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SIR JOHN MACDONALD

Wm. H. P. Smith

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPENDIX TO THE EIGHTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM THE 18th DAY OF JANUARY TO THE 30th DAY OF MAY,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.

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

SESSION, 1849.

Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

C

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER—PLACE D'ARMES HILL—MONTREAL.

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Appendix

(A.A.)

2nd February.

Appendix

(A.A.)

2nd February.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General,
dated 1st February, 1849, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before them,

A STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY

OF

LUMBER SHIPPED FOR EXPORTATION**BY SEA,**

During the year 1848, on account of the Producers and Manufacturers of Wood of the
District of Quebec.

*BY COMMAND.***J. LESLIE,***Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 2nd February, 1849.

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(A.A.) (Duplicate.)
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A RETURN of the QUANTITY of LUMBER SHIPPED and CLEARED from places below QUEBEC, viz:
FATHER POINT, SAGUENAY, &c., in the year ending 5th January, 1849 :—

Deals.....	Pieces.....	848970
do (Spruce).....	do	48754
Deal Ends.....	do	78058
Oak Timber.....	Tons	15
Pine do	do	800
Maple.....	do	30
Birch.....	do	60
Boards.....	Pieces.....	280
Spars.....	do	20
Lathwood.....	Cords.....	58
Staves.....	Standard.....	1789
do	Pun.	3696
do	Pipe.	12620

Three or four Vessels loaded as above sailed without clearance, whose Cargoes are consequently not included in this Return.

Wood shipped from Quebec being cleared the produce and manufacture of the Province generally, cannot be included in the above Return, which is limited to Cargoes laden at or in the vicinity of Saguenay or Father Point, the only places at which the produce of the District of Quebec can be ascertained separately.

I. G. O. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
2d February, 1849.

R E P O R T

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS,
FOR THE YEAR 1848.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS,
Montreal, 1st Feb. 1849.

To the HON. J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

In conformity with the Act, 9th Vic., chap. 37. The Commissioners of Public Works have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following Report :

On entering upon their duties, the Commissioners naturally desired without delay to render themselves capable of judging of the various provincial works, the management of which, with respect to such as were completed, and the task of completing such as were then in progress, was confided to them. A very short time elapsed after their entering into office, before they perceived that they would have another duty to fulfil; that of suspending, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the finances of the Province, as many of the works under contract and in progress, as it would be possible during the current year, and this, without prejudice to the interests of the Province and of the Trade, without detriment to the works themselves, without becoming liable for damages to the contractors, and without additional expense on resuming those works.

To lighten the public burthen, and in connection with the plan of suspending a portion of the works, it was necessary that the Commissioners should also turn their attention to the number of officers of the establishments, attached to the Department of Public Works, in order to ascertain, if it were not possible, to make such reductions among that class of *employés*, as would tend to establish a more exact proportion, between the mass of works in progress, and the number of persons requisite to superintend them.

With the view of accomplishing an object so important, but replete with difficulties, the Chief Commissioner to whom that task had been confided, thought it indispensable, to procure the assistance and advice of an engineer, a man of ability, acquainted not only with the history and details of the works which it was necessary to suspend, but also, with the contractors and with the officers under whose superintendence those works were progressing. The Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly having been connected, even before the Union, with most of the Public Works in the western section of the Province, and possessing all the requisite qualifications, was chosen to accompany the Chief Commissioner, who, in the course of his transactions with the contractors, and during his tour of inspection of the different works, had more than one opportunity of appreciating the value of the services which Mr. Killaly could render him, from

his very peculiar, and, in this case, invaluable knowledge of men and things.

The Chief Commissioner therefore left Montreal, with Mr. Killaly, on the 12th of June last, and on the 15th of the same month, arrived at St. Catharines, a small town situate on the Welland Canal, where they hoped to be enabled to effect a considerable reduction in the expenses of the season, by diminishing the number of hands employed on the different sections of that great work, wherever it should appear, that a less absolute necessity of retaining them should exist. The Report of the Chief Commissioner (Appendix letter A,) will show, that he succeeded in meeting the views of the Administration, at least, as far as could be reasonably expected, when we reflect that the persons employed on the works, by the Government, as well as the contractors, and all the purveyors residing in the neighbourhood, having a common interest in maintaining themselves in their respective occupations, would offer by every means in their power, a very strong resistance to the adoption of a step which would have the effect of throwing so great a number of them out of employment.

The reduction of the number of persons employed in certain offices, and on the different establishments connected with the Department of Public Works, was also a very difficult and most delicate step. The number of those persons during the years preceding the Union of the Province, at a time when there were large sums to be laid out, and important works in progress, was necessarily very great; and once initiated in all the transactions and details relative to the works, it is not always prudent, or even possible, to discharge them without distinction, when their presence has ceased to be essentially necessary to the superintendence of the works, inasmuch, as in the difficulties which at a later period, frequently arise between the contractors and the Department, they are the very parties on whom one is forced to rely, in order to thwart the unjust demands of the contractors, and of that class of persons who enrich themselves, by speculating on exorbitant claims, for the slightest and most insignificant losses; whenever it chanced to happen, that the works they complain of, do not prove to be of an immense advantage to them, by multiplying a great number of times the value of their property. On the other hand, as a great number of those officers had been employed during several years, they could not be discharged without, at least, some months previous notice, which was the case in the present instance, and at the close of the year which has just elapsed, the Commissioners have the satisfaction of being able to state that a reduction of more than £8,000, in annual salaries, has been effected since their entry into office, as established in the Chief Commissioner's Report. (Appendix letter B.)

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Having concluded his negotiations on the Welland Canal, the Chief Commissioner proceeded up the Grand River, and visited in his tour, all the principal Western works, as far as the extremity of Lake Erie, thence proceeding by the River St. Clair as far as Port Sarnia, he retraced his steps to Toronto, passing by London, Brantford and Hamilton; visited the roads to the west of Toronto, and to the east as far as Rouge Hill. Having next directed his course to the north, he visited Yonge Street and continuing in the same direction, by way of Penetanguishene reached Sturgeon Bay; resuming his course to the south by Coldwater road, he inspected the Bridge at Orillia, on the narrows of Lake Simcoe, crossed that lake at Beavertown in a steamer, and from thence proceeding to Prince Albert, near Lake Scugog, in a waggon, reached Port Whitby. From Whitby the Chief Commissioner visited Port Hope, where he inspected the harbour, and the road leading to Rice Lake. With respect to the state of the different works inspected during this tour, the Commissioners take the liberty of referring to the Report of the Chief Commissioner (Appendix letter C,) not thinking it necessary to enumerate them here, nor to enter into details with respect to each of the said works in particular, as they have undergone very little alteration since their previous inspection. The precise state in which they were at the end of the past year, will be found in the Reports of the different Engineers under whose superintendence they were placed.

Before referring to the canals, and the details contained in the Reports of the Engineers relative thereto, the Commissioners think it their duty, strongly to recommend, at a period like the present, when all the inhabitants of the Province, without distinction, as to the political party or origin to which they may belong, await impatiently, the repeal of the Navigation Laws, in so far as regards the free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, the perfect and immediate completion of our canals, if we wish to participate in all the advantages of a measure, which creates such profound anxiety at the present day. There are no works in the Province to be compared to them in point of importance; and the Commissioners are of opinion, that an absolute impossibility, from a want of pecuniary resources, would alone justify any delay, in giving the finishing stroke, to the accomplishment of an enterprise, from which the country has powerful reasons to expect, at a later period, a revenue more proportionate to the immense sacrifices which that enterprise has cost.

It is true, that these canals are already open, and in full operation, vessels of heavy tonnage having used them, throughout their whole length during the past season. These vessels will hereafter be enabled to descend from Chicago to Quebec, and return from Quebec to Chicago; but it must be said, that these works are not perfect, and it is absolutely necessary, that sums of a certain amount should be laid out in order to prevent deteriorations and accidents which happen every day, and to give them, from one extremity to the other, a depth of nine feet, which they have not throughout, and without which, it is impossible for them to attain that degree of undoubted superiority, to which they are destined by nature, for the transport of the greater part of the produce, derived from that always increasing source, the Far West.

The advantages of this great communication, for the exportation of the produce of the tracts of country adjoining the great Lakes and the States, situate to the west of those Lakes, have already been so frequently and so ably demonstrated, by so many persons that it might appear useless, on the part of the

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Commissioners, to attempt to say anything, more on a subject apparently exhausted. Exact calculations, derived from the best sources, immediately strike one with the great disproportion, existing between the freight and the tolls paid on the Erie Canal and our own Canals; and although several more or less correct calculations, in the nature of the subject, have already appeared, from time to time, in different forms, in the public journals, the Commissioners think it their duty, to publish the following, on the exactness of which they have every reason to rely:—

Transport of a barrel of flour from Buffalo to Albany, paid in 1847:

Tolls on the canal.....	31 cents.
Freight on the canal.....	46 “
Total.....	
	77 cents.

Whereas by the St. Lawrence route, from Port Maitland to Montreal, there was paid in the same year on a barrel of flour:

For tolls.....	15 cents.
For freights.....	20 “
Total.....	
	35 cents.

leaving a profit in favor of our navigation of 42 cents or nearly 2s. 1½d. on each barrel of flour.

Now, as to the freight upwards, we have the following result:

On each 100 lbs. of goods from Albany to Buffalo there was paid in 1847,

For tolls.....	24 cents,
For freight.....	15 “
Total.....	
	39 cents,

or \$7,80 cents per ton.

During the same year, on the River St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Lake Erie, there was paid,

For tolls, 6d.....	10 cents,
For freight, 3d.....	5 “
Total.....	
	15 cents,

or \$3 per ton.

Thus, we have \$4,80 cents per ton in favour of the River St. Lawrence, without including the storage and transhipment at Albany and Buffalo, nor the freight from New York to Albany.

Another means of comparison also, perhaps even more important than that of money, and which has not yet been so much appreciated, and is only just now beginning to be thought of, is that of time. It is most interesting for the Canadian merchant to know, the precise difference in the length of time, which it takes to send produce by one route, or by the other between two given points. If we establish the point of departure at Chicago, the distance to Quebec is 1600 miles. Of this long route, which is now navigable throughout, seventy miles only are by means of canals, the remaining part of the navigation being through lakes, and following the course of the River St. Lawrence. Even these seventy miles of canal should only be considered with respect to sailing vessels going up the river, the steamers being capable of running up the current of the four rapids, to avoid which, the Williamsburg Canals were constructed. As to the route downwards, the only thing which can retard the steamers, is the passage of the Welland Canal, the Rapids from the Galops

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to Montreal, offering sufficiently deep channels, to enable them to reach Montreal in safety. So that coming down from Chicago to Quebec, the steamers have only to pass through forty-one miles of canal, the remainder of the route being performed under full head of steam, and with the aid of rapid currents. It is not, however, the same with sailing vessels; for being unable to steer effectively from the rapidity of the currents, even with a fair wind, they can hardly avoid any other than the four Williamsburg Canals, which still leaves them sixty miles of canal navigation. The result is, that the distance which vessels of all descriptions have to sail, through the canals, whether proceeding upwards or downwards, is as follows:—

Navigation upwards.

Steamers.....60 miles.
Sailing Vessels.....70 "

Navigation downwards.

Steamers.....41 miles.
Sailing Vessels.....60 "

But although this table contains a faithful statement of what happens every day, during the navigation season, the Commissioners would not recommend, that vessels deeply laden should come down by the rapids, with valuable cargoes, having the canals within reach, as, in the event of their making use of them, they would only be retarded by a few hours, and be subject to but a trifling additional expense. If vessels in ballast, conveying passengers and light goods, may without danger, choose the route of the rapids, prudence requires, that those which draw a greater depth of water, should pass through the canals.

Steamers of the same power and dimensions as the "Commerce," capable of carrying 300 tons, can, and really have run from Chicago to Quebec, and *vice versa*, with facility, in ten days, that is, six days from Chicago to Port Maitland, and four days from that Port to Quebec.

