93	10272 83	4323 27
Cobourg.....Town	500000 00	.....	26323 28	.....	.....	5920 62
Chippawa.....Village	28000 00	.....	1920 00	800 00	1618 00	824 40
Grey.....County	16000 00	734 68	1280 00	1299 52	1282 20	.....
Bertie.....Township	40000 00	.....	3866 30	3248 80	4805 48	.....
Brantford.....Township	50000 00	2332 87	2000 00	4000 00	2000 00	2067 25
Brantford.....Town	500000 00	5665 75	3000 00	36923 28	20415 27	6441 50
Wainfleet.....Township	20000 00	.....	1932 15	2407 00	1301 00	327 15
Canboro'.....Township	8000 00	.....	773 25	960 00	324 10	.....
Huron and Bruce.....Counties	308000 00	.....	33523 38	12306 23	16000 00	.....
Perth.....County	88000 00	.....	6181 70	7040 00	2000 00	.....
Perth.....County	200000 00	.....	9809 92	2000 00	2000 00	.....
Moulton and Sherbrook.....Township	*20000 00	.....	2733 15	1624 50	4788 75	.....
Paris.....Village	40000 00	1866 67	1600 00	3200 00	4800 00	.....
Oxford.....County	20000 00	.....	1902 47	800 00	1600 00	.....
Ottawa.....City	200000 00	.....	11331 50	.....	.....	12362 10
Prescott.....Town	100000 00	.....	5358 90	.....	.....	3738 73
Lincoln.....County	48000 00	.....	2719 55	3840 00	1920 00	.....
Lambton.....County	16000 00	.....	703 12	1280 00	1920 00	.....
Middleton.....Township	†5000 00	.....	239 45	406 10	400 00	.....
St. Catharines.....Town	190000 00	.....	2332 87	12000 00	7437 80	7818 92
Woodstock.....Town	100000 00	.....	3441 10	4043 40	8000 00	3964 43
Stanley.....Township	10000 00	.....	498 63	800 00	1200 00	.....
Woodhouse.....Township	80000 00	.....	2963 28	3234 72	6400 00	3188 92
Norwich.....Township	200000 00	.....	7408 22	8086 78	16000 00	5602 30
Cornwall.....Town	12000 00	.....	326 13	480 00	960 00	.....
Belleville.....Town	20000 00	.....	1187 93	1600 00	1600 00	847 20
Northumberland & Durham.....Counties	460000 00	.....	2419 72	9600 00	35871 57	.....
Ops.....Township	80000 00	.....	3200 00	6689 32	.....	3397 27
Elgin.....County	80000 00	.....	.....	7460 82	6400 00	.....
London.....City	375400 00	.....	.....	15232 88	8000 00	16476 87
Windham.....Township	100000 00	.....	.....	2636 52	8000 00	2864 82
Simcoe.....Town	100000 00	.....	.....	2636 52	8000 00	1927 23
Lanark and Renfrew.....Counties	800000 00	.....	.....	14653 33	20524 15	.....
Brockville.....Town	400000 00	.....	.....	5866 67	11758 07	.....
Elizabethtown.....Township	164000 00	.....	.....	2933 33	3932 37	2238 23
Stratford.....Village	100000 00	.....	.....	2980 82	.....	1333 22
Goderich.....Town	100000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2749 07
Hastings.....County	157600 00	.....	.....	.....	6314 95	.....
Essex.....County	32000 00	.....	.....	.....	2970 30	.....
Barrie.....Town	12000 00	.....	.....	.....	1104 98	.....
Chatham.....Town	100000 00	.....	.....	.....	12342 48	.....
Dundas.....Town	52000 00	.....	.....	2330 75	.....	2087 10
Guelph.....Town	80000 00	.....	.....	.....	1963 83	2749 07
Peterboro'.....Town	100000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$7300000 00	12299 97	178069 52	246115 80	252395 85	99341 82

* Out of this amount, \$3,200 have been repaid to Sinking Fund.

† Out of this amount, \$2,000 have been repaid to Sinking Fund.

Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1859.

LOAN FUND, UPPER CANADA.

at eight per cent., Interest on same, and Contingent Expenses on their respective retained from each Municipality ex Clergy Reserves Fund, U. C. The whole in

	1857.		1858.		1859.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Paid by Treasurer.	Paid by Cler. Res. Fund.	Paid by Treasurer.	Retained ex Cler. Res. Fund.	Paid by Treasurer.	Retained ex Cler. Res. Fund.	Paid by Treasurer.	Retained ex Cler. Res. Fund.	
.....	.....	\$2044 13	.....	\$1149 54	.....	.....	\$69482 37	\$9235 82	\$78718 19
.....	.....	5752 28	.....	1132 98	.....	.....	11200 00	6885 26	18085 26
.....	.....	1128 15	.....	781 08	.....	.....	35365 21	6232 50	42097 71
\$12000 00	.....	1847 48	.....	1709 82	.....	.....	33323 28	9477 92	47801 20
.....	406 00	558 90	.....	385 02	.....	.....	4744 00	1768 32	6512 32
.....	642 78	.....	640 00	656 84	\$640 00	.....	6519 13	656 84	7175 97
.....	1606 82	.....	.....	568 56	.....	.....	13527 40	568 56	14095 96
.....	4000 00	8 52	.....	1316 52	.....	.....	14832 87	3392 29	18225 16
26161 87	.....	16666 06	.....	1956 84	.....	.....	108832 23	3398 34	117230 57
1607 35	.....	1127 00	.....	481 62	.....	.....	3375 50	808 77	9184 27
.....	320 00	12 23	932 04	.....	325 00	.....	3684 39	12 23	3696 62
47361 32	.....	.....	15701 64	.....	.....	.....	109190 93	15701 64	124892 57
12395 95	.....	3520 00	6709 56	.....	.....	.....	31137 65	6709 56	37847 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18809 92	.....	13809 92
1361 42	.....	672 00	689 88	.....	.....	.....	11179 82	689 88	11869 70
.....	61 10	.....	937 02	.....	.....	.....	11466 67	998 12	12464 79
1600 00	.....	2430 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	8333 04	.....	8333 04
.....	3268 87	.....	2938 02	.....	.....	.....	11331 50	18568 99	29900 49
.....	1047 07	.....	705 18	.....	.....	.....	5358 90	5490 98	10849 88
3798 95	2154 98	9 05	3919 20	1920 00	.....	.....	14207 55	6074 18	20281 73
1304 47	.....	646 88	.....	640 00	.....	.....	6494 47	.....	6494 47
2636 52	.....	328 00	.....	120 00	.....	.....	4130 07	.....	4130 07
.....	2273 55	.....	1751 22	.....	.....	.....	22270 67	11843 69	34114 36
.....	1407 60	.....	1105 38	.....	.....	.....	15484 50	6477 41	21961 91
.....	15 28	.....	786 60	.....	.....	.....	2498 63	801 88	3300 51
.....	.....	.....	868 02	.....	.....	.....	12598 00	4056 94	16654 94
.....	1621 50	.....	1299 96	.....	.....	.....	31495 00	8523 76	40018 76
508 18	480 00	437 29	549 24	.....	.....	.....	2711 60	1029 24	3740 84
.....	815 42	.....	1682 22	.....	.....	.....	2787 93	3344 84	6132 77
17326 63	.....	.....	13776 54	857 21	.....	.....	66075 13	13776 54	79851 67
.....	1069 50	.....	941 16	.....	.....	.....	9889 32	5407 93	15297 25
6594 47	.....	6530 72	.....	3210 12	.....	.....	30196 13	.....	30196 13
15016 00	358 08	.....	10051 92	.....	.....	.....	33248 88	26886 87	60135 75
.....	972 90	.....	787 98	.....	.....	.....	10636 52	4825 70	15262 22
.....	653 77	.....	514 74	.....	.....	.....	10636 52	3095 74	18732 26
26200 00	10979 60	.....	9573 95	.....	.....	.....	61377 43	20553 55	81931 03
.....	1750 88	.....	1509 72	.....	.....	.....	17624 74	3260 60	20885 34
.....	1566 30	.....	1179 90	.....	.....	.....	6865 70	4984 43	11850 13
.....	900 70	.....	400 20	.....	.....	.....	2980 82	2684 12	5664 94
15955 00	960 83	.....	894 24	.....	.....	.....	15965 00	4604 14	20569 14
.....	9658 53	.....	7279 50	.....	.....	.....	6314 95	16938 03	23252 98
1280 00	.....	2569 85	1395 54	.....	.....	.....	6820 15	1395 54	8215 69
962 07	.....	965 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3032 20	.....	3032 20
.....	17 02	.....	1041 90	.....	.....	.....	12342 48	1058 92	13401 40
2080 00	8 85	.....	1235 10	.....	.....	.....	4410 75	3331 05	7741 80
.....	3627 72	.....	894 24	.....	.....	.....	1963 83	7271 03	19234 86
.....	.....	.....	1001 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1001 88	1001 88
203125 75	57021 74	37524 61	102260 47	7712 33	.....	.....	937243 83	258624 03	1195867 86

† Paid since by Treasurer, on account of Interest, \$3,200.

T. D. HARRINGTON,
Dep. Rec. Gen.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND, LOWER CANADA.

STATEMENTS of amounts paid by the Municipalities, in each year, for Interest at eight per cent. Interest on same and Contingent Expenses on their respective loans since the establishment of the above Fund. The whole in accordance with Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1859.

Municipalities.	Loan.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.
	\$		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Stanstead	6800		346 52				346 52
Shefford	100000		1230 68				1230 68
Terrebonne	94000						
Ottawa (Division No. 2) ..	131600						
Megantic (Division No. 1) ..	5600						
Montreal	800000	24000 00		49440 00	10695 90		84135 90
Acton	24000						
St. Hyacinthe	16000						
Sherbrooke	80000				889 50		*889 50
Varennes	2000				148 87	240 00	388 87
Huntingdon	7000						
Roxton	30000						
Lingwick	10000						
St. John	20000			749 58			749 58
Laprairie	4000			213 47			†213 47
Tring	20000						
St. Marie de Monnoir ..	4000						
St. Romuald de Farnham ..	30000						
Shefford	57500						
Three Rivers	72000						
St. Romuald d'Etchemin ..	20000						
Granby	30000						
William Henry	20000						
Ascot and Westbury	8000						
St. Jean Isle d'Orleans ..	8000						
Somerset (North)	16000						
St. Germain de Rimouski ..	50000						
St. Michel de Bellechasse ..	24000						
Longueuil	12000						
Basin of Chambly	10500						
Quebec	50000						‡
Stanfold	2000						‡
	\$ 1765000	25577 20	50403 05	11734 27	240 00		87954 52

* Paid since, \$12477 50 cts. † Paid since, \$169 60 cts. ‡ No Interest due as yet.

No distribution of money *ex* Clergy Reserves Fund, Lower Canada, is available for this purpose.

This Statement is made up to 1st March, instant.

T. D. HARINGTON,
Dep. Rec. Gen.

Receiver General's Office,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1859.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th July, 1858,
for a Statement relative to the Sick in Quebec and Montreal Jails since
1849.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st February, 1859.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing
Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]*

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

(CONDENSED.)

Message from the Governor General, relating to the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

EDMUND HEAD.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, Copies of a Correspondence between the Provincial Government and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on subjects connected with the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, February, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Correspondence is printed in a Condensed Form.]

No. 1.

Letter from Sir Edmund Head to Lord Napier, dated 15th March, 1858, transmitting Minute of Council on the Memorial of certain parties complaining of the fee of two dollars exacted by American Consuls.

No. 2.

Letter from Lord Napier to Sir Edmund Head, dated 20th March, 1858, acknowledging receipt of the above.

No. 3.

Letter from Lord Napier to Sir Edmund Head, dated 15th April, 1858, stating that he had submitted the documents to the United States Government.

No. 4.

Letter from Sir Edmund Head to Lord Napier, dated 18th May, 1858, acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 12th.

No. 5.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith, copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, respecting the fees demanded by the Consul General of the United States in Canada, for the signature of certificates and other official documents.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury does not afford much prospect of an abatement in the charges alluded to, but if Your Excellency will inform me more particularly of your views, and explain in what manner the fees might be reduced, with most benefit to the trade of the Provinces, I will again apply to General Cass on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) NAPIER.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND HEAD.

No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 28th, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th March last, enclosing a copy of a letter to yourself from Lord Napier, of the 24th of that month, together with a copy of a communication to him from the Governor General of Canada, and a report of the Executive Council, in reference to the fees demanded by the consular officers of the United States, in the exercise of their functions in regard to the trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and expressing an apprehension that these charges will materially embarrass the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the transit traffic through the United States.

I have to state, in reply, that consular officers of the United States are now established, in pursuance of law, within the Provinces, at the several points convenient to the commerce seeking the markets of the United States. The general law regulating importations into the United States, as well as a faithful execution of the Reciprocity Treaty, devolves on these officers, certain duties which this Department is obliged to enforce, and to which the law has attached a specific compensation.

These fees, of which complaint is made, are for consular certificates of origin in the case of merchandize claiming free entry into the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 1854, and for certificates authenticating the oaths of non-resident owners to the correctness of their invoices, required by the supplemental collection law of the 1st March, 1823.

The Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th June, 1854, describes specifically the articles entitled to enter the United States free of duty if "of the growth and produce of the Provinces."—Some proof of origin is, of course, to be required. Such is the intimate and frequent commercial intercourse between the United States and the Provinces, a long and expensive frontier, but feebly guarded by officers of the Revenue, and such the difficulty of distinguishing Provincial products entitled to free entry under the Treaty, from the productions of other countries which may be imported through the Provinces into the United States, that the Provincial origin of merchandize, claiming free entry, should be as conclusively established as the circumstances will allow.

This proof the Department has required to be furnished in a form as little burdensome to commence as is consistent with a proper protection of the public

revenue, to wit: the affidavit as to the origin of the merchandize by some person cognizant of the fact, before a local Magistrate, and authenticated by a consular certificate, as a certificate of the consul alone; and these are required only in importations exceeding one hundred dollars in value. The border traffic in articles of small value is relieved of the expense of consular certificates, Collectors at the several Ports of Entry being authorized to admit free of duty, on any proof satisfactory to them, all importations of the value of one hundred dollars and less.

The other consular services for which fees are allowed by law, the authentication of the oaths of non-resident owners expressly required by the supplemental collection law of March 1, 1823, this Department cannot, of course, dispense with; but to prevent the expense of two certificates, one of authentication and another of origin, it has combined the two in one, subject to the charge only of a single consular fee.

The foregoing are in substance the regulations adopted by the Department in pursuance of law. Less stringent they could not have been, consistent with the due protection of the public revenue, and a faithful execution of the Treaty. Every effort has been made to the extent of my official power, as you will perceive, to relieve the trade from unnecessary burdens; and I am quite confident that the legitimate interests of the commerce between the two Countries will be promoted by a rigid enforcement of the new regulations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable LEWIS CASS,
&c., &c., &c.

—
No. 7.

Letter from Sir Edmund Head to Lord Napier, dated 9th June, 1858, acknowledging receipt of the above.

—
No. 8.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, December 1st, 1858.

My Lord,—With reference to former correspondence, I have thought it desirable to obtain from the Commissioner of Customs in Canada—answers to the following queries:—

- 1st.—Where the fees on consular certificates are taken?
- 2nd.—By whom they are taken, and to whom the money goes?
- 3rd.—The amount of fee demanded on each certificate?
- 4th.—Whether the fees now taken are the same as before, or whether any increase has occurred, and by whom it was imposed?
- 5th.—How the issue of certificates could be simplified or consolidated, so that one deed might embrace more articles?
- 6th.—Whether the fees levied by British Consuls on certificates are lighter than those taken by American Consuls, and in what degree?
- 7th.—Whether any expedient for the mitigation of the American fees could be decided, which would satisfy the Canadian people?

Such answers are annexed to this despatch, that it may be in your Lordship's power to convince the Government of the United States of the fact that the

course now pursued, has a direct tendency to make the people of Canada doubt the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty, and question the policy of opening our Canals and Fisheries to the citizens of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency Lord NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c., Washington.

REPORT upon the reference of a letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, dated 16th November, 1858, relative to the fees charged by United States consular agents.

The undersigned has the honor, in obedience to the order of reference, to submit the following answers to the several points of inquiry referred to the Department:—

1st.—The consular fees are, it is presumed, taken at the office of the consular agents in the principal Canadian cities, and at certain points on the frontier where the intercourse with the United States is most frequent.

2nd.—The consular agents are the immediate recipients of the fees, but the undersigned has no knowledge of the disposition made of such fees when collected.

3rd.—The amount of the fee on such certificates is \$2, but an additional charge of \$1 seems to be incurred in the preparation of documents, which is probably paid to some broker or agent obtaining the consular certificate.

4th.—No certificates were required and no consular fees demanded in reference to exports from Canada, under the Reciprocity Treaty, until the issuing of the American Treasury order of the 12th February last.

5th.—Most of the articles comprised in the Schedule to the Reciprocity Treaty, are bulky, and as it sometimes happens that partial shipments only can be made, whether by water or by railroad, the shipper is bound to take a certificate for each partial shipment, for which he, on each occasion, pays the usual consular fee of \$2.

6th.—The undersigned is not prepared to state what fees are exacted by British consular agents at American Ports under similar circumstances.

7th.—In answer to the last query proposed, it is respectfully submitted that the course adopted by the Canadian Government in reference to the admission of American produce, under the Reciprocity Treaty, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, sufficient to prevent frauds. The Importer of any article from the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty, is bound to make on the face of the entry, at the Custom House, a declaration equal to an oath in its legal consequences, that the articles for which he claims exemption, are *bonâ fide* of the growth and produce of the United States. Indeed the very nature of the articles themselves is, in most cases, demonstrative of the fact; and it is believed, that few frauds, if any, have resulted from the facilities thus offered to the entry into Canada, of Free Goods, under the Reciprocity Treaty.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed,) R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

29th November, 1858.

MESSAGE.

EDMUND HEAD.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits, for the information of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and other documents relating to the Mails Service.

Government House,
Toronto, 22nd February, 1859.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 6th April, 1858.

With reference to the proposition made by the Imperial Authorities, (with it is understood the concurrence of the United States Post Office) that there should be an interchange of Mails between Portland and Liverpool by the Canadian Ocean Steamers in their Winter voyages between those Ports, the Postmaster General has the honor to submit, that it is unquestionably very desirable that the Canadian Mail Packets should become a medium for the transmission of Correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, and provision was made for this object in the new Contract for a Weekly service to take effect in the Spring of 1859,—but that the arrangement should be of a more comprehensive character than is indicated by the Imperial proposal,—and in view of the superior facilities which the Railway Route through Canada from Chicago and Detroit to Quebec affords to the communication between the North Western States and the sea-board, that the scheme should be so framed as to leave the channel of transmission by the Canadian Packets to and from Europe, open throughout the year, for such correspondence as the British, and the American Public might, on either side, desire to forward by these Steamers. During Winter an exchange of Mails between Portland and Liverpool may possibly be conveniently made to include correspondence to and from the whole of the United States, but during Summer to give effect to the general arrangement suggested by the undersigned, it would be necessary to name

other places in the United States as points of exchange. Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo, would probably be the most suitable places on the Western Frontier, and the Postmaster General of the United States would no doubt be able to select convenient points for the accommodation of the correspondence of the Eastern Sections of the Union. It is recommended that Canada should take, on letters to and from the United States, the same rate of sea-postage as on Canadian Letters—viz, 4d. sterling per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—and on Newspapers 2 cents each. The postage revenue thus accruing to Canada on the Mail exchanges between England and the United States, should be brought by the Imperial Post Office to the credit of Canada in the account kept between the Imperial and Canadian Post Offices, for it would be desirable to avoid the creation of an account of this nature with the United States, dependent as it would be on the adjustment of items between the Liverpool and American Offices.

(Signed,) SIDNEY SMITH.

His Excellency,
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mr. Rowland Hill to Mr. Merivale.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

7th May, 1858.

SIR,

Having laid before the Post Master General, your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Canada, relative to the proposed despatch of Mails between Liverpool and Portland by the line of Mail Packets maintained at the cost of the Canadian Government, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Stanley, that so far as this Department is concerned, there is no objection to the further proposal for the transmission of letters to and from the United States, during the Summer, by way of Canada, when the writers desire that their correspondence should be forwarded by that route.

A suggestion to that effect has already been under the consideration of the Post Master General, and, in letters dated the 20th ult., the views of the United States Canadian Post Offices, respecting it, were requested by his Lordship.

The concurrence of the United States in this part of the arrangement is alone wanting to enable the measure to be carried into effect.

The Canadian Government agree to accept a rate of 4d. the half ounce, as the postage for the sea-conveyance of United States' letters by their Packets, but no reference is made in the Governor's Despatch, to the further rate which will be chargeable for the Inland conveyance in the Colony, of letters sent in summer *via* Canada. On this point, therefore, further-enquiry is necessary.

In the scheme for new Postal Treaty, submitted by this Department, more than a year since to the United States Post Office, it was proposed that the transit rate to be paid by the British Office to the United States Office, on letters sent through the United States, and by the United States

Post Office to the British Office on letters sent through the United Kingdom, should be uniformly one penny per letter not exceeding the half ounce, or four pence per ounce on letters waighed in bulk, at the option of the paying Country, and the Post Master General is of opinion that the Canadian transit rate on the correspondece between the United Kingdom and the United States may very properly be placed upon the same footing.

As according to the wish expressed by the Canadian Government, the settlement of the account for the transit is to be left to this office, and England would, therefore, be the paying Country, the Post Master General names one penny per half ounce letter as the transit rate to be fixed. Canada would consequently, be entitled to 4d. for every half ounce letter conveyed by its Packets to and from Portland, and to 5d. for every half ounce letter conveyed by its Packets between Liverpool and Quebec, and across the Canadian Territory, to or from the United States.

By the existing postal treaty with the United States, Inland rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., in the United States and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the United Kingdom are established for letters exchanged between the two countries, and although the treaty does not apply to letters conveyed by other than British or United States mail packets, letters conveyed by a canadian mail packet, would of course be charged with like Inland rates, so long as this treaty continues in force.

The total amount thus calculated would be :

In winter, when the Packets go to Portland :

British Inland rate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Canadian Sea rate	4 d.
United States Inland rate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	8 d.
Total	

In summer, when the Packets go to Quebec :

British Inland rate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Canadian Sea rate	4 d.
Canadian transit rate	1 d.
United States Inland rate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	9 d.
Total	

As already stated, proposais for a new Treaty were made some time since to the United States Post Office, and it may be hoped that, before long, an arrangement reducing considerably the present rates of postage may be concluded, but until that desirable object be attained, it would obviously be inconvenient and objectionable to levy from the public on letters sent to and from the United States by Canadian Packets, a rate different from that levied on letters conveyed by the Packets subsidized by the British and United States Government, and consequently, it will be requisite to make the charge uniformly one shilling per half ounce for letters conveyed by any one of the three lines of Packets.

This will leave the sum of four pence on letters conveyed to or from Portland, and the sum of three pence on letters conveyed to or from Quebec, to be appropriated, and the Post-Master General proposes, as an arrangement which can hardly fail to be considered equitable towards all

parties, that, pending the negotiation for a reduction in the total rate, these sums of three pence and four pence respectively, shall be equally divided between the British, the United States and the Canadian offices.

I am to request that Lord Stanley will have the goodness to ascertain as early as possible whether the Government of Canada agrees to the foregoing suggestions, in which case the Post-Master General, will at once communicate with the Post-Master General of the United States and invite his concurrence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROWLAND HILL.

H. MERIVAL, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
15th May, 1858.

SIR,

Having submitted for the consideration of the Post Master General, your Despatch No. 44 of the 12th ult., relative to the Postal Communication between this Country, Canada and the United States, I now transmit for your information the copy of a letter from his Lordship's Secretary, and I have to request that the information therein required, may be supplied to me for the purpose of being communicated to his Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) STANLEY.

The Right Honorable,
Sir EDMOND HEAD, Baronet,
Canada.

(Copy.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 21st June, 1858.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 7th inst., enclosing copy of a despatch and enclosure from the Secretary of State, relative to postal communication between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, I have the honor to recommend that all assent be given to the suggestion by the Imperial Post Office, that one penny sterling be taken as the Canadian Inland rate per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter, on United States letters in transit.

With regard to the second proposition in Mr. Rowland Hill's letter, that the charge on a letter between the United States and Great Britain, via the Canadian Steamers, should be, not the simple aggregate of the

amounts representing the United States Inland, Canada Inland, Canada Packet and British Inland rates, namely *viâ* Canada in summer 9d., and *viâ* Portland, in winter 8d., sterling per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; but an arbitrary rate of 1s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the excess being added to raise the total charge to the level of the rate by other channels.

I have the honor to state that I should very reluctantly concur in the propriety of demanding from the public a higher charge than the actual postage rates agreed upon, and that I should prefer to solicit the imperial authorities not to press this proposition.

However should the British Post Office be unwilling to yield the points, the excess of charge being relatively upon the sea portion of the conveyance, should at all events be placed entirely to the credit of Canada, as the party furnishing the sea conveyance.

In other words the Imperial proposition is, that Canada, instead of carrying out her intention of charging British and United States letters, like her own, 4d., per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., as a sea rate, should charge for the sea conveyance 7d., per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in summer and 8d., in winter, and whild desirous of adhering to the preffer of the lower rate, it is not obvious on what possible grounds, if the higher sea rate be insisted on any portion of it could be assumed to belong to the Post Offices of either Great Britain or the United States.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) SIDNEY SMITH,
Postmaster General.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,
Governor's Secretary,
Toronto.

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Merivale.

(Copy.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
30th July, 1858.

SIR,

Having laid before Lord Colchester your letter of the 21st Inst. enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Canada, and of a letter from the Postmaster General of that Colony, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will submit to Secretary Sir E. Bulwer Lytton the following observations upon those papers :

I am in the first place to state, that since the Despatch of my letter to you of the 7th May last, a communication has been received from the Postmaster General of the United States, by which it appears that, although anxious for an exchange of Mails between Liverpool and Portland, by means of the Canadian Mail Packets, when not conflicting with the regular British and United States Mail Packets, he is not prepared to enter into any arrangement for the transmission of correspondence between the two Countries during the Summer by way of Canada.

With regard to the mails between Liverpool and Portland, the Postmaster General of the United States observes that the correspondence so transmitted should be "accounted for between the two Offices, under the provisions of the existing Postal Treaty, and the Sea Postage adjusted" in such manner as will be mutually satisfactory to each Department."

Lord Colchester is of opinion that the arrangement proposed, in my letter of the 7th May last, is the only one calculated to fulfil these conditions.

As explained in that letter, proposals have been made to the United States Post Office for the conclusion of a new Treaty, and if, as his Lordship confidently expects, the reduction desired by Lord Colchester can be obtained, a total rate of sixpence, of which four pence will represent the Sea Postage, will be established for all the correspondence exchanged between the United Kingdom and the United States, by the Mail Packets of either Country.

Under such circumstances his Lordship will gladly consent to apply the reduced rate to letters conveyed by the Canadian Mail Packets. But so long as the existing total rate of one shilling for letters conveyed by British or United States Packets remains in force, he could not propose to the United States Post Office, or himself agree to a lower rate for the letters that may be sent by the Canadian Packets.

Such an arrangement would be objectionable on account of the inconvenience always resulting from varying rates, and further because it would undoubtedly tend to divert to the Canadian line of Packets letters that would with a uniform charge advantageously be forwarded by the Packets maintained by the British and United States Governments.

It must be borne in mind that the Contract for the North American Mail Service (and which has just been renewed at a very heavy cost) imposes upon this Country a considerable loss, and on this account it would not be right to adopt any arrangement by which letters would be withdrawn from the British Packets, not because their delivery would be accelerated by such a course, but solely through the competition produced by a lower rate of Postage in one case than in the other.