From Chicago to New York, the distance is also 1600 miles, but the distance which the boats have to run through the canals, is 364 miles, and the tonnage of these boats, being only one-fifth of that of the vessels using the Canadian route, a vessel of 300 tons burthen arriving from Chicago at Buffalo, in six days, will be obliged to divide her cargo among five boats, nearly the half of which, will go straight to New York, and the other half, will tranship their cargoes at Albany, into vessels of heavier burthen. Thus, the proportion of transshipments by the American route, as compared with ours, will be as 2½: 1. Now, the time required for the transport of a cargo from Chicago to New York being 18 days, whereof 12 are spent in going through the canals, we shall have a saving of 8 days, nearly one-half of the time, in favor of the St. Lawrence, which will save us 8 days expenses on the charges of the vessels, and secure us a profit of 8 days interest, on the value of the cargo: all of which are great advantages, and, with the heavier freight and tolls on Lake Erie, must more than counterbalance the inconveniences of the remainder of our navigation, from Quebec to the Gulf, especially, if we take care to erect the number of light houses, indispensable to the safety of the navigation, which, while it will diminish the dangers, will reduce the premiums of assurance in proportion.

Although, from what has just been said, the advantages in favour of the St. Lawrence appear incontestable, the Commissioners are of opinion, notwithstanding

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ing, that they have only represented them under their most unfavourable aspect, as, in comparing the space of time, required by the vessels to follow each line of route, they have included six days from Chicago to the foot of Lake Erie, a navigation, which presents no more obstacles to the American vessels than to ours. The better to understand, therefore, the importance of the Canadian route, it would be well to start from another point, and in justice to our line of route: it is from Port Maitland on the one side, and from Buffalo on the other, that the comparison must be established; as the natural difficulties which art has vanquished on both sides respectively, commence at these two points alone. Considered in this true light, a cargo of 300 tons arriving at Buffalo, will be transhipped in five small boats, which will take on the average, twelve days to reach New York, while the same cargo will come through the Welland Canal, and go down to Quebec, in a direct line, perfectly whole, and without being at all disturbed, in four days: that is in one-third of the time which the cargo takes to reach New York when divided into so many portions. And supposing that the vessel, on arriving at Quebec, transfers its cargo to a ship sailing for Europe, this ship, with a fair wind, will have reached the banks of Newfoundland, before the cargo, passing through the Erie Canal, will have been landed at New York.

But this is not all: there is another cause, which must soon force all the Western Trade through the St. Lawrence, that is, the insufficiency of the Erie Canal as a means of transport, as, in a few years, it will not meet the necessities of a trade, the increase whereof, has hitherto exceeded all expectation, and gone beyond calculations that appeared the most exaggerated. In fact, let us consider for a moment what is now taking place on this canal. There were 6930 lockages above Schenectady in the month of October, 1847, which gives a little under six minutes and a half for each lockage, including Sundays, in the course of one month of thirty-one days;—a very short time certainly, and which proves that in doing this, the operation of the canal had attained its maximum. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is intended to enlarge the locks of the Erie Canal by two feet in width, which, instead of the fifteen feet which they have at present, will give them seventeen; and in length and depth, their proportions will in like manner be enlarged. Instead of their present length of ninety feet, it is proposed to give them a length of 110 feet, and to increase their depth, from four to seven feet. Reservoirs and basins, to obtain a larger supply of water, are also in course of preparation, at considerable expense; but all this will be still insufficient, if we consider that since 1837, the tonnage has more than doubled, and if a progressive increase be assumed for the next ten years, there will be in 1857, a transport of more than 7,000,000 tons, on this canal,—an immense traffic, which the present dimensions of the canal do not admit of. A great proportion of the trade must therefore, in any case, be carried on by our canals, which proportion, cannot but be immensely increased, as soon as the restrictions upon our trade on the Lakes, shall have been removed.

The Commissioners are well aware, that a part of the financial embarrassment, under which the Province at present labors, is owing to the immense sacrifices which it has been necessary to make, for the completion of our canals, and it will be sufficient to state, that at the present moment, a sum of £3,017,070 12s. 4d., on which interest must be paid, has been expended for this object; but they have to add, that at no time, have such well founded hopes promised to realize the object which the Legislature

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had in view, that of creating in the Province, a trade proportionate to the colossal extent of this vast Continent, the character whereof is already so clearly pourtrayed in the beauty and grandeur of our canals, and of assuring to the Public Treasury, an ample revenue, and one proportioned to the capital employed in completing these works. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and a trade with the United States, founded on free exchange and reciprocity, ought to secure to Canada, an era of prosperity hitherto unknown. As the Commissioners depend on data, which appear to them unquestionable, they must repeat, that they cannot too strongly recommend the entire and perfect completion of our canals, with all possible despatch, persuaded as they are, that it will powerfully contribute to a result, the importance of which, for the country, could not be better evinced, than by the impatience with which it is looked for.

Estimates ordered by the Commissioners, and drawn up with much care, show, that the whole disbursements yet to be made for, the completion of the canals, amount to the sum of £94,834, exclusive of that of £69,868, already appropriated for that purpose. Mr. Keefer, who has recently inspected all the canals, furnishes details on each of them respectively, in his Report, (Appendix letter D) to which the Commissioners beg leave to refer.

The Welland Canal.

This canal, at the close of the navigation might have been much nearer its completion than it now is, had it not been thought necessary, from want of funds, to slacken, and even entirely to suspend, all those sections of the works, the suspension whereof, could neither injure the navigation nor affect the solidity of the works themselves. In spite, however, of the considerable reduction effected in the expenses of the season, the works have very sensibly progressed, since the Commissioners first took office. The new harbour at Port Dalhousie, (the outlet of the canal on Lake Ontario,) was open to the trade, during the whole season; the long piers, advancing into the lake, have been raised and strengthened, so as to secure their preservation. The work, it is true, is not perfectly completed, some courses of timber on the piers, a permanent light-house and a little more dredging, being yet required for its completion. Having, however, made arrangements with the contractors, Messrs. Cotton and Rowe, the rest of the works of Port Dalhousie, will be performed without interruption, and on more favorable terms of payment than heretofore. The opening of this new harbour has been long looked for, the piers of the old harbour having placed in a false direction are thereby insufficient and dangerous. The other most essential portions of the works, and which have been continued without interruption, are at Port Colborne, and at the excavation carried on from that port to the place called the Junction, intended to open the navigation on the Lake Erie level, and which, at the same time, will shorten the distance between the two lakes, by thirteen miles. These works, to attain the degree of perfection of which they are susceptible, ought to be continued in unison with other works at the Aqueduct, at the Deep Cut, at Allenburg and at the lateral Locks, destined to keep up the Navigation of the River Chippewa.

The old Lock at Allenburg, being in such a state, that it became necessary to renew it, at considerable expense, it has been deemed advisable to raise the new Lock, intended for the Lake Erie level, so as to make it serve for the two levels. The Aqueduct and the two lateral locks, being once completed, on the same scale, will, in a manner, shelter the navigation from all accidents: and these are, in reality,

the only effective resources against the accidents of the slides of the Deep Cut, which will always be formidable, until the masses of earth, bordering this part of the canal, shall have taken their natural lay.

The route by Port Colborne, being the shortest, will present more important advantages during the greater part of the season; on the other hand, that of Port Maitland, will not only offer a more speedy navigation during the spring, but will also serve as a protection against the slides of the Deep Cut, being on the summit level.

Before entirely completing these works, on the original plan, however, it is possible, at very little expense, to open the shortest route by Port Colborne, and that by locking, by means of the feeder, from the Junction to Port Colborne, which would open this communication on the summit level, as the excavation could be made in the meanwhile, to obtain the lower level, by means of the dredging machine, until the corresponding works are nearly terminated; then by withdrawing the water from this part of the canal the rock excavation might be effected, and the shortest route on the Lake Erie level, would be opened permanently, and without further obstacles.

The Welland Canal was opened on the 10th April, and closed on the 19th December. Its revenue was £28,963 2s. 3d., which is less by £1,576 15s. 5d., than that of the year 1847. A very inconsiderable difference, if we consider the general depression in the trade, during the year which has just expired.

Williamsburg Canals.

The Commissioners having had strong reasons to suspect that there was not in these canals, during the low water season, the depth of water originally intended, on several occasions instructed Mr. Mills, the Engineer at that time employed on these works, to make an exact measurement of the depth of water, in the canals under his inspection, and to transmit them a statement thereof, without delay. But not having been able to obtain, from Mr. Mills, a satisfactory report on this subject, the Commissioners instructed Mr. Keefer, before his departure from St. Catharines to Montreal, to make a strict and minute examination, on his way down, of all the canals, from the Galops to Montreal, and to transmit to them a detailed report of the same. Mr. Keefer having consequently made the inspection of these canals, the Commissioners have now the mortification to find that their fears were but too well founded. (See Mr. Keefer's Report, Appendix letter D.) It appears, in fact, by that report, that at the lock at *Pointe aux Iroquois*, there were only seven feet of water on the mitre-sill of the large gates; and that the depth of water during two days, in the month of October last, had even been 20 inches less, which, however, had been caused by the momentary action of a strong north east wind. Mr. Keefer, in his Report above mentioned, recommends, that the locks in this canal be at once lowered to the depth necessary to secure a free passage, to vessels drawing nine feet of water; the cost of this work being estimated at the sum of £10,000. (See Estimate No. 2, same Report).

The three other Locks, namely, those at the Galops, at *Rapide Plat* and at *Farren's Point*, appear also, unfortunately, to be without the depth, it would be desirable, that they should have, but Mr. Keefer, nevertheless, only recommends for the present, some slight and unexpensive works, which will enable vessels, drawing eight feet of water, to pass in the lowest water of the season, leaving to some future period, the lowering of the locks of these canals, if the exigencies of the trade should require

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it. In the meanwhile, as vessels heavily laden, descend the rapids with ease, and without being obliged to pass by the canals, it is only by those which are going up the St. Lawrence, that the want of one foot of water in depth, could be felt; but as it seldom happens, that vessels in going up the river, draw so much water as when they are coming down, it is not likely that this want of water, will cause much inconvenience. In any case, it will be at all times possible to remedy it without lowering the locks, by simply placing strong tug boats, to tow the vessels, thus heavily laden, as far as the head of the rapids.

The Commissioners cannot omit mentioning, that the water this year, has been, at least, one foot lower than its ordinary level, the oldest inhabitants having rarely seen it so low. If, therefore, the waters were next year and for the future at a mean height, the Williamsburg Canals, with the exception of the Iroquois Lock, might have the depth of nine feet, which it was intended to give them, as may be seen by the plans now in the possession of the Department.

The Williamsburg Canals were opened on the 13th April, and closed on the 6th December.

Cornwall Canal.

The Cornwall Canal was opened on the 7th April, and closed on the 9th December.

This Canal appears to have a sufficient depth of water, throughout its entire length; but Mr. Keefer recommends, that its entrance be considerably enlarged, that the remains of the coffer-dam in this place be removed, and that an extension of 150 fathoms be made to the present pier, towards the Steamboat Landing, above the Distillery. Mr. Keefer further recommends, that mooring posts be placed at certain intervals on the projected wharf, so as to make the entry of the canal easier, and less dangerous; the whole expense being £1,200, according to the Estimate No. 4.

On this canal, as well as on all the others, where the embankments are exposed to be worn away by the action of the cold during the winter, and by that of the wheels of steamboats during the season of navigation, it becomes absolutely necessary to provide for the protection of these essential parts of the canals, by means of stone facings. For want of this precaution, the banks are worn down by degrees, the earth accumulates, and gradually fills the bed of the canal, and the water threatens to break through the banks thus impaired, and thereby expose them to great damage, besides the interruption, at the most valuable period of the navigation. The late Commissioners were well aware of the necessity of pressing on vigorously with the works recommended by the Commissioners now in office, and it is but an act of justice due to them, to recall to mind, that they neglected nothing to impress and establish all their importance. The winter season being considered as well adapted for this sort of work, all the parts of the banks of this canal, as well as that of Beauharnois, &c. &c., which seemed to require it most, are now in the course of being protected, by a proper and necessary facing. Nevertheless, the Commissioners, having themselves had occasion to remark the destructive action caused by the wheels of the steamers to the banks, are of opinion that, independently of the protection offered by a good stone facing, it will be necessary to establish very strict regulations, relative to the speed at which steamers should pass through the canals. The opinion of the Commissioners is, that this speed is, at present, much too great, that it will become indispensably necessary to moderate it, and that it is im-

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perative, to compel, by all possible means, the observance of the regulations, without which, it would be impossible to keep up these magnificent communications. If it should be found by experience, that, in spite of the facings, the use of the wheels of the steamers is injurious to the canals, the Commissioners would not hesitate a moment, to recommend its abolishment, and the substitution of simple towage. With the particular attention which the Commissioners propose bestowing, next summer, on this important subject, they flatter themselves, that the season will not come to a close, before they are enabled to give satisfactory reasons, which may lead to a decision on this interesting question.

Beauharnois Canal.

This canal, as well as that of Cornwall, has the requisite depth of water throughout its entire length, except at the entrance, where Mr. Keefer found only eight feet of water, and on the coffer-dam, where he found but seven. For the security of the navigation, it is indispensable to diminish the action of the current, and this can only be done by the construction of dams, the estimated expense of which is £6,400. These dams will have the double advantage of moderating the current, thereby diminishing the dangers of the entrance of the Canal, and of raising the water, in a place where it happens to be shallow, and where accidents have already happened, from the large boulders in the bed of this entrance.

There is however, a dredging machine now under repair on this canal, by means of which, and of two stone-lifters, it will be possible to clear the canal, of all the obstructions which have hitherto made it dangerous. It is hoped, that this will be effected in three months after the opening of the navigation. As to the dams, by pressing the work with vigour, they may be finished by the 1st of June next.

The Beauharnois canal was opened on the 12th of April and closed on the 1st of December.

Lachine Canal.

This canal, as well as the Locks, has an ample depth of water, from one extremity to the other, except on the coffer-dam at the lower entrance, which has not yet been quite removed; but this might be done with the dredging machine of the department, as soon as it is no longer wanted at Cornwall, and at a time when the waters are low at Montreal. The pier at the upper entrance will be extended 360 feet further; and some parts of the channel, within the basin, enlarged to the required dimensions. These works, according to the Estimate No. 6, will cost £2,300. The work at the pier is being carried on with spirit and activity, and it is presumed that the whole may be finished by the 1st August. Independently of the above mentioned works, it will also be necessary, to protect the piers which support the bridges, by means of cribs, which will have the effect of deadening the shocks which they often receive from vessels frequenting the canal, as the piers would soon be destroyed if some protection were not promptly afforded them. These repairs, according to Mr. Barrett's estimate will cost £656.

The tolls which have been paid on this canal during the season, that is to say, from the 24th April to the 9th December, amounted to £11,661 8s. 10d. or £4,539 1s. 7d. above the sum collected last year. This great difference, however, is not owing to the increase of transport, but in a great measure to the desire of accommodating those merchants and shipmasters, who prefer paying at Lachine, the tolls which would otherwise be payable at Cornwall, and on the

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Williamsburg Canals. Therefore the only manner of knowing the comparative state of the revenue for the years 1847 and 1848, is to compare the total revenue of the canals of the St. Lawrence, for these two years. In 1847 the amount collected on the canals of Williamsburg, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine, was £15,375 14s. 6d., and in 1848, £14,540 6s. 6d. leaving a balance in favor of the year 1847 of £835 8s. 0d. only, which must be considered as a favourable omen, since this diminution of the revenue is by no means proportionate to the great commercial depression of a year, which is perhaps without a parallel, during the last half century.

Chambly Canal.

This canal, which, at the beginning of the season, promised to give a much more considerable revenue than during the preceding years, has been, from indispensable repairs, closed to the trade since the 2d of September last. At the opening of the canal, last spring, it was a matter of certainty, that it would be unavoidably necessary, to suspend the navigation for a fortnight during the season, so as to effect in some parts, a sufficient excavation, to give the same depth of water to the canal, throughout its whole length. But unfortunately, before the time fixed for the performance of the work, which had been at first in contemplation, the Commissioners were informed, that one of the walls of Lock No. 4 was in a very dangerous condition, threatening to give way, if prompt repairs were not immediately executed. The Commissioners thereupon directed a minute examination of the works, and Mr. Walton on whom this office devolved, made a Report, (Appendix letter E) by which it will be seen, that the sum necessary to put the canal in good order, would not be less than £2,838 16s. 8d. Nevertheless, the water having been drawn off from the canal, and the Lock examined more closely, it was discovered, that the opposite wall was equally in need of being taken down, and rebuilt in a more substantial manner, which, according to the estimate of Mr. McDonell, would cost an additional sum of £1,541 6s. 9d. The Commissioners would be happy, if it were in their power to affirm, that it is not probable that these considerable expenses, for unforeseen repairs, in a work which has been but a few years in existence, will soon be renewed, for unfortunately, it is but too true, that almost all the Locks of this canal, will, before long, require repairs similar to those now going on at No. 4, particularly Nos. 3, 5, and 6. It appears that the walls of these locks are much too thin, and that the materials of which they are constructed, are of an inferior quality, and the work itself badly done.

The interruption in the navigation by these indispensable repairs, has been the cause of the revenue this year amounting only to the sum of £436 1s. 5d., which is but £40 17s. 3d. below that of the preceding year; this proves, that if the canal had been open during the last two and a half months of the season, its revenue would have been considerably above that of the year 1847.

Dam and Lock at St. Ours.

These works have been carried on, with as much activity as the season, and the height of water would permit, and are at present in a very advanced state; and if it were not necessary to wait for the low waters, next summer, to complete them, they might be ready a short time after the opening of the navigation.

Out of the appropriation, amounting to £25,953 1s. 7d., the sum of £20,841 11s. 1d. has been already paid to the contractors for works completed; and, in

addition to the balance of £511 10s. 6d. remaining of the appropriation, it becomes indispensable to expend a further sum of £1,874. 17s. to ensure the stability of these works. The water last autumn, having threatened to injure one of the piers of the dam, the Commissioners thought it necessary to have the works examined by Mr. Keefer, who reported, that it was of pressing importance, to protect the face of the dam, with sheet piling, against the action of the current which wears away the earth below. For this item, as well as for the construction of an apron on the outside of the dam, not included in the original estimate, the cost will be £1,000, which being added to £874 17s. for other indispensable works, form the sum of £1,874 17s. above mentioned, for which it is necessary to obtain an appropriation.

Slides on the Ottawa.

In the Appendix letter F. will be found an interesting Report of Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, concerning the duration, cost of repairs, and probable revenues which the Government may expect to receive from these works.

Mr. Keefer thinks, that the exposed part of these slides, might, with ordinary care, last at least twenty years, and that as to those parts which are under water, they may last an indefinite time, inasmuch as wood thus placed, suffers little or no alteration. The booms are more exposed to deterioration, than any other part of these works. Mr. Keefer thinks, that they will require to be renewed every ten years. As to the keeping of them in repair, when once perfectly completed, and placed under the superintendence of an intelligent and competent person, it does not appear, that the expense would exceed five per cent. of the total revenue received. In some cases, the expense has exceeded this sum, owing to certain experiments which were necessary from the want of sufficient practical information.

Mr. Keefer estimates, that it would require £3000 to finish these works, which sum, might be laid out in the course of five years. This gentleman is also of opinion, that a revenue of eight per cent. on the cost of these works, now amounting to £50,000, may be depended on, but this must, of course, depend much on the fate of our lumber trade, which is in the hands of the metropolitan authorities.

In 1846 the tolls amounted to....	£7,066	4	0
In 1847	"	"	.... 5,191 7 0
In 1848	"	"	.... 4,221 11 0

The Government, however, do not possess all the slides on the Ottawa. Mr. Wright owns some very important ones at the Chaudière. As to the duration and keeping in order of these latter works, Mr. Keefer considers them as deserving to be placed on a footing of equality with the Government works, not, however, as to revenue, being of opinion that they will not be able to give more than one-third, in case of competition on equal terms. As it is much to be desired, however, that works of this importance, should be altogether under the management of the same authority, propositions have been made to Mr. Wright, for the purchase of his slides at the Chaudière, which, if they are accepted, will place in the hands of Government, the works on both banks of the Ottawa at this place.

Another Report of Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, which enters into many details, on the works done, and to be done, on the Ottawa, dated the 21st December, 1848, is also to be found in the Appendix letter G.

The Honourable Malcolm Cameron also visited, during the course of last autumn, the works on the

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Ottawa, and has made a Report thereon, which will be found in the Appendix, letter H, and to which the Commissioners beg to refer. The same Report shows forcibly, the importance of improving the road between Bytown and L'Original, by immediately employing the sums already appropriated for that purpose.

Slides of River Trent.

The Commissioners were unable from want of time, to visit the considerable works, which are to be found in this part of the Province; but they propose, to make a tour of inspection there, as early as possible next summer; in the meantime, they take the liberty of referring to the Report of Mr. Ranney, (Appendix letter I,) for a statement as to these works.

Harbours.

In the number of works of this nature, there is one, which, on many accounts, should be considered as a Provincial work; being the outlet of an extremely populous District, with an abundance of produce; this work is Port Stanley, situate nearly half way between the two extremities of Lake Erie. The number of vessels frequenting this port, is very considerable, and the tolls collected there, if well employed, will not only amply suffice for all costs for repairs, but may also become a source of revenue for the public chest, which can but increase annually, in proportion, as the immense quantity of fertile lands, situate in rear, and occupying an immense extent, are opened to agriculture. The Commissioners do not think it necessary to enumerate here, all the harbours, for which grants of money have been obtained from the Legislature, and laid out in improvements; the Chief Commissioner having in his report of the 14th September, 1848, (Appendix letter C,) already made observations on several of them, the others, being nearly in the state in which they were represented, in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, their predecessors, dated the 25th February last.

Lake St. Peter.

As regards Lake St. Peter, the Commissioners take the liberty of referring to their Report, dated the 18th October, 1848, (Appendix letter J.)

On the Wharves and Landing Places below Quebec.

The necessity for these works, has been already recognized on several occasions; plans and estimates have been made, and placed before the Legislature. The Commissioners are of opinion, that as soon as the finances of the Province will admit of it, these works, in justice to this part of the Province, which has not yet received any aid for improvements, since the Union of the Provinces, should be carried into execution; thereby enabling from seventy-five to eighty thousand inhabitants, possessing a soil abounding in every sort of produce, to enjoy the advantages of steam navigation, of which they have been hitherto deprived, from the want of these indispensable improvements.

Light Houses.

The Provincial Light Houses, in consequence of a change introduced into their management in 1845, were not, at the beginning of the last season, at which time they came under the control of this Department, in a very good state of repair. A careful inspection having been made by the Superintendent of Light Houses, the repairs completed, and the ventilation improved, they are now in an effective and satisfactory condition.

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The Light House on Mohawk Island, the building of which was commenced in 1847, has not yet been completed, in consequence of the want of the revolving apparatus, which only arrived from England last season, and too late to be transported to the place of its destination. There is, however, reason to believe, that it will be ready for lighting early next spring. When it is in operation, it will have the effect, of facilitating the navigation on that part of Lake Erie, contiguous to Port Maitland, at the entrance of the Welland Canal.

The Light House of Port Dover, having been accidentally burnt down, at the beginning of the winter, measures have been taken for its reconstruction, so as to cause as little injury as possible to the trade.

As the want of a Light on the rocky shoal situated about four miles below Gananoque, renders the navigation at this place difficult, it is proposed to station there, the floating light, now on Lake St. Francis. In place of this floating light, it is intended to erect a Light House in Lake St. Francis, of about forty feet in height, to remedy the inconvenience at present arising, from the difficulty of distinguishing the light there, from the numerous lights used upon the lake by fishermen, during the summer season.

When the management of the lights was again placed under the control of this Department, the Commissioners adopted the new system, of depositing at a single harbour all the necessary supplies, and causing them to be afterwards distributed, to the different stations.