Seeing therefore that neither the British nor the United States Governments could be expected to consent to the charge on letters carried between the United Kingdom and the United States by Canadian Mail Packets being fixed at present, at a lower sum than one shilling per letter, not exceeding half an ounce—Lord Colchester trusts that this point will not be urged by the Government of Canada.

With respect to the appropriation of this postage, his Lordship cannot admit that the Canadian Post Office has any claim to more than its Sea rate, added to one third of the additional sum proposed to be charged for the sake of maintaining uniformity, and he could not consent either to adopt himself or to propose to the United States Post Office any other division of the Postage.

I am therefore to express his Lordship's hope that Sir Edward Lytton will concur in this view, and will use his best exertions to induce the Government of Canada to agree to the proposal made in my letter of the 7th of May, above referred to.

And as the time is drawing near when the Packets will recommence the service between Liverpool and Portland, his Lordship will be glad if an early decision can be arrived at, so as to enable him to communicate with the Postmaster General of the United States before that period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. TILLEY.

H. MERIVALE, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

(Copy.)
No. 37.

DOWNING STREET,
10th August, 1858.

SIR, With reference to your Despatch, No. 83, of the 25th June, I transmit the copy of a letter from the General Post Office, relating to subjects connected with the transmission of correspondence between England and the United States, *via* Canada.

I have to express my hope that the contents of this letter will receive the careful consideration of the Provincial Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. B. LYTTON.

Governor,
The Honorable
SIR EDMUND HEAD, Baronet,
&c. &c. &c.

3 CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES,
London, 20th October, 1858.

SIR, Referring to the conversation which I had the honor of having with you on this 18th instant, on the subject of the sea-rate to be allowed the Canadian Post Office, for Mails conveyed by their packets, to and from the United States in winter from Portland, United States, I have informed my colleagues now in this country, of the decision of the Imperial Post Office, as stated in the Correspondence which has taken place on the subject and repeated by you, that the whole charge to the public, shall not be less than that charged by the British and United States Mail lines instead of the lower rate as proposed by Canada, and that the allowance to be made to Canada shall be limited to 4d. per half oz. while the additional charge of 3d. per half oz., so required to be made upon the public, shall not be allowed to Canada, by whose ships the service is to be performed, but is

to be divided equally between the Imperial Post Office, the United States and Canada. While we cannot concur in the propriety of charging the public a higher rate than is considered adequate by the party through whom the Mail service is to be performed, still, in view of the negotiation stated to be pending with the United States Post Office for a general reduction of the sea-rate, the Government of Canada have already intimated their reluctant acquiescence in the imposition of the higher rate. But my Colleagues are with myself wholly unable to admit the principle upon which the Imperial Post Office, claims the right for themselves, and for the United States of appropriating two thirds of the additional rate so required to be levied on letters conveyed by the Canadian Mail Packets while the Canadian Government are at the sole charge of performing this service, and our objections are the stronger as it is believed that the United States Post Office has made no such stipulation as attaching to their consent for Mails to be sent from Portland by the Canadian packets. Under these circumstances, I consider it my duty to acquaint you, that it is our intention to bring the subject of these postal arrangements again before the Imperial Government through the official channel of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the confident hope that the decision thereof arrived at, may be modified.

I have the honor etc.,

A. T. GALT,
Insp. Gen. of Canada.

3 CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES,
London, 11th Novr., 1858.

MY LORD,

Referring to the interview I had the honor to have with your Lordship on the subject of the postal arrangements between the United Kingdom and Canada, and in obedience to the instructions I hold from the Government of Canada, I beg to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, certain points in which the interests of that province are most seriously affected.

The efforts and resources of Canada have been for many years studiously directed to developing the trade of the St. Lawrence which is the natural outlet not only of the Province, but also of the American States bordering on the Great Lakes. Almost the whole direct public debt amounting to £7,000,000 has been created in view of this object, and we have confidently looked forward to the completion of our Canal and Railway systems for obtaining such a share of this commerce as might render our Provincial Works productive, and relieve our Revenue of the very heavy charges upon it for interest on this expenditure.

By the outlay referred to, we have succeeded in reducing the charge for inland freight from the Great Lakes to Montreal and Quebec nearly an half less than to New York, but the Ocean freight from these respective ports to Liverpool is in a still greater proportion in favor of New York, and

consequently the trade continues to seek that channel. The aim of the Canadian Government has therefore been turned to the best mode of reducing the Ocean freight to a par with that from New York, and it has been conclusively shewn by evidence taken before Parliamentary Committees in Canada that the large subsidies paid by the British and United States Governments to the respective lines of Steamships have operated as a direct bounty to the Ports of New York and Boston, reducing freights to and from these Cities, and so far defeating the object of Canada and drawing the Provincial Trade mainly into American channels.

In the initiation of the Mail Service to America, there were no doubt cogent reasons why the United States Ports should be the ultimate destination of the British Steamships and Canada never complained of her interest being neglected in these original arrangements. But of late years it has become painfully manifest to the whole public of the Province, that the continued operation of the large subsidy to vessels plying to New York and Boston, was exceedingly detrimental to them, and far overbalanced the conveniences of the Mail Service. So strong did this feeling become that the Government of Canada felt compelled to undertake a direct Mail Service with Liverpool from the St. Lawrence fortnightly in summer and monthly to Portland, (U. S.) the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, in winter. This line has been in successful operation for two years and has proved so satisfactory that the Government have contracted for a weekly service, during the entire year at a very heavy cost, £55,000 annually. These facts are no doubt already within the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

The operation of the Canadian Line of Steamships, has conclusively shewn that the St. Lawrence is the shortest and most direct route to Canada and the Western States, and it certainly was the confident expectation of Canada, that when the period arrived for considering the continuance of the Contract for the Mail Service performed by the Cunard line, communication would have been had with the Colony on the subject, especially as it had been shewn by our Acts that the existing arrangements were not satisfactory either for the Mail Service or Commerce of that important dependency of the Empire. It was also considered that in view of Canada having established a direct line at a heavy expense although only about one fourth of that paid for a similar service to the Cunard line by the British Government, no renewal of the Contract could take place without negotiations to which Canada might be a party.

The Canadian public will therefore learn with much feeling and profound regret that it has pleased Her Majesty's Government to renew the Contract referred to till 1867, without any opportunity having been afforded to the Government of Canada, to urge such arrangements as would have been conducive to the prosperity of the Colony. The line now subsidized by the British Government although touching fortnightly at Halifax is essentially an American line and directly prejudicial to Canada. It is in fact wholly devoted to the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States offering a direct bounty to the United States ports of New York and Boston against the British Colonial Ports in the St. Lawrence, thus placing the Mother Country in the invidious position of fostering foreign interests in preference to those of her own Colonial subjects. Even if the grant were made distinctly for the conveyance of the United States

correspondence, Canada would have been prepared to shew that the St. Lawrence forms the best and most rapid means of transmitting these mails, but it is now to be feared that for several years longer, such representations must be fruitless. In connection however with this subject and directly bearing upon the question whether the St. Lawrence route is really the most speedy for the United States correspondence, a point has arisen in which it is still in the power of the British Government to afford relief to Canada which it is not doubted will be gladly given.

A correspondence has taken place between the Provincial Government and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the transmission by the Canadian Steam Packets, of letters to and from the United States. It appears that the Postmaster General will only assent to such Mails being made upon two conditions. Firstly. That the rate charged shall be made equal to that of the Imperial Post Office, while Canada had proposed to carry letters for 4d per half oz. less, and secondly, that the additional 4d so charged to the public, shall be divided equally between Great Britain, the United States and Canada—although the service is wholly performed by us.

The Provincial Government have reluctantly consented to the former condition, in view of the statement that negotiations are pending for a general reduction of the Ocean rate to America. But they are wholly unable to recognize any principle of justice in the demand of the Imperial Post Office for a portion of the Sea rate on letters conveyed by the Canadian Pakets at the sole expence of Canada. The claim is the more objectionable as it is made, not only for the Imperial Post Office, but also for that of the United States, who have not, it is believed, attached any such stipulation to their consent to send mails by the Canadian Line.

Canada asks only to be put on the same footing as Great Britain and the United States, each of which retains the Ocean rate earned by their respective ships, and it certainly appears to be both onerous and unfair towards Canada, that not only do the British Government by their Policy compel her to pay a very large sum annually in maintaining a Steamship line to the St. Lawrence to protect her trade from the injurious effects of the heavily subsidized Imperial Line to the United States, but by the present proposal will subtract a large portion of the means whereby Canada hopes to sustain her vessels.

The Canadian Government cannot believe that Her Majesty's Government have given due consideration to all the circumstances affecting the question. They have not doubted that even if Imperial interests appeared to require the adoption of a policy more advantageous to the United States than to Canada, at all events the province might rely with implicit confidence on the desire of the mother country to afford any reasonable protection to her, and that instead of such a course being adopted as must reduce the returns from the Canadian Steamships to a minimum, the aid of the Imperial authorities would be cheerfully given in any negotiations with the United States which might tend to increase the fair returns from the Canadian enterprize. The Provincial Government feel assured that in this respect they cannot be mistaken, and they therefore beg that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to reconsider the decision conveyed in the

despatch from Sir E. B. Lytton to the Governor General of Canada Dated 10th August 1858.

I venture also to request that I may be favored with a copy of the contract now renewed with the Cunard Company as it is still my hope that its conditions may be such as to enable me on behalf of Canada to suggest some course by which its injurious effects may be lessened.

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

(Signed,) A. T. GALT,
Inspector General of Canada.

To the EARL OF CARNARVON,
Under Secretary of States for the Colonies,
&c., &c, &c.

NORTH AMERICA AND BAHAMA MAILS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (for and on behalf of Her Majesty) of the one part and Samuel Cunard of Bush Hill Edmonton in the County of Middlesex merchant George Burns of Glasgow in that part of Great Britain called Scotland merchant and Charles Melver of Liverpool in the county of palatine of Lancaster merchant hereinafter designated "The Contractors" of the other part

Whereas by Articles of Agreement bearing date on or about the 1st day of April 1850 between the said Commissioners for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the said Samuel Cunard and George Burns and Charles Melver of the other part for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between England and North America the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and Charles Melver did covenant and agree with the said Commissioners that they would convey the said Mails as therein mentioned And whereas by other Articles of Agreement bearing date on or about the 1st day of January 1852 and made between the said Commissioners for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part and the said Samuel Cunard

Recital of contract of 1st April, 1850.

Recital of contract of 1st January, 1852.

George Burns and Charles McIver of the other part the said Contractors did for the consideration therein mentioned enter into further arrangements for conveying the said Mails between England and North America as in such last mentioned Articles of Agreement is mentioned

Contractors to convey Mails.

And whereas the said Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty have determined to enter into this further Contract with the said Contractors Now these presents witness that in consideration of the payments hereinafter stipulated to be made to the Contractors the Contractors do for themselves their heirs executors and administrators and each and every of them for himself his heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said Commissioners that they the Contractors their executors and administrators shall and will during the continuance of this Contract diligently faithfully and to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners for the time being and with all possible speed convey Her Majesty's Mails (in which designation all despatches and bags of letters are agreed to be comprehended) which shall at any time or times and from time to time by the said Commissioners or Her Majesty's Postmaster-General or any of the officers or agents of the said Commissioners or Postmaster-General be required to be conveyed between England and North America and between New York in the United States of America and Nassau in the Island of New Providence Bahamas as hereinafter mentioned by means of a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam-vessels

Not less than eight steam vessels between England and North America of not less than 400 horse-power each, and one steam vessel between New York and Nassau of not less than 50 horse-power. Vessels to be furnished with machinery, tackle, &c.

That the Contractors their executors or administrators shall and will for the performance of the services between England and North America at all times at their own cost provide and keep seaworthy and in complete repair from the day of the date hereof and during the continuance of this Contract a sufficient number (not less than 8) of good substantial and efficient steam-vessels of not less than 400 horse-power each and for the service between New York and Nassau aforesaid a good substantial and efficient steam-vessel of not less than 400 tons measurement and 50 horse-power and at the like cost adequately provide and furnish all and every the vessels to be and while employed in the performance of this Contract with all necessary and proper tackle stores oil tallow fuel provisions machinery engines anchors cables two efficient boats fire-pumps and all other proper and requisite means for extinguishing fire lightning conductors on Sir Snow Harris's principle charts chronometers proper nautical instruments and all other furniture and apparel and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the said services

And that each and every of the said vessels shall also at the like cost be manned with competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act 17th and 18th Vic. cap. 104 or to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant-service and also with a competent Surgeon and Engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men to be in all respects as to vessels engines equipments and crew subject at all times and from time to time to the approval of the said Commissioners or such other person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint for that purpose and the Surgeons to be also subject to the approval of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

And manned with certificated officers, &c.

And a medical officer, &c.

Vessels and crew subject to Admiralty approval.

And that from and after the date of this Contract one of such vessels of not less than 400 horse-power so equipped and manned and with Her Majesty's Mails on board shall on every alternate Saturday during each and every month in every year at such hour as the said Commissioners shall at any time or from time to time appoint proceed from Liverpool aforesaid without loss of time direct to Halifax in Nova Scotia and thence direct to Boston in the United States of America and one of such vessels shall also on every alternate Wednesday during each and every month in every year at such hour as the said Commissioners shall at any time or from time to time appoint proceed without loss of time direct from Boston to Halifax and thence without loss of time direct to Liverpool aforesaid with Her Majesty's Mails on board

When vessel to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston.

When vessel to leave Boston for Halifax and Liverpool.

That from and after the date of this Contract one other of such vessels so equipped and manned with Her Majesty's Mails on board shall on every Saturday alternate with the Saturday on which the vessel is to leave Liverpool for Halifax and Boston in the performance of this Contract during each and every month in every year at such hour as the said Commissioners shall appoint proceed from Liverpool aforesaid without loss of time to New York in the said United States either direct or by way of Halifax as the said Commissioners or Postmaster-General shall at any time or from time to time determine and another of such vessels with Her Majesty's Mails on board shall also on every other alternate Wednesday during each and every month in every year at such hour as the said Commissioners shall at any time or from time to time appoint proceed direct from New York aforesaid or if so required at any time or from time to time by the said Commissioners from New York by way of Halifax to Liverpool aforesaid

When vessel to leave Liverpool for New York.

When vessel to leave New York for Liverpool.

That each of the said vessels proceeding from or returning to Liverpool shall call and receive and deliver Mails at Holyhead in the Irish Channel if required by the said Commis-

Vessels to call at Holyhead if required by Admiralty.

sioners in writing under the hand of the Secretary of the Admiralty

Where Mails may be landed if vessel cannot fetch Liverpool, &c.

That if at any time from stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstances the vessel conveying the said Mails from Halifax or New York aforesaid shall not in the opinion of the Naval Officer or other person duly authorized by the said Commissioners to have the charge of the Mails on board be able to fetch the River Mersey at Liverpool aforesaid or the port or place in the United Kingdom where the Mails have to be disembarked without considerable loss of time Then and in every such case Her Majesty's Mails with the officer or person having the charge thereof shall be landed at any of the undermentioned places at the discretion of such naval officer or other person so authorized as aforesaid namely Bristol Falmouth Plymouth Southampton Portsmouth Dover or Deal

Vessel once each way every calendar month between New York and Nassau.

If vessel be lost, &c., Contractors to replace same.

And in the meantime Mails to be conveyed in sailing vessels.

That the vessel of not less than 50-horse power to be employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails once each way every calendar month between New York and Nassau aforesaid shall commence the said service at the earliest possible period but not later than the 1st day of April 1859 and in case the said vessel shall during the continuance of this Contract be lost or destroyed by fire or tempest or any other casualty or shall require repair then and in every such case the Contractors shall without any unnecessary and unavoidable delay and within such reasonable time as may be required by the Naval Commander-in-Chief or Senior Naval Officer on the North American Station have the said vessel replaced by another of similar power and description and in the meantime the said Mails shall be carried and conveyed in good and sufficient sailing vessels to be provided by and at the cost of the Contractors of not less than 120 tons burthen each (old measurement) and in such way and manner as shall be approved of by the Naval Commander-in-Chief or Senior Naval Officer on the North American Station

Admiralty at liberty to change the port of embarkation and disembarkation in the United Kingdom.

And to alter times of departure.

And to delay departure of vessel from port for any

That the said Commissioners for the time being shall be at liberty and have full power from time to time to substitute for Liverpool as the port of embarkation and disembarkation of the Mails in the United Kingdom any other port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland without making any compensation to the Contractors and also to alter the day and hour for the said vessels leaving all and every or any of the said places from whence the said Mails are to be conveyed on giving three months' notice in writing under their hands or the hand of their Secretary to the Contractors their executors or administrators It being nevertheless expressly understood that the said Commissioners or any of their officers or agents shall be at liberty and have full power at any time during the continuance of this Contract to direct that any one or more of such

vessels so conveying Her Majesty's Mails from any of the said ports or places shall delay her or their departure for any period not exceeding 24 hours beyond the period which may have been previously fixed for the departure of such vessel or vessels and a letter addressed to the Commander of the vessel so to be delayed shall be a sufficient authority for such detention

period not exceeding 24 hours.

That the Contractors, their executors, or administrators shall receive, and allow to remain on board all and each of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract while they are so employed and also while remaining at any of the said ports or places for return Mails and officer in Her Majesty's navy or any other person to be appointed by the said Commissioners and also a servant of the said officer or other person as aforesaid if required and that every such officer or other person shall be recognised and considered by the Contractors their executors and administrators and their officers agents and seamen as the agent of the said Commissioners in charge of Her Majesty's Mails and as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict execution of the conditions of this Contract on the part of the Contractors their executors and administrators their officers servants and agents and to determine every question whenever arising relative to proceeding to sea or putting into harbour or to the necessity of stopping to assist any vessel in distress or to save human life and that the decision of such officer or other person as aforesaid shall in each and every of such cases be final and binding on the Contractors their executors and administrators unless the said Commissioners on appeal from the Contractors their executors or administrators shall think proper to decide otherwise

Officer appointed by Admiralty and servant to be received on board, and former considered as agent of Admiralty with authority to require due execution of Contract, and determine as to proceeding to sea or putting into harbour, as assisting vessel in distress, &c.

Decision of officer to be final, unless Admiralty on appeal decide otherwise.

That a suitable first-rate cabin with appropriate bed bedding and furniture shall at the cost of the Contractors their executors and administrators be provided and appropriated by the Contractors for and to the exclusive use and for the sole accommodation of each and every of such naval officers or other persons authorized as aforesaid and also a proper and convenient place of deposit on board under lock and key for Her Majesty's Mails and that each and every of the said officers or other persons as aforesaid shall be victualled by the Contractors their executors and administrators as a chief cabin passenger is to be victualled without any charge being made either for his passage or victualling and that should all or any of such officers or other persons require a servant such servant shall be also provided with a proper and suitable berth and be victualled by and at the cost of the Contractors their executors and administrators without any charge being made for the same

First-rate cabin, &c., to be provided for officer, with place for deposit of Mails.

Officer to be victualled and his servant be provided for by Contractors.

And that if the said Commissioners shall at any time during the continuance of this contract think fit to intrust the charge and custody of Her Majesty's Mails to the Comman-

Admiralty may intrust Mails to commander of ves-

sel, who is to make usual declaration and receive and deliver Mails, &c.

der or commanders of all or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract that such commander or commanders shall take due care thereof and shall make the usual declarations required or which may hereafter from time to time or at any time be required by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in such or similar cases and such commander or commanders having the charge of such Mails shall immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports and places of any vessel so conveying the said Mails himself deliver Her Majesty's Mails into the hands of the Postmaster of the port or place where such Mails are to be delivered or into the hands of such other person as the said Commissioners shall authorize and direct to receive the same

At all places to which vessel proceeds, officer to be conveyed to and from the shore, and directions of officer obeyed as to mode of receiving and delivering Mails.

That at each and every of the said ports or places where any of the said vessels are to proceed the said naval officer or such other person having or authorized to have the charge of the said Mails shall whenever and as often as deemed by him practicable or necessary be conveyed on shore and also from the shore to the steam vessel employed for the time being in the performance of this contract together with or (if the duty of such officer or person renders it necessary) without Her Majesty's Mails in a suitable boat of not less than four oars to be provided and properly manned and equipped by the Contractors and that the directions of the said naval officer or of such other person having or authorized to have the charge of the said Mails shall in all cases be obeyed as to the mode of receipt and delivery of the said Mails

Penalties for deviating, delaying departure, &c.

That if any vessel having Her Majesty's Mails on board shall stop linger or deviate from the direct course on her voyage or shall delay starting at exact time or shall put back into port after starting without the sanction in each and every case of such officer or other person authorized to have the charge of the said Mails as aforesaid or when so sanctioned to put back into port shall not again start and proceed direct in performance of the service hereby contracted for when and so soon as required by the said officer or other person authorized to have the charge of the said Mails then and in each and every of such cases and as often as the same shall happen the Contractors their executors and administrators shall and will pay unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of 100*l.* and that if a vessel which ought to leave Liverpool for Halifax Boston or New York in the performance of this Contract shall not proceed on her voyage for 12 hours after the proper and appointed time the Contractors their executors and administrators shall and will so often as any such omission shall happen pay unto Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of 500*l.* also the and further sum of 500*l.* for every successive period of 12 hours which shall elapse until such vessel shall proceed on her voyage in the performance of this Contract

That the Contractors their executors and administrators shall and will from time to time and at all times during the continuance of this Contract make such alterations or improvements in the construction equipments or machinery of each and every of the said vessels which shall be used by them in the performance of this Contract as the advanced state of science may suggest and the said commissioners may direct

Contractors to make improvements in the construction, &c., of vessels.

That any naval officer or other person authorized to have the charge of Her Majesty's Mails shall either alone or with such other persons as he may consider necessary have full power and authority whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite to examine and survey in such manner as he may think proper all and every or any of the vessels employed or to be employed in the performance of this Contract and the hulls and machinery and equipments thereof on his giving notice in writing to the Commander for the time being of the vessel about to be examined of such his intention and if any defect or deficiency be ascertained and notice thereof in writing be given to the Master or Commander of the vessel in which such deficiency or defect may be found and if the said Master or Commander shall not immediately or as soon as possible thereupon remedy replace or effectively repair the same they the Contractors their executors or administrators shall in every such case pay to Her Majesty her heirs and successors the sum of 100*l.* but the payment of such penalty shall not in any wise release or discharge the Contractors their executors or administrators from remedying replacing or effectively repairing such deficiency or defect

Naval officer in charge of Mails may survey vessel, &c., and deficiency to be remedied under penalty of 100*l.*

And the said Commissioners shall also have full power and be at liberty whenever and as often as they may deem it requisite to survey by any other of their officers or agents all and every the vessels employed and to be employed in the performance of this Contract and of the hulls thereof and of the engines machinery furniture tackle apparel stores and equipments of every such vessel and if any such vessel or any part thereof or any engines machinery furniture tackle apparel boats stores or equipments shall on any such survey be declared by any of such officers or agents unseaworthy or not adapted to the service of this Contract or if such officers or agents shall deem it necessary or expedient that any alteration or improvement shall be made therein or any part thereof in order to keep pace with the more advanced state of science the vessel which shall be disapproved of or in which such deficiency defect or want of improvement shall appear shall be deemed inefficient for any service hereby contracted to be performed and shall not be employed again in the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails until such defect or deficiency shall have been repaired or supplied or the alterations or improvements as the case may be shall have been made to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners

Admiralty, by agents, may survey vessels, &c., if they be unseaworthy, or alterations required, not to be employed until alterations, &c., made to satisfaction of Admiralty.

Contractors and their agents, &c., to attend to orders of Admiralty or officers as to landing, &c., Mails.

That the Contractors and all commanding and other officers of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract and all agents seamen and servants of the Contractors shall at all times during the continuance of this Contract punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Commissioners or of any of their officers or agents as to the landing delivering and receiving Her Majesty's Mails

Sums to be paid by Contractors to be considered stipulated damages.

That all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors their executors or administrators unto Her Majesty heir heirs and successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages and should the same or any of them become payable and not be discharged forthwith on the application of the said Commissioners or their agents each and every of such sums of money may be deducted and retained by the said Commissioners out of the monies payable to the Contractors their executors or administrators under this Contract or the payment thereof enforced with full costs of suit at the discretion of the said Commissioners

On requirement by Admiralty, &c., a limited number of officers in the navy, army, or civil service, with wives, &c., to be received on board as chief cabin passengers.

That the Contractors shall and will when and as often as in writing they or the Masters of their respective vessels shall be required so to do by the said Commissioners or by such naval or other officers or agents acting under their authority (such writing to specify the rank or description of the person or persons to be conveyed and the accommodation to be provided for him or them) receive provide for victual and convey on board each and every or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Contract (in addition to the naval officer or other person authorized to have the charge of the said Mails) any officers in the Navy Army or Civil Service of Her Majesty not exceeding four in any one ship as chief-cabin passengers with their wives and families and any persons not exceeding four in any one ship as fore-cabin passengers with their wives and families together with servants of both chief and fore-cabin passengers and any number of seamen marines soldiers or artificers not exceeding ten in any one ship with their wives and families as deck passengers to be always provided with adequate protection from rain sun and bad weather and not exposed on deck without such competent shelter as long notice as practicable being given to the Contractors when accommodation shall be required for the wives or children of such officers or other persons

And of fore-cabin passengers with wives, &c., and servants. And of seamen, marines, soldiers, or artificers, &c., as deck passengers, with effectual protection from rain, &c.

What class of passengers they are to be considered.

That commissioned officers their wives and families be considered as chief cabin passengers non-commissioned officers their wives and families as fore-cabin passengers and seamen marines private soldiers artificers and their wives and families as deck-passengers and the said servants (in respect of accommodation) as the servants of chief-cabin passengers

That each field officer and every naval officer of equal or superior rank shall be allowed 90 cubic feet of space in measurement for baggage provided (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed 18 cwt. in weight and all other officers in Her Majesty's Naval and Military Service and officers in the Civil Service 60 cubic feet each and that (except in the case of the Royal Engineers) such allowance shall not exceed 12 cwt. in weight

Baggage space for officers (except Royal Engineers).

That the Royal Engineers shall be allowed the same measurement but to extend in weight to 27 cwt. for field-officers and 18 cwt. for every other officer of the Royal Engineers

Baggage space for Royal Engineers.

That soldiers of the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners and their wives shall be allowed 6 cubic feet each for baggage and all married officers when accompanied by their wives or families a further allowance not exceeding one half of that before mentioned according to their rank and corps

Baggage space for Royal Artillery, &c., and married officers.

That for every Company of the Royal Artillery embarked there shall be conveyed free of all charge the proper proportion of light field-pieces if required and that any hammocks and bedding which may be sent out for the use of the troops or other persons embarked shall be placed in charge of the officer authorized to have charge of Her Majesty's Mails and be brought back to England if required free of any charge for freight

Conveyance of field pieces and hammocks.

That the victualling of officers their wives and families conveyed as chief-cabin passengers shall be the same as is usually allowed by the Contractors to chief-cabin passengers their wives and families the victualling of non-commissioned officers their wives and families conveyed as fore-cabin passengers shall be the same as is allowed to the boatswain and carpenter of the Contractors' steam-ships and the victualling of seamen marines soldiers and artificers their wives and families conveyed as deck-passengers shall be the same as is allowed to the seamen of the Contractors' steam-ships and the victualling of the servants of officers whether chief or fore-cabin passengers shall be the same as the servants of other chief and fore-cabin passengers

As to victualling of Admiralty passengers.

That the passage-money shall be paid (in full of all charges for mess including a pint of port or good foreign white wine and one bottle of malt liquor per day) for each officer conveyed as a chief-cabin passenger and one gill of spirits for each non-commissioned officer seamen marine soldier artificer and servant conveyed as a fore-cabin or a deck passenger at and after the rates mentioned in the following table

Rates of passage-money which is to be in full for mess wines, &c. and what the mess is to include.