The Commissioners are of opinion that this method has many advantages; it affords an opportunity of testing the quality, and of ascertaining the quantity of the oil, and other necessary articles, which is of great importance; it produces also, more competition, among the parties submitting tenders, than the system previously followed. There was a difficulty in finding persons, who would undertake the delivery of the articles, when it was required to be made at the different Light Houses, while there was afterwards a strong competition, when the delivery had to be made at one fixed place. The advantages in favour of the system now adopted, could not be more clearly shewn, than by the comparison of the prices paid in 1847 and 1848, which shews a saving effected to the amount of £351 19s. 7d., on 5,450 gallons of oil furnished; and £128 4s. 9d. on the other articles. This reduction was found, to be more than sufficient to pay the freight of a schooner, to go round, not only with the supplies, but also with the materials required for the repairs, and to give the Superintendent the opportunity for making the requisite annual inspection.

Roads in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Rigney in his Report, (Appendix letter K,) gives the condition in which these roads were, at that period of the season, when it became necessary to suspend the works.

Between the extremity of the plank road at Chambly and Mr. Yule's bridge, there is a distance of three quarters of a mile, which is in a very bad condition. The inhabitants of the village, have already endeavoured to obtain from the Government, the sum necessary to complete this small unfinished section; but as this short portion occurs in a corporate village, and demands of this nature have been refused, wherever they have been made, it would appear unreasonable and unjust towards other places, to acquiesce

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in the demand of this locality. Mr. Rigney estimates the cost of this part of the road at £560.

Between Mr. Yule's bridge and Granby, twelve miles are now macadamized, and eleven miles planked. Three turnpikes have been erected, in the most convenient places, without, however, unfairly affecting the inhabitants of the vicinity, whose interests have been taken into consideration, as well as the revenue to be raised at these turnpikes.

The road from St. Johns to Stanbridge, is also far advanced; nine miles of this road are planked, and four miles macadamized; one third of a mile, near the extremity of Spiers' Corner is in very bad order; some small improvements have been made there, by excavating ditches; but the land being very bad, it would be proper to macadamize this small section of the road, which, according to the estimate of Mr. Rigney, would cost £160.

The amount required to complete the works under contract, is £9,938 10s. The amount required to execute the works not under contract, is estimated at £5,840 1s. 6d.

The Commissioners, considering the pecuniary embarrassments under which the Province is at present labouring, cannot recommend any grant for the roads hereinafter named; but they are of opinion, with their predecessors, that the improvement of these roads, would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the surrounding localities, as well as to the public in general, who frequent these parts of the Province; as also for the transport of produce to market, and of the merchandise and other wares, which the inhabitants require to procure in exchange:

Kennebec Road.

Gosford Road.

Craig's Road.

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

Mentioned in the Report of the Commissioners dated 25th February, 1848.

Bytown and L'Orignal Road.

The Commissioners have here to express their desire, for the completion of this road, which will be of so much utility both as a Provincial Post Road and as a means of communication between Bytown and Montreal, absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of the townships northwest of Hawkesbury during the winter season. The diversity of interests which unhappily exists on the subject of this route, and the obstinacy with which the different parties insist on their pretensions, prevented the last Administration from coming to a decision, and the Commissioners of Public Works have found before them, a contradictory mass of evidence, and Reports of Engineers and others, to which they have given the most minute attention, and at the time of the first visit of the Assistant Commissioner at Bytown, that gentleman made choice of the most capable person he could find, (and in whom all parties had confidence,) to go over the road, examining the points, on which differences of opinion had existed, in the former reports, so as to be able to give a correct and impartial statement of all the facts, and make at the same time, a report, on the most proper route for a public highway, having regard to economy in the construction, and to the expense necessary for its future maintenance.

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The Report appeared satisfactory to the Commissioners, but the want of funds and the advanced state of the season, have prevented them from adopting any measure; the Commissioners hope, however, that they may be placed in a position, to adopt means to complete this road early next spring.

The amount appropriated is..... £5,939 0 0
Amount expended,..... 2,337 5 7

Balance,..... £3,601 14 5

Bytown and Pembroke Road.

This road is of great importance to all the inhabitants residing above Bytown, and the Legislature had set apart for it £6,140, out of the general appropriation of £21,000 for the works on the Ottawa. A portion of this sum, that is to say, £1,148 18s. 10d. has been employed on the bridges of this route, and the balance, (£4,991 1s. 2d.) has been expended on the slides of the Ottawa, there is at present no money, to carry into effect the intention of the Government, although it appears very desirable, that provision should be made on this subject.

Bridges and other Works on the North and South of the St. Lawrence.

The Commissioners take the liberty of referring, to the reports of Mr. Rubidge, (Appendix letters L and M.) in which are to be found, details relating to the undermentioned works, that is to say:

River L'Assomption.

Wharf at Grosse Isle.

Court-house at Sherbrooke.

The Jacques Cartier Bridge.

Batiscan Bridge.

St. Maurice Bridge.

Ste. Anne de la Pérade Bridge.

Chateauguay Bridge.

Nicolet Bridge.

Godefroi Bridge.

Bécancour Bridge.

Chaudière Bridge.

Melbourne Bridge.

River du Chêne Bridge.

Etchemin Bridge.

Arthabaska Road.

Mr. Bois, charged with the erection of a bridge over the River Cabaneau, and also with the improvement of the Lake Temiscouata Road, has sent in a Report, dated the 26th December last. Mr. Bois gives in his Report the dimensions of this bridge. Its length is one hundred and fifty eight feet, and its height, twenty two feet above the level of the water; its construction had become indispensable, the old bridge, erected at this place, having fallen into ruin. Mr. Bois has besides made improvements on the roads in places where they appeared most required. The Portage Road from River du Loup to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of twelve leagues, appears to be in a very bad condition, as well as the continuation of the same road beyond that part repaired. Mr. Bois thinks, that the portions of this road which are most out of order, might be repaired for a moderate sum.

Rimouski Bridge.

Independently of the works enumerated in the reports of Mr. Rubidge, the Rimouski Bridge has been completed in the season just passed, and now offers to the inhabitants of the place, and to travellers, that safe and easy communication, which has been long required and expected. With a view to provide for the maintenance of this bridge, the Commissioners recommended that a toll gate should be placed there

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for the collection of moderate tolls, being in their opinion the most effective and least onerous means for enabling the inhabitants to meet the unavoidable expenses of repair. Nevertheless, since this step on the part of the Commissioners, a Petition has been transmitted to them, signed by a great number of respectable inhabitants of the Parish of St. Germain, praying that no toll-gate be placed thereon, and that no tolls be collected on this bridge, the Municipal Council obliging themselves, to maintain in perpetuity, the said bridge at their own proper cost and expense. In this case, although the Commissioners have recommended the opposite mode, as having the advantage of making travellers and strangers, contribute to this maintenance, as well as the inhabitants dwelling within the limits of the municipality, yet, if the guarantee offered by the Municipal Council appears satisfactory, the Commissioners see no objection to the prayer of the Petitioners being granted, inasmuch, as these latter have already largely contributed to the erection of this bridge, and it is not probable, that the revenues for a long time hence, will exceed the amount, strictly necessary for its maintenance.

Public Buildings.

With the exception of some repairs, made to certain buildings, mentioned in another part of this Report, the Public Buildings are in the same state they were last year. The Court House at Montreal has not been rebuilt, and the District Gaol is still without those repairs and additions, the urgent necessity of which, has, on several occasions, been pointed out by the Grand Juries and the Sheriff.

Under ordinary circumstances, the suspension of works, of such general and evident utility, would not have been justifiable; but if it be taken into consideration, that, for want of means, the Commissioners have been compelled to negotiate with certain contractors, to defer the completion of works, at least as important as these, it is not surprising, that nothing has been done, with reference to those works which were not under contract, and the execution of which, might be postponed to a later period, without exposing the Government to losses, as in the case of the works commenced and now under contract.

Monklands.

The repairs made to this establishment, have this year, cost a considerable sum. Mr. Barret's estimate, for the expense of a wing to the main body of the house, of a barn, and some other buildings of minor importance, amounts to £1598 11s. 10d.

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Mr. McDonald, the contractor for these works, has already received £900. The sum expended at Monklands, during the last six months, for repairs and additions, the rent and the £900 included, make £1760,—a very considerable sum, if it be considered, that Government holds it only on a lease, and that all the improvements and repairs, necessary to make the residence of Her Majesty's Representative habitable, will be, for the profit and advantage of the proprietor, at the expiration of the lease. This lease was made for five years at the rate of £450 per annum; with the right, however, of continuing it for the further term of fifteen years, on the lessee giving notice of this intention a year in advance. Under such circumstances, the Commissioners are of opinion, that it would better consist with a spirit of national pride and economy, to provide for the purchase of a convenient locality, and for the erection of a suitable residence for the Governor General, before the expiration of the five years, to be commenced sufficiently early to receive him at that time, in the new building.

The Commissioners, in concluding this Report, conceive it their duty to refer to a table which they have prepared containing the history of the principal works commenced before and since the Union of the Provinces, their cost, and the revenues arising therefrom, (Appendix letter N.) This table contains, in addition to a number of details on all the works commenced before and since the Union, completed or in progress, with the appropriations placed opposite each work respectively, the estimates, the sums already expended, and those necessary to complete them. This information may, it is true, be found in the Legislative and Public Records, but not without considerable research, and turning over a vast number of documents. The Commissioners have been of opinion, that at a period like the present, when the Province is labouring under a large debt, the interest of which weighs so heavily on its revenue, it might be useful and interesting to present, in a compact and condensed form, all and every, the items of which this debt is composed. The necessity for placing before the inhabitants of the country, a brief tabular statement of all the Public Works, has been felt for some time; and the Commissioners have thought, that if they exhibited the information, which the public at large have the right of possessing, under the form in which they have given it; the condition of our Public Works, and the debt incurred by their construction, would cease to be, as formerly, a sort of enigma, understood only by a small number of individuals, but which will clearly appear from the precise and simple exposition of facts, within reach of all classes of the community.

E. P. TACHE.

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A DETAILED STATEMENT of Moneys expended on the Public Works, from the Union to the 31st December, 1848, accompanying the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year 1848.

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STATEMENT of Appropriations and Amounts of Moneys expended upon the undermentioned Works, up to the 31st December, 1848.

Nos.	WORKS.	Appropriations, in Halifax cy.			Amount expended, in Halifax cy.			Amount expended since last Report, 1st Jan. 1848.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Welland Canal,.....	898,808	12	4	828,043	7	8	59,791	14	4
2	St. Lawrence Canals:—				2,588	18	1	609	2	4
	Lachine Canal,.....				351,109	7	11	24,093	0	0
	Beauharnois Canal,.....				309,263	18	3	5,416	4	10
	Williamsburg Canal,.....				245,586	11	8	4,100	4	7
	Cornwall Canal,.....				75,600	17	5	300	15	3
3	Lake St. Peter,.....	74,500	0	0	73,576	9	6	269	13	10
4	Burlington Bay Canal,.....	50,000	0	0	48,388	0	0	1,067	8	7
5	Hamilton and Dover Road,.....	42,068	15	9	41,118	18	2	954	8	10
6	Newcastle District, &c.:—				10,228	6	11	871	14	11
	Crooks' Rapids,.....				10,526	19	0	9	17	6
	Heely's Falls,.....				9,746	8	4	6	14	1
	Middle Falls,.....				5,227	15	5	4	10	3
	Ramsay Falls,.....				11,776	17	9			
	Harris' Rapids,.....				1,647	3	3			
	Rice Lake Road,.....				7,286	11	5	12	2	3
	Seymour's Bridge,.....				1,367	7	5			
	Buckhorn Bridge and Dam,.....				506	5	10	28	19	3
	Whitlaw's Rapids,.....				6,275	4	9			
	Chisholm's Rapids,.....				7,665	5	6			
	Seugog Rapids,.....				6,723	19	9			
	Fiddler's Island,.....				220	15	3			
	River Trent,.....				338	14	0			
	Bobeaygean Bridge,.....				328	15	5	106	19	9
	Peterboro' Bridge,.....				1,988	5	9	0	5	0
	Campbell's Dam,.....				395	15	7	395	15	7
	Peterboro' and Norwood Road,.....				327	0	7	327	0	7
7	Harbours and Light Houses:—				1,381	9	9	81	11	8
	Rondeau Harbour,.....				15,474	3	8	3,686	5	3
	Port Stanley Harbour,.....				17,410	13	8	706	8	8
	Port Burwell Harbour,.....				136	10	0			
	Port Dover Harbour,.....				9,674	6	6	2	17	1
	Windsor Harbour,.....				27,287	8	11	2,246	9	9
	Kingston Harbour,.....				25	0	0			
	Port Stanley Road,.....				24,669	6	7			
	Windsor and Seugog Road,.....				9,510	9	5	325	15	3
	Long Point Light Houses,.....				2,273	12	3			
	Gull Island Light House,.....				48	14	3			
	Rondeau Road,.....				2,343	19	3	1	10	6
8	Ottawa Improvements,.....	71,896	13	5	70,269	7	7	1,892	9	3
9	Main North Toronto Road,.....	55,719	15	8	52,332	18	5	12,662	6	10
10	Bridges between Montreal and Quebec,.....	37,777	15	6	31,873	15	0	59	14	7
11	Brantford Road,.....	61,111	2	3	51,653	14	1	1,984	2	8
12	Chatham and Sandwich Road,.....	46,584	3	1	46,704	7	7	120	4	6
13	River Richelieu,.....	25,953	1	7	20,856	11	1	5,442	15	5
14	Gaols and Court Houses,.....				6,720	17	5	1,025	9	7
15	Public Buildings,.....				8,665	2	10	3,634	5	5
16	Owen's Sound Road,.....	5,500	0	0	5,536	4	7	1,312	10	11
17	Seugog and Narrows Road,.....	2,000	0	0	1,340	9	11	227	11	1
18	Surveys, Canada West,.....	1,000	0	0	998	10	3			
19	Surveys, Canada East,.....	600	0	0	605	17	4			
20	Amherstburg and Sandwich Road,.....	1,000	0	0	961	8	2			
21	Cornwall and L'Orignal Road,.....	900	0	0	895	8	7	43	0	0
22	Toronto Custom House,.....	2,560	0	0	2,537	1	1			
23	Cascades Road,.....	20,322	2	1	20,322	2	1			
24	Kennebec Road,.....	3,299	0	0	3,182	1	4	146	15	6
25	Arthabaska Road,.....	20,745	8	2	20,386	5	1	4,343	17	1
26	Bridges South of St. Lawrence,.....	14,100	0	0	14,109	0	1	2,653	7	1
27	Granby Road,.....	32,889	0	0	23,977	9	6	12,603	3	2
28	Grand River Swamp Road,.....	10,000	0	0	9,988	6	9	25	0	0

Carried forward,.....£

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STATEMENT of Appropriations and Amounts of Moneys expended, &c.—(continued.)

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Nos.	WORKS.	Appropriations, in Halifax cy.			Amount expended, in Halifax cy.			Amount expended since last Report, 1st Jan. 1848.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,.....									
29	Rouge Hill Road and Bridge,.....	7,903	19	4	7,975	0	8	511	1	4
30	L'Orignal and Bytown Road,.....	5,939	0	0	2,337	5	7	888	5	9
31	Belleville Bridge,.....	1,500	0	0	1,455	3	1	8	7	6
32	Gaspé Roads,.....	25,818	6	9	25,567	2	2	1,312	7	0
33	Chemin des Caps,.....	3,500	0	0	881	0	9			
34	Champlain Bridge,.....	1,000	0	0	9	4	6	7	4	6
35	Jacques Cartier Bridge,.....	3,900	0	0	3,899	1	10	637	3	1
36	Stanstead Road,.....	15,800	0	0	14,719	18	0	2,865	15	0
37	Chatham Bridge,.....	2,100	0	0	266	7	6	256	7	6
38	Chats Portage Road,.....	1,250	0	0	49	7	2			
39	Grosse Isle Wharf,.....	3,413	0	0	3,445	1	5	365	1	1
40	Cobourg Harbour,.....	500	0	0	1	5	0			
41	Light Houses,.....	7,900	0	0	5,243	14	9	783	8	6
42	Grimsby Road,.....	11,531	10	6	11,334	12	5	767	5	9
43	Dover Mountain Road,.....	5,500	0	0	4,451	11	1	1	15	3
44	Montreal Gaol,.....	2,615	11	8	11	15	5	11	15	5
45	Trent Slide and Drawbridge Road,.....	1,250	0	0						
46	Prescott to Ottawa Road,.....	1,000	0	0						
47	Kingston and Ottawa Road,.....	1,500	0	0	175	6	8	73	14	10
48	Nottawasaga Bridge and Hill,.....	1,000	0	0	232	2	10	167	0	4
49	Metis and Matane Road,.....	2,676	0	0	278	16	7	1	10	0
50	Cornwall Canal Debentures,.....	339	8	9	13	3	10			
51	Surveys,.....	1,085	19	6	773	7	10	773	7	10
52	Arbitrations,.....	12,747	1	1	7,805	5	2	7,370	10	4
53	Chambly Canal Repairs,.....	1,984	15	8	2,563	4	11	2,114	9	3
54	Chaudière Bridge,.....	1,214	11	4	1,184	14	7			
55	Chambly Canal Claims,.....	825	17	4	457	12	0	20	9	3
56	Presqu'île Light and Pier,.....	450	0	0						
57	Shannonville Bridge,.....	300	0	0	284	0	0	284	0	0
58	Winchester Bridge,.....	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
59	Peterboro' to Lindsay,.....	250	0	0						
60	Waterloo to Sherbrooke,.....	506	11	3	480	0	0			
61	Kempt Road,.....	355	15	6	129	1	0	1	7	6
62	Humber Bridge,.....	1,003	0	0	1,003	0	0	410	0	0
63	Temiscouata Road,.....	1,000	0	0	1,032	14	7	877	6	5
64	River Trent Damages,.....	1,500	0	0	1,426	16	10	324	0	0
65	St. Ann's Rapids,.....	22,396	6	1	22,413	0	11			
66	River Trent Booms,.....	1,000	0	0	780	7	3	9	14	6
67	Ottawa Improvements, old works,.....	254	6	0	66	6	4			
68	Gosford Road,.....	11,111	2	3	10,916	13	0	75	19	8
69	Bayonne Bridge,.....	1,281	0	0	1,257	8	0			
	Total,.....				£			174,813 10 7		

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

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary Public Works.DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
31st January, 1849.

APPENDIX A.

HAMILTON, June 23rd, 1848.

SIR,—On leaving Montreal on the 12th instant, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Killaly, I lost no time in performing all that lay in my power, to put into execution the instructions contained in the Minute passed in Council the 3rd instant; and having first directed my journey towards the small town of St. Catherines, situate on the borders of the Welland Canal, I immediately entered into communication

with Mr. Keefer, the Chief Engineer, and with the contractors residing there, in order to examine the works in their presence, and put myself in possession of all the information I could collect, before making any proposition.

From St. Catherines, in an easterly direction, as far as Lake Ontario, a distance of four and a half miles, the works are completed and in excellent order, and it is only the entrance of the canal, known by the name of Port Dalhousie, which still requires, as well for the preservation of the works, as for

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the safety of the navigation, a considerable outlay of money, an outlay so much the more important, as this port would serve for either level, whether the navigation be on that of the Grand River or of Lake Erie, or upon both these levels at the same time. From Port Robinson to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, and from Port Colborne to Port Maitland on the Grand River, I have minutely and attentively examined every portion of this important means of internal communication, and although the navigation is in full operation, and performed with facility on the level of the Grand River, I cannot but dwell very earnestly upon the necessity of continuing the works on the level of Lake Erie, though on a less expensive and more restricted scale, than heretofore proposed. It is not the inhabitants of Upper Canada alone, who expect with as much anxiety as impatience, the termination of this great Provincial work; the citizens of certain sections of the United States, appear equally eager to see it completed; as an example of which, it will be sufficient for me to mention, that all the merchants of Oswego, fearing that the Provincial Government may suspend for an unlimited period, the works at Port Colborne, manifest the desire, that a charge of one penny per quarter be imposed on their salt, passing through the Welland Canal, to the West, in order to add to the revenue, which would be increased upwards of twelve hundred pounds by that measure, and which would not, in anyway effect the present trade. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Buffalo, who behold with a jealous eye, a formidable competitor in the Welland Canal, do all in their power to diminish the importance of our undertaking, and would most cordially rejoice, if we gave them a pretext to publish, throughout the entire American Union, that we have abandoned the most important, and for them, the most formidable portion of this undertaking.

After these few remarks in support of the continuation of works, limited and confined, if possible, within bounds proportionate to the resources of the Province, I now have the honour to lay before you the following table, as being the whole reduction which it was possible for me to effect, in the heavy expenses for the current year; and I venture to hope, that when the Administration shall have taken into consideration, the extreme difficulty of a negotiation, for suspending without any compensation, works under contract, and the result of my efforts, they will be of opinion, that the resolution adopted by the Minute in Council of the 3rd instant, has been productive of results, as favourable as could have been anticipated under similar circumstances.

From the information I have gathered, in the course of my investigation, as well from Mr. Killaly, for all professional and practical details, as from parties I met with, all more or less connected and interested in the commerce and prosperity of the canal, and from my own observations, I confidently hope, to be able to effect the reductions which I have in view, without injuring the navigation, without any danger whatever to the works themselves, and without exposing the Province to any additional expense, on resuming the works, as soon as it shall be deemed expedient to do so.

I subjoin the Summary, to which I have already alluded, shewing the amount for which it would have been necessary to provide, if no arrangement had been made with the contractors, the amount of the intended reductions, and finally the amount required to meet the new engagements, as well as that portion thereof, which it will be necessary to meet every month, until the end of the year.

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This Table is a recapitulation of the arrangements which I have been enabled to effect with the Contractors, not, however, without great difficulty, every individual residing on the border of the canal, being directly or indirectly interested in the continuation of the works. And although I have no desire to enter into details, relative to the nature of the difficulties thrown into my way by third parties, I think I should not pass over in silence, some of a much more serious nature, left to me by my predecessor: I allude to works actually in progress, undertaken in accordance with Mr. Robinson's verbal instructions, on several sections of the Canal, for very considerable sums, and for works, with reference to which, probably no document can be found in the Office of the Department; since no mention is made of them, in the list I had prepared, with much care, before my departure from Montreal. This method of proceeding with the execution of the Public Works, without any estimate or written agreement, was calculated to cause us, as in effect it did, much embarrassment, when it became necessary for us to make calculations in order to come to some conclusion, and discover our exact position.

I have deemed it expedient to add to this Table, documents which will enable you perfectly to comprehend the basis upon which is founded the projected reduction, in order to carry into effect the plan which I propose. Her Majesty's Government will have to take into consideration, the draught of the act of agreement which I proposed to Messrs. Cotton and Rowe, their refusal, and, at the same time, counter proposition, and if this plan be adopted, nothing will remain but to give notice to the parties, as well as to Mr. Keefer, which, allow me to suggest to you, ought to be done with the shortest possible delay.

Having now terminated, as well as I could, the difficulties on the Welland Canal, I will continue, still accompanied by Mr. Killaly, my visit to the works situate in the different parts of the country, and I entertain the hope, that the inspection which I am about to make of those works, will contribute much, to throw some light upon a number of subjects difficult to understand, without a thorough knowledge of the localities.

I cannot terminate, without expressing how deeply I feel indebted to the Hon. Mr. Killaly, for the issue of my negotiations with the contractors, an issue which is chiefly due to Mr. Killaly's talents as an Engineer, and to his correct and practical notions relative to canals, as well as to his perfect knowledge of the character and dispositions of the individuals with whom we had to deal, throughout the line. Without a practical man thoroughly *au fait*, such as Mr. Killaly, who is perfectly conversant with every thing connected with the affairs of the Welland Canal, it would have been very difficult to have arrived at any satisfactory conclusion, having to contend with the contractors, the mass of the inhabitants residing on the borders of the canal, and the persons employed by us, all of whom are interested in the continuation of the work.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

E. P. TACHE,
Chief Commissioner P. W.

The Honourable

R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary.