TABLE OF RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Chief-Cabin Passengers.				Fore-Cabin Passengers.				Deck Passengers.			
	Officer.	Lady.	Children between 8 and 12 years.	Children between 3 and 8 years.	Man.	Woman.	Children between 8 and 12 years.	Children between 3 and 8 years.	Man.	Woman.	Children between 8 and 12 years.	Children between 3 and 8 years.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Rate from Liverpool to Halifax.	30 0	25 0	12 10	6 5	15 0	15 0	7 10	3 15	4 0	4 0	2 0	1 0
Rate from Halifax to Liverpool.	24 0	24 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	2 0	1 0
Rate between Halifax and Boston or New York.	4 0	2 0	1 0	0 10	3 0	2 0	1 0	0 10	2 0	1 0	0 10	0 5
Rate from Liverpool to New York or Boston direct, or via Halifax.	30 0	25 0	12 10	6 5	15 0	15 0	7 10	3 15	5 0	5 0	2 10	1 5
Rate from New York or Boston to Liverpool.	24 0	24 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	2 10	1 5
New York to Nassau or Nassau to New York.	7 10	7 10	4 0	2 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	4 0	2 0	2 0

MEM. Children under 3 years of age to be carried free, and Male Servants to be charged one-half, and Female Servants two-thirds of the rates charged for their Employers.

That the payment of the passage ordered at the expense of the public for any person shall only be made on the production of the order for the passage and of a certificate from the person in the following form namely

“ I hereby certify that on the _____ I embarked
at _____ as a _____ passenger on board the mail
steam packet _____ for a passage to _____ and
landed at _____ on the _____ ”

To this certificate the following addition is to be made in every case of a male cabin passenger namely

“ I further certify that the first dinner meal taken on board was on the _____ and the last dinner meal on the _____ ”

“ Dated this _____ day of _____ ”

And the correctness of the dates must be corroborated by the master of the packet adding underneath the passenger's signature

“ The dates inserted in this certificate are correct
“ (Signature) Master of the Packet ”

That the passage money for the families and wives of officers shall be paid to the Contractors by the officers themselves at rates never exceeding those contained in the before-mentioned table.

Passage-money for families and wives of officers to be paid by officers, and what the rate is to be.

That the passengers hereinbefore-mentioned or referred to are to be exclusive of any men to be sent home under the provisions of the Act 11, Geo. IV, c. 20, the rate of passage for whom is to be and to be paid for in accordance with the provisions of that Act

Passengers, exclusive of men, under 11 Geo. 4, c. 20.

That whenever the Contractors shall convey any soldiers as deck passengers other than those specially provided for by this Contract the Contractors shall provide them with adequate protection from rain sun and bad weather and they shall not be exposed on deck without such competent shelter

Soldiers, as deck passengers, to have adequate protection from rain, &c.

That the Contractors their executors or administrators shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels employed in the performance of this Contract any number of small packages containing astronomical instruments charts medicines wearing apparel or other articles and convey the same to and from and between all or any of the said ports or places to or from which Her Majesty's Mails are to be conveyed in the performance of this Contract when and as often

Small packages to be received on board as Admiralty, &c. may direct.

Limited quantity of stores to be conveyed and delivered at rates as for private goods on two days' notice.

as directed by the said Commissioners or their secretary or agents duly authorized free from all cost and charges And also shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels and convey to and from and between all or any of the same ports or places any naval or other stores not exceeding five tons in weight at any time at the usual rate of freight charged by the Contractors for private goods (but which shall never be more than after the rate of 5*l.* per ton) on receiving from the said Commissioners or their secretary for the time being or any of their officers or agents two days' previous notice of its being their intention to have such stores so conveyed

Payments to Contractors for services.

And the said Commissioners in consideration of the premises and of the Contractors their executors and administrators and their officers servants and agents at all times during the continuance of this Contract strictly and punctually performing the services hereinbefore contracted to be performed and the covenants and agreements hereby entered into by them the Contractors do for and on behalf of Her Majesty her heirs and successors agree with the Contractors their executors and administrators that the said Commissioners on behalf of Her Majesty will pay or cause to be paid to the Contractors their executors and administrators by bills payable by Her Majesty's Paymaster-General in seven days from and after the respective dates thereof a sum after the rate of 173,340*l.* per annum for the performance of the services between Liverpool and Halifax and between Halifax and Boston and for the performance of the services between Liverpool and New York (either direct or by the way of Halifax as may be required as aforesaid) and a sum after the rate of 3000*l.* per annum for the performance of the service between New York and Nassau aforesaid by quarterly payments and with a proportionate part of those respective sums should such respective services terminate on any other day than a day of quarterly payment the first quarterly payment for and as respects the performance of the services between England and North America to become due on the 1st day of October 1858 and the first quarterly payment for and as respects the performance of the service between New York and Nassau aforesaid on the termination of three calendar months from the day on which the said vessel for such service shall commence her first voyage from New York or Nassau as the case may be in the performance of this Contract

This Contract to commence on 24th June, 1858.

And it is hereby agreed and declared that this Contract shall commence on the day of the date hereof and shall continue in force until the 1st day of January 1867 and thenceforward until 12 calendar months' notice in writing shall be given by either of the said parties to the other of them that such services shall determine and at the expiration of such

notice which may expire at any period of the year this Contract shall determine accordingly but not so as to prevent either of the said parties availing themselves of this Contract for recovering any sum or sums of money or damages should there have been any breach of this Contract previously to such determination

And it is hereby agreed that any submission which may be made to arbitration in pursuance of this Contract shall be made a rule of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided and that any witnesses examined upon any reference may be examined upon oath

Submission to arbitration may be made a rule of the Court of Exchequer.

And it is hereby agreed that if at any time and so long as the Contractors shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being (but not otherwise) that from any change in the relations between this Kingdom and any Foreign State or from war or other causes distinctly of a public and national character to be judged of by the same Commissioners the rate of insurance for steam-vessels and the freight payable by the Contractors for coals which may be used in the performance of this Contract and the rate of insurance on such coals shall have been raised above the rates actually payable for the same at the date of this Contract, the Contractors shall be paid an additional sum of money according to the increase of the said rates but the said additional sum of money for freight shall be paid in respect of 40,000 tons of coal per annum and no more and the amount of any additional sum of money to be paid in any case or under any circumstances either for insurance and freight or otherwise shall not exceed the rate of 40,000*l.* per annum but in no case whatever shall any additional sum be paid unless it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, that such additional expenses equal to the amount claimed have been actually and *bonâ fide* incurred and paid by the Contractors

When additional sum of money is to be paid for insurance and freight.

And it is hereby further agreed and provided that the Contractors their executors or administrators shall not assign underlet or otherwise dispose of this Contract or any part thereof and that in case of the same or any part thereof being assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of or of any breach of this Contract on the part of the Contractors their Executors or Administrators it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being if they think fit and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this Contract by writing under their hands or under the hand of their Secretary for the time being to determine this Contract without any previous notice to the Contractors their Executors or Administrators or their

Contract not to be assigned, &c.
In case of assignment, &c., or breach, Admiralty may determine Contract without previous notice or compensation.

Agents nor shall the Contractors their Executors or Administrators be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination but even if this Contract be so determined the payment of the sum of money hereinafter agreed to be made shall be enforced, should the same be not duly paid by the Contractors

As to services of notices.

And it is also agreed that the notices and directions which the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral or their Secretary Officers or other persons are hereby authorized and empowered to give to the Contractors their Executors or Administrators Officers Servants or Agents may at the option of the said Commissioners or their Secretary Officers Agents or other persons be either delivered to the Master or Commander or other Officer Agent or Servant of the Contractors their Executors or Administrators in the charge or management of any Vessel to be or while employed in the performance of this Contract or be left at the last known place of business or abode in England or Scotland either of the said Samuel Cunard or George Burns or Charles McIver their Executors or Administrators And any notices or directions so given or left shall be as binding on the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and Charles McIver their Executors or Administrators as if duly served upon or left with them

If when this Contract terminates, any vessel shall have started, or should start voyage, to be continued free of charge, as if Contract remained in force.

And it is hereby agreed that if when this Contract or any part thereof terminates any Vessel or Vessels should have started or should start with the Mails in conformity with this Contract such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed and the Mails be delivered and received during the same as if this Contract remained in force with regard to any such Vessels and services but the Contractors shall not be entitled to any payment or compensation for the same

Recited Contracts annulled.

And it is hereby agreed that the hereinbefore recited Contracts bearing date respectively the 1st day of April 1850 and the 1st day of January 1852 shall be deemed and be considered to be and are hereby terminated and annulled

No Member of Parliament entitled to any share of Contract.

And in pursuance of the directions contained in a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd year of the Reign of King George the III. entitled "An Act for restraining any person concerned in any Contract Commission or Agreement made for the public service from being elected or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons" it is hereby expressly declared and agreed and these presents are upon this express condition and the Contractors do covenant for themselves their heirs executors and administrators that no Member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this Contract or Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom

And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisoes clauses acticles and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part and behalf of the Contractors their heirs executors and administrators are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled or kept the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and Charles McIver do hereby bind themselves their heirs executors and administrators and each of them doth hereby bind himself his heirs executors and administrators unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £36, 000*l.* of lawful British money to be paid to our said Lady the Queen her heirs and Successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages agreed upon between the said Commissioners for executing the said office of Lord High Admiral and the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and Charles McIver (over and above any other sum or sums if any which may be payable) in case of the failure of the said Samuel Cunard George Burns and Charles McIver their heirs executors or administrators in the due execution of this Contract or any part thereof

Contractors
bound in
36,000*l.* for
due perform-
ance of Con-
tract.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
JNO. DOUTTY.

ALEXR. MILNE (L.S.)
LOVAINE (L.S.)
S. CUNARD (L.S.)
G. BURNS (L.S.)
CHAS MACIVER (L.S.)

Mr. Hill to Lord Carnarvon.

(Copy)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
23 Nov. 1858.

MY LORD

I am directed by the Post Master General to return to you the accompanying Copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Mr. Galt, the Inspector General of Canada, on the 11th Instant, on the subject of the sea rate to be paid to the Canadian Post Office upon letters forwarded between England and the United States by Canadian Mail Packets.

Although Lord Colchester sees no reason to change the opinion which was conveyed in my letter of the 7th May and 30th July last with respect to the decision of the postage to be charged upon the correspondence referred to, he desires me to state that, as he understands that it is the wish of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton that the claim of the Canadian Government to receive the whole of the sea rate of eight pence per half ounce letter should

be conceded, he will offer no further objection to the arrangement, which however must be subject to the acquiescence of the Post Master General of the United States.

I am to add that it was agreed upon some time since that the days of sailing of the Canadian Mail Packets should be settled by mutual arrangement between the British and Canadian Post Offices, and Lord Colchester relies upon this understanding being strictly observed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. HILL.

To the EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

(Copy.)
No. 88.

DOWNING STREET,
26 Nov. 1858.

SIR

In reference to previous correspondence which has passed on the subject of postal arrangements, between this Country, Canada and the United States, and particularly with regard to your Despatch of the 25th June and a letter from the General Post Office of the 30th July enclosed in my Despatch to you of the 10th of August, I now forward Copies of a letter addressed to this Office by Mr. Galt, the Inspector General of Canada, and of the answer which I have received from Lord Colchester on the subject. I will only add that I feel much satisfaction in forwarding a communication which will as I hope meet the wishes of your Government and evince to the Colony the sincere desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government to afford all possible support and protection to Canadian interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Honorable
SIR E. HEAD, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th February, 1859,
for Statement respecting Tenders for erecting Court Houses in Lower
Canada.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 23rd February, 1859.

Appendix (No. 28.)

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 21st February,
1859, for Statement of distribution of Statutes for 1857 and 1858.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 24th February, 1859.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing
Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]

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

ANNUAL REPORT

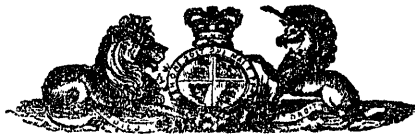
OF THE

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

FOR THE

YEAR 1858.

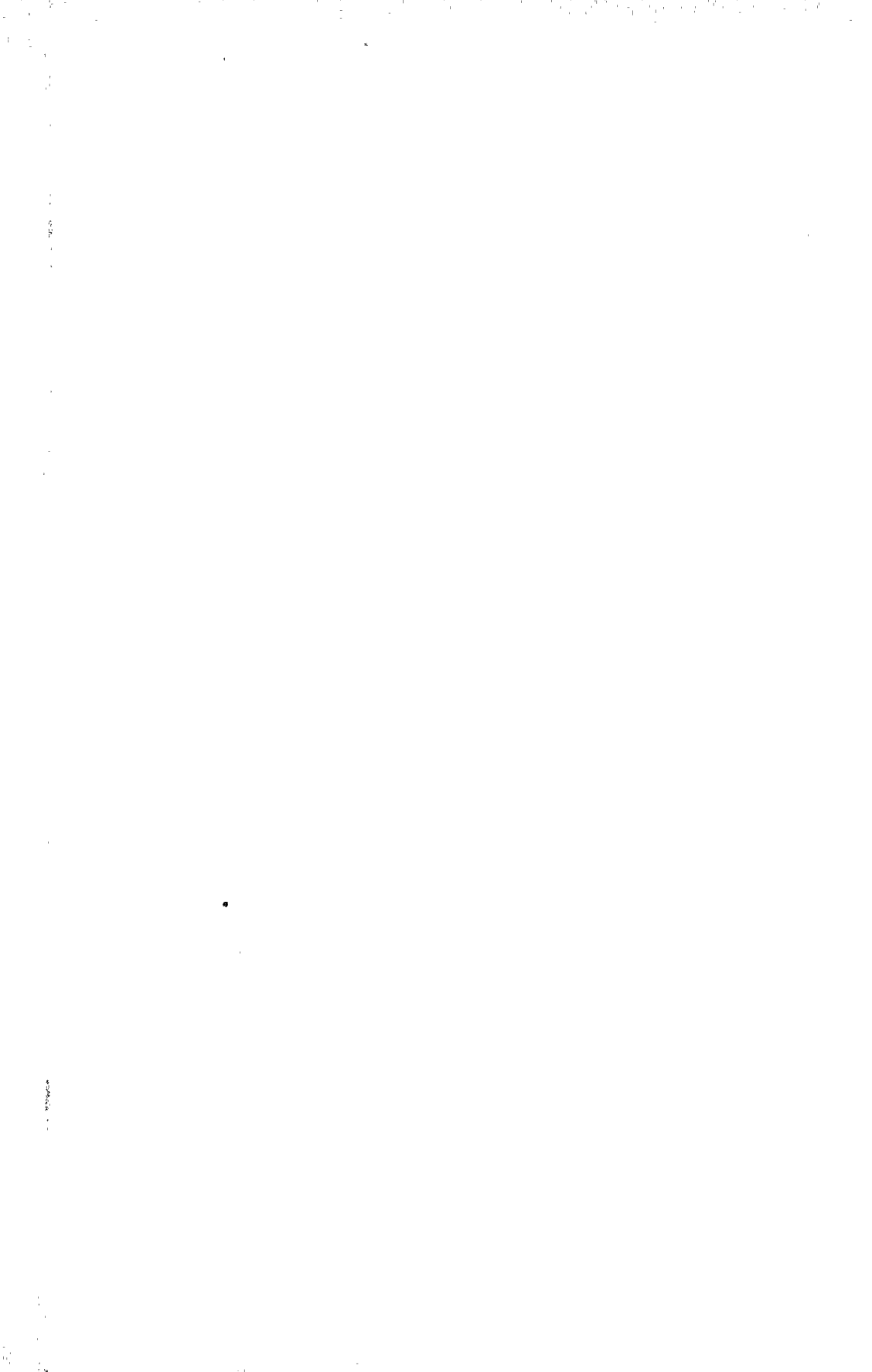
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1859.



INSPECTORS' REPORT

FOR

1858.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

Kingston, 19th February, 1859.

SIR,

I beg you will do me the honor of submitting to His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1858, of the state of the Provincial Penitentiary; which, on the whole, I trust will not be deemed unworthy of His Excellency's attention.

Since July last, I have been deprived of the assistance of my late colleague, Andrew Dickson, Esq., who has been appointed to the charge of another highly important institution.

The interests of the Provincial Penitentiary have not suffered. The unwearied assiduity of the Warden, D. Æ. MacDonell, Esq., together with his rare administrative talents, has made the duties of the Inspectors comparatively light. He is diligent in his correspondence, and keeps me well informed of everything relating to the prison. The periodical visits have been regularly performed; and at other times when it was thought to be necessary.

The causes and consequences of crime, I have, in a general way, attempted to pourtray; and, with all due submission, have endeavored to prove, by indisputable facts, that Society in the main is exceedingly remiss in its efforts to arrest this great and crying evil, of which it so loudly complains, and not to be conscious that, without its cordial co-operation, the laws, the government, and the institution, can effect but little good.

It has been my earnest desire, to the utmost of my humble abilities, to "hold, as it were, the mirror up to nature," that every member of the community may understand his position, and the very serious obligations that rest upon him as a man and a Christian.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

W^{ED}. NELSON, I. P. P.

To the Hon. CHAS. ALLEYN,
Prov. Secretary, Toronto.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet,
Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Inspectors most respectfully represent that in this their Report on the state of the Provincial Penitentiary, they experience great satisfaction in stating that vice and crime do not appear to be so much on the increase in this Province as

might have been feared, in consequence of the depression which has so generally prevailed in every kind of business for the past two years, as well as from the rapid increase of the population.

The diminished demand for skilled labour, resulting from the pressure of the times, has been very detrimental to the pecuniary interests of this extensive establishment, in not only preventing the employment of new hands, but necessitating a diminution of the number already employed. Under this condition of things, the Inspectors were compelled, at the urgent and reasonable representations of the contractors, to crave from your Excellency some indulgence, not only in the reduction of the wages, but also in the number of hands, stipulated for in the several contracts. The prayer was to a certain extent granted, thus enabling the manufactures to be continued; otherwise, a total stagnation of the works would have taken place, to the palpable injury of the monetary affairs of the Institution, while a large number of convicts would have been kept in total idleness, or at work which would have been of no value whatever; and it would have been still more to be deplored, the utter inability of fulfilling the obligations wisely imposed by the Statute, "to keep the prisoners at hard labour."

The consequences resulting from such a cessation of work would have been in many ways injurious—irreparably so—to the moral and physical condition of the prisoners, causing a most distressing depression of spirits from want of employment, and tending to the indulgence of the most pernicious practice of self-abuse in many, and leading every one, more or less, to plan and contrive means for mischief, annoyance and escape.

The business of the institution, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances above alluded to, has not suffered very materially, for remunerative labour to a certain extent was provided for all; quarrying, and levelling the yard, and erecting a new suit of workshops, which was called for, not only to provide comfortable stone sheds, but also for establishing some new kinds of trades. This extensive building is nearly completed, and will be in every particular, most convenient and advantageous, while it will admit of a far more thorough supervision of the prisoners; and hereafter the yard will be free from all incumbrances, leaving no places for skulking and hiding, and the whole premises will then bear the appearance of order and neatness, which heretofore could not be obtained, and be embraced in one view.

A large tank has been excavated in the centre of the yard, which will soon be solidly arched over, and on a level with the surrounding surface, containing a vast quantity of water, which would be most serviceable in the event of fire in any of the buildings. There is, likewise, another spacious reservoir, always filled, in proximity with the hospital and female ward, which would also be most convenient should any conflagration be threatened in these two important departments, as well as in the Warden's quarters and offices.

Every means were resorted to for making the labour of the convicts as profitable as possible, yet for some years at least it will be impossible to make the institution self-sustaining. To make it directly in a money point of view productive, would be to forego those noble ends for which such establishments are now erected, not only for punishment, but far better still, for the reformation of the offenders, while ridding society of many of its worst classes, whose being abroad is daily entailing a far greater amount of loss, not only in the shape of property robbed and destroyed, but in personal violence of every description, and not seldom extending to arson and to murder itself.

For the details of the different departments, attention is humbly requested to the reports of the several officers hereunto annexed, for the correctness of which the Inspectors hold themselves responsible to a certain extent.

A disposition to insubordination has scarcely been manifested ; in truth, the general conduct of the prisoners has been far better than could be expected, and it is thought to have been superior to that in almost any place of the same description or extent on this continent. The number, and more especially the severity of the punishments is proof of what has just been stated. The number subjected to bread and water, privation of bed and dark cell, is certainly large, still when the characters that are to be dealt with is considered, the inflictions must be looked upon as comparatively small. Corporeal punishment is resorted to only in extreme cases and when a serious impression is to be made ; and that it may loose none of its terrors by frequent use, it is resorted to only in extraordinary cases, and this, that the degrading effect may not destroy all self-respect, and likewise, that the sentiment of hate and revenge may not be elicited and encouraged, as is so frequently the case in those who are subjected to it—making them sullen, indifferent and reckless.

Every effort is made to elevate the character, to inculcate good feeling, and to convince the unfortunate delinquent that he, alone, is to blame for his present degraded position, and that his happiness in future will depend entirely upon himself.

In these humane sentiments the Inspectors are delighted to say, that they are ably seconded by the untiring efforts of the warden, who, to great natural kindness of disposition and sauvity of manners, unites unbending firmness and determination, fitted for every emergency, and in the other superior officers he has willing and efficient assistants. Peremptory instructions are given to the guards not to abuse their brief authority, but to treat the convicts with kindness and forbearance while being otherwise rigid in maintaining the discipline, and this can be attained without the sacrifice of that courtesy and gentle deportment, which is duly appreciated and is in conformity with the prison rules. Any hasty overbearing demeanour in this quarter is sure to arouse the worst passions, and produce sullenness and discontent in the convicts, who generally look upon the inferior officers as but little better than themselves.

But none of the officials can accomplish so much and such permanent good, and restore as it were the poor erring mortal to himself, and to a proper appreciation of his position, than a sincere and pious Clergyman. He is, indeed, the good Samaritan ; his visits are most anxiously looked for, he is esteemed a faithful, an indulgent, a sympathizing friend. "These poor creatures find relief from thoughts that madden, and from dreams of torture, in kindly or affectionate inquiries, perhaps find in some casual observation a gleam of hope, no matter how little. A gentle word may soothe the gnawing anguish." More than all others, can the devoted Chaplain soothe, subdue, soften and regenerate the old and obdurate offender. May Heaven reward the pious and self-sacrificing man, who, while he chides and remonstrates, fails not to instruct, to encourage, and cheer up the poor prostrate delinquent, and opens to him the vista of happier times.

A small sum has been placed in the hands of the two Chaplains, who have made a selection of cheap, entertaining and useful books for their respective congregations, and every effort will be made to encourage a taste for reading and information, than which few things can so effectually tend to amuse, and wile away the many tedious, dreary hours which the convict passes in his solitary cell, more particularly during the Sabbath ; it prevents brooding over past events, leads to reflection and penitence, and reconciles his unfortunate nature to the hard fate which he, at least, is convinced he has called down upon himself, and richly

deserves. A number of copies of the Upper Canada Journal of Education are obtained, as also the two Educational Journals published in the Lower Province, one in English, the other a translation in French. These excellent periodicals teem with the most valuable and instructive matter, and communicate in the cheapest form, all that kind of information of the day which it is prudent and proper such a class, in particular, should acquire. Morality, religion, wisdom and all that can rationally amuse and elevate the mind, is found blended in the happiest manner in these very important publications, which it may be observed by the way, should find a place in every private family.

THE FEMALE WARD.

This ward is still under the judicious and very able guidance of Mrs. Walker, the matron, of whose devotion to her responsible charge, as well as her talents and success, it would be difficult to speak in terms of too high commendation. This lady and her deputy alone govern this department, and so well, that it is not often they are under the necessity of claiming the interposition or the authority of the worthy warden, although his supervision of this department is as diligent as over all the others, to maintain order or decorum. This part of the establishment may be said to be self-supporting, less from the small number of attendants,—though this is an item of great importance in the other section of the prison,—than from the amount of work done for the institution generally, as well as that for the shoe contractors. Great success must naturally attend the praiseworthy and incessant efforts of Mrs. Walker to inculcate sentiments of decency and propriety, on which alone can be based any reasonable anticipation of reformation and future correctness of behaviour.

At the matron's earnest request, an excellent sewing machine, adapted to almost every kind of stitching, has been purchased, by which instrument it is expected a larger amount still of profitable work will be performed in this department.

Some means should without delay be devised for the reception of female convicts, all the cells being occupied, and there being no way at this moment for the erection of new ones in the present female prison. At this day there are eight females compelled to sleep in the corridor, thus destroying in the most effectual manner every effort at reformation; as it is well known that of all the methods to prevent increased contamination is total isolation, especially at night. Until some other effectual measure can be adopted for the construction of a new female prison, no steps seem so feasible, so efficient and so cheap, as to transfer new convicts to some of the benevolent and charitable institutions already well organised, especially in Lower Canada, where several of this description exist under the charge of these excellent ladies, the Sisters of Mercy. There is one of these noble institutions, a Magdalen Asylum, a "Bon Pasteur" as it is called, in the City of Montreal, purposely established for the reception of repentant and abandoned females. Here the poor destitute and outcast women find a kind home, consolation, comfort and support—morally and physically—their constitution is to a great degree restored, their Christian and religious obligations duly inculcated, and to discipline is added the powerful element of encouragement and hope. Labour is provided according to the capacity of each, and this for the double purpose of confirming habits of industry, and for aiding in sustaining this valuable Asylum. The whole economy of this refuge is perfect and admirable; the kind and sisterly treatment soon subdues the most hardened, leads to serious reflection, and ere long to repentance and reformation; and as soon as their bodily and mental health is

restored, they are permitted to leave this benign and hospitable retreat and are generally received in the bosom of some respectable family as assistants or domestics, and this at as great a distance from their former haunts and associates as can be obtained, for the good sisters are always on the look out to procure for them, respectable and comfortable situations;—all that is here stated is from the writer's personal knowledge. Well do such incomparable ministering angels—all the world over and of whatever faith—deserve the eulogium of the distinguished Earl of Carlisle, as pronounced at the Liverpool meeting of the Social Science Association on the 12th October last. "The care of the Roman Catholic prisoners of this class has been undertaken by the ladies of the Sisterhood of Mercy, at Galder Bridge. Feeble and wholly inadequate indeed would be any words of mine to do justice to the unremitting self-devotion and cheerful alacrity with which the manager of the refuge, herself well-born and refined, (I ought, I suppose, to confine myself to her assumed name, of Sister Mary Magdalen) with her coadjutors, discharges this labour of great love. To prove that I am not using the language of mere compliment and idle sentiment, I may present the following results, which, I believe have never yet been given in so complete a form. From the first opening of the St. Vincent's Reformatory, in April, 1856, down to the present month, one hundred and fifty-two have been received; sixty-seven are at present there, eighty-five have been disposed of—you will remember that these were women, for the most part reared and steeped in crime, and from general experience, if discharged in ordinary course, would have given no hopes of reformation. Twenty-one have been sent to situations in Ireland and are all ascertained to be doing well; twenty-six are in the colonies; twenty-four have returned to their homes; sixteen were married and are now living respectably; eight were received by their parents; five have been received in an Asylum; three have been married in Ireland and are well reported of; six have been sent back to prison; so that of the whole eighty-five, there are only six to whom subsequent misconduct can be traced."

The suggestion made for the disposal of female convicts is not new. In England they are sent to the Houses of Refuge, to which an annual sum of twenty pounds is accorded by the government for each individual. And notwithstanding that these establishments are founded by private individuals, the supervision could be extended to them, in so far only as to ascertain that the objects aimed at by the law are carried out; yet it would be not at all advisable to interfere with the domestic arrangements and discipline further than may extend to kindly suggestions—for a haughty, domineering inspection would most justly meet with opposition.

Could some plan of the nature pointed out be acted upon, it would relieve the country of much expense, and the government of no small trouble and responsibility. The price exacted would barely cover the cost of their sustenance, while the immense sum required for the erection of such extensive buildings would be saved to the State.