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STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Money that would have been required for the remainder of the year, to carry on the Works of the Welland Canal; shewing also the Amount of the Reductions in the Expenditure thereon this year, that can be effected by adopting the arrangements entered into by Col. the Hon. E. P. Taché, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, with the Contractors; and further shewing the proportion of the amount that must be provided for the several months respectively, in case such arrangements are adopted and approved by the Executive.

WORKS.	Reqd. per Schedule furnished by Engineer to Commissioner.		Reqd. per arrangement made by Commissioner in reduction of the preceding.		Amount of reduction effected in expenditure in this year by this arrangement.		Respective Amounts of such Reduced Expenditure as will be required for the months to the twelfth of—												
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		to 1st Jan.
							£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Port Dalhousie,.....	17817	0 0	5116	5 0	12700	15 0	1500	0 0	2195	0 0	1421	5 0	200	0 0	1463	17 6	1000	0 0	
Deep Cut,.....	6376	0 0	3135	0 0	3241	0 0	1500	0 0	1635	0 0			1000	0 0					
Port Robinson Lock,.....	3142	0 0	3267	10 4	2774	9 8	900	0 0	1000	0 0	1367	10 4							
Add Work omitted,.....	2900	0 0																	
Cool's Sections, 17, 18, 21, and 22,.....	3788	0 0	1194	18 4	2683	0 0	500	0 0	694	18 4									
Aqueduct Lock,.....	2500	0 0			5093	1 8													
Add Work omitted,.....	1403	0 0																	
Aqueduct,.....	1000	0 0	2403	0 0			500	0 0	1303	0 0	400	0 0	200	0 0					
Add Dredging omitted,.....	10904	0 0	6000	0 0	4904	0 0	1000	0 0	1000	0 0	1000	0 0	1000	0 0	1000	0 0	1000	0 0	
Cool's Sections, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, and 26,.....	6328	0 0	1926	0 0	4839	0 0	500	0 0	1000	0 0	436	0 0							
Section 27 of Basin, omitted,.....	437	0 0																	
Add Walling, omitted,.....	5330	0 0	4385	0 0	945	0 0	1200	0 0	1500	0 0	1685	0 0							
Guard Lock, Port Colborne,.....	2774	0 0			2774	0 0													
Swing Bridges,.....	235	0 0	235	0 0			180	0 0	55	0 0									
Culverts at junction and Lyons' Creek,.....	5550	0 0	600	0 0	4950	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0									
Lock Gates,.....	11900	0 0	4063	17 6	7836	2 6			1200	0 0	1200	0 0	1200	0 0	463	17 6			
Port Colborne Piers and Dredging,.....	1000	0 0			1000	0 0													
Add Earth Excavn. Section 27, 50,000 yards, omitted in Schedule,.....	552	10 0			552	10 0													
Do, Rock, 2600 yards, ditto			1800	0 0															
Port Dalhousie—Drawback due Contractors on completion of agreement,.....																			
Amount of Final Estimates issued, or about to be issued, for Work completed,.....	86619	10 0	34126	11 2	52492	18 10	8080	0 0	11882	18 4	7499	15 4	4200	0 0	1463	17 6	1000	0 0	
Final Estimates,.....	5543	0 0	5543	0 0			1250	0 0	4293	0 0									
Engineer's Establishment,.....	2638	0 0	1351	14 0	1276	6 0	310	10 4	308	17 10	194	9 2	146	6 8	146	6 8	133	16 8	121
Contingencies,—Police, Military,.....	1806	0 0	379	3 4	1426	16 8	69	3 4	69	3 4	69	3 4	69	3 4	69	3 4	69	3 4	69
This item I look on as much too low, and that £5000 might fairly be added,.....	5000	0 0	2500	0 0	2500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	
Land damages,.....	101606	0 0	44015	8 6	57696	1 6	10299	13 8	17063	19 6	8263	7 10	4916	9 0	2179	7 6	1393	10 0	

4232 0 0—These damages cannot be ascertained until the surveys are completed, which will still require some months; no money has yet been appropriated by the Legislature for them, and as there are no similar claims unsettled on other works, it appears to me that all that can be done prior to the next Session, is to have the amounts ascertained, in order to submit it to the House.

From the foregoing, it appears that the reduction which can be effected, by carrying out Col. Taché's arrangements with the contractors, will be £57,696 1s. 6d. The reduction, which may also be effected in the establishment at present on this canal, will exceed £200 per month.

Besides the works as particularly specified in the foregoing schedule, the contractors for the works at Port Dalhousie have given a tender for the completion of thereof, amounting to £12,700, to be paid by debentures redeemable in five years. From the fact, of the whole of the work embraced in the contracts having been finished, and the portion remaining to be done, (£12,700,) being proceeded with merely under verbal directions, given by the Hon. W. B. Robinson, of which no record was made in the office of the Department, it would appear desirable, if possible, to accept the offer of the contractors.

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APPENDIX B.

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(Copy.)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
MONTREAL, 20th Sept., 1848.

SIR,—The Commissioners of Public Works, being desirous of carrying into effect the intentions of the Government, with respect to the accomplishment of a reduction in the different offices of the Department, as great as may be compatible with the interests of the public service, have the honour to represent, that the continuation in office of the persons hereinafter named, does not appear to them to be any longer necessary, and that it is possible to dispense with their services in the present state of the Public Works,—that is to say:—

On the Lachine Canal.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Barrett, Engineer, salary,.....	600	0	0			
W. R. Scott, Clerk "	182	0	0			
H. McMahon, Chain Bearer, salary,...	82	2	6			
				864	2	6

On the Ottawa.

Thomas C. Keefer, Engineer, salary,...	400	0	0			
Duncan Graham, Pay Master, " ...	50	0	0			
				450	0	0

On the Williamsburg Canals.

J. B. Mills, Engineer, salary,.....	600	0	0			
G. G. Dixon, Leveller, "	200	0	0			
T. S. Rubidge, " "	100	0	0			
				900	0	0

On the Western Works.

C. S. Gzowski, Engineer, salary,.....	600	0	0			
G. W. Cattley, Asst. do. "	125	0	0			
C. Monsarrat, Pay Master, "	250	0	0			
W. B. Cronyn, Asst. do. "	97	10	0			
Freeman Talbot, Asst. Engineer, salary,	175	0	0			
William Gibbard, " "	150	0	0			
J. Lawson, Overseer, "	97	10	0			
W. Ireland, Superintendent, "	150	0	0			
W. Billyard, " "	175	0	0			
R. T. Wil-on, Overseer, "	120	0	0			
W. Chambers, " "	97	10	0			
N. Gaffney, " 10s. per diem,	156	0	0			
A. Westley, " "	156	0	0			
R. Wells, " salary,.....	150	0	0			
P. Fahy, " "	24	0	0			
— Ward, " 6s. 3d. per diem,	116	3	3			
				2639	13	0

On the Beauharnois Canal.

John McIntyre, salary,.....	250	0	0			
Allison Wright, Foreman,.....	174	0	0			
				424	0	0

General Office of the Department.

Thomas Hewitt, Pay Master, salary,...	200	0	0			
J. H. Conolly, Clerk, "	150	0	0			
James Stuart, Surveyor, "	273	15	0			
				623	15	0

Total proposed reduction..... 5901 10 6

Adding the reductions which the Commissioners have already made since they entered into office, the total reduction will be as follows, namely—

On the Welland Canal,.....	1441	18	6			
" Works on the Ottawa,.....	709	15	0			
" Lachine Canal,.....	226	18	6			
" Williamsburg Canal,	58	10	0			
" Arthabaska Road,.....	450	0	0			
" Lake St. Peter,.....	151	15	0			
" Grimsby Road,.....	39	2	6			
				3077	19	6
Total reduction made and to be made,...	£8978	10	0			

But as it is indispensably necessary that the Commissioners should have with them, and constantly at their disposal, an Engineer on whose ability and honesty they can rely, they recommend that Saml. Keefer, Esq., now employed on the Welland Canal, be re-appointed to the situation which he heretofore occupied, of Engineer attached to the Department of Public Works, having his residence in Montreal, and his office in the building occupied for the use of the Department.

The works on the Lachine Canal being now nearly completed, the Commissioners think it expedient to recommend, that the services of Mr. Barrett, as well as those of two others, be discontinued, it being in the power of the Engineer attached to the Department, with the assistance of the several foremen, to undertake the entire superintendence of the work which may remain to be completed on the Canal; and, with the exception of Mr. Jos. F. McDonald, whose services are still indispensable, and the appointment of a proper and qualified person to act as "Wharfinger," which last situation should be permanent, all the persons employed in the construction of the Canal will consequently be discharged.

The works on the Ottawa having been suspended for several months, the Commissioners do not see the necessity of continuing the services of an Engineer and Pay Master on this establishment, the Engineer of the Department, aided by intelligent overseers and superintendents, being able to conduct the required works on a more economical footing. If it should happen, however, that the works on the River Gatineau as some persons declare, (the Commissioners themselves not having had an opportunity of visiting them), require extensive repairs, and the constant attendance of an Engineer on the spot, it will be quite time enough and very easy to procure one when the works are to be commenced.

On the Lake St. Peter establishment there now remains but one officer, Mr. James State, store-keeper, whose salary has been reduced to £30 per annum, to make it more proportionate to the duty he has to fulfil, and which has been considerably diminished.

The Western Works, on which large sums have been expended, are in so advanced a state, that the Commissioners are firmly convinced the time has arrived, when the expensive establishment, (the office whereof is at Toronto,) may be discontinued, without any danger whatever. The Commissioners are of opinion that, under the following arrangements for the superintendance of these works, the public service cannot in any wise suffer by the above proposed reduction; these arrangements are as follows,—that is to say:—

To unite in the person of Mr. Valentine Hall, the two offices of Inspector of Tolls and Overseer of the Roads, from London to Port Stanley, from London to Hamilton, and from Hamilton to Port Dover, which will render Mr. Freeman Talbot's services no longer necessary.

The bridge at Brantford being in a rapid state of progress, Mr. Brown will soon be able to replace at Chatham Bridge, Mr. Billyard, whose services are no longer required.

The balance of the grant for the Dundas and Owen's Sound Road, being not more than £570 15s. 6d., and the period at which the Contractors were to finish their work having expired, the Commissioners think they will soon be able to dispense with the services of Mr. Wells, employed on this work—his name is therefore included in the list of reductions.

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With reference to the repairing and maintaining of the roads to the east, west and north of Toronto, the Commissioners are of opinion that the whole can be done under the superintendence of one person, and they respectfully recommend for this duty Mr. Schweiger, no one being better qualified than this gentleman, who has already been employed in that capacity on a section of these roads.

With reference to the superintendence of the Kingston and Napanee Road, the Commissioners are of opinion, that Mr. Thibodo, Inspector of Tolls, would be able to fulfil the duties of both these offices, and they have therefore recommended Mr. Ireland's services to be discontinued.

On the Beauharnois Canal, Messrs. McIntyre and Wright are employed, at a salary of £424 per annum. These two persons have principally been occupied in superintending the machinery, employed in removing and taking out of the water, the large stones or "boulders," which are found at the upper entrance of the canal.

In case it should be judged necessary to continue this operation, the Commissioners think, (and Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent, himself admits,) that the work can be performed under his guidance, and if at a later period it should be found necessary to have recourse to the construction of Dams, in order to increase the depth of water in this locality, the services of these two persons would not then be necessary, as it would require an Engineer to superintend works of that nature.