Female prisons should never be within the boundary walls of other prisons; in support of this opinion, such authority as that of Recorder Hill of Birmingham, is invoked:—"Prisoners (male and female) should be at a distance from each other. "The mind will work when there is proximity, and evil consequences will still be the result." The very knowledge of the contiguity has an exciting and a bad effect, and leads to endless attempts to communicate; Mr. Hill goes on to say: "The advantages I expected from the measure were: First,—That Prisons for males would be improved by women being removed. Second,—That abuses which take place, and can hardly be detected with Gaolers and Turnkeys, would be prevented. Third,—That such Prisons might be sufficiently secure for females, though built at less expense. Fourth,—The management would be more economical, as

female Turnkeys would require less pay. Fifth,—The prospect would be better of reformation in the habits of the prisoners.”

As previously remarked, the idea of placing this exceedingly unfortunate class of offenders in such Institutions, is by no means a novel one, but has been put in practice in several other countries. The example furnished us by England, is well worthy of imitation here. Colonel Jebb in a letter of the 22nd November, 1853, thus expresses himself: “I do not anticipate any difficulty in establishing a sound reformatory discipline, combined with such an amount of industrial training, as I have little doubt will fit the majority of the females for entering on an honest course of life.” Then he says: “Lord Palmerston has suggested whether it might not be possible to form an Establishment, in which, though not subject to strict penal control, they might be detained under an intermediate system of discipline calculated to promote habits of industry, and assist them in obtaining employment on discharge.” And, a little further, he remarks: I should look, therefore, with more confidence to the result of receiving assistance from private or public Establishments, not immediately connected with the Government, and to none can I turn with so much confidence as to the “Refuge,” which has for a long period pursued, under circumstances of great difficulty, an unostentatious course of practical usefulness.” In another place the Col. says: “In the year 1822, this Institution, (The Royal Female Philanthropic Society) was opened by Miss Neave, in aid of the benevolent and useful labours of Mrs. Fry, to improve the condition and reform the morals of young females.”

Surely with such data for our guidance, we should be amply justified in applying to the Sisterhood of the “Bon Pasteur,” in Montreal, for the reception of a few of our female convicts, where every effort is made, and this with very happy results, for reclaiming such lost women as have applied to them for succour and consolation, as well as for the reception of that moral and religious instruction which is so effectually imparted within their walls. A knowledge of all such work as is required in domestic economy is soon acquired, and when it is thought proper to let them mingle once more in society, respectable places are provided for them. For the object of these admirable ladies is not only present assistance, but for their permanent well-doing.

Lest hasty cavillers should raise crude objections, it is well to adduce other evidence of the perfect feasibility of the plan pointed out, as well as the reformation that is wrought, we find at page 188 of Mayhew’s last work, that the Lady-Governor of the Female Convict Prison, at Buxton, replied to one of his interrogatories in these words: “We have sent away altogether upwards of two hundred women on ticket of leave, and only four have come back, and even with these four we can hardly believe them to be guilty; the Police are so sharp with the poor things. When they are brought back to me here, the women feel dreadfully ashamed of themselves, and one was the very picture of despair: She’s the mother of twins, and has attempted her life several times since. The Police are very severe with them, I think; and I can’t help feeling an interest in the wretched creatures, just as if they were children of my own.”

The following words of this same lady explains why it is that women are less prone to crime than the sterner sex: “I find them very sensitive to family ties, and I am often touched myself to think such wicked creatures should have such tender feelings.”

There can be no doubt, but that being actuated by the heavenly object of raising the fallen, the Ladies of the “Good Shepherd, Bon Pasteur,” would readily consent to take charge of a certain number of these outcasts, if reasonable means were awarded for their maintenance; &c., And it may fairly be presumed that they would not have the slightest objection to the Government Inspectors paying them an occa-

sional visit, but they would, and properly too, be opposed to any haughty, domineering meddling in their internal arrangements, which, the writer from his long experience hesitates not to pronounce to be at least equal to the management of the Female Prison at the Provincial Penitentiary, and that appears to be as perfect as human nature can make it.

The state of the health of the Prison has, as usual, been very favorable. Several cases of scurvy, however, occurred during the winter, and at one period it was feared might become very serious; but the prompt use of a greatly increased quantity of vegetables, acids, &c. arrested its progress. It is an interesting fact that more cases of this alarming malady have been met with, during the last winter, in private practice, than at any other former time. This disease prevailed most among the lower classes of society. In the absence of any other assignable cause there seems good reason to ascribe its prevalence to the high price and probably deteriorated quality of potatoes. An article of food, so universally used by the poor in particular, and which is more than any other a preventive of scurvy; and when freely partaken of proves the best remedy that can be resorted to on this occasion. An increased quantity of this indispensable esculent was obtained and as many cabbages and other vegetables as could be procured, together with the free use of vegetable acids, &c. &c. &c. These prudent measures soon arrested the complaint, and the wonted healthfulness of the Institution was restored.

The food is generally good, and hitherto in sufficient quantity; but of late some of the convicts have complained that they have "not enough to eat." Whenever this was made known, the deficiency was supplied. These complaints were made when potatoes constituted a good part of the meal, and most probably in consequence of their inferior quality, arising from the disease which has of late prevailed in the potatoe crop. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent or ascertain the cause of this increase of appetite: but it is wise and human to provide against it in the most rational and economical manner; using every precaution to prevent imposition, and the encouragement of whims, caprice or gormandizing.

The changes in the diet which seasons and epidemic influences may render necessary, can, with great difficulty be made; when the rations are obtained by contract, advantage is sure to be taken if any alteration is suggested, nor are the articles supplied with the faithfulness stipulated for, either in quality or quantity. To prevent greater difficulty and trouble, it is not seldom that indifferent articles are accepted, for to have recourse to Law to check such imposition, invariably tends to the discomfiture of the Prison authorities, a lamentable fact, to be sure, yet not one that is singular to Kingston, for the very same complaint is made by the Inspectors of Prisons for the State of New York, who, at Page 17, in their Report for 1857, make the following remark: "The experience of all connected with the Prisons has demonstrated the utter folly of a resort to litigation between the Agents of the Prisons and Contractors; the result, in every instance having been disastrous to the interests of the State." It would appear as if Public Institutions were "for game and should be plucked" unmercifully by every unscrupulous personage who found it his interest to transact business with them.

There is but one way of remedying such abuses, and that is by the purchase of all that is required, under the supervision of the Warden or of an Officer especially appointed for that purpose, who might be called the Purveyor. The food will be of better quality, and can be altered as required; while it is clear that a considerable saving will be made, for it is notorious that the Prison Contractors generally make a very handsome thing of their "Speculations." So soon as the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood is completed, the large space under the Dining-hall will be available, one part as a large and commodious cellar for storing the

vegetables which are so much needed, and the other could be easily converted into a Bakery, where all the bread could be made by the convicts, at is the case in all the Penitentiaries in the United States, as well as in England; thus giving profitable employment to a number of prisoners and assuring any quantity of bread required.

Vegetables of every variety, and in abundance, could be cultivated in the lot outside of the walls, if it was prudent to employ convict labour for that purpose; and there is every reason to suppose that very many could be thus engaged. An increase in the number of guards would be called for, and it might be necessary that one of them should be mounted, cutlass in hand, so as to deter from attempts at desertion, while it would render capture certain should it be tried. Short sentenced men, and those whose terms of imprisonment are near expiring, should be selected, as well as those who wear badges for good conduct. Out of door and agricultural labour is congenial to the feelings of every man, and there can be no doubt that to secure such a boon, would lead to good behaviour. This would prove another incentive to reformation. All those who could not be employed to advantage within the walls could be occupied in the field; some, as it has just been said, could be engaged in tillage, while others could be set to quarrying, and furnish stone to be cut in the sheds when bad weather would require their being under cover. Large quantities of stone could thus be procured at a much less cost than is incurred by hired labour. Indeed all the stone required for the contemplated Asylum could be thus obtained, besides remunerating work would be furnished for many hands whom it might be very difficult to occupy advantageously at the moment, and at the same time the behests of the law would be carried out—every one being “kept at hard labour,” and learning something that may be useful hereafter.

During the ensuing summer, however, a very large number could not be set to work outside the walls, because the new range of shops will have to be completed, as well as the rotunda over which the cupola is to be erected; for, until this is accomplished, the supervision and government of the prison cannot be as perfect as it otherwise would be, and as it is intended—as from this centre building all the wards radiate, and the communication rendered quite convenient, and not as at present detached from one another. The whole would be under one roof, and escape would certainly be impossible without gross negligence or carelessness, either of which would lead to serious punishment of the culpable attendants.

There is yet another job to be done next summer, and that is the raising of the roof of the old smith's shop or foundry, now almost useless; but with the addition of two new stories, it could be connected with the present extensive shoe shop, and afford room for an increased number of boot and shoe makers. The present contractors, the Messrs. Ross, would be able to employ many more hands than at present, and as these gentlemen are the oldest contractors, and have been invariably punctual in their payments, and it being most pleasant to have transactions with them, it becomes advisable to meet their views as far as is consistent with the interests of the establishment; and at the same time a much larger number of men can be congregated in these shops than in any others, and therefore may require a less number of keepers and guards to maintain good order and discipline, wherefore there is every motive for making the alterations just mentioned.

COST, EXPENDITURE, AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS, EMPLOYMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

A very large outlay was necessarily incurred in the erection of the Provincial Penitentiary. The site is a solid rock, of very irregular surface; being in some places considerably elevated, and immediately after, deep depressions being met with. The levelling of the whole, the building of the high and massive boundary wall of eleven acres in extent, then the deep excavation for obtaining an abundant supply of water from the lake, as well as the construction of numerous sewers, was a work of time, great labour, and heavy expenditure. These improvements, together with the construction of the main prison, the different wards, the hospital, dining hall, kitchen, &c., &c., then the building of the very spacious work shops, involved a heavy outlay. It is pleasing to reflect, however, that for solidity of workmanship, safety against fire and escape, as well as for healthfulness and facility of supervision, this establishment is not surpassed on this continent, and perhaps not in England itself. The buildings were constructed by the convicts, and though most of them were unskilled in any kind of work, still it is very doubtful if the whole could have been erected at less cost by contract or free labor. The close superintendence prevented less trifling and idleness than would have been experienced by hired hands.

To save ulterior expense, alterations of plans, and the making of additions to remedy defects which were not foreseen, the utmost caution should be exercised in the first instance, and plans and specifications should be well matured and submitted to the opinion of those who are to have the control or the executing of them, and who, it is to be expected, have devoted much time and study in the consideration of these matters. Otherwise such fatal mistakes as have been committed, especially in the Millbank prison in England, and not a few elsewhere, may be repeated. The recorded sentiments of such experienced men as Mr. F. Hill, Col. Jebb, and many others, should not be lightly passed over. With reference to the primary object, the selection of a site, Mr. Hill remarks that, "In fixing on the situation of prisons, the main objects to keep in view are, the means of obtaining lucrative employment, cheapness of the articles of consumption, facility of conveyance and of access, salubrity, and the distribution of the prisoners according to sex, age, kinds of occupation, and character; and in the construction of the respective buildings the principal points to be regarded are, security, the best arrangements for carrying on the chief kinds of work selected, the means of individual separation for a portion of the prisoners and of a good classification for the others, facility of supervision, and rigid economy." Again, at page 297, (Hill, on Crime,) he remarks: "In the rising feeling against expenditure in the adornment of prisons, I heartily concur. A gaol with a stately and imposing exterior has a mischievous tendency to give importance to criminals and dignity to crime, which the poor but honest man is likely to regard as a kind of injustice towards himself. I cannot, therefore, but hope that the fashion which has led to the erection of such gaols as that at Reading and the new city prison at Islington, will soon pass away; and that we shall rid ourselves of that strange kind of variety which causes us to make a parade of moral deformity, as too often the unfortunate victim of the goitre, by hanging chains and jewels round her throat, invites notice to physical disease.

"I remember that at my first visit to Cupar, (before the erection of the present gaol there,) having arrived late at night, and taking a walk early the next morning, before entering on my duties, I came to a mansion with a large portico in front which I concluded must be the residence of one of the most opulent inhabitants;

but that, after breakfast, being conducted to the place where I was to make my official visit, I found that this building was the prison!"

These views are heartily concurred in by all persons who have given this subject any serious consideration. In the London Quarterly Review for October, 1854, we find these forcible words:—"All the authors best acquainted with the subject deprecate the least indulgence in present taste for architectural extravagance in the construction of public buildings." To prisons in particular, these remarks are most appropriate. Such splendid edifices do, indeed, "give dignity to crime," and deprive it, in a great measure, of its hideousness or enormity. It is calculated to make the poor hard-working man look upon his humble dwelling with disgust. The external aspect should bear some resemblance to the object to which it is devoted. It is wise and politic that it should not be said that the situation of the malefactor is better than that of the honest laborer; nor should society be taxed one iota beyond what is indispensably required to secure condign punishment, and to create terror in those disposed to criminal practices, as well as to effect reformation when that is possible.

But, on the other hand, to use the words of the Rev. M. Finlay: "There is too great an estimate set upon money as subserving the public interest. There is something degrading in the idea of a community endeavouring to enrich itself by the labor of the poor unfortunate convicts."

In alluding to the subject of assistance to discharged prisoners, efforts are made to show how unfortunately, nay, it may be said, how criminally remiss, society in general is in its duties to the unhappy creature who had just again been launched into the world; and, therefore, what an enormous amount of moral responsibility rests upon us all for such great and manifest dereliction of a common obligation.

We shall now revert to a kindred subject, which will only prove how blinded men are to their own individual interests, and how they must unwittingly contribute to the propagation of idleness, and all its terrible concomitants of vice in every shape.

People are incessant in their complaints that crime is on the increase, that the public burden is almost beyond endurance; and yet they peremptorily refuse to aid in correcting this sad state of things. Again they are bitter in their denunciations of those in authority, because prisons are not self-sustaining, or even a source of profit to the state; and, in the very next breath, they exclaim that the country is overwhelmed with prison labor, and call for the suppression of all contracts and manufactures within its walls. Verily, such people are hard to please! They are ingenious in fault-finding, pointing out what they call errors, but they are utterly silent in suggesting any remedies for the cure of their imaginary grievances. That a few private manufacturers should be found in this predicament is far less to be wondered at, than that a whole community should join in the denunciation. Consumers could certainly have no legitimate cause to join in the chorus, seeing that, by a fair competition, they have a chance of obtaining better articles, and at lower rates, than if a few favored individuals were to monopolize and furnish them their supplies. Such persons are protectionists with a vengeance! To be consistent, the next patriotic move should be, that manufacturers should be limited to what may be most disinterestedly and honestly conceived by said parties to be the wants of society."

In the name of common sense and humanity, it may be asked, what is to be done with all our criminals." Botany Bay is "too far off," and besides the aris-

ocratic descendants of this self-same class of persons resolutely refuse to admit them in any shape. Hudson's Bay is "too near," though at a distance of thousands of miles;—they would contaminate the good people of this continent, from whom they would be kept by vast ranges of mountains, immense rivers and lakes, impenetrable forests swarming with beasts and men more wild and dangerous still—where, to eke out a miserable existence, they must in a few weeks obtain by their labour wherewith to live the whole year—a veritable Siberia—terribly efficient as a place of punishment, and admirably adapted to deter others from the perpetration of crime. How else, let it be asked, are our miserable fellow offending men to be disposed of? The only alternative then would appear to be, to confine them within four walls and let them perish of starvation; driven mad by seclusion and inaction; or to consign them to the gallows as fast as they are apprehended! Is a civilized, Christian people prepared to carry out any such views? If not,—let it cease its unreasonable clamour, or devise wiser methods than those now existing for the punishment and prevention of crime. Until this can be accomplished, all that can be done will be to amend the economy of our prisons and make them as effectual as possible in securing the ends for which they are intended.

ASSISTANCE TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Comparatively small good results from the vast expense incurred in establishing prisons and reformatories, if some means are not adopted to prevent a relapse into crime, which, in the present temper of society appears a matter of course, even of necessity. The discharged individual goes abroad with the "prison stamp upon him." No allowance is made for the unfortunate circumstances which may have led to the first misdeed; no account is taken of the punishment he has undergone! The law's vengeance is satisfied, but the prejudices of the world are stronger than ever against him. There is none to take him by the hand, to cheer him in a virtuous course; none to administer to him the commonest wants of life. There is no alternative for him, he must starve or sin again; and the behests of Omniscience admonish him to live by "the sweat of his brow." Man says, "Thou shalt have no work!" The unhappy creature's life is a perpetual round of misery and crime; a pest to the community when abroad, a great tax when immured within a prison. It is equally cruel, wicked and unwise to say, "Once a criminal, always a criminal," for there are instances without number when, notwithstanding all the obstacles in his way, the emancipated offender has ever after conducted himself with the utmost propriety, but these are, to a certain extent, exceptions. Hear what one poor boy says: "When I get a place, the boys come and get me out of it, and then I live by stealing." Another: "The last time I was let out of prison, the boys were waiting for me outside." One is asked: "Do you think that if the boys and girls had any one to take care of them, they would become good, and leave the evil course they pursue?" "Indeed, indeed, I do," is the feeling reply. Thus it is, that thrown upon their resources, they are without hope, and thereby become the most violent and ungovernable of delinquents or criminals." (Antrobus; the Prison and the School.)

To correct this terrible state of things, isolated efforts of some benign individuals have been made; others have formed associations to receive the poor perishing creature who is, from the prison gate, once more cast upon the world. One of the oldest is the Prison Association of New York, whose annual reports teem with the most gratifying instances of the perfect reformation that has been operated by their noble efforts. The earliest to adopt the enlightened measures alluded to were the Swedes; France, within a few years, has followed the god-like example, as we are

informed by M. A. Beranger, in a very interesting work entitled, "De la Repression Pénale," in which he most ably discusses "Un plan qui assure pleinement l'efficacité de la peine sous le double point de vue de l'intimidation et de l'amendement." This gentleman ably sustains the views of those two distinguished philanthropists, M. M. De Persigny and De Metz, in patronizing and securing a home and work for youthful criminals, especially in Paris and other large cities in France. They most correctly remark that "Patronage est le seul moyen de les faire persévérer dans la bonne voie, où ils sont entrés." M. De Beranger tells us: "Des hommes bien-puissans, Paires de France, Députés, Conseillers d'État, Magistrats, Citoyens de bon ray et de toutes conditions, se réunissent avec les louables intentions de mettre leurs efforts en commun, pour maintenir dans un vie honnête et laborieuse, les enfans sortis de la Maison Correctionnelle."

England lags not behind her patriotic neighbours. Perhaps one of the very first places having such a tendency, was established in London as far back as 1803. This noble example, however, was tardily followed, as the next two took place only twenty years after. Twenty years more appear to have elapsed, for we next hear that one was erected in 1846, from which period, however, they have rapidly increased up to 1855, for our researches extend no further. About two thousand destitute and criminal children have been snatched from an impending vortex, one from which, like death itself, there is no escape for these doomed unfortunates.

In justice to rare merit we are bound to state that a powerful impulse in this Heavenward course was given some twenty years since in England, by private—generally very poor and humble—individuals, two of whose names should be transmitted to posterity, and these were "Old John Pomels" and John Ells, both shoemakers and both infirm. The wonderful success attending the Samaritan-like work ere long attracted the attention of men in better circumstances; one of the first being Sheriff Watson of Aberdeen; he was shortly followed by men of high degree, and the hallowed work is now bravely going on.

As further evidence of the general interest that is taken for the prevention of crime and the reformation of discharged prisoners, the following assertions of Col. Jebb in his Report for 1854, is with much satisfaction adduced:

"Private individuals, too, have in the most praise-worthy manner exerted themselves in this useful and Christian field of action; and, conspicuous amongst them, is Mr. Wright of Manchester, through whose sole instrumentality upwards of one hundred and fifty prisoners have, after their discharge, procured situations. How rich the harvest of reward that has followed his endeavours, may be gathered from the fact that, out of all these cases, he has heard of but one relapse."

Sectarianism with all its prejudices and predilections, cannot but yield a hearty assent to this expression of sentiment of a late writer: "Seeing that the transformation of a criminal into a Christian of whatever denomination, is a miracle of mercy, whether Catholic or Protestant, Churchman or Dissenter, must rejoice alike in aiding."

At the meeting of the National Association for the promotion of social science, held in Liverpool, already alluded to, it was most delightful to see the deep interest that was taken for bettering the condition of the poor, as well as the devising of means for succouring these miserable creatures who had undergone legal processes for their crimes against society. It may truly be said that we are entering upon a new era in respect to the advancement of morality, industry and popular education.

Cold, egotistical and unreasoning sceptics, may doubt the propriety of such noble efforts, may deny the possibility of inculcating virtuous sentiments among the "lower orders," and may deride the idea of reclaiming the fallen; yet there are innumerable facts to sustain, warrant and to encourage by every possible means, this Heaven-born work, for ameliorating the condition of the more destitute classes. One other single fact from among thousands that might be produced, must silence

such cavillers. At the meeting just alluded to, Lord Carlisle stated that, "Of sixty discharged prisoners now in the City of Dublin, not one has been out of employment for more than a few days except from failure of health. In many cases as might be anticipated, the labour has been of a description not much sought after by those whose previous lives entitle them justly to greater latitude of choice, such as vitriol works and the like. This, however, speaks volumes for those who prefer even such labour to dishonesty and a recurrence to crime; it speaks surely not a little for the system which has thus trained and reclaimed them." And this, let it be said, took place in a dense Irish population which certain most liberal and equally well informed persons state to be the most disorderly and irreclaimable of any class.

Much success has likewise attended similar efforts to prevent late delinquents from relapsing into their old way; even the much reviled ticket-of-leave men, with all the uncharitable prejudices which attend them wherever they go, afford the gratifying proof, and that to the amount of more than eighty per cent. that they are susceptible of being reclaimed. But the misfortune is, that this censorious world is ever prone to magnify every recurrence to error, into a reasonable proof of the utter uselessness of any attempt to retrieve them from their fallen condition. This most erroneous, if not culpable impression exists, not only in England, but on this Continent, and to show that it is so, we subjoin an extract from the Mount Pleasant Prison Report for 1848 :

"Efforts have been made by ignorant and designing persons, to prejudice the public mind, and especially the Legislative authorities, against every effort which has been made by this Board, as well as by philanthropists throughout the State, to meliorate the discipline of our prisons, and to subject it to the supremacy of the same intellectual and moral influences which are found most available in the government and training of free citizens. From such sources have emanated statements reeking with falsehood, absurdity and brutality, which have been passed from mouth to ear until they have finally found expression on the floor of the Legislature, from whence they have issued with a disastrous currency over the land, threatening to cover with an overwhelming popular prejudice all our labours, and the efforts of those who have laboured in sympathy with us, for the establishment of an enlightened Penitentiary system."

This is certainly strong language, yet it is too often justified; for there are very many who, to cloak their own lukewarmness or supineness, if not decided dereliction of duty, are vociferous in their accusation against the Government, the Laws, and the Institutions, for not discharging those heavy obligations which naturally rest upon every member of the community. The supervision of the world should be courted, and it should be free to express its views, its commendation, and its censure, yet let it not be oblivious of the all important part it has to play in the great theatre of life. A recent writer on this subject remarks: "We see the bitter results of the State's gross neglect of its parental duties to the outcast and destitute children among us." And Mr. J. Adshed, in an extremely valuable pamphlet not long since published, states: "That while nothing should be done to relax the benevolent efforts now directed to the establishment of Reformatory Institutions, the social condition of a large proportion of youthful criminals is such that the State, in *loco parentis* is bound to take charge of their reformation and subsequent disposal, and to aid benevolent efforts with this view in connection with Reformatory Institutions." The burden which presses so heavily upon all, both directly and indirectly, becomes only to be in some degree appreciated, but when we suffer in our immediate persons from its momentary infliction. The very humblest has his share to perform in the noble work and should boast that he also joins in this good cause. The titled and moneyed aristocracy of England, of whom Henry Mayhew says: "Our Princes and Nobles

are no longer the patrons of prize-fighters, but the Presidents of Benevolent Institutions. Instead of the bear gardens and cock fights that formerly flourished in every part of the Town, (London,) our capital bristles and glitters with its thousand palaces for the indigent and suffering poor."

It is a most pleasing reflection that Canada young as it is, and by no means over-loaded with wealth, can point to very many establishments erected by private beneficence and the association of charitable and pious individuals for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, and for the care of the destitute and infirm; but that which is so loudly called for, is the assistance and co-operation of every member of Society in the Christian work of countenancing and protecting the liberated prisoner. Let not the bounden duty of all, devolve upon the few, but each take his share, then will crime diminish, for to eradicate entirely appertains not to human nature, though it may in a great measure be shorn of its evils; and comparative happiness generally prevail. In Lord Shaftesbury's eloquent address at the Liverpool meeting, we read these patriotic and appropriate words;—"It is not by law, it is not by individual efforts, it is not by the desultory attempts of a few benevolent people that these great results are to be attained; they are to be attained only by a constant and vigorous exercise of a wise, benovolent and instructed public opinion; * * * * let public opinion preside over this, as over everything else, and let her appear as dominant in this matter over the very least as fearing her, and over the greatest as not exempt from her power.

It should never be forgotten that when an individual has undergone those penalties established for the punishment of crime, and the protection of society, in the eye of that same law, he has been purged of his iniquities, is re-instated in the rights and immunities of a citizen. Would that society entertained the same wise and just sentiments; but instead of it, he is marked out for persecution, he is shunned and reviled, and if he obeys Heaven's dictates to sustain his existence, it can only be by the same means that led to his first fall, and which he has been taught while in durance, never again to resort to. On whom, it may be asked, should the overwhelming responsibility rest? The answer is patent, on the community at large. If the cold, cruel, inhuman refusal of work, or assistance, extended no further than the inhospitable door that is shut in his face, the evil might yet very often be overcome; but no, the scandal-monger, the unfeeling gossip, the crafty pryer into other person's affairs, is at work; he pre-signalizes the unfortunate man; most charitably spreads the villainous report, and acquits himself of what he terms a neighbourly obligation forsooth! But even here the mischief ends not; the minions of the law become very zealous, they must join in the hellish work of driving often a penitent man into desperation, he must perish of starvation, by his own hand (suicide) or he must be guilty ever more. Amidst a thousand examples that might be adduced in support of what has just been advanced, it cannot be deemed supererogatory to cite the following graphic portraiture of the case of a wayward man, who had he been treated with a little Christian forbearance and indulgence, would have in all probability been an honor to his kindred and a most useful member of the human family; but alas! this most unhappy creature is now in one of the States Prisons, where his rare talents are devoted to the commonest labour, and where in chains he is doomed to end a life of misery and of shame, perhaps without remorse, accusing the world, as having conspired against him.

The individual alluded to, "made up his mind to forsake his criminal career, and earn his bread by the honest labour of his hands. In accordance with this creditable intent, he sought employment, and soon engaged himself to the proprietor of a large machine manufactory, his mechanical knowledge and skill best fitting him for the business which he succeeded in obtaining. But there was no rest for him, he could do nothing to which an evil motive would not be attributed by the harpies of the land who watched his whereabouts. Conceiving that this was merely

a scheme to further some villainous design, the police informed the manufacturer as to the character of his newly-hired workman, and Bill was of course forthwith discharged. Discouraged at this attempt to lead a correct life, Bill returned to his old habits; we, however, at another period find him at a small country town in Connecticut, under a new name, very civil, and quiet in his deportment, and, though little known, respected by his neighbours. He is owner of a saw mill, and day after day he may be found, in his shirt sleeves, toiling like any honest, hard-working man. Sawing logs keeps him busy and happy, he feels like a new man and he whistles gaily 'mid the hum and buzz of his daily labour. Weeks and months fly on, and Bill has become quite used to his occupation, and scarcely thinks of past danger or future crimes. But again the blood hounds are on his track. The Chief of Police in New York, learns accidentally that Bristol Bill is in a certain town of Connecticut. A policeman is instantly despatched to the scene, he at once recognizes his victim—he cannot arrest him, but the public are made aware of who they have been entertaining in their midst. Poor Bill! the world will not now let you be honest if you would. There is no alternative but a return to crime. Bill is broken up in his business, leaves the town, and once more mingles with his pets in the great Cities. So much for the vigilance and justice of the officers of the law."