The works at Williamsburg being completed, the services of Messrs Mills, Dixon and Rubidge will be there no longer required and these gentlemen would have already been notified that the Department no longer required their services, had it not been necessary to employ them for a further period to complete the survey, and make a plan of the canals and the adjoining property, an indispensable work, commenced by them some months ago. It will, however, be necessary to appoint a Superintendent on these canals, on discontinuing Mr. Mills, who has heretofore filled that office, jointly with that of Engineer. This officer should receive the same salary, and perform, under the control of the Engineer of the Office, the same duties as Mr. Macdonald on the Beauharnois Canal.

In the principal Office at Montreal, the Commissioners cannot recommend a reduction so extensive as they would wish, and apart from the situation of Pay-master, which the Book-keeper can easily fill, and that of temporary Writer and Surveyor who can be dispensed with, the rest of the officers are not more than are necessary to perform the duties of the Department.

The Commissioners, having taken means to ascertain that it will be quite possible, to effect with the Banks of the upper portion of the Province, on very advantageous terms, an arrangement for the payment of debentures, there will be no necessity for continuing the greater number of the Pay-masters in that section of the Country.

The Commissioners would have wished to conclude their Report here; and in recommending a further reduction of £5,000, in addition to that already effected of £3,000, they would have desired, not to be obliged to recommend the appointment of a single individual to replace so great a number whose services have, in their opinion, become totally unnecessary. There is however, a work, which, from its position and importance, being in a manner the key of

the navigation of the River St. Lawrence—cannot for a moment be left without the superintendence of a man of science, capacity and experience. This work is the Welland Canal, and the person whom the Commissioners respectfully take the liberty to recommend is the Honourable Hamilton H. Killaly, Civil Engineer. Independently of the charge that Mr. Killaly will take, in conducting the works necessary for completing the Welland Canal, and the superintendence he will have over the entire management of this great undertaking, the Commissioners suggest that he should be directed to make such periodical visits of inspection to the roads, harbours and light-houses situate in the Home District, and in the Districts lying to the west thereof, as the Commissioners may judge necessary to direct; and also to report on the condition of these works as often as he may be required, without any other compensation or increase of salary, than that, which the Commissioners may think reasonable, to indemnify him for his travelling and other contingent expenses, incurred in the performance of the additional duties imposed upon him. With respect to Mr. Killaly's salary, the Commissioners recommend that it be fixed at the same rate as that of other officers of the same class, that is to say, at £600 per annum, to commence from the date of his appointment.

The Commissioners further take the liberty to remark, that without the assistance of Mr. Killaly as Superintendent of the Western Works—or of some other person equally capable, unconnected with any of the parties employed about the canal, and convinced of the necessity for carrying out in the the most economical manner the system under which the management of the works must be conducted, it would be impossible for them to recommend the reductions already proposed, persuaded, as they are, that where all are connected and interested in supporting each other, it is impossible to accomplish any salutary or effective reform.

Nothing now remains to the Commissioners, after having suggested the appointment of the Honourable Hamilton H. Killaly, as Superintending Engineer of the Works in the western section of the Province, but to recommend, on closing this Report, an increase of £50 currency, to the salary of Mr. Edward Hamilton, with the rank of First Clerk, attached to the office of the Commissioners—that gentleman being possessed of more than ordinary capacity, conversant with both languages, and evincing an exemplary assiduity in the performance of his duties; the Commissioners are apprehensive that if they did not take this opportunity of offering a sufficient remuneration to Mr. Hamilton, they would, sooner or later, be deprived of his services, which would be a serious loss, and a source of great regret to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. P. TACHÉ,
Chief Commissioner P. W.

APPENDIX C.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Montreal, 14th September, 1848.

SIR,—On my return from Upper Canada, Mr. Killaly having been compelled, on account of illness in his family, to absent himself for the space of three

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or four weeks, and the Reports from certain of the *Employés* of this Department, which I required to place me in a position to render you an account of my mission, having been found either incorrect or insufficient, thereby occasioning inevitable delays, I have, up to this day, been unable to resume the continuation of the narrative of my operations and observations, which was interrupted at the date of the Report which I had the honour to address to you from Hamilton, on the 23rd June last, and since my departure from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie.

Although the Minute passed in Council on the 31st of May last, only authorized me to effect the suspension of certain works, and the reduction of the strength of the Establishment under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, as far as was compatible with the public interest, I considered that it would not be unbecoming or irrelevant to introduce, in the continuation of my Report, certain subjects closely connected with my Department, which came to my knowledge in the course of my trip, bearing more or less upon the general interests and policy of the country, and which, hereafter, must form the basis of the Report which the Commissioners every year are bound to place before the Legislature.

From Port Colborne (still accompanied by Mr. Killaly), I directed my steps towards the other branch of the Welland Canal called the "Feeder" (alimentary branch), which we reached at Marshville; from thence I continued along the canal as far as Broad Creek Branch, and after having visited Port Maitland, one of the finest and safest harbours on Lake Erie, I retraced my steps for the space of a mile, crossed the canal, and resumed my journey to Dunville. I found the alimentary branch of the canal, (Broad Creek Branch,) with the locks and bridges erected thereon, all in excellent condition.

At Dunville I examined the dam and the bridge which, although still fitted for the purpose for which they were designed, are growing old, and, before many years, will require repairs. While I was in Dunville, an individual residing there requested a grant of a water privilege, which I refused for the following reasons: because, the site requested being on the great dam, might expose that work to serious accidents; because within the last few years it was deemed expedient to withdraw a similar privilege in the same place from another individual; because at the period of my visit all the other mills were already stopped, there being only sufficient water for the purposes of the navigation; and, finally, because until such time as it is ascertained to what extent the Government is responsible to the Hydraulic Company and others for the privileges already granted, it might be dangerous either to sell or lease new mill-sites.

From Dunville the Grand River is ascended by steamer to Caledonia, situate on the road from Hamilton to Port Dover; the navigation during a great portion of the route between these two points, is very difficult, being obstructed by an immense quantity of rubbish proceeding from saw-mills, and, to such an extent, that the steamer that conveyed us, drawing but two feet eight inches of water, grazed the bottom several times, and was very near grounding altogether.

The locks are, for the most part, in very bad order, and appear to be rapidly decaying, the materials being of an inferior quality, and the works, walls and sluices, falling into ruin.

From Caledonia to Brantford I had no opportunity of seeing and examining that part of the navigation,

but I was informed that some of the dams, and particularly those in the vicinity of Brantford, were in such a bad state, that it was very doubtful whether they were in a condition to retain the water.

The journey from Caledonia to Hamilton is performed by stage, over a road partly macadamized and partly planked, which is in a tolerably good condition, but which, nevertheless, will require constant repairs, owing to the great number of vehicles daily passing over it. This road is under the superintendence of Mr. A. Westley.

From Hamilton I went to visit the Burlington Bay Canal. This canal is in very good condition, save an obstruction at the mouth, caused by the hulk of the large bark "Eleonora," wrecked last spring. This partial obstruction, however, is not of a nature to offer any considerable impediment to the navigation; as there still remains a broad channel between the hulk of the vessel and the south arm of the canal.

Having ascertained the state of the canal, I then gave my attention to the ferry, as the inhabitants of the surrounding country have lately petitioned for the erection of a public bridge at that place. I obtained information respecting the traffic and travelling on that route. I found on the spot a good scow for vehicles, and several small boats for foot passengers, the whole under the superintendence of a sober and trustworthy man, having boatmen in his employ. Having requested Mr. Killaly's opinion on the subject, and the whole duly weighed and considered, we came to the unanimous conclusion, that a bridge erected at the present ferry would cause some embarrassment and impede the navigation, seeing that it would be impracticable to construct a pivot bridge without resting it on piers, which would not only considerably inconvenience the vessels, but would also occasion deposits of sand, which in such places accumulate with astonishing rapidity. Moreover, when it is considered that the number of persons travelling in that direction is but very limited; that in the course of the year it rarely happens that there are more than four or five days during which any difficulty is experienced at the ferry; that a great number of other localities on the main Provincial Road, in their daily communications, meet with obstacles much more difficult to overcome, it will, I am sure, be readily admitted that the ferry, as at present established by the Commissioners, is sufficient for all the wants of the inhabitants.

On my return to Hamilton, in order to visit Port Dover, I was compelled to retrace my steps to Caledonia. The bridge erected over the Grand River, at this place, is not in very good condition; the arches having sunk, they require to be raised and consolidated.

The road from Caledonia to Dover, is much less frequented than that between the former place and Hamilton; the road is in general tolerably good, but some portions require repairs, and if a remedy is not afforded for some of the evils, complained of already by a great number of inhabitants, this splendid communication is threatened, either with destruction, or with the necessity of such a heavy outlay for its maintenance, that there is but little probability that the tolls on vehicles, will be sufficient to meet the expense. I allude to the immense logs of oak and wood which are drawn over the road, frequently supported at one end only, the other extremity being allowed to drag, and destroy the planking. In other instances these heavy masses, are, it is true, supported on four wheels, but their weight is so enormous that the earth giving way beneath the wheels, the latter literally cut the planks completely through.

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At Port Dover, Messrs. Powel, A. Thompson, Dr. Crouse of Simcoe, and others interested in the preservation of this road, insist on the necessity of changing, without delay, the tolls on this route. They are moreover of opinion, that it should be immediately forbidden to convey over the same, during the summer season, loads weighing above two tons, and that during the same period, loads weighing less than that should be charged according to their weight.

This subject is one of very great importance, considering the heavy expense attending the repairs of planked roads; and the means of affording a remedy for the evil complained of, is a subject of much difficulty, and liable to many objections—for how is it possible to prohibit the conveyance of a certain description of wood during the summer, without giving rise to loud and justifiable complaints on the part of those engaged in that traffic? How establish, during winter, any fixed dates for the transport of such heavy loads, when the road is very frequently free from snow during a great part of the winter, and when the frosts and thaws are so uncertain? It would be different, if the winters in that part of the country resembled those in Lower Canada; but every one knows the difference that exists in that respect in the Niagara District. As regards fixing of tolls proportioned to the weight of the loads, that question is not without some difficulty, although it might be possible to establish the weight by ascertaining the bulk. On the whole, I am of opinion that the subject should be referred to some person of practical experience, to report on the important matter.

The Port of Dover.—The western pier is at its full height, filled, clapboarded and planked; it has sunk in two places, but not to such an extent as to cause inconvenience to traffic, or fear for its safety. On this pier is erected a light-house, of which the masters of vessels loudly complain, asserting that the lamps, three in number, do not afford sufficient light through the stained glasses, the colour of which is too deep.

The eastern pier, the most important and the most exposed, has but two tiers of logs above the water, and is imperfectly filled with stone, part having been carried away by the waves. To complete it, would require three other tiers of timber, with sleepers; and the whole filled with stone, and planked. In its present state, the high winds drive the waves completely over the pier, and fill the canal with sand. This pier is not perfectly secured to the land; 150 feet thereof still require to be protected against the action of the water, which threatens to break through into the harbour. The south western pier is also incomplete near the land, having a species of wharf 200 feet long by 18, built by means of posts, and not covered in, which is very inconvenient. Some of the materials to cover the wharf are on the spot, but not paid for.

Independently of the article of flour, the traffic is extensive, and I was informed, that more than four million feet of sawed timber, would issue this year from that Port. Mr. A. Thompson complains that 2d. per barrel of flour is too high a rate to be exacted at that Port; that it injures the revenue, inasmuch as it discourages traffic at that place, and directs it to a neighbouring Port, the property of a private individual.

From Port Dover, I took the road to Port Burwell, through Simcoe, Victoria and Normandale. As I passed by Long Point, I would have wished to examine the state of the channel at that place, had the weather been favorable. I was informed, however, by sailors that this channel is annually increasing both in breadth and depth, though it frequently

changes its direction. When I passed, several vessels were anchored near the Floating Light, awaiting a favorable wind. The steamers, in their regular trips, stop in the vicinity of this Light, and leave such passengers and luggage as may belong to the surrounding country; these are then landed by the occupant of the Light House, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each for the passengers, and whatever amounts may be agreed upon, for the freight. It would appear from the information I obtained on the spot, that this system of transshipment at the Floating Light, favours a great deal of smuggling.