Those who have had the good fortune of being born with dispassionate and reflecting dispositions, and who have been more fortunate still in not having been exposed by bad company and enticing opportunities to evil ways, and who enjoy all the necessaries, if not the luxuries of life, may possibly exclaim, this is all maudling sentimentality, a mawkish leaning favorable to, if not tolerant of bad conduct and evil deeds. But he who is conversant with the world, who has had opportunities of judging of men and things in every phase of existence, will grieve that there exists such shallowness of heart, such ungenerous impulses, such remissness of Christian charity.

It is a pleasing reflection, however, to know that a better, a more natural sentiment, is fast gaining ground, and that too, as has been shown, by the highest in the land. Still we occasionally meet with the enunciation of some more than curious principles in this very matter. In a prominent English paper, the Leader, of the 12th June, 1858, in a cursory editorial headed "Discharged Prisoners," we find these extraordinary assertions: "The misfortune is that discharged prisoners are the only class in this country who receive systematic aid in obtaining employment;" and they are spoken of as an especially favored class, while it is notorious that they are looked upon with suspicion, indeed with disgust, and denied aid and employment, and thereby driven to desperation. And then we are shrewdly told, "If there were many societies for aiding the working classes in getting work, we might then understand and applaud a society going still further;" it only should have been added, to complete the absurdity, "let these societies do the work, and give the proceeds to the working classes," while these good folks revel in idleness! An industrious, sober, well behaved man, is never entirely destitute of work, and, if at all prudent, he is sure to possess at least the ordinary necessaries of life; such an one always finds friends and assistance; indeed, he is sought after as a valuable man, whose services are indispensable to all in every stage of life, high or low. Let such societies as are thus indicated be established, then the laborer will look upon his "vocation as gone;" he is no longer to exercise his own ingenuity or tax his own powers, he loses his self-reliance, his dignity as a free agent, he becomes as helpless, as careless of the morrow as the bond slave. Such a strange procedure would soon degrade a whole people, and make of them hinds and serfs, to become mere automatons, with no will, no energy, no self-respect, but miserable cyphers, to be placed to the right or left, as their lords may command; in a word, he is doomed to a vile state of dependance, tutilage, and inferiority.

There is one way however of bettering the condition of the working classes which is now just beginning to be correctly appreciated, and that is to provide for them neat, comfortable, airy and healthy yet humble dwellings. Remove them from their old abodes in low, damp, dark cellars, pent-up-alleys, festering with every imaginable abomination, reeking and seething with every kind of pestiferous decomposition, such as are thus characterized by Lord Shaftesbury, who observes that "Crime is invariably found to be most fertile, most abundant and most constant among ill drained localities, and among closely crowded houses, and in all places where neglect and over crowding squalor keep festering together." Similar views have been advanced by the Inspectors in their former Reports, and the subject is of such paramount importance that they cannot be too often resorted to, that at least, public attention may be fairly aroused as to the first and prime source of poverty, destitution and crime.

It would be wretched political economy, indeed, to hunt up and devise labour for every man—usurping his own right and duty, or at least placing on other shoulders than his own, that responsibility which Providence in its infinite wisdom has imposed upon all mankind, and this for the common good of all.

In Mayhew's recent work, we find the following remarks, which, for their truth, cannot be gainsaid.—"The only hope is to prevent juvenile delinquency; and as even the cholera itself can be warded off by due ventilation and cleanliness, being but a physical scourge from the Almighty, in punishment for the national neglect of the dwellings and comforts of the poor,—so is crime but a moral pestilence, ordained by God to rouse us to our duty to those wretched little actual or virtual orphans, whom, for some inscrutable reason, He has willed to begin life as outcasts among us."

Men are ever prone to look elsewhere than at home for the remedy to evils they themselves either create or contribute to, and would seek in the strong arm of the law, protection against their own acts. The words used by an Irish Secretary of State to the Irish land-owners, convey at once an important lesson and reproof, and well deserve being repeated here:—"If property has its rights it has also its duties," and he might have added, those of a most responsible character. It may not be irrevelant to add the observations made by the Rev. Mr. Coleman of the United States, in his remarks upon English Society, that:—"Every circumstance which tends to widen the distinction or separation between the rich and the poor, the employer and the employed, and to create opposing interests between them, is alike unfriendly to both parties. The rich and the poor, the employer and employed, are equally essential to each other." The subjoined quotation of the concluding paragraph of an elaborate article in the Westminster Review for July, 1853, may not be deemed irrevelant or uncalled for, and may perchance lead some unreflecting persons to a sense of the all important task that appertains to one and all, and with which we shall conclude the present Report:—"The sentence may seem a hard one, but who shall call him a Christian, who neglects all the duties of his professed faith, and lives as if money were his God, and worldly greatness his Heaven. From such a heartless idolatry as this, as well as from the consequences it is likely to entail; Good Lord deliver us."

FINANCE.

(Summary.)

It will be seen from the Annual Balance Sheet marked K, that the sum of \$90,155.86 has been paid out during the year ending 31st December, 1858, according to Vouchers forwarded quarterly to the Auditor of Public Accounts, as well as

the sources from which the money thus expended, was derived, and the balance remaining on hand that day \$7163.45, together with the balance brought forward from the preceding year, 1857, \$5450.26.

Table L, will show the debts owing by the Institution at the close of 1858 to have been \$6907.39, and Table LL, the debts owing to to it, to have been \$19,244.42, the payments on either side since which are marked in the Tables accordingly.

The balance sheet further shows that the state of the monetary affairs of the establishment is more favourable than could well have been anticipated in consequence of the continued depressed state of trade, and this has been more severely felt by the iron, cabinet and agricultural implement contractors.

The demand for their manufactures has been far less than it otherwise would have been, and the prices were also considerably lower. For these reasons the contractors have not been compelled to take on all the hands agreed upon. To have attempted to enforce compliance with the letter of their contracts would have led to a suspension of them and the casting on the hands of the Warden a number of convicts it would have been very difficult to employ at any other labour, besides leading to endless and expensive litigation.

By the estimate marked N, it will be seen it exceeds that of last year by \$9253.27, which is accounted for in a great measure, by the single item for contract labour alone. That put down for the year 1858 being \$44,000.00, whereas the money realized was but \$38,000.00, and the latter sum is consequently now adopted as the probable income from this source for the ensuing year. Yet, though the expectations of the Inspectors have been somewhat disappointed in this particular, they are happy to be able to point out by schedule M, that the increase in value of the real estate for 1858 is not less than \$22,534.73, while other kinds of stock have increased in value to the gain of the Institution; and every thing considered it is apparent that the Penitentiary has not retrograded either in pecuniary matters or in the more important ends for which it has been established, and there is every reason to hope that its interests and efficiency on the whole will progress in a very satisfactory manner.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WOLFRED NELSON, I. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary.

19th February, 1859.

A.

WARDENS REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada :

GENTLEMEN,—The time having arrived which renders it incumbent on me as Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary to make my Annual Report to the Board of Inspectors for the Year 1858, I am pleased to be enabled on the present occasion to approach that duty with more confidence than at several previous periods; this position of security and self-possession is based on the general regularity and good order which has for some time past been apparent in this Institution. This obvious state of regularity has been attained by constant attention to the general business of the Institution, and can only be continued, by the regular attendance and zeal of all the officers to the performance of the various duties entrusted to them.

In this Penitentiary the convicts are restrained under certain rules and regulations which must continue to be strictly enforced. In fact, I cannot be too particular in endeavouring to convince the Board of Inspectors of the necessity for a con-

tinual watchfulness in every part of this extensive Institution to which the convicts may have access. It has been my constant study to conduct the general business of this large establishment with quietness and regularity, and have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that in general the conduct of the convicts, has been free from attempts at violence. But in connection with my return of punishments, I will endeavour to be more explicit as to the conduct of the prisoners and the necessary degree of restraint in which they have been kept.

Having thus given you my opinion on the present state of the Penitentiary, in respect to the order in which it is maintained, I must now proceed to other matters of very great importance to the public interest as connected with this Institution in reference to the labour of the convicts.

The excavation and grading of the yard being now nearly completed, a serious question arises, which is,—How are the convicts to be kept at labour in accordance with the intent and meaning of their sentences? As yet, a number have been employed in stone-cutting, and in the erection of buildings, but there is now an objection to further building operations, as the yard is not by any means too large for the general purposes of the Institution, and the cost of material for building purposes is a very heavy draw-back on its funds. Persons generally who are not aware of this branch of Penitentiary expenditure are too apt to class this outlay with that for the support of the Institution. While on the subject of building, I am extremely sorry to be obliged to call your attention to the circumstance of all the cells in the Female Prison being now occupied; this is a matter which must at once engage your particular attention, as instead of a decrease in the number of convicts, I regret to state there is every probability of an increase of both male and female. The dining hall of the male convicts is also too small, and in order to make room for the ordinary movements of passing between the tables, I have been under the necessity of causing a table to be placed in the west wing prison for thirty-six Convicts.

On your making a research into the manner in which the male convicts are now employed, you will see the evident necessity of devising a more useful and substantial mode of applying their labour to the best possible advantage for the public interest, as well as for the health and good order of the convicts, likewise their ultimate welfare.

The four contracts for convict labour now in progress in the Penitentiary do not at the present time engage more than three hundred and ninety-one convicts, which leaves three hundred and twenty-five to be employed by the authorities of the Institution, in stone cutting, stone-breaking, carpenter work, oakum picking; others as cleaners in the prisons, dining hall, hospitals, &c., &c. The question now arises as to the manner in which the labour of the Convicts not employed on contract, could be turned to the best possible advantage.

The contractors engaged in the making of agricultural implements, resist taking on men, as also the cabinet and blacksmith contractors, on the ground that their articles of manufacture do not meet with ready sale owing to the depression of trade throughout the country. The boot and shoe contract progresses favourably, and has been in operation since 1849. The contractors, Mr. Elmore, P. Ross, of Auburn, and Mr. Allan Ross, of Kingston, would at once complete their numbers to two hundred and fifty, if they had room in the work-shops now occupied by them. In respect to the agricultural implement, cabinet and blacksmith contracts, it is a subject of regret that these contracts do not employ the same number of convicts as were at work in 1857. If they employed an equal number at the present time as during the period above mentioned, there would not be any necessity for entering into any further contracts just now.

I am satisfied from experience of there being an uncertainty attached to the contract system of employing convict labour, I would therefore take the liberty of bringing under your consideration, that such contracts as are found to be remunerative, should be encouraged and placed upon such a footing, that the authorities of the Penitentiary could depend upon their stability and of their employing the number of convicts contracted for.

The four contracts now carrying out are very useful ones to the public, and can be placed on a sure footing, by making them reasonably remunerative to the contractor, as well as of service to the convicts, and all persons brought into the Penitentiary by the several contractors to act as Foremen should be respectable men and strict observers of the discipline in force therein; namely, wise and discreet tradesmen in whom every confidence could be placed. With the view of securing the strict observance of the thirty sixth-section of the Penitentiary Act, I would respectfully suggest there should be a summary manner of proceeding against parties employed about the Institution by contractors or any party infringing or being guilty of any infraction of the law regulating the Penitentiary.

As you are fully aware that there has been a difficulty in finding employment for the convicts, particularly since the stand taken by the blacksmith and cabinet contractors, as also partially by the agricultural implement contractor, in not taking on convicts as vacancies occurred, this circumstance has been frequently under your notice; I now beg leave to advise, as I have formerly done, that such convicts as are not employed at contract labour, or such number of them as can be taken from the labour of the Institution, should be brought to the Quarry to the north of the Penitentiary enclosure, to get out stone for public buildings, which can be cut in the Penitentiary yard. This would save a large outlay of the public money, as all stone now taken from the quarry in question, is paid for by contract stipulation, and during the last year (1858) amounted to an expenditure of three thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars. However, it is quite a matter of fact that employing convict labour in the quarry would not be so profitable as if on contract, but this would not prevent a majority of the convicts from being employed by contractors.

I cannot see any objection to the stone that may be required for the building of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood being dressed at the Penitentiary, likewise for the buildings contemplated by the 29th section of the Penitentiary Act. It would be of very great importance if the block of land to the north of the Penitentiary could be enclosed by a substantial stone wall; this land would be very useful to the Institution were it enclosed, and the few forest trees still remaining would be protected from vagrants and worthless persons who now hack and destroy them. From your experience with the affairs of this Institution, you will be enabled to arrive at a correct conclusion touching the observations I have made in reference to taking the convicts to the quarry north of the Penitentiary as well as to the grounds between the prison and the quarry.

It is a matter of the utmost importance that the criminal lunatics now confined in the basement of the convicts' dining hall, should be otherwise provided for. The space they now occupy is much required for storage of provisions for the use of the convicts, besides, the windows of this basement being necessarily obliged to be kept open in summer, the noise made by some of the lunatics is foreign to the quiet and order which should be maintained in a Penitentiary. While on this subject I have much pleasure in remarking on the regular attendance of Dr. Litchfield, Medical Superintendent of Criminal Lunatics, and am satisfied of every exertion being made by him, to maintain the utmost possible order; still, it must be evident to all that quietness cannot be expected from a certain class of lunatics; therefore, in order to afford general information to the

Board of Inspectors, I have included in this report a statement of the number of convict lunatics, as well as of the criminal lunatics in the temporary asylum within the walls of the Penitentiary, likewise of the female criminal lunatics confined at Rockwood.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Surgeon of this Institution, James Sampson, M. D., has been very regular in his daily attendance to the sick, and whenever his services were required in unforeseen cases by accident or sudden sickness, he has promptly attended at any hour. His extensive period of experience coupled with the Institution, and consideration to the afflicted is very valuable, as well in cases where inferences may be come to, in respect to sickness of convicts, which, on being brought under his notice, are duly considered and satisfactorily reported on.

The regular state of cleanliness and good order in which the Hospital is kept, does great credit to the Surgeon, likewise to the Hospital keeper. The deaths in Hospital have been twenty during the year, viz. nineteen male convicts and one female, besides one male convict who committed suicide in the prison, for which no cause could be assigned, not having been subjected to any severe treatment. The Report of the Surgeon of the Penitentiary will be more in place than any remarks from me on the subject of the health of the convicts, as well as the precautions to be taken for its preservation.

FEMALE PRISON.

It affords me very sincere pleasure to state that Mrs. Walker, the Matron, continues to discharge the duties in connection with her service in the female prison, with the same regularity and constancy that has been so very remarkable from her first taking the charge of that department. In fact, I beg to assure the Board that, in case of sickness, or Mrs. Walker being called from us, it would be difficult to find a person so well qualified to fill her place, for her untiring industry cannot be equalled. It is due to Mrs. Walker that I should make known her disinterestedness and kindness to those under her charge; and whatever may be in the power of the Board of Inspectors to do for this lady, it would be an act of justice to a benevolent, well educated female, so attentive to her charge, that I fear it would be impossible to find her equal.

ON BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1858.

The building operations carried on during the year have been the erection of an extensive range of workshops, one hundred and seventy feet in length, fifty feet in breadth, and three stories in height, and is divided into various workshops. This building is situated very near the west lodge, indeed, so very proximate as to cause me serious uneasiness from the number who are and will be employed so near the west gate, particularly as the ordinary business of the Penitentiary requires parties to pass out and in very frequently during the day. However, it is my duty to remark that this post has been strengthened by having two guards constantly on duty in the lodge during the day, as well as the sentry on the tower over the post in question.

I must take the liberty to call your attention to the circumstance of there being two stables in this new building; this is a very serious reflection, particularly when it is considered that it is intended to employ the labour of between two

and three hundred convicts in the various shops of this edifice. I therefore solicit your attention to the importance of having a stable in a more remote locality. I am pleased to be enabled to report that progress has been made in the construction of a tank or reservoir in a central position of the prison enclosure, which will be serviceable in the event of fire. For further information on the subject of building operations, I beg to refer you to the report of the architect, Mr. Horsey, which has been made out with great care and correctness. I think it due to Mr. Horsey, to remark on his being attentive to his duties, and of possessing an intimate knowledge of all matters connected with his department in this institution, and is likewise endowed with great energy, and peculiar application to business. The expenditure for building material has been a very large item for the year 1858, which you will find explained in Mr. Horsey's Report.

REMARKS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FINISHING THE PRISON BUILDINGS.

The south wing prison, although the first built, has remained in an unfinished state; the walls will have to be heightened, and the entire inside arched over, the same as the east and west prison wings. To the above necessary improvements will have to be included the tinning of the north wing, as well as the other three wings in succession. The reason I have noted the roof of the north wing as requiring to be tinned, is in consequence of the present shingle one being very leaky, consequently, injurious to the building, as well as the great danger attending it in case of fire. The four prison roofs, being covered with wooden shingles, should be attended to and amended as soon as possible. Another important matter is the completing of the wall enclosing the Penitentiary; this has been much too long delayed, particularly as the work is not an expensive one, but no doubt an undertaking which will require time and labor.

REMARKS ON THE SAFETY OF THE PRISON.

I have considered it my duty, as far as practicable, to provide for the safety of the buildings from fire, as well as to guard against escapes, and to prevent evil disposed persons from scaling the walls from the outside during the night time, of the practicability of which we have had sufficient evidence. How easy would it not have been for the party in question (who had been a convict in the Penitentiary) to have fired the premises; for, when detected, matches were found on his person. I have, therefore, doubled the guard on night patrol in the yard, and it is their duty to occasionally communicate with the guards in the prisons, so as to ensure vigilance. The following are the number of officers on night duty:—One keeper in the hall adjoining the prisons, who has in his charge the keys of the various ranges of cells, likewise the keys of the prison doors; one guard in the hall near the keepers; six guards in the prisons, viz.: two in each; one guard in the hospital; four guards on yard night duty, two of them being about the yard the fore part of the night, and two during the morning watch. So that there are on duty each night one keeper and twelve guards, which is not too many, considering the importance of the charge, and what might be the consequence if any confusion occurred during the night.

I have deemed it important to make these explanations for your information, and that of the public; yet, while writing on this subject, I have considered it would be well to add a list of all the officials, the number of keepers and guards

attached to the Provincial Penitentiary; they are as follows:—Two inspectors; one warden; two chaplains; one surgeon; one deputy warden; one clerk and one on leave, owing to sickness, &c.; one architect; one matron; one deputy matron; one store keeper; one kitchen keeper; one hospital keeper; nine keepers, or overseers of convicts at labor; thirty-nine guards; and one messenger.

The following is a statement of the number of convicts, male and female, remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, on the 31st day of December, 1857, including those sentenced to the said Institution from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1858, inclusive. Also, the number discharged by expiration of sentence; the number that have been pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General; the number sent by Warrant of His Excellency to the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix; the number sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and the number who have died in hospital, &c.—all during the year 1858.

Number of male convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st Dec., 1857.....	683
“ female convicts “ “ “ “	50

Total in Penitentiary733

Number of male convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1858.....	271
Number of female convicts do. do. do.	34

Total number.....1038

Number of male convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during the year 1858	153
Number of female convicts discharged by do. do. do.	20
Do. male convicts discharged by pardon.....	13
Do. convicts sent to Reformatory Prison, Isle aux Noix, who were in Penitentiary prior to 1858	30
Number of convicts sent to Reformatory Prison, Isle aux Noix, who were received in Penitentiary in 1858	17
Number of male convicts sent to Criminal Lunatic Asylum	5
Do. female do. do. do.	1
Do. male do. died in Hospital in 1858.....	19
Do. female convicts do. do.	1
Male convict committed suicide	1

— 260

Total male and female convicts in the Prov. Penitentiary on 31st Dec. 1858... 778

Male convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st Dec. 1858.	716
Female do. do. do. do.	62

Total.....778

Average of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1858 :

Males	715
Females	53

Average of convict lunatics and criminal lunatics within the Penitentiary 39

REMARKS ON THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

In making up the number of convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, during the years 1857 and 1858; I am extremely sorry to find that there is an increase of seventy-six in the commitments of 1858, and although a great number of convicts have been discharged by expiration of sentence, as well as by pardon, and forty-seven sent to the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix, still there was in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858, forty-five convicts over the number at the same period in 1857. This is a very serious reflection, and would lead to the supposition of crime being on the increase in this Province. On reflecting on the cause which has brought numbers to the commission of crime for the last two years, it may with safety be attributed to the want of general employment for the host of labourers thrown upon the country by the cessation of public works both in Canada and in the United States.

There is also too much reason to apprehend that gambling, and idling about taverns, in many instances, lead parties on the track to the Penitentiary.

I think it my duty to bring under the notice of the Board of Inspectors, that in many instances, hale, healthy men who have had the misfortune to have been confined in this institution, experience a difficulty in obtaining employment. I cannot say but in some instances they are to blame for hanging about the cities and towns, whereas they should proceed to the interior of the country and seek for labour, and endeavour to open to themselves a road to peace and contentment. I have much pleasure in remarking that some persons discharged from this have done very well by the trades they had acquired in the Penitentiary, particularly stone-cutters, masons, and shoe-makers.

The Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1858, were convicted in the following Districts and Counties of the Province of Canada, and the numbers are as follows, from each Judicial District:

<i>Districts in Canada East.</i>		Elgin	7
Kamouraska	2	Grey	1
Montreal	49	Halton	8
Ottawa	1	Hastings	4
Quebec	8	Haldimand.....	8
St. Francis.....	2	Kent	8
Three Rivers	6	Lincoln	12
		Lambton.....	3
<i>United Counties in Canada West.</i>		Middlesex	15
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and City of Kingston	17	Norfolk	3
Huron and Bruce	8	Ontario	4
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	Oxford	6
Northumberland and Durham	21	Perth	10
Peterborough and Victoria.....	6	Simcoe	12
York and Peel and City of Toronto	43	Waterloo	6
		Wellington	2
		Welland	3
<i>Counties in Canada West.</i>		Wentworth and City of Hamilton.....	10
Brant	5		
Carleton	4		
Essex	5		
		Total.....	305

A Statement of the various crimes of which convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in the year 1858, were convicted, and the number sentenced on each crime :

Arson	11	Larceny and breaking into a shop	1
Assault on Keeper of Gaol.....	1	Murder	11
Assault with intent to commit Rape.....	2	Manslaughter	7
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	4	Maliciously Shooting	1
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Misdemeanor and making moulds.....	1
Assault with intent to rob	2	Obtaining money falsely	2
Assault and Stabbing	1	Passing Counterfeit Money.....	1
Attempt of Rape	2	Rape	4
Bigamy	1	Robbery	4
Burglary	6	Robbery with violence.....	3
Burglary and Robbery.....	2	Receiving Stolen Goods	2
Burglary, Sacrilege and Larceny	1	Receiving Stolen Money	1
Burglary and Larceny	2	Riot and Assault	3
Burglary and Larceny in a shop.....	1	Stabbing, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Breaking into and Stealing in a shop	1	Stabbing and Cutting	2
Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom	2	Stabbing, with intent to maim	1
Cattle Stealing	4	Stealing	1
Embezzlement	1	Stealing in a dwelling house	1
False Pretences	1	Stealing Wheat	1
Felony	13	Stealing Sheep	3
Felony and Larceny.....	1	Stealing Money from a shop	1
Feloniously breaking into a dwelling house and larceny therein	3	Stealing Money	4
Feloniously Stealing from the prison.....	1	Stealing from the prison	1
Forgery	9	Stealing from the prison and Assault	2
Horse Stealing	14	Shooting and Manslaughter	1
House Breaking and Larceny.....	1	Shop Breaking and Larceny	1
Incendiarism and threatening letters for money	1	Turning a Switch on the Railroad.....	1
Larceny	142	Uttering Forged Notes	2
Larceny in a Church.....	2	Uttering Counterfeit Coin	3
Larceny in a Warehouse	2	Wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Larceny and Shop Breaking	1		
Larceny from his master	1		
		Total.....	305

In the foregoing catalogue of crime, of which the convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858 were found guilty, it is a serious reflection to find that eleven are for murder. The awful crime of murder and that of arson are very near akin in atrocity, and have increased in this country during the last year, in fact these two grievous offences have doubled those of the same nature in 1857. In respect to the crime of murder, it is frequently found to take place without premeditation. But arson appears to be a crime of deliberate decisiveness, and in many instances an act of revenge, while in other cases connected with fraud. In fact, on reviewing the catalogue of crimes of which convicts have been found guilty in 1858, they seem of a more heinous nature than those of the previous year.

Statement of duration of sentences passed on convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858.

Two years	105	Five years and two months.....	2
Two years and ten days	1	Six years	4
Two years and one month	3	Seven years	14
Two years and six months	3	Eight years	1
Three years	96	Nine years	1
Three years and two months	3	Ten years	4
Three years and three months	2	Fourteen years	5
Three years and four months	1	Life	12
Four years	23		
Four years and six months	2	Total.....	305
Five years	23		

The convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1858, are natives of the following countries :

Cape Briton	1	Province of Canada	114
England	45	Scotland	10
France	2	Tuscany	1
Germany	6	United States of America	49
Ireland	75		
Italy	1	Total.....	305
Island of Cuba	1		

A statement of the religious persuasion of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1858.

Baptists	12	Roman Catholics	97
Church of England	120	Sectarian	1
Jewish.....	2	Universalist	1
Methodists	49		
No religion.....	1	Total.....	305
Presbyterians.....	22		

Races of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858.

Whites	272	Mulattoes	6
Negroes	27	Total.....	305

Ages of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1858.

Twelve years of age.....	2	Twenty-three years of age	10
Thirteen do	1	Twenty-four do	18
Fourteen do	4	Twenty-five do	18
Fifteen do	4	Twenty-six do	9
Sixteen do	8	Twenty-seven do	8
Seventeen do	6	Twenty-eight do	13
Eighteen do	18	Twenty-nine do	4
Nineteen do	19	Thirty do	11
Twenty do	17	Thirty-one do	5
Twenty-one do	20	Thirty-two do	8
Twenty-two do	16	Thirty-three do	4

Ages of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary, 1858.—(Continued.)

Thirty-four years of age	1	Forty-eight years of age	4
Thirty-five do	9	Forty-nine do	1
Thirty-six do	5	Fifty do	4
Thirty-seven do	8	Fifty-two do	2
Thirty-eight do	6	Fifty-six do	1
Thirty-nine do	1	Fifty-seven do	1
Forty do	1	Fifty-eight do	2
Forty-one do	3	Sixty do	1
Forty-two do	1	Sixty-two do	2
Forty-three do	1	Sixty-six do	1
Forty-four do	3	Sixty-seven do	1
Forty-five do	7	Seventy-nine do	1
Forty-six do	2		
Forty-seven do	4	Total.....	305

A statement of the commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first, second, third or fourth imprisonment, for the year 1858.

Male convicts on first imprisonment	250	Male convicts on third imprisonment.....	2
Female " " "	33	Male " fourth "	4
Male " second "	15		
Female " " "	1	Total.....	305

Although the commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1858, have exceeded those of the previous year, still it is satisfactory to note the fact of the re-commitments in 1858, being less.

A statement of trades and occupation of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858, as given by them on their entrance.

Barbers	1	Miller	1
Bakers	2	Masons	2
Blacksmiths	3	Mariner	1
Boiler makers	3	Machinists	2
Bricklayers	1	Moulder	1
Butchers	2	Millwright	1
Coopers	2	Plumber	1
Cabinet makers	4	Painters	3
Carpenters	15	Printers	2
Carriage maker	1	Surveyor	1
Clerks	6	Shoemakers	12
Cutter	1	Stone cutters	4
Dealer	1	Seamstresses	34
Engineer	1	Tailors	2
Gunsmith	1	Teachers	3
Gardener	1	Tinsmiths	3
Jeweller	1	Weavers	2
Labourers	184		
		Total.....	305

A statement of convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858, denoting whether married, single, &c. &c.

Married	112	Widows	2
Single	182		
Widowers	9	Total.....	305

STATEMENT of Punishments awarded on Male and Female Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year, 1858.

Months.	Number of Meals on Bread and Water administered to Male Convicts in each punishment.						No. of Males of Bread and Water ordered to Female Convicts.	No. of Males punished without Bed, being on same report as the Meal on Bread and Water.	No. of commitments of Male Convicts to the Dark Cell, being in general the same as Bread and Water.	No. of commitments of Female Convicts to the Dark Cells.	No. of Junior Convicts punished with a switch.	No. cuts of switch in-duced.	No. of Convicts punished with cats.	No. of lashes with cats inflicted.	No. of Convicts punished by water showers.	No. with chain.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6											
January.....	1	4	63	259	123	33	89	178	16	4	4	38	1	24	.....	2	The chain is resorted to as a punishment as well as a precaution to restrain those convicts who are dangerous to the keepers and guards as well as to the convicts.
February.....	1	23	71	206	89	29	91	112	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Two of this class are now chained, though kept employed in stone breaking.
March.....	2	75	60	173	98	25	128	121	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	8	7	53	211	89	8	193	97	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	7	31	46	232	95	16	92	135	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	2	45	48	276	169	34	162	224	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	1	16	23	173	236	31	189	210	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	6	16	23	223	115	35	150	162	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	5	11	25	229	104	36	205	163	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	6	13	31	232	119	29	294	114	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	13	11	186	73	24	248	111	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	6	7	26	169	108	25	174	110	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	45	261	480	2569	1418	325	2010	1737	382	43	85	284	8	174	44	6	.....

The foregoing statement of punishments inflicted upon convicts both male and female in the Provincial Penitentiary has been carefully extracted from the punishment Books of the Institution, and conveys a very satisfactory evidence that the discipline of the Prison is well sustained, also that the convicts have not been treated with too much severity, but made to understand the position in which their crimes have placed them.

It may be well the Board of Inspectors should understand that my order of punishment for two or three meals of bread and water, and one or two nights without bed is founded on the same Report, and is one and the same punishment, as well as so many meals of bread and water and two or three nights in the Dark Cell, according to the nature of report for misconduct made by the keeper or guard.

It must be evident to all parties who have any knowledge of the regularity and order which should be carried out in Prisons, where a large number of convicts are confined, that it would be quite impossible to establish such necessary order and regularity, unless the convicts are kept in proper subjection.

In this Institution a set of Rules and Regulations has been adopted for the guidance of the convicts, which are invariably read over to them on their arrival in the Penitentiary, they having also a copy of them in their cells.

It is the duty of the Deputy Warden as well as of the keepers and guards to see that these rules are carried into effect.

I am pleased to have it in my power to state for the information of the Board, that I have this year been enabled to carry out a wholesome state of discipline, with much less corporeal punishment than former years, likewise a less number of confinements to the Dark Cell, and of the water punishment. This last system of punishment has been introduced from the United States Prisons and requires to be used with great care, and to be seldom resorted to; in fact none but convicts of robust constitution should be showered.

I am sorry to inform the Board of Inspectors that there are two convicts, whom I am under the necessity of having chained, as it is not safe to allow them go without; one is sentenced to life imprisonment, the other for a period of seven years, however they are kept employed in breaking stones. The great number of convicts confined to this Institution for life, and on sentences from seven to fourteen years and upwards, requires the greatest care and vigilance on the part of the officers.

In closing my remarks on the subject of punishments, it may be well to state, that I have occasionally spoken to well disposed convicts on their leaving the Institution, in reference to the effects of punishment; in general it was their opinion that the cats could not be dispensed with, and the discipline could not be sustained without them, besides the fact that they could be resorted to, had the effect of restraining the evil disposed. I may also mention that there are a class of convicts who pass their time with very little punishment, while some few pass through the period of their sentence without any, and am much pleased to be enabled to remark that for the last two months of the year, the convicts appeared to have gone on with great regularity and quietness. Although this state of regularity and order is very satisfactory, still experience has shown us that we should not rely too much upon it, but to continue to carry out a continual system of strict observation. I am still of opinion if punishment cells were erected in a situation where the party confined could not hear or be heard by the other convicts, the cells to be airy and easy of access, that it would have a much better effect than the present punishment ones, usually called the Dark Cells, which are joining the ordinary sleeping cells; the Dark Cell in which the party is confined can if so disposed disturb the whole prison after the convicts have retired for the night, which is not an unusual circumstance and is very destructive to the discipline.

General return or statements of crimes of convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada on the 31st of December 1858.

Arson	26	Larceny and robbery	1
Arson and Horse stealing	1	Larceny from his master	1
Accessory to child murder	1	Larceny and breaking into a shop	1
Assaulting and stabbing	1	Murder	43
Assault on keeper of gaol	1	Manslaughter	24
Assault with intent to rape	2	Maliciously wounding	1
Assault with intent to kill	1	Maliciously shooting	1
Assault to rob and stealing a cow	1	Misdemeanour and making moulds	1
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5	Obtaining post office letters under false pretences	1
Assault to commit larceny	5	Obtaining money falsely	3
Assault and robbery	1	Obtaining goods falsely and Forgery	1
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Obstructing a railroad	1
Assault with intent to rob	2	Passing counterfeit money	1
Attempt to murder	2	Rape	20
Attempt of rape	4	Robbery	17
Attempt to commit felony	1	Robbery and violence	4
Attempt to procure Abortion	1	Robbing from the person	2
Bestiality	2	Robbing a shop	1
Bigamy	4	Receiving stolen goods	3
Burglary	23	Receiving stolen money	1
Burglary, sacrilege and larceny	1	Riot and assault	3
Burglary and larceny	5	Sodomy	2
Burglary and horse stealing	1	Stabbing	3
Burglary and larceny in a shop	1	Stabbing with intent to murder	2
Breaking into and stealing in a shop	1	Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5
Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom	2	Stabbing and cutting	2
Cattle stealing	5	Stabbing with intent to maim	1
Embezzlement	1	Stealing	1
False pretences	1	Stealing wheat	1
Felony	47	Stealing sheep	9
Felony and murder	1	Stealing sheep and house breaking	2
Felony and larceny	2	Stealing watches	1
Felony and burglary	2	Stealing post office letters and money	2
Feloniously breaking into a dwelling house and larceny therein	3	Stealing money from a shop	1
Feloniously engraving bank notes without authority	1	Stealing money	8
Feloniously uttering a forged note	1	Stealing money from the person	1
Feloniously stealing from the person	1	Stealing from the person and assault	2
Felonious assault	1	Stealing from his master	1
Forgery	27	Stealing in a counting house	1
Forgery and felony	3	Stealing in a warehouse and shop	1
Fraud	1	Stealing in a church	2
Having forged notes in his possession	1	Stealing from a shop	2
Horse stealing	53	Stealing in a shop	1
House breaking	1	Shooting and manslaughter	1
House breaking and larceny	1	Shooting with intent to murder	2
Incendiarism and threatening letters for money	1	Shooting with intent to disable	1
Larceny	321	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Larceny in a church	4	Shop breaking and larceny	1
Larceny in a shop	1	Turning a switch on the railroad	1
Larceny in a warehouse	1	Uttering forged notes	4
Larceny and misdemeanour	1	Uttering counterfeit coin	3
Larceny and arson	1	Unnatural crime	2
Larceny and destroying letters	1	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2
Larceny and shop breaking	1		
		Total.....	778

A general statement of the Districts and Counties from which convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1858, were sent.

<i>From Districts of Canada East.</i>		York and Peel, and City of Toronto.....	102
Gaspé	1	<i>Counties in Canada West.</i>	
Kamouraska	3	Brant	17
Montreal	109	Carlton	5
Ottawa	4	Essex	13
Quebec	40	Elgin	17
St. Francis	14	Grey	2
Three Rivers	14	Halton	11
<i>From Districts of Upper Canada.</i>		Hastings	14
Colborne	1	Haldimand	16
Gore	5	Kent	22
Home	3	Lincoln	15
London	1	Lambton	12
Newcastle	1	Middlesex	32
<i>United Counties in Canada West.</i>		Norfolk	11
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and		Ontario	8
City of Kingston	60	Oxford	17
Huron and Bruce	8	Perth	20
Lincoln and Welland	9	Prince Edward	1
Leeds and Grenville	16	Simcoe	16
Lanark and Renfrew	4	Waterloo	12
Northumberland and Durham	43	Wellington	8
Peterborough and Victoria	10	Welland	5
Prescott and Russell	2	Wentworth and City of Hamilton.....	53
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	Total.....	778

A statement of the duration of sentences passed on convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858.

Two years	166	Six years	11
Two years and ten days	1	Six years and six months	1
Two years and one month	2	Seven years	69
Two years and six months	7	Eight years	4
Three years	229	Nine years	2
Three years and two months	3	Ten years	16
Three years and three months	1	Twelve years	1
Three years and four months	1	Fourteen years	22
Three years and six months	3	Fifteen years	2
Four years	64	Twenty years	3
Four years and six months	2	Twenty-eight years	1
Five years	99	Life	65
Five years and two months	2	Total.....	778
Five years and six months	8		

Statement of commitments of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858, whether on first, second, third, fourth or fifth imprisonment.

Male convicts on first imprisonment.....	646	Male convicts on fourth imprisonment.....	6
Female do. do. do.	58	Do. do. fifth do.	1
Male do. second do.	50	Female do. do. do.	1
Female do. do. do.	3	Total.....	778
Male do. third do.	13		

Statement of the Races of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858.

Whites	710	Native Indians	4
Negroes	52		
Mulattos	12	Total.....	778

Statement of commitments of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858, whether married or single, &c., as stated by themselves.

Married	293	Widows	4
Single.....	452		
Widowers	29	Total.....	778

General Statement of the Trades and Callings of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1858, as given by them on their entrance:—

Apothecary.....	1	Medical Student.....	1
Barbers.....	6	Machinists.....	3
Bakers.....	9	Merchants.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	27	Moulder.....	1
Boiler makers.....	4	Millwright.....	1
Bricklayers.....	4	Plumber.....	1
Butchers.....	5	Painters.....	6
Coopers.....	2	Plasterers.....	2
Cabinet-makers.....	16	Printers.....	2
Carpenters.....	41	Surveyor.....	1
Carriage-maker.....	1	Sailors.....	2
Car trimmer.....	1	Sail-maker.....	1
Car maker.....	1	Saddlers.....	6
Chair-maker.....	1	Shoemakers.....	45
Clerks.....	13	Silver Plater.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Stone Cutters.....	12
Carrier.....	1	Seamstresses.....	62
Dealer.....	1	Tanner.....	1
Doctors of Medicine.....	2	Tailors.....	13
Engineers.....	6	Teachers.....	5
Farmer.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	4
Gunsmith.....	1	Tin Plater.....	1
Gardeners.....	2	Turner.....	1
Jeweller.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
Laborers.....	434	Watchmakers.....	4
Law Student.....	1	Wagon maker.....	1
Miller.....	1	Weavers.....	3
Masons.....	8		
Mariners.....	3	Total.....	778

General Statement of Nativity of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858:—

Borneo.....	1	New Brunswick.....	3
Cape Breton.....	1	On Sea.....	1
England.....	100	Province of Canada.....	256
France.....	2	Prince Edward's Island.....	1
Germany.....	21	Scotland.....	34
Greece.....	1	St. John's Isle.....	1
Ireland.....	227	Tuscany.....	1
Italy.....	4	United States of America.....	122
Island of Cuba.....	1		
Newfoundland.....	1	Total.....	778

General Religious Persuasion of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858 :—

Baptists.....	22	No religion.....	12
Church of England...	282	Presbyterians.....	60
Dutch Reform.....	1	Roman Catholics.....	281
Jewish.....	2	Sectarian.....	1
Lutherans.....	5	Universalist.....	1
Methodists.....	111	Total.....	778

General Statement of the present ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858 :—

Twelve years of age....	1	Forty-two years of age...	10
Thirteen do.....	1	Forty-three do.....	6
Fourteen do.....	3	Forty-four do.....	7
Fifteen do.....	4	Forty-five do.....	9
Sixteen do.....	6	Forty-six do.....	5
Seventeen do.....	13	Forty-seven do.....	12
Eighteen do.....	21	Forty-eight do.....	5
Nineteen do.....	31	Forty-nine do.....	5
Twenty do.....	35	Fifty do.....	6
Twenty-one do.....	43	Fifty-one do.....	6
Twenty-two do.....	36	Fifty-two do.....	3
Twenty-three do.....	33	Fifty-three do.....	3
Twenty-four do.....	42	Fifty-four do.....	2
Twenty-five do.....	42	Fifty-five do.....	2
Twenty-six do.....	26	Fifty-six do.....	2
Twenty-seven do.....	35	Fifty-seven do.....	3
Twenty-eight do.....	40	Fifty-eight do.....	5
Twenty-nine do.....	23	Fifty-nine do.....	2
Thirty do.....	29	Sixty do.....	3
Thirty-one do.....	17	Sixty-one do.....	2
Thirty-two do.....	23	Sixty-two do.....	3
Thirty-three do.....	20	Sixty-five do.....	1
Thirty-four do.....	11	Sixty-six do.....	3
Thirty-five do.....	18	Sixty-seven do.....	2
Thirty-six do.....	16	Sixty-eight do.....	1
Thirty-seven do.....	26	Seventy do.....	2
Thirty-eight do.....	19	Eighty do.....	1
Thirty-nine do.....	15		
Forty do.....	19	Total.....	778
Forty-one do.....	19		

A general Statement of the number of days' work performed by Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1858, whether on contract labour or the general work of the Institution :—

Number of days' labour performed by Convicts in the ordinary work of the Institution.

Stonecutters and masons.....	18,002	Male Convict labour in Quarry and Yard	53,930
Bricklayers, Carpenters and Coopers..	5,190	Male Convict labour in Dining Hall,	
Tailors.....	6,453	Kitchen, Prisons, and Wash-houses,	11,896
Female Convict general labour.....	11,131	Total No. of days for Penitentiary....	106,602

Number of days' work performed by convicts on contract labor.

Blacksmiths.....	20,592	Shoemakers.....	59,274
Agricultural Implement makers.....	17,532	Seamstresses.....	4,312
Cabinet-makers.....	17,000		
			118,710

Total number of days' work performed by male and female convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year 1858..... 225,312

I regret to bring under the notice of the board, the fact of the serious falling off in contract convict labor from the close of the year 1857, to the termination of 1858, making in that period a difference of eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-five days. The reduction of the productive labor has been caused by the contractors complaining that the stagnation in business throughout the country existed to such an extent as to materially affect both the sale and price of their manufactures. But assuredly the contractors for convict labor could meet the depression of the times better than the manufacturer in other sections of the Province, who pay high wages to their tradesmen, and there is not the least doubt in my mind, that the steady regular work of the convict, and the low wages paid for his labor, must sustain the contractor against competition. There are a number of unfortunate tradesmen, inmates of the Penitentiary, whose workmanship cannot be exceeded. There is also another very important advantage possessed by the contractor for convict labor within the Penitentiary, which is, that he has extensive roomy workshops free of rent.

The following is the general distribution of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1858.

Number of convicts in Shoe Shop	211	Cleaners in prisons, dining hall, hospital, and wash house	33
Do do in Cabinet Shop.....	55	General laborers, stone breakers, oakum pickers, and yard labor	175
Do do in Blacksmith Shop... ..	63	Sick in hospital.....	19
Do do in Agricultural Shop... ..	56		
Stone cutters and masons	56	Total males.....	716
Tailors	18		
Carpenters	12		
Wood yard	18		

Distribution of female convicts on 31st December, 1858.

In workroom	51	In hospital.....	3
Household work	8	Total females.....	62

A statement of the number of criminal lunatics, and of lunatics dangerous to be at large, in the asylum for criminal insane.

Male convict lunatics remaining in the Asylum within the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1857	15	to the temporary Asylum in the Penitentiary ..	32
Female convicts sent from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum to the Asylum at Rockwood in 1857	2	Female lunatics sent from the County Gaols and from the Provincial Asylum to the Asylum at Rockwood.....	18
Male convicts transferred from the Penitentiary to the Asylum in 1858	6	Number of lunatics now in Asylum	69
Female convicts transferred from the Penitentiary to the Asylum at Rockwood in 1858	1		
Total convict lunatics ...	23	<i>Summary.</i>	
Discharged cured	4	Total number of male lunatics received into the temporary Asylum within the Penitentiary	59
	19	Total number of female lunatics received into the Asylum at Rockwood	26
			85
Male lunatics sent from the County Gaols, and from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum,		Deduct—discharged 13, died 3 ..	16
		Remaining as above....	69

I am satisfied that the utmost economy has been carried out in the purchase of the indispensable articles of rations, clothing, fuel, soap, candles, and oil for lighting the prisons; all these articles have been submitted to public competition, and furnished by contract. In consequence of some additions having been made to the convicts' rations in the way of vegetables, such has caused an extra outlay; but there was no doubt of the necessity for the expenditure incurred, as it was advised by the medical officer of the institution, in connection with the health of the convicts.

The only means of making the Institution less expensive to the Government, is by the contract system of convict labor; and I regret to state that the depression in business transactions is operating against the interests of this establishment. Two of the contracts for convict labour are about to terminate, and there is every probability of their being advertized for public competition; although the time is very unpropitious for obtaining a remunerating price for labour, still every exertion will be made to make satisfactory arrangements.

I am informed of there being very serious difficulties in the Auburn and Sing Sing prisons in respect to employment for convicts; at one time, in the prison at Auburn, a number of convicts were out of work. However, in the Provincial Penitentiary, I am pleased to be enabled to state that the locality in which it is situated has provided the means of labour for a large proportion of the convicts, in the cutting and breaking of stone; but am sorry to remark that the sale of the material as above aluded to is very uncertain. If these articles of Penitentiary labour could be contracted for, there would not be any necessity for anxiety on the subject of a sufficient amount of labour for the convicts, as the quarrys on the land attached to the Institution are inexhaustible.

The whole expenditure for the year is now before you; and if the Board of Inspectors can devise any means of making a saving in the expenses of the Institution for the current year, I shall be most happy to meet your views in that respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden Pro. Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
25th January, 1859.

B.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose to you the following Report, for the year 1858, upon the convicts placed under my pastoral oversight, and upon their religious instruction and moral improvement whilst here.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

HANNIBAL MULKNIS.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December 1858.

REPORT.

At the close of the last year there were four hundred and thirty-six Protestant convicts remaining in this institution. During the year from various causes, one hundred and forty-seven have been removed. In the same time, two hundred and eight have been admitted. There have been, consequently, under the religious instruction of the chaplain, for the whole or part of the year, the large number of six hundred and forty-four convicts.

For the moral improvement of these convicts the chaplain has applied his whole time. Morning and evening services have been held with them daily throughout the year, the scriptures have been read to them, and prayers offered. Each one capable of reading, has had the holy scriptures placed in his hands; those not able to read, have for the most part, been placed in the school to learn. The convicts have had opportunities for religious conversation with the chaplain in the school, in the dining hall, in the shops, in the yard, in the hospital, in his office, in the wings, and even in their cells. These opportunities have frequently been improved. From time to time during the year he has visited, after the prison was closed for the night, the cells of every convict under his charge conversing with them on religious matters, and leaving with them some religious reading. It is in this nightwork, going from cell to cell, along narrow gangways, consoling, warning or advising convicts, that the clearest insight into their real moral condition is obtained and the greatest satisfaction afforded of the real good effected in this prison. Private conversations have been held with the convicts, whenever they desired it, and frequently, at other times when not solicited. Public religious services have been held and religious instruction given, three times a week. Upwards of one thousand letters have been written for the convicts during the year by the chaplain. They have been supplied as far as possible with useful books for reading. These books have been read with attention, and with great benefit intellectually and morally. In visiting and inspecting school, in writing letters for the convicts, in visiting the sick, in ministering consolation to the penitent, in reproofing the refractory, in the preparation of short discourses suitable to a prison congregation, in the routine duty, and public services, the chaplain's time has been fully occupied.

The chaplain respectfully submits in this report, the following remarks upon the convicts under his religious oversight, a few observations and suggestions in reference to the moral improvement of convicts, and, lastly, a brief allusion to the tables contained in the appendix.

I. *The Moral and Religious Instruction of Convicts.*

It has already been remarked that the large number of six hundred and forty four Protestant convicts have been placed under the moral and religious teaching and training of this institution during the whole or part of the year; a portion of these for a short period before they were removed; others the entire year, and some for a part of the year only after their commitment. It will be necessary to notice them in these remarks, as convicts removed, convicts remaining in Prison the whole year, and convicts received in 1858.

I. *Convicts Removed.*

During the year, one hundred and forty-seven Protestants have been removed from this Institution by expiration of sentence, or otherwise, as follows :—

To the Asylum for the Criminal Insane.....	3
By Executive Pardon.....	13
By Death.....	13
To the Reformatory Prison, Isle aux Noix.....	23
By Expiration of Sentence, Convict Women.....	8
Do. do. do. Men.....	87
Total.....	147

1. *Removals to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane.*

Among the Protestant convicts three, in the course of the year, became insane, and were transferred to that Institution, where they still remain under proper treatment. It may be added here that there are in this Asylum a large number of criminal lunatics, of which fifty-four are Protestants. Eleven of these had been convicts in this Penitentiary. Forty-three have been received from the county jails. The chaplain is indebted to the Superintendent of the Asylum for the official returns in regard to the Protestant criminal lunatics, from which he has been enabled to prepare the tables in the appendix relating to the insane, and which contain all the information possible to acquire in reference to them. See tables Nos. 1 and 2, relating to criminal lunatics.

2. *Removals by Executive Pardon.*

Thirteen Protestant convicts have been liberated, in the course of the year, by pardon, full returns of which are given in the table No. 3, relative to pardoned convicts. These men had committed very serious crimes, into which they profess to have been led by vicious company and intemperance. Their conduct here has been very good, three having never been subjected to any punishment at all, and the rest only to a very slight degree. On being discharged, they stated that they left the prison morally better men.

3. *Removals by Death.*

The number of Protestant convicts in prison this year has been six hundred and forty-four, of whom thirteen, or about two per cent., have died. These convicts were daily visited, during sickness, by the chaplain, for the purpose of religious conversation, reading of the Holy Scriptures, exhortation, prayer, and to administer all consolation in his power. They were always attentive and thoughtful, and professed sincere repentance for their sins; and charity prompts the hope, that although they died in a prison, yet that their latter days were better than their former, and that the mercy and forgiveness of God were not denied them in their last and greatest extremity. Table No. 4, relating to the convicts who died in 1858, will afford all deernable information in regard to them.

And here the chaplain begs to call the attention of the Board to chapter 28, sec. 30, 20 Victoria. "Notwithstanding anything contained in the thirty-ninth section of the said Act relating to the Provincial Penitentiary, the body of any convict who may die whilst confined in the said Penitentiary, and which shall not be claimed by the friends or relations of the deceased, may be delivered to an Inspector of Anatomy duly appointed under the Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 5."

Provision is here made that the bodies of convicts not claimed by friends or relations "may be delivered to the Inspector of Anatomy." This provision has had a painful effect upon the minds of some convicts in sickness, and in a few cases has filled the minds of dying convicts with much distress. A very little change in the Statute, or even a regulation or order by the Board, would, it appears, remove what is most objectionable in its operation, without interfering with the good object—the promotion of medical science—contemplated in this chapter. If the Inspectors would adopt some rule as to the particular cases when the bodies of convicts "may" (for the Statute does not say "shall") be delivered to an Inspector of Anatomy, the ends both of mercy and science might be accomplished. Such rule might provide, first, that the bodies of all convicts whose sentence had been death, or imprisonment for life, should be so delivered up by the Warden. The same in regard to all great and terrible crimes such as rapes, homicides, and the like. That in case of death, the bodies of all such criminals "should be delivered to the Inspector of Anatomy," except only in particular cases of extraordinary good conduct and reformation, the Board of Inspectors might interfere and grant to the dying man the boon of Christian burial. Secondly, that in all other cases the bodies of convicts might be delivered up to the Inspector of Anatomy, except only when for good behaviour the Board interfered to prevent it, or when friends or relations claimed the body, or when violence was done to the feelings of the convict dying, in view of such a disposition of his body.

4. *Removals to the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux Noix.*

For several years past, the establishment of prisons for the purpose of the better moral discipline and more effectual reformation of juvenile offenders has been a subject of deep interest to the Province. All persons of experience in the management of Penitentiaries were aware that for want of a proper classification of convicts, and the impossibility of separating at all times the young from the old and hardened criminals, such institutions are in no respect so well adapted to the instruction, training, and reformation of young delinquents as an establishment especially devoted to that purpose, and which affords to those within its precincts a perfect segregation from the presence of evil men and evil influences. The inauguration of these two prisons for criminal youth is a matter to be noted; a new era in the history of Canadian penal institutions; a new triumph of intelligence and Christianity over the wickedness and barbarism of the world. Great results may be justly anticipated from these institutions, one of which is now established in each section of the Province.

Twenty-three Protestant convicts under the age of twenty years, have been transferred from this Penitentiary to Isle aux Noix, and there placed under the management of the Warden, A. Dickson, Esq. There are, however, still remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary no less a number than forty-eight Protestant convicts under the age of twenty years; more than twice as many as were removed. But it is to be hoped that ere another year closes, accommodation may be provided for all the criminals under the age of twenty years, in one of these new, promising and important institutions. Table 5, relating to the twenty-three convicts transferred to Isle aux Noix, gives particular information in reference to them all.

These boys had greatly benefitted here by both the school instruction and the moral training. Some of them had learned to read, some to write, others had been taught ciphering, grammar, geography, &c., and all had greatly augmented their amount of general and religious knowledge. Several of these young convicts after due instruction and religious conversation with them, had received at their own

desire, the sacrament of baptism. They were seriously disposed, and seemed to take much delight in religious services and teaching, and in the reading of good books. Of only one or two were doubts of moral improvement entertained, and in their new position, with so superior advantages—too high hopes, too great progress, intellectually and morally, can scarcely be indulged.

5. *Protestant Convict Women discharged in 1858.*

During the year, the sentence of eight convict women expired, and they have consequently been discharged from the prison. Here they had many moral and religious advantages: the reading of the Scriptures, and prayers daily; a supply of bibles, and other religious books. At the frequent visits to that ward of the chaplain they had the opportunity of religious conversation, a privilege often improved. They have attended two or three religious services each week. All of them could read; seven could write; and all professed to have resolved to live a better life hereafter. They can scarcely be at a loss for an honest livelihood, for all of them could do household work; most of them sewing, knitting and binding; and several of them dress-making, bonnet-making, and embroidery. Hopes may be entertained of most of these women that they will abstain from crime, but there is one or two in whom the propensity to evil is very strong, and who will be likely to return here again. The reformation of criminal women is attended with much difficulty, as it too frequently happens that crime with them results from a long previous career of depravation and vice. The returns in "Table 6., relating to discharged convict women," contain all the known statistical facts in reference to them, and shew the re-commitments among them to be few.

6. *Protestant Convict Men discharged in 1858.*

Eighty-seven Protestant convicts have suffered the penalty attached to their crimes, and have this year been discharged. "Table 7, relating to Convict men discharged in 1858," give full returns as to these convicts. The conduct of these men while in prison was good, and in some cases quite exemplary. Thirteen had been subjected to slight punishments here, but very slight, and the rest to scarcely the least punishment whatever. Such conduct is highly praiseworthy, and arose unquestionably from a desire to do right. Twenty-seven had been led astray from morality by intoxicating drinks. Twenty-one by evil company, and bad companions. Thirty were led to the commission of crime by intemperance, and fifteen by vicious associates.

Hopes of reformation in these men may prove in the end illusory, but the chaplain believes that in the major part the end of their imprisonment has in a large degree been attained, and that this major part will prove themselves good citizens, even if they should not appear to be good Christians. Many of them here have learned to read, write, and cipher; they have acquired a great deal of useful knowledge; some of them have learned trades; and all of them have gained a large amount of general and religious information, and must in many respects have been improved. Several of these convicts, at their own solicitation, and after a due course of instruction, were admitted to Christian Baptism. Some of these have freely stated that their imprisonment, from the experience they had gained, the greater knowledge they had acquired, and the change which had been wrought on them, had proved to them the greatest blessing, and that they should go forth into the world again, sadder indeed, but wiser and better men. These eighty-seven convicts, when discharged, in reply to the question, "whether they believed them-

selves to have been morally and religiously improved during their imprisonment," replied as follows :—

Leaves the Prison worse	1
Leaves the Prison not worse	1
Leave the Prison no better	4
Leave the Prison neither better nor worse	4
Go out better in all respects.....	5
Leave the Prison a great deal better	3
Leave the Prison better men	69
	—
Total.....	87

While, therefore, from among the convicts this year discharged, occasionally one may be again convicted and returned here for a fresh crime, to suffer its penalty, yet on the whole there seems reasonable ground to conclude that hereafter they will conduct themselves generally in a more righteous way, and that it has pleased God to heal with His grace those whom his Providence had stricken for their sins.

II. *Protestant Convicts remaining in Prison the whole year 1858.*

The number of convicts of the various Protestant denominations remaining in Prison during the whole of the year now closing, has been three hundred and one. Fourteen of these are convict women, and two hundred and eighty-seven convict men. Four were Indians, twenty-seven of the Negro race, and two hundred and seventy whites. "Table No. 8, relating to Protestant convicts remaining in prison the whole of the year 1858," supplies all the information concerning these prisoners which the official records afford. All available agencies have been put in requisition here for their improvement. Many of them raised in ignorance, have here received almost their first and only instruction in both religious and intellectual truths; others brought up in pressing want and poverty have here been fed, and have had their bodily wants supplied probably better than they had ever before experienced; others, raised in comparative nakedness, here have been clothed. Some came here feeble and sick, and they have been attended and restored to health. Some reared in ignorance of labour, have here been taught useful trades and habits of industry. And all of them bearing the marks of sin and crime, have had the wants of their souls ministered unto. To many of them this institution has been a house of refuge, an asylum of rest, a school for their instruction, and a Church for their reformation. While it has kept them under restraint, and saved society from further depredations, it has endeavoured to preserve them in vigorous health, to train them to industry, to fill their minds with secular and sound knowledge, to humanize their feelings and evangelize their souls,

III. *Protestant Convicts received in 1858.*

This year has thrown into this prison a large number of persons. Protestants to the number of two hundred and eight have in the course of the year been admitted here. Twenty of these were women—the largest number received in a single year for a long period. Forty were under the age of twenty years, of whom ten have been removed to Isle Aux Noix. Of the women, fifteen more than in 1857 have been received. Of men, fifty-seven more than last year. The whole increase amounts to seventy-seven convicts over last year. One hundred and

ninety-six still remain here, of whom about thirty are under the age of twenty years. Of these two hundred and eight convicts, those most in need of instruction, and especially the younger portion, have been put to school, and the whole of them have enjoyed the same religious privileges and teachings, as the other Protestant convicts. The "Table 9 relating to Protestant convicts admitted during the year," supplies complete statistical returns of those convicts.

In concluding this part of the report, referring to the convicts' removal, remaining, or received in 1858, the chaplain will only add, that four hundred and ninety-seven still remain under his charge. These have all the moral and religious advantages which the Institution affords. No pains will be spared, nor any available means untried to bring these men by the blessing of God into an entire reformation of manners. Among the convicts committed this year only thirteen out of two hundred and eight were ever here before, being about one re-committed to every sixteen convicts—a very small proportion. "Table 10, relating to all the Protestant convicts now in prison," contains full information as to their race, age, occupation previous to conviction, origin, religion, crime and other particulars.

IV. *Observations and Suggestions on the Moral Improvement of Convicts.*

From the signification of the word "Penitentiary"—a place for penitence—and from the very nature of its institution, the conclusion is unavoidable, that whatever minor or subordinate purposes may be had in view, the one grand, paramount object is the moral and religious reformation of its inmates. For their instruction and moral improvement every available agency ought to be employed, and every agency ought to be as perfect as possible. Just in the ratio that they are, so will be the proportion of good likely to result therefrom.

1. *The Secular School.*

Is still in useful operation, but it is most desirable that every convict, old or young, should profit by it, so far as to be taught to read. As things now are this cannot be the case; the employment of the men by contractors interferes so far to prevent their secular instruction, that several convicts have not been able to learn even to read, and while many have been taught to read, write, and some further branches here, others have gone out untaught to read their own tongue, in spite of the anxious desire of all the officers of the prison to help them on. In an establishment whose avowed purpose is to reform the convicts, it would seem that every convict should be entitled, at least, to sufficient tuition, to enable him to read the word of God.

2. *The Prison Library.*

The library continues in very satisfactory and successful operation. There are now about five hundred volumes distributed monthly among the convicts of all classes and creeds. Last year about one hundred and fifty volumes were procured at the Educational Depository at Toronto; this year two hundred and fifty volumes more have been procured in the same way. The Chief Superintendent has shewn every disposition in his power to aid in forming a library for the convicts. The books now in circulation are of a very useful and instructive character, and are perused with great interest by the convicts. After their meals, and on Thursday, before service commences in the chapel, almost every prisoner may be seen with a book in his hand. These volumes embrace a great variety of subjects, science, art, literature, history, moral and natural philosophy, with various other departments of knowledge, and are of such a nature as to be circulated freely among convicts of all

origins and religions. It is anxiously hoped that the Inspectors will make a further grant in 1859, for the augmentation of the prison library.

The amount of reading done and knowledge acquired by convicts from the prison library may be inferred from the following facts: About five hundred and fifty volumes are circulated each month, so that a convict has the perusal of a volume monthly, or twelve volumes in a year, which among them all is equivalent to nearly seven thousand volumes a year. It is indeed impossible to say how much useful knowledge is thus acquired, or what amount of good is done by a course of reading equal to twelve volumes to each convict; but the knowledge thus acquired and the good effected must undoubtedly be very considerable, and have a corresponding beneficial result upon the mind and morals and life of the convicts.

There are now thirty-four Protestant convict women in prison; fourteen remained in the whole of the year; twenty have been admitted in the course of 1858; some of these were in prison but a short period of the year, yet they have read of the library books as follows:

1 Convict woman read	28 vols.	2 Convict women read	8 vols.
1 Do do	37 "	1 Do do	7 "
1 Do do	24 "	2 Do do	5 "
1 Do do	20 "	1 Do do	4 "
1 Do do	19 "	2 Do do	3 "
1 Do do	15 "	2 Do do	1 "
1 Do do	14 "	3 Do do	the Bible only.
1 Do do	13 "	4 Do do	in Spelling Book only:
2 Do do	10 "	2 Do do	no Library Books.
2 Do do	9 "	The rest could not read at all.	

Those convict women who were capable of reading, perused, during the year, twenty-six volumes of the prison library monthly, or, on an average, fourteen volumes each. The reading of so many valuable books, under any circumstances, could scarcely fail to have a salutary influence, morally and religiously, and certainly, in an intellectual point of view, upon their minds.

While touching upon this point, it may not be amiss to suggest again the utility of lighting up the wings of the prison in the evening with gas, or otherwise, so that the convicts may see to read in their cells. The cost would be small, and the benefit, by way of contenting and improving the convicts, large. During nearly six months the convicts are shut in their cells at five o'clock P. M., but the cells are so dark they cannot see to read. For hours they remain there a prey to bitter reflections. Were the wings lighted, it would afford them a few hours of useful reading each day, and convert a period now looked upon as the most terrible in their imprisonment into a means of enjoyment and mental and moral cultivation.

3. Escapes from this prison have been very rare indeed, but they have been frequent enough to show that, in spite of every vigilance, it may occasionally be done. The safe custody of convicts is essential to their evangelical improvement. As long as there is the least hope of escape, it too frequently occupies the thoughts of the convicts, and there is less hope of reformation. A few gas burners in the yard at night,—one for instance at each corner of the yard,—or even lamps hung up at suitable distances, would so light up the yard as to render escape from it, if attempted, an impossibility; and if, in addition to this, a few soldiers were placed as guards at night, or even on the walls at day, the convicts would abandon all ideas of escape, submit to their position, and yield their attention to those matters so vital to the welfare of their souls, and to the safety and happiness of society.

4. The moral effects of contract labour on the convicts.

The chaplain has often expressed his opinion as to the moral effects of the system of contract labour now in existence here. In 1856 he reported as follows:—"It is to be feared that the system of contract labour, though well intended, is not favourable to the moral improvement of the convicts. In some shops it is a great trial to their health; it fails in numerous instances to secure to the convict a trade, so that frequently, after three years labour or more, they are discharged as dependent as ever for subsistence on precarious daily employment. It deprives the ignorant and younger convicts from receiving that instruction which otherwise they might obtain; it produces more or less demoralization, as the servants of the contractors encourage the convicts in extreme exertions in work, by giving them tobacco and other forbidden things; and it teaches them to deceive, to conceal, to falsify, and disregard the rules of the prison. In this way many convicts may become schooled in deception and frauds to a degree which may affect them through life. It may be that the interests of the contractors are promoted by these practices, or rather mal-practices; but certainly it cannot be right if their interests not only stand in the way of improvements, but has a tendency to demoralize the convicts. It is possible that cases have occurred, or may occur, where this system has aroused the worst passions of the convict, and led to breaches of discipline. It promotes intercourse among the convicts, by bringing them together from all the wings of the prison; it associates the oldest and youngest together; the worst and the least culpable; the inexperienced boy and the hardened villain; and by allowing them to speak concerning their work, affords an opportunity and pretext to converse on other things; it gives the servants of contractors an opportunity to communicate whatever they please to the convict, and to carry on a clandestine correspondence for them. The trades which convicts may have learned in the contract shop, though useful in themselves as instruments for obtaining a living, are only in a very indirect way indeed a moral benefit. But the 'division of labour' in the shop must deprive the wretched convict from even obtaining a trade, and leaves him absolutely nothing gained for all his toil and suffering. The system of contract labour is probably beneficial to the Institution in a financial point of view, nor is it presumed under all circumstances to be opposed to the moral well-being of the convicts. But after six years' experience and observation, the chaplain has serious doubts of its being on the side of virtue and morality. Is it not possible that the convicts could be instructed in trades, under some system which would rather tend to enlighten and exalt their minds than to deprave them?"

After two years' further experience he feels in duty bound to confirm the testimony then given. The system has by no means become better since that time. The convicts, especially in the shoe shop, where upwards of two hundred are employed, work in gangs. In these gangs each convict labours at a certain part of the work. He never makes a whole shoe or boot. His labour is confined to a particular part, and to that only. He may, therefore, spend his whole term of sentence, two years or ten years, in the shoe shop, and then be discharged from the prison without knowing how to make a shoe, ignorant of the trade as when he came in, but skilled by ten years' toils in some particular part of the shoemaking process, such as driving the pegs for instance. When he leaves he can get no employment in that business; he can neither cut out a shoe nor make it when cut out for him. To this there are occasional exceptions, but, like angels' visits, "few and far between." The practices of demoralization are the same as before. There is much difficulty even in distributing the library books in this shop, as the agents of the contractor have resisted it, and expressed themselves as unwilling to

have the attention of the convict diverted from the work long enough to receive a book laid down by their sides, or even to permit them to raise their eyes from their work.

5. *Morning and Evening Services in the Wings.*

These services have been continued throughout the year. In the chaplain's opinion these services are of no great utility to the convicts. They being in their cells cannot see him during the service, and even can hear him with difficulty. In the morning the wings are full of foul air, inhaled and exhaled over and over again, during the night, by from two to three hundred men. The ventilation is by no means perfect, and the chaplain never attended it without feeling that it had been injurious to his health. No man can go into the wings at that time and remain there for prayers without receiving into his lungs this foul air, charged more or less with particles of matter exhaled from the lungs of three hundred convicts during the night. It is to be regretted that convicts cannot have a purer air to breathe; that officers, whose presence the safe custody of the prisoners requires, should be subjected to this grave inconvenience; or that the chaplains are called upon to hold religious services in a place of such atmospheric foulness.

But besides this, inspection of the convicts by the officers during prayers is out of the question. Some may be putting away their beds, others sweeping their cells; some may be talking, laughing, coughing, or making other offensive noises; others may be washing themselves, or at their night buckets; and should all these things occur at once, during prayers, it is impossible for the guards on duty either to prevent it or to detect the offenders. In the evening the wings are clean and well ventilated—a matter in which the Inspectors have taken much interest—but then there exists the same liability to confusion, without any chance of detection or means of prevention.

In the place of religious services in such circumstances, the chaplain most respectfully suggests to the Board, that there should be a stated service each day in the chapel after dinner, where strict inspection can be observed and all irregularity prevented. The place is proper to the service, is clean and well aired, and some good impressions might be made. It would be an orderly religious service, and well founded hopes of its usefulness might justly be indulged.

6. *Baptisms and Confirmations—Conclusion.*

On the whole there is reason to be grateful for the good which has been apparently witnessed during the year. There was one occasion which few then present will ever forget. Many convicts had applied to the chaplain for Christian baptism. After due examination and instruction, and an avowed profession on their part to live a godly life, a large number were admitted to baptism. The Bishop of Toronto, whose presence it was believed would add to the interest and impressiveness of the service, had been invited to baptise these penitent convicts. One of the Inspectors—the other was unavoidably detained away—the Warden, the Venerable Archdeacon, several Clergymen and lay-gentlemen, were then present. There were gathered before his Lordship men of different races, origins, and tongues, desiring the holy Sacrament of baptism, *seventy-five in number*. It was such a scene as none in that presence had ever witnessed before. It is rare to see seventy-five persons at one time admitted to baptism, but to see seventy-five criminal but repenting men asking and receiving baptism, is such a spectacle as perhaps was never before seen, and was well calculated to touch the heart. The Venera-

ble Prelate, in his eighty-second year, his revered locks white with age, was evidently moved and gladdened at the sight of so many penitent offenders. He baptized them all, and afterwards admitted such convicts as were members of the Church of England to the impressive rite of confirmation. During his closing address many convicts were moved to tears. After the service an elderly clergyman stated that he had never before witnessed so solemn and interesting a service in his life. The convicts have frequently spoken of it since, as a day they should never forget; whilst others date from that day the existence of their first deep and earnest religious impressions. It is doubtful if in the history of penal institutions an occasion of more impressive solemnity or deep religious feeling was ever before witnessed within the walls of a prison. Since then, many of these convicts have applied to be admitted to the holy communion of Our Lord's Supper. It is to be earnestly hoped that the professedly penitent convicts that day received into Christ's Church militant by baptism, received also that inward spiritual grace, which fits the souls of Christians for Christ's Church triumphant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

HANNIBAL MULKINS,
Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

[On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the tables attached to this Report, are not printed.]

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN,—The year 1858 commenced with two hundred and ninety-seven Catholic convicts in the Penitentiary and ended with two hundred and eighty-one, of whom twenty-eight are females. By reference to the accompanying statistics it will be seen that of the above number, two hundred and nineteen males and twenty-six females are in prison for the first time; twenty-three males and one female for the second time; seven males for the third time; three males for the fourth time; and one male and one female for the fifth time; and that the Royal pardon was not extended to any of the Catholic convicts during the past year. By reference also to the table of statistics, it will be seen that the convicts at the commencement of this year, consisted of two hundred and seventy-eight white and three black persons. If we take the white Catholic population at 1,200,000 we shall have one white convict for every 4,321 of the white Catholic population of Canada. As Lower Canada contains about 700,000 Catholics of French extraction, and the number of French Canadian convicts does not exceed fifty, we have a ratio of one French Canadian convict for every 14,000, whereas the ratio of convicts from Catholics of all other nations will be one in every 1,112. If we only compare the number of Catholic convicts received during the last year with the whole Catholic population of Canada, we will find a ratio of one to 12,352; but if we compare the number of French Canadian Catholic convicts received during the last year with the number of French Canadian Catholics in the Province, we shall find that the annual ratio will not amount to one for every 80,000.

By comparing the above facts with some of the United States, I find it greatly in favor of Canada as far as the Catholic portion of the population is concerned, if compared with the whole population of those States; for in Maryland I find that the annual ratio of convicts to the whole population is one to five thousand; in Pennsylvania, one to about five thousand; in New Jersey, one to every three thousand; in Connecticut, one to every four thousand; in Virginia, there are now in the Penitentiary one person for every two thousand of the whole population of the State.

There is no doubt but crime is greatly on the increase in Canada, but not much more than what was to be expected, considering the increase of population and the aversion which the public seem to entertain against capital punishment, and the number of those who are sent to the Penitentiary only for two years. But in some States of the Union I find an increase of crime enormously out of proportion to the population. In Virginia, the increase of crime within the last ten years has been one hundred and eleven per cent., whereas that of the population did not exceed fifteen per cent.

During the last year, the religious exercises were regularly performed, either by myself, or by an efficient substitute, when either sickness or other unavoidable causes prevented me from attending in person. As a general rule, the convicts behave themselves with much propriety during those exercises, and were very punctual in the discharge of their religious duties. A certain few, however, seem perfectly callous to every religious feeling and undisturbed in their vicious habits, as if they had extinguished every spark of religion and every virtuous sentiment in their souls, and live apparently without remorse, without any thought of their future destiny, or any distant preparation for eternity.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedt. servt.,

(Signed,)

ANGUS MACDONELL,

Catholic Chaplain P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
Kingston, 10th Feby., 1859.

[On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Tables attached to this Report, are not printed.]

C.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
Kingston, 1st January, 1859.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary,

GENTLEMEN,—Annexed hereto is a return of the cases of convicts treated in the Hospital during the past year, by which it will be perceived that the number remaining at the end thereof was twenty-eight, which, together with those since admitted, makes in all five hundred and seventy-two. There have occurred twenty deaths within the period, which gives a proportion of about two per centum on 1058, the total number of convicts within the walls of the prison during the twelve months.

Of the fair skinned race there have been 949, of whom there were seventeen deaths, giving an average of mortality amongst them of about $1\frac{1}{2}$; while of the African race, both pure and mixed, there were eighty-four inmates during the year, amongst whom there occurred three deaths, affording a per centage of mortality of about $3\frac{1}{2}$. Of the Indian race, who during the year amounted to the unusually small number of five, there was no mortality.

As has hitherto been the case, it will be seen that, with one exception, every fatal case here has been either caused or accompanied by disease of the Thoracis viscera. As is shown by the return, an unusual disorder of an epidemic character has this year made its appearance in the prison, constituting what is termed Purpura Hæmorrhagica, or land Scurvy; and it is worthy of remark that this affection broke out about the middle of March and near the close of the winter season. Four

deaths occurred in persons thus affected, and of those who recovered, the convalescence was in general very tedious, being accompanied with lameness of the lower extremities from obstinate tumefaction and induration of the limbs, occasioned by serous and sanguineous effusion in the enterstitial cellular substance of the calves of the legs, hams, and posterior part of the thighs, with obstinate contractions. These parts having assumed a dark purple hue, extending sometimes from the heel to the buttock, accompanied by debility and loss of tone in the system. The skin was, besides this ecchymotic appearance, in all cases more or less spotted with petechiæ of various shapes and sizes. Spongy and bleeding gums, and bloody urine were also common symptoms; and internal hemorrhages were found as the immediate cause of death in those who died of the disease; and so rapidly did the epidemic spread, during a short period, that there was just reason to fear that it would become much more extensive than the event proved. There were several cases besides those treated in hospital of so slight a nature as not to require confinement.

Having given this succinct description of the features of the disease, I consider it my duty to submit to your Board what I suppose to be its principal causes. And first it will be observed, that it broke out at a period immediately preceding which the convicts had been, for some months, necessarily shut up in their cells for at least fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, in consequence of the shortness of the working day, at a time when it was impossible to afford temporary ventilation by opening the windows, as in the milder season, and admitting fresh air from the outside; consequently the confinement of noxious exhalation, which emanated from various animal sources, were such as to be sensible to persons entering the dormitories in the morning before the prisoners were let out.

Whether the prison is susceptible of improvement in its ventilating requirements or not is an architectural question, and one not my province here to discuss. It is, however, a well established hygeian principle, that in order to be salubrious, the air by perflation should be in a constant state of renewal so as to make up for the continual draining of its vivifying qualities, and to dispel that taint which is continually being poured out from the lungs, skin, and other sources incident to the condition of such an aggregation of persons. The memorable case of the Milbanks Penitentiary in 1818, when it became necessary to remove to the hulks at Woolwich its eight hundred and fifty convicts in order to purify the building, is a striking example as to what extent similar epidemics may prevail.

It is possible the foregoing circumstances might not of themselves have been productive of the disease which occurred; but when added to another which I am about to state, the combination will appear sufficient to account for the phenomena.

The deficiency of vegetable substances for the food of the convicts during the early part of the winter months was greater than usual, so much so, that it was found impossible to procure the necessary supply of potatoes. Such as could be obtained were not only wanting in nutritive qualities, but so unsound as to be unwholesome; and vegetables of the more succulent description were not readily to be found. The diet was therefore composed chiefly of animal food and farinacious substances; and as it is agreed by all the authors which I have had the means of consulting, that a lengthened continuance of such aliment may, under certain circumstances, render the system susceptible of scorbutic diseases. I cannot doubt its influence on the present occasion. I find a striking example of this mentioned by Dr. Lind, who has treated largely on such maladies, and who states: "A memorable instance of this (the absence of vegetable food) presents itself in the siege of Thorn, where we find that between five and six thousand of the garrison, besides a great number of the inhabitants of the town, were cut off by the disease, (Land Scurvy,) when the Swedes, who were the besiegers, were entirely exempted from it; and it is further remarkable, that no sooner were vege-

tables admitted to their use than the mortality subsided and the disease disappeared." According to this statement it appears, that the means of prevention and cure were identical, and our experience on the late occasion seems to have entirely corresponded with this proposition. It is moreover a well known fact, that since the ships of the British Navy, both royal and mercantile, have been copiously supplied with fresh vegetables, acids, and substances, scurvy, once the scourge of the service, has become almost a matter of history.

It was fortunately discovered by Mr. Inspector Dickson, that a quantity of compressed vegetable food was lying and disposable in the Commissariat stores, and the Warden lost no time in procuring a large supply of this extremely well-cured and fresh substance, which was afterwards liberally served to the convicts in their soup and otherwise. Vegetable and drink was given freely at meal times, and the bi-weekly ration of salt pork, with its soup, which, however suitable it may be to free laborers, is unfit for men under prison regimen—was withdrawn, and fresh meat substituted. Under these, and certain other minor improvements, the epidemic which at one time assumed a formidable aspect, disappeared towards the month of May, leaving in hospital only those of tedious convalescence.

It is worthy of remark that amongst the female convicts in prison, during its existence, not one case of the disease occurred.

On the subject of vegetable supply, it may be in your recollection that I have ere now suggested the advantage which would accrue from putting under horticultural tillage a part of the large domain belonging to the institution; the cultivation of which, I think, would afford a salutary employment to many convicts who from age and infirmity are unfit or useless for hard labor, and what is more material, might procure such a quantity of vegetables as to render us independent of external supply. The difficulty of procuring healthy potatoes in sufficient quantity this season is as great as that of last year; but I understand the Warden has laid in a liberal supply of esculents, such as cabbages, carrots, onions, &c.—the first of which, when preserved in the form of what is commonly called "sour-kraut" is considered one of the best anti-scorbutic articles of food.

I fear that this report may appear to have been extended to an undue length, but I could not confine myself within narrower bounds, in laying before you my opinions respecting what I consider a subject of such vital importance to the institution under my professional charge.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servt.,

(Signed,)

JAMES SAMPSON,

Surgeon Provincial Penitentiary.

[On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Tables attached to this Report are not printed.]

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present you the following annual report of earnings per convict women during the past year.

TOTAL EARNINGS.

Per contract and sundries.....	\$ 846 44
Clothing delivered to store-keeper.....	1006 23
Clothing mended	955 70
	\$2808 37

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

MARTHA WALKER,
Matron.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

[On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Tables attached to this Report are not printed.]

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to lay before you a statement of the yearly employment of convicts in the building department for 1858.

The most prominent works executed during the past year are the new workshops, the foundation and walls of which have been carried up, the roof put on and fitted for tinning. These shops are situated at the south-west part of the Penitentiary yard. The dimensions are one hundred and seventy feet in length, fifty feet in width, and three stories in height. The ground floor of said shops are intended principally for stone-cutters, masons, stone-crackers, oakum pickers, and the two upper floors for carpenters, contractors, &c. The shops will add greatly to the operative part of the institution.

There have been many other works performed, such as excavations in rock and earth, grading yard, also the general repairs of prison buildings.

I have given a balance-sheet, showing the number of convicts employed in their different occupations, also the amount paid for materials in each month and for the year. It will be seen by the general outlay for materials, and by estimating the number of convicts for the year at thirty-five cents per day, that the real estate of the institution has been benefitted considerably within the last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect and Master Builder.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

A condensed form of the Building operations performed at the Provincial Penitentiary, showing the number of artificers and laborers in each department, the disbursements or cost of materials, also the amount, the convicts being estimated at thirty-five cents per day, each placed under its respective heading for every month, and their sum, for the year 1858.

	Number of days breaking stones, excavating, quarrying, layers, and general laborers.	Number of days per carpenters, painters, glaziers, coopers, and tinsmiths.	Total number of days per month.	Amount of labor per month, at 35 cents per day.	Amount paid for rough stone per month.	Amount paid for ironmongery and hardware.	Amount paid per month for burning lime.	Amount paid per month for lumber, charcoal, brick, &c.	Total amount of labor and materials for the year.
January	3950	377	5657	\$1979 95	\$259 15	\$1640 34	.. ..	.. ..	\$3879 44
February	3602	348	4800	1680 00	167 43	267 21	.. ..	64 00	2178 64
March	4444	339	5740	2009 00	166 56	105 40	.. ..	329 38	2610 34
April	3792	360	4953	1733 55	377 78	111 85	.. ..	.. ..	2223 18
May	5073	490	6640	2324 00	183 42½	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2507 42½
June	3954	429	5253	1838 55	308 65	190 10	6 25	380 00	2723 46
July	4533	529	5749	2012 15	253 57	304 34	12 80	1713 71	4296 57
August	3925	440	5841	2044 35	275 68	552 62½	7 80	.. ..	2880 45½
September	4013	450	5192	1817 20	304 07	245 83	.. ..	375 00	2742 10
October	5507	589	5497	1923 95	375 02	196 34	.. ..	205 00	2700 31
November	4128	450	7116	2490 60	365 21½	413 86	.. ..	9218 10	6487 77½
December	50809	521	5522	1932 70	217 48	132 93	.. ..	.. ..	2283 11
Total for the year	50809	5322	67960	23786 00	3254 02½	4160 72½	26 85	6285 19	37512 80½

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect and Master Builder.

(Signed,)

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

To the Board of Inspectors of Provincial Penitentiary, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of laying before you the Seventh Annual Report of the School in connection with this Institution, which is perhaps more brief than some of my former reports, owing to the removal of the greater portion of the youths under twenty-one years of age to the reformatory prison at the Isle Aux-Noix in the month of October last; and as it may not be necessary to enter into a lengthened detail of the progress and improvement while under my direction, it will consequently obviate the necessity of speaking at greater length than perhaps it would have been had they not been removed from this Institution. It may not be out of place, however, to remark, that nearly every boy who attended the school had, before leaving, what might be called a good common education, sufficient indeed, if cultivated, to enable him to do any business which persons in their sphere of life might ever have to transact, while others who possess rather superior talents learned more in this institution than many persons for whom hundreds of pounds have been expended by their parents in procuring them a collegiate education.

This might refer, more particularly, to one boy of whom I have in previous reports spoken at some length, and whose talents I have brought under the notice of some gentlemen who have been so delighted with the account given of his progress, that they have assured me they will try to influence other friends in order to have him sent to college when the term of his sentence expires in the reformatory. Five years ago I taught this boy the English alphabet; now he writes an excellent hand, is a good arithmetician, excellent English and French grammarian, reads and translates the German language well, has learned a fair portion of the mathematics, and before leaving had commenced to read and translate Hebrew. I have reason to believe, that this boy would one day be an ornament to the country if placed in an educational establishment where his talents might be more fully developed.

There are others among those removed to the reformatory who had made excellent progress in learning while in this institution, and who, if they continue their studies there, as they did here, must be materially improved at the expiration of their sentence.

It is a pity that some provision is not made to place deserving youths who have neither parents nor friends in such a position as to earn their living honestly and independently, without being cast upon the world friendless and penniless, as many of them will be at the expiration of their sentence; when the danger is, that all the trouble and expense of trying to reform them will be lost; necessity will be followed by temptation, and probably many will succumb, nor have I the least doubt that every one of them would gladly earn their living honestly, and in preference to any other mode, were the chance of doing so placed within their reach.

The Government, no doubt, has done a great deal, and is still doing much for these unfortunate creatures, in placing instruction within their reach; but it seems to me that the thing is not yet complete, nor will be until some provision be made to assist these young persons in finding employment at the expiration of their sentence.

Let us take, for instance, one case among the many which come under our own personal observation, and I think that heart must be hard indeed that would not be moved to pity. A little orphan boy of about nine years of age was convicted at Montreal for some petty larceny and sent three years to the Provincial Penitentiary, when he came under my direction in the school I found him to be a very intelligent child and learned remarkably well, although pretty full of boyish tricks. I also perceived that as the term of his sentence was drawing to a close he seemed more and more melancholy; at last I asked him why it was he seemed so sad, and intimated to him that he should rather show an air of cheerfulness at the thought of once more obtaining his liberty. "Ah! sir," said he, "so I should if I knew

what I was going to do when I leave this place ; you know," continued he, "that my sentence expires in the month of February ; I have no one to do anything for me, and the trifle of money which I understand each prisoner receives when discharged, to assist him on his way home, will not be sufficient to pay my way to Montreal where my sisters are now living, and what I am to do I know not ; this is what makes me sad." I made this child's case known to a gentleman, thinking he would do something towards assisting him, but instead, remarked, that if the officers of the institution were to look after every one similarly situated they would never be out of trouble ; the remark was certainly true, but at the same time not equally philanthropic, however, the day of his liberation at length arrived, a cold tempestuous wintry day, this child saw himself outside the walls of this institution, free, once more, it is true, but knew not where to direct his steps, and although he had the choice of remaining in the institution, still the love of liberty was so great that he preferred going out at any risk, and although I did not previously make it known to him, yet I was determined I should look after him ; accordingly, I directed him to my place and desired him to remain there until I should go home, which he did, and remained with me three days, at the end of which, fortunately for the poor little fellow, I met with a gentleman from Montreal, who most generously not only volunteered to drive him down, but also to bear every expense for food, &c., while on the road.

Another and similar case might be mentioned of a child between nine and ten years of age, when incarcerated for three years in this Institution. For some time before the term of his sentence expired he was confined to hospital, and almost every one's impression was that there was no possible chance of his ever going out alive ; but, through the able and very kind attention of Dr. Sampson, he soon shewed symptoms of recovery, and continued to gain in health until the day that his pardon arrived. This child's parents were also in Montreal, in almost a perishing condition themselves from poverty ; his father was a sailor, and had been out of employment during the whole winter, as was found to be the case by some ladies here who took an interest in the child, and wrote to some of their friends of the Benevolent Societies of that city, to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts, and in what condition the family to which he belonged were ; when it was found that they were almost in a state of starvation. What then, gentlemen, was to become of this poor destitute child, we might say orphan, had not these benevolent ladies taken an interest in him, for he was still in a poor state of health when he left this Institution ? We might answer that in all probability he would have been lost ; however, this is not the case, for these private individuals had him placed under medical care when he went out, and all his wants well supplied.

Were the above the only instances of abject misery of the youths and children sent to the Penitentiary, and should there not be many more who will hereafter be sent to the reformatories in a similar condition, then we might overlook the matter ; but as long as there is no public provision in any shape to assist juvenile orphans in getting into some way of earning a living after they leave the Penitentiary or Reformatories, we fear that a great deal of the public money will be spent in vain in maintaining the latter institutions. There is no doubt whatever that juvenile reformatories are intended for the very best and most benevolent of purposes ; but unless seconded by some means that will tend to carry out the desired intention fully, we say again that it will be spending money in their maintenance without any beneficial result.

The above remarks might seem foreign to our present purpose, but we are naturally led to bring these things under your notice, seeing that your Inspectorship applies not only to the Penitentiary, but also to every place in the Province

where delinquents of every age and class may be incarcerated, and trust that you will be the means of remedying an evil which loudly calls for immediate consideration, especially on the part of those in whose hands lies the power of making and carrying out a plan that will tend to meliorate the case of juvenile offenders; and then, and not till then, will the Reformatories be Reformatories indeed.

The baneful and dangerous effects of turning children out into the world after several years' confinement, without any protection whatever, must strike every one who will give the subject even the most passing thought; and, notwithstanding all the desire private individuals may have to assist them, or the authorities expend from their own private purses, as we have in many instances known to be the case at the Penitentiary, still all this cannot remedy the evil.

Were I not digressing too far, I should mention a circumstance which accidentally came under our notice one day in the month of July last, in Montreal, which redounds not a little, if anything can add, to the merit of the principal authority of this Institution, and at the same time, is a striking proof that something should be done through the right channel, and not leave these public distresses a burthen on private bounty.

A person of respectable appearance, whose face I thought I recognized, accosted me in the street, and, after a short conversation, he kindly enquired for the gentleman I have just named, and at the same time expressed the deepest sense of gratitude towards him for the following very tangible reason:—"When my term of sentence expired in the Penitentiary," said he, "the three dollars I was entitled to on being discharged were not sufficient to pay my expenses to Montreal, in order to join my family; the Warden, however," he continued, "very generously put his hand into his own purse and furnished me with the required amount, which I should have remitted him long ago by letter; but I intend, if possible, to get away from my business, to go to Kingston for the sole purpose of seeing my benefactor personally, and tendering him that gratitude which I am not able to express to you." As I had previous to this heard from others of similar acts of benevolence on the part of that gentleman to creatures similarly situated, I was not surprised at the above; but I certainly admired the warmth of gratitude which seemed to pervade this person's whole conversation, as well as the admiration in which he seemed to hold the working of the whole Institution. This person is now in a prosperous business in Montreal, doing well, and from what I had occasion to judge, he is well respected. My object in bringing these things under the notice of the Inspectors, is to show the necessity of providing some means of introducing worthy persons, especially orphan youths and destitute children, to something whereby they would be able to gain their living honestly, without being forced to fall back into their former modes of obtaining it; and were we permitted an opinion, we think nothing would be more easy to accomplish than this, and that without any additional expense whatever to the Government.

In the first place, every boy should be taught not only a portion but every part of a trade as far as practicable, and if really reformed introduced to employers in want of such persons, with whom a communication might easily be established by advertising in the public prints occasionally, and by doing so three very important things would be gained to the country. First, a knowledge of how successful or unsuccessful the reformations were proving in accomplishing the great end of their existence, from the number the several Wardens were able to advertise as really reformed, and for these there would be very little difficulty in providing employment, if the wages asked for the first six months did not exceed two-thirds of what employers were in the habit of giving to others. Nor do we think employers would have any reluctance in admitting them into their establishments, provided

they had the Warden's guarantee that they could be depended upon, so far as he was able to judge from previous conduct, and their seeming intention to do well for the future; in a word, that he considered them reformed, and if he could not do this, then we would ask, what is the use of supporting so-called reformatories, if no reformation is made?

The second thing gained, would be the additional expenditure consequent upon the re-incarceration and support for a second number of years, which in all cases would be greater than the first, and which in itself would amount to no small item. Thirdly, the services of many of these persons might, in many cases, be of more value to the country than all the other savings put together, if placed upon the right path when leaving those institutions; but, if not, if they are turned out to find their sustenance as they can, whether by industry or robbery. We have no hesitation in saying, that in nine cases out of ten it will be by robbery. I am now speaking of destitute orphans who have no parents, no home, no friends, nor any one to do any thing for them. I do not mean to include in the above those children who have, in an unwary moment, committed a crime sufficient to warrant their being sent to the Reformatory for a few years, who have their parents, perhaps respectable parents and friends, able to receive their child into a comfortable home at the expiration of his sentence. No, it is the little out-casts who are cared for by none, and who, in many cases, are so hardened through suffering that *they* care for no one; these are the persons that are to be dreaded, and to whom every attention should be paid in order to find them employment, and we think that this should be seriously considered by every one who has the welfare of his country at heart.

To a casual observer the removal of the boys to the Reformatory might seem to diminish considerably the duties of the teacher, whereas it has rather increased them, for there were so many at one time that his exclusive attention had to be given them; hence the adults, who were more in want of instruction than they, were to a certain extent deprived of his services, as it was morally impossible for one man to attend to the educational wants of so many persons at the same time; but since their removal he has been able to direct his attention in a much greater degree to the wants of those poor ignorant men who have been brought up and lived, until sent here, in the utmost depths of ignorance.

My round of duty in the wings in the evenings is the same as mentioned in previous Reports, for a detail of which I beg to refer you to my Reports for 1856-57.

There are many interesting things as regards the instruction of the convicts in their cells, which may not be deemed necessary to notice in detail, we shall therefore consider it sufficient for our purpose to mention, that at present we are instructing fifty adults in the English language, three in the German, two in Italian, and one in Spanish.

Of the three who are learning the German language one is a Pole by birth, who passed the greater part of his youth in Berlin, (Prussia,) where he learned to speak German but could not read a word of either it or his own. As soon as this man learned that I understood German he requested me to procure him a book in that language and give him a lesson occasionally in his cell, which I did; and he has not been yet three months from the time he began to learn the alphabet until now, and he can read almost as well as any German in the Institution.

Lucuri Martinelli, an Italian, was convicted and sent here for two years, about the first of November last, hardly two months ago; and at that time he scarcely knew a letter, now he is reading his own language tolerably well, and I have no doubt, if he perseveres for a few months more, as he has already done, he will be able to read any work in that language; and this man has never been

in the school-room, nor received a lesson beyond what I taught him in his cell after being locked up for the night.

We might adduce numerous other instances of persons who have succeeded, even beyond their own hopes, but beg to defer doing so for the present, as our Report has already exceeded the limits we prescribed ourselves at the commencement; we shall therefore pass on to a very brief notice of the

Library.

That reading is the most powerful preventative of the irksome ennui consequent upon seclusion, no one can doubt for a moment, indeed, if we had no other means of judging, than the eagerness with which the convicts seek after books, and run any risk of punishment in lending, exchanging and bartering with each other, although strictly forbidden, we should consider that sufficient to prove the estimation in which they hold them. Owing to what I have just mentioned, it has been a matter of no ordinary difficulty to keep track of the books of the library, and to have them returned in the same order as given out; but I believe that I have now devised a plan by which the most subtle among them cannot return any other book than the one he got from the Librarian.

The recent grant of new books gave us a considerable deal of new reading; but I am sorry to say, that at the last distribution of them, I was obliged to leave nearly one hundred men in the shoe shop without a single book, after all the other shops, sheds, hospital, wings, kitchen and female department were served; and in order to furnish every individual with one of the most ordinary kind, we would yet require about one hundred additional volumes, then I believe we could carry out the desire of lending a book to every convict in the prison, whereby he could improve the tedious lonesome hours in his cell, which is of paramount importance in many ways, besides furthering the efforts now being made to instruct them in religious and secular knowledge, and to reform them by a wholesome and rigid, yet humane discipline.

That these means may prove successful in accomplishing the great end in view, and that the country, and society at large, as well as the prisoners themselves may be truly and permanently benefitted, is the sincere wish of

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES T. GARDINER.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

[On the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Tables attached to this Report are not printed.]

L.

STATEMENT of debts due by the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st Dec., 1858.

	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
John Ramage	0	12		
William Wilson	56	27		
J. D. & J. Ramage	0	75		
David Donoghue	182	30		
E. B. Eyre & Co.	0	60		
E. Horsey	285	71		
William Anglin	0	40		
Horsey & Smith	12	00		
Kingston Horticultural Society	1	80		
E. W. Palmer	176	03		
J. Molloy	Since paid	2400	80	
Fraser & George	573	66		
MacNee & Waddell	Since paid	706	29	
P. Hylard	26	50		
G. M. Wilkison	46	76		
G. M. Kinghorn	29	50		
S. Muckleston & Co.	1285	96		
James Hickey	Since paid	326	93	
William Beroy	582	69		
Choson & Cunningham	36	50		
Wm. Ford, junior	75	60		
William Rudston	21	30		
G. F. Laserre	33	51		
Peter Delary	28	12		
Kingston Gas Company	9	50		
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	7	79		
William Breden	Not adjusted	00	00	

6907 39

L L.

STATEMENT of debts due to the Provincial Penitentiary as on 31st Dec., 1858.

James Hopkirk	313	08		
Hon. J. Hamilton	54	50		
Rev. M. Anderson	20	00		
Alexander Campbell	6	00		
E. T. Wilson	14	15		
Henry Smith	3	00		
Frontenac Agricultural Society	106	66		
David Roblin	140	56		
Revd. M. Timlin	14	90		
Edward Bescoby	9	00		
Williams & Belgea	5	95		
Silvester Skinner	20	00		
John Ault	36	27		
M. Strange	14	40		
B. Ramsay	6	50		
Robert Brush	9	25		
John Brown	12	30		
James Eccles	14	50		
James Ranton	3	40		
Wm. H. Sweetman	2	20		
Robert Channonhouse	0	60		
John Stephenson	6	02		
Cataraqui Cemetery Company	13	60		
Bank of Upper Canada	Deposits	7125	08	
James Farquhar	12	50		
E. P. & A. Ross	Since paid	1671	17	
J. P. Miller & Co.	468	79		
McCunniffe & Finkle	22	89		
James Gleeson	431	29		
Carried forward			\$10558	45

STATEMENT of debts due to the Provincial Penitentiary, &c.—(Continued.)

	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
Brought forward.....			10558	45
E. H. Smith.....	95	13		
James Delary.....	9	57		
Thomas Overend.....	310	17		
Lunatic Asylum.....	1614	29		
Kingston Township Council.....	108	00		
Lower Canada Reformatory Prison.....	57	92		
Thomas Drummond & Co.....	676	12		
James Morton.....	5783	72		
Sundry petty sales.....	31	05		
			19244	42

N.

ESTIMATE of money required for the support of Provincial Penitentiary for year 1858.

OFFICERS.

	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
2 Inspectors.....	3200	00		
1 Warden.....	2240	00		
2 Clerks.....	1458	20		
1 Deputy Warden.....	1000	00		
1 Surgeon.....	1200	00		
2 Chaplains.....	2400	00		
1 Matron and 1 Assistant.....	625	00		
1 Store-keeper.....	625	00		
1 Clerk of Kitchen.....	625	00		
1 Schoolmaster.....	750	00		
1 Master Builder.....	1000	00		
7 Overseers.....	3937	00		
13 Keepers.....	1350	00		
40 Guards.....	16000	00		
			36410	20

PROVISIONS AND FUEL.

300,000 rations.....	@ \$0.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	27750	00	
1500 Cords Hard Wood.....	3.20	4800	00	
200 Cords Soft Wood.....	1.25	250	00	
10 Chaldrons of Coal.....	15.00	150	00	
			32950	00

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

600 Cups.....	@ \$0.08	48	00	
600 Plates.....	0.10	60	00	
600 Dishes.....	0.20	120	00	
24 dozen Knives.....	1.20	28	80	
12 dozen Spoons.....	0.36	4	32	
6 large Tin Dishes.....	0.20	1	20	
12 small do.....	0.15	1	80	
12 Bread Trays.....	0.25	3	00	
3 dozen Shaving Brushes.....	2.40	7	20	
2 dozen pairs Scissors.....	3.60	7	20	
2 Razor Hones.....	0.50	1	00	
2 dozen White Wash Brushes.....	9.00	18	00	
1 dozen Hair Brooms.....		12	00	
6 dozen Corn Brooms.....	@ \$2.40	14	40	
25 dozen Hair Combs.....	0.75	18	00	
25 dozen Rack Combs.....		25	00	
12 lbs. Twine.....	@ 25 Cts.	3	00	
			372	92

Carried forward.....\$69733 12

ESTIMATE for 1859.—(Continued.)

CLOTHING.		\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.
Brought forward.....				\$69733	12
1500 pairs of Socks.....	@ \$0.25.	375	00		
800 suits Winter Clothing.....	5.00.	4000	00		
800 suits Summer Clothing.....	3.00.	2400	00		
1000 pairs Flannel Drawers.....	1.50.	1400	00		
1000 pairs Shoes.....	1.25.	1250	00		
500 pairs Slippers.....	0.75.	375	00		
700 Caps and Socks.....	0.50.	350	00		
6000 yards Factory Cotton.....	0.10.	600	00		
700 Flannel Shirts.....	1.60.	1120	00		
1000 Handkerchiefs.....	0.05.	50	00		
800 pairs Braces.....	0.06.	4	00		
6 lbs. Sewing Thread.....	0.70.	4	20		
6 dozen Needles.....	0.05.	0	30		
				12012	50
BEDDING.					
700 Towels.....	@ \$0.08.	56	00		
800 Pillow Slips.....	0.11.	77	00		
600 Rugs.....	0.80.	480	00		
400 pairs Blankets.....	3.40.	1360	00		
500 Bed Ticks.....	1.40.	700	00		
500 Pillow Ticks.....	0.25.	125	00		
40 tons of Straw.....	7.20.	288	00		
				3086	00
OIL, SOAP AND CANDLES.					
1600 lbs. Candles.....	@ \$0.12 ³ / ₄ .	204	00		
500 lbs. Soap.....	0.03 ³ / ₄ .	187	50		
600 gallons Seal Oil.....	0.85.	510	00		
20 gallons Olive Oil.....	1.30.	26	00		
				927	50
STABLE.					
900 bushels Oats.....	@ \$0.45.	405	00		
30 tons Hay.....	8.50.	255	00		
3 tons Straw.....	7.20.	21	60		
				681	60
ARMORY.					
8 Rifles.....	@ \$40.0.			320	00
GENERAL PURPOSES.					
Tools for Convicts.....		120	00		
Stationery.....		150	00		
Convicts Travelling Allowance and Clothing.....		1500	00		
Materials for Building Operations.....		9856	00		
Lunatic Asylum.....		7400	00		
Library.....		50	00		
				19056	00
				\$115816	72
LESS.					
Cash on hand.....		7163	45		
Debts receivable.....		9000	00		
Contract Labour.....		38000	00		
General labour and Contingencies.....		4400	00		
				58563	45
				\$57253	27

Estimate by Inspectors.

D. Æ. MacDONELL, Warden, P. Py.

K.

Annual Balance Sheet—Provincial Penitentiary—ending 31st December, 1858.

CR.

DR.

1857. Dec. 31 ...	RECEIPTS. To balance as of this date	\$	Cts.	1858. Dec. 31 ...	EXPENDITURE. By Contingencies Account for Dis- bursements during the yr. 1858	\$	Cts.	1858. Dec. 31 ...	\$	Cts.
1858. Jan. 1 ...	Difference in reducing old ir. to new Currency	0	54	do	Fuel Account do. do.	1838	04	do	3657	40
Dec. 31 ...	Provincial Government for money received during the year 1858.	48400	00	do	Prison Building Account do. do..	9660	90	do	12733	01
do	Stone Account do. do.	1857	66	do	Furniture Account do. do.	43	67	do	20636	83
do	Carpenters' Shop Account do. do.	292	27	do	Provisions Account, viz.:			do	673	18
do	Tailors' Shop Account do. do.	207	70	do	Rations \$19200 00			do	549	02
do	Matrons' Shop Account do. do.	62	90	do	Vegetables.. 1436 83			do	133	08
do	Rent Account do. do.	370	57	do	Stable Account for disbursements as above.....			do	319	00
do	Contingencies Account do. do.	838	75	do	Account do. do.			do	35134	04
do	Oakum Account do. do.	230	65	do	Library Account do. do.			do	2886	80
do	Contract Labour Account do. do.	38930	37	do	Junk Account do. do.			do	735	90
do	Bond Penalty Account do. do.	500	00	do	Salary Account do. do.			do	1094	99
do	Interest Account do. do.	7	64	do	Asylum Account do. do.			do	90155	86
do	Clothing Account do. do.	170	00	do	Hospital Account do. do.			do	7163	45
do	To balance.....	97319	31	do	Oil, Soap and Candle Acct. do. do.			do	\$97319	31
		\$7163	45		Balance					

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1858.

Errors excepted,

D. McINTOSH,
Clerk.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th July, 1858,
for Papers relative to Claim of Heirs Holland to Castle Garden, Quebec.

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 28th February, 1859.

Appendix (No. 31.)

R E T U R N

Of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, from certain Districts in Lower
Canada, for the year 1858.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "the Correspondence and other Papers "relating to the dismissal of Charles E. Chadwick, Esquire, from the "Office of Postmaster at Ingersoll."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd March, 1859.

Appendix (No. 33.)

R E T U R N

To an Address of 26th April, 1858, for a Statement shewing to whom Money was advanced, under the Act 18 Vic. cap. 75, for the purchase of Seed Grain ; how much has been refunded, and by whom.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the preceding Returns are not printed.]

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House “all correspondence, orders of “Minutes in Council, documents and other papers “touching or concerning the payment of certain “moneys lately made to certain Clergymen of the “Church of England in this Province, or to the Society “of the said Church, said to be claimed as arrears of “salary or compensation for alleged past services due “to some members of that body; and also copies of “any agreement or authority under or by which the “said payment was or is to be made — as also the “amount of the said payments and how much has “been or is to be paid to such Clergymen respectively.”

By Command,

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 10th March, 1859.

(In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the Memorials of the several Clergymen of the Church of England, setting forth their claims for arrears of stipend, &c., from the Clergy Reserve Funds, are not printed.)

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

OF THE

HONORABLE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

DATED 24TH JANUARY, 1859:

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

The Committee have had before them the claims of several Clergymen of the Church of England in Upper Canada, and of the widows and orphans of certain Clergymen of the said Church for arrears of stipend from the Clergy Reserve Fund.

The Hon. the Attorney General for Upper Canada, to whom the above mentioned claims were referred, has submitted his first Report thereon, which is to the following effect:

1st. That the following Clergymen originally received the annual stipend of £200 sterling until July, 1833, when, in consequence of the withdrawal of a portion of the Imperial Grant in aid of Missions, their salaries were reduced to £170 sterling per annum.

That at the time of such reduction these gentlemen were promised that they would be restored to their original position so soon as the Clergy Reserve Fund would show a surplus sufficient for that purpose.

That he, the Attorney General, is of opinion they have established a clear case in equity, and he therefore recommends that the sum of £30 sterling per annum be paid them or their representatives, from 1st July, 1833, until 1st January, 1855 (from which date the commutation under the statute 18 Vict., cap. 2 was calculated), together with interest on such arrears from that date, 1st January, 1855.

That the claims made for loss of premium of Exchange in consequence of the change in the mode of payment, he does not consider tenable and cannot recommend their payment.

The names of Clergymen embraced in class above referred to are:

1.	Rev. A. N. Bethune, 21½ years	£645
2.	“ R. Blakey, “	645
3.	“ F. Evans, “	645
4.	“ E. J. Boswell, “	645
5.	“ M. Burnham, “	645
6.	“ Thomas Creen, “	645
7.	“ S. Givins, “	645
8.	“ W. Leeming, “	645
9.	“ H. Patton, “	645
10.	“ R. Rolph, “	645
11.	“ John Greer, “	645
12.	“ W. Macaulay, “	645

2nd. That the Rev. Michael Harris, whose case is the same as that of the above named Clergymen, but who retired from the ministry previously, should be paid his arrears until the term of his retirement, say for 19½ years—or £585 sterling, with interest on such arrears from 1st January, 1855.

3rd. That the representatives of the following Clergymen now deceased, and whose claims are the same as those above mentioned, should be paid the same arrears of £30 sterling per annum from 1st July, 1833, until the half yearly period next after the times of their respective deaths, together with interest from 1st January, 1855.

1.	Rev. John Anderson, to	1st July, 1849,	16 years,	.....	£480
2.	“ George Archbold,	“ Jan., 1841,	7½ “	.....	225
3.	“ Samuel Armour,	“ July, 1853,	20 “	.....	600
4.	“ Job Deacon,	“ July, 1850,	17 “	.....	510
5.	“ George Grant,	“ Jan., 1849,	15½ “	.....	465
6.	“ J. G. B. Lindsay,	“ Jan., 1846,	12½ “	.....	375
7.	“ John Stoughton,	“ July, 1836,	3 “	.....	90
8.	“ Thomas Campbell,	“ Jan., 1836,	2½ “	.....	75

4th. That the following Clergymen were never in the actual receipt of £200 sterling per annum, but entered the Church with the expectation and on the promise of receiving that stipend. That they have only been paid £100 sterling per annum, and that he, the Attorney General, is of opinion that, as the Government have, by several orders in Council, paid the Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Cronyn, Blake, Denroche and Atkinson (whose cases are precisely similar) the increased salary of £170 sterling with arrears, the same measure of justice should be granted these Clergymen, and that they be severally paid £70 sterling per annum from 1st July, 1833, to 1st January, 1855, with interest from the latter date.

That the names of those Clergymen are :

1.	Rev. Dr. McMurray,	21½ years,	.....	£1505
2.	“ Jonathan Shortt,	“	.....	1505
3.	“ Richard Flood,	“	.....	1505
4.	“ C. C. Brough,	“	.....	1505
5.	“ T. B. Fuller,	“	.....	1505
6.	“ James Padfield,	“	.....	1505
7.	“ William Bettridge,	“	.....	1505

5th. That the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, whose case is similar to those last mentioned, should receive arrears from 1st July, 1835, to 1st January, 1855,—say 19½ years,—£1,365, with interest from the last mentioned date.

6th. That the Rev. James Magrath, now deceased, was in receipt of a stipend of £150 sterling until 1st July, 1833, when it was reduced to £127 10s., and that his representatives should receive the arrears from that date until 1st January, 1852, being the end of the half year next after his death, 18½ years—£416 5s., together with interest thereon from 1st January, 1855.

7th. That the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins received £100 sterling from 1841, until appointed Chaplain to the Provincial Penitentiary, when such salary was withdrawn. That Mr. Mulkins claims that such stipend be restored to him on the ground that, on the faith of receiving it, he entered into the Church, and that he has always since been, and still is, entitled to it out of the surplus Clergy Funds. That he does not consider the fact of his receiving an allowance for his services at the Penitentiary deprives him of such right, and he refers to the cases of other Clergymen who have got promotion and increased salaries thereupon, or who have received allowances as military Chaplains. That he, the Attorney General, considers Mr. Mulkins' claim for arrears a reasonable one, and recommends that the sum of £100 sterling per annum be paid him from the time when it was stopped until 1st January, 1855, together with interest from the last mentioned date.

8th. Lastly, he recommends that no payment be made to any party mentioned in sections numbered 1, 2, 3 and 6, unless upon the written acknowledgment of the

recipient that such payment is in full of all claims on the Clergy Reserve Fund and the Government.

The Committee respectfully advise that the several recommendations of the Attorney General for Upper Canada, as herein set forth, be adopted—that the several sums mentioned be paid out of the Clergy Widows Reserve Fund—and that warrants do now issue in favor of the respective parties named, payable on the first day of July next.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

From the College of Bytown, for the Scholastic years, 1858-9.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

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