On the other hand, it would be a great detriment to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, if they were deprived of this mode of access, as there is no other landing place in the vicinity. I think that it would be proper, to prohibit any person employed on the Light, from leaving the vessel without providing a proper substitute, on pain of dismissal; and I am also of opinion that the Keepers should be required to report, whatever damages may be done by the steamers and other vessels approaching the Light, in order that all costs of repairs may be charged against such vessels, in case of a collision. Nevertheless, and independently of all those precautions, I am still of opinion that the custom above alluded to is yet dangerous, and as long as the present Customs Regulations exist, it will be prudent, for the interest of the revenue, and to prevent smuggling, that a Custom House Officer should reside on board the Floating Light.

At Port Burwell I examined the condition of the Harbour, and the remains of the works, which appear to be completely in ruin. This Port is nevertheless the outlet of a fine agricultural country, and if improved, might become of importance; at present the mouth of the harbour is obstructed by deposits of sand made by the waves, and which are daily accumulating.

At the period of my visit, some of the inhabitants were occupied in opening a channel through the bar or sand bank—by means of oxen yoked to drags—in order to admit of small flat boats. Vessels having cargoes to ship or deposit, are compelled to remain at a distance, until their object can be effected by means of the small boats alluded to, which draw but very little water; this process is both tedious and expensive. The construction of a suitable harbour at this place would be very expensive, and notwithstanding the high state of cultivation of the surrounding country, and the extensive trade that is carried on, I could not possibly recommend a grant of the amount necessary for that purpose, without some equivalent is awarded for certain parts of Lower Canada, which, with a more extensive trade and a greater population, have not, since the union of the Provinces, obtained one shilling for any description of internal improvement—where there exist hundreds of miles of banks without harbours or landing places, and where an immense population is entirely abandoned to its own resources. I was informed, however, at Port Burwell, that a Company was in course of formation to raise, by means of shares or stock, a sum sufficient for the construction of a suitable harbour. This Company intends applying to the Legislature for a Charter to enable them to establish rates, and receive tolls, as soon as the harbour is finished and thrown open. In this case, with proper conditions, there does not appear to me to be any obstacle to prevent the realization of a project so useful in its nature, and of such general interest to the whole neighbourhood.

From Port Burwell I proceeded to a place called Catfish Creek, the channel of which is deep and runs

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inland a considerable distance. The mouth of this creek is broad, and presents many advantages for the erection of a harbour, but here, as well as at Port Burwell, it is intersected by sand-bars, which obstruct the navigation. From Catfish to the planked road connecting London and Port Stanley, the road lies through a very fine country, offering an uninterrupted view of beautiful meadows and lands of an inexhaustible fruitfulness.

On my arrival at Port Stanley, Mr. Killaly sounded the depth of the harbour, in which occupation I accompanied him. The channel along the western pier is from 8 to 10 feet deep, and at the end of the pier 12 feet—along the eastern pier from the middle to its extremity in the lake, the depth is from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet, and the rest of the channel, extending toward the land, is from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet deep.

Within the piers, the deepest channel of the Creek is limited to a space of about 40 feet opposite the stores—the remainder of the channel has for some years, been considerably filled up. Each of the piers to the extent of nearly 80 feet, has sunk about 18 inches, and, should they continue to do so, it will be necessary to raise or level them; at the same time mooring posts and other trifling repairs are also required.

The traffic which is carried on, and the quantity of produce which is here shipped, are very considerable, and are annually increasing. The confined space within the piers, which are proportioned to the breadth and strength of the creek, is found very inconvenient when vessels are compelled by stress of weather to seek refuge therein, and the want of an inner basin, where vessels would be sheltered, while the space within the piers would be left open, has been very seriously felt. This work has been in contemplation for some time, and a limited amount was appropriated for the purpose of continuing the piers further out into the lakes, to the extent of 200 feet, and to deepen the channel between them, as well as to construct an inner basin, in which vessels could anchor and turn round to enable them to leave the Port, from which they are now compelled to issue backwards.

All these improvements would, no doubt, be highly advantageous, and would powerfully contribute to augment the revenue of the Port. In consequence of the appropriation to which I have alluded, a large quantity of timber has been drawn and deposited on the spot; 30,000 feet have been delivered, consisting of pieces of square and flat pine, as well as of oak—the remainder being still in the Catfish Creek.

In the hope of carrying out so important a work, I caused to be prepared and placed in the hands of Messrs. Cotton and Rowe, a memorandum of the nature and description of the contemplated work, requesting them to furnish tenders, in which the mode and terms of payment would be specified.

My object in making this proposal to these contractors, was to induce them to suspend other works on the Welland Canal, which are not of a pressing nature, and which, although not under actual contract, nevertheless, in my opinion, are equally binding on the Department, in consequence of verbal instructions and private letters addressed to them by Mr. Robinson. I thought, under these circumstances, that it would be equally prudent and advantageous, if possible, to induce Messrs. Colton and Rowe to undertake these works, provided they consent to receive their payment out of the revenue of the harbour, and the principal reason which exists for a similar arrangement is, that, in the first place, the present imper-

fect state of the works must necessarily entail a decrease in the revenue, those engaged in trade having already manifested the intention of refusing to pay tolls, as long as the works are incomplete; and in the second place, there is every reason to believe, that a considerable increase in the revenue will take place as soon as the harbour is completed.

As regards the deepening of the space within the piers, and the proposed extension of the latter, I do not consider that there can be any difficulty, but in all probability that would not be the case with the inner Basin, which would be exposed to accumulations occasioned by the spring floods, which at that season of the year are very heavy. This inconvenience however does not appear to me, sufficient to prevent the prosecution of a work of that importance, as it is probable, that the increased traffic would easily compensate for the periodical dredging which would be required. Moreover, it is very probable, that most of the harbours situate on our great lakes are in the same predicament, and will require the same process.

If this work is undertaken, all proprietors of lots facing on the projected basin, should, on account of the immense increase in their value, and of the low and marshy nature of their soil, be compelled to receive thereon gratuitously, the dredgings of the basin, and this obligation should be imposed upon them as a *sine quâ non* of the construction of the work.

From Port Stanley to London, the planked road is in good order; some repairs have been made to it, and some are still going on; deals are used in these repairs. Here and there may be seen excavations which exhibit a species of gravel, very well adapted to form excellent roads. It would be desirable to ascertain, to what extent this material exists, in order that macadamized or gravel roads might be gradually substituted for planked roads, which last so short a time, and are so expensive to keep in repair.

Complaints were here, as well as elsewhere, made about the position of the toll-gates, but as it would have been very difficult for me, in a visit of that nature, to form any opinion on such a subject, orders were given to the Inspector to report thereon, which Report has, I believe, been received, and the suggestions it contained adopted and carried out.

At London, immediately at the entry of the Town is Westminster Bridge; this bridge was erected by the local authorities, aided by voluntary subscriptions, but as it communicates with the St. Thomas Road, repairs were made out of the funds of that road; a toll-gate has consequently been erected and tolls exacted.

Immediately at the end of the bridge another road branches off in an opposite direction, on which Messrs. Wilson and Askin reside, as also the Sheriff, at the distance of a quarter of a mile. These gentlemen complain that after having largely contributed towards the erection of the bridge, they are still compelled to pay tolls, in the same manner as those who travel the road a distance of six miles. This complaint appeared to me to be more within the province of the Inspector General's Department, than within that of the Commissioners of Public Works.

From London I proceeded to Chatham, by the London and Chatham Road, the first six miles of which are identical with the road leading to St. Thomas; this road is planked; the remainder of the road is unfinished; it has been levelled, drained and graded and the hills considerably cut down and reduced; that is all that has been done. This road throughout its great extent, from London to Chatham, runs through

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lands of great richness and fertility; not having been repaired since its formation, three years ago, it has become in many places in a dilapidated state. Two years ago, and shortly after the formation of this road, on the application of the District Council to obtain a grant for repairs, Mr. Killaly, then President of the Board of Works, replied that as all the works comprised in the Legislative grant were completed, he was of opinion that the Government transferred the road to the Municipal authorities, to be by them maintained by means of moderate tolls, to be collected at toll-gates; it appears that the Municipal Council were disposed to accept of this proposal, but no regular transfer having been effected by the Government, the Council did not consider itself in a position to act, and the result was, that the road has remained, in many places, in a very bad state, and much injury sustained by the public.

The great hill to the south-west of the Delaware Bridge, becomes impassable in the rainy seasons, and on those occasions the Mails are carried through fields for the space of four or five miles. There are also many other ill-conditioned places, between London and Delaware.

At Wardsville, about 30 miles on this side at Chatham, the hill is in a very bad condition, the ditches being filled up and the earth saturated with water.

Hattley's Hill, two miles further to the west, is in no better condition.

At Louisville there is a broad and deep opening effected in the bank, over which a bridge has been thrown; this latter is now in a very dangerous state. This breach was occasioned by the opening of a drain, with a view of collecting sufficient water to turn a shaft, but the periodical inundations have gradually widened it, till it has become a perfect precipice. Mr. Crowe, the originator of this unfortunate event, has been notified that if steps are not immediately taken to prevent accidents, and to secure the safety of the crossing, proceedings would be forthwith instituted against him.

It is to be regretted, that the proposals made to the District Council, were never carried out, for as this road forms the main line of communication with the upper part of the Province, measures should be taken to prevent the interruption or abolition of this route. Mr. Killaly is of opinion that £1,000 or £1,200 is the least that should be immediately employed on this road; but, in reference to this subject, as well as to that of the harbours to which I have alluded, how is it possible to recommend, for this favoured section of the Province, any new grants (£23,282 4s. 9d. having already been spent in the formation of this road), whilst from Father Point to the Cascades (forming part of the great Provincial line from Gaspé to Sandwich), a distance of more than four hundred miles, not one shilling has been spent since the Union of the Provinces for the improvement of roads, with the exception of the interest of certain loans guaranteed by the Province, for amelioration of roads in the vicinity of Quebec and Montreal? I could not, consequently, offer any recommendation in favour of this portion of the Provincial line, unless in connection with some general measures of equal justice, to both sections of the Province.

Mr. Killaly, moreover, suggests, that in granting the amounts above mentioned, they should be placed in the hands of the Municipal authorities, who, receiving at the same time possession of the road itself, would cause it to be repaired and maintained in future as they might think fit.

On my arrival at Chatham, the principal object which occupied my attention was the choice of a suitable site for the bridge, which has, for a long time, been a subject of much dissension among the inhabitants of the place. A very short time enabled me to perceive, that the feelings and opinions of the townspeople, were exclusively based on their personal interests. It was not to be supposed, that, amid such a conflict of views and feelings, resting on a similar foundation, I could gain much by the contradictory testimony of interested parties: I avoided, therefore, as much as possible, any communication with them, and confined myself to a careful consideration of the question, with reference to the convenience of the public, and the advantages and disadvantages of each particular site.

If in the choice of a site for the erection of the bridge, reference is had solely to the most direct line of communication with Chatham, and from thence to the Rondeau and Sandwich, the fourth street would doubtlessly command a preference. As a further advantage presented by this locality, it would permit of the erection of a bridge at a right angle from one shore to the other, and is most favourably situated to promote the extension of the town in a westerly direction, on both sides of the river. On the other hand, it is argued that the steamboat wharf is situate above this site, as well as a great number of stores, where vessels load and unload, and that therefore, much difficulty and inconvenience would result from the incessant use of the pivot bridge, which would be constantly in motion, which would not be the case if the old site were again chosen, being situate higher up the stream. The proprietors of the eastern section of the town, moreover, add that it would be a monstrous injustice to change the direction of the main road of communication, as it would interfere with the rights acquired by parties, through whose property it has run for such a length of time. Such are the arguments used by one and another in favour of the old site, and for and against the adoption of Fourth Street. Others contend that the river is extensive enough below Fourth Street, to admit of the erection of new wharves, and the free navigation of steamers and other vessels—that the interests of a steamboat proprietor should have no weight in the choice of a site—and that the inconvenience of opening the pivot bridge for schooners, which sometimes ascend the river, would not be much felt. But those in favour of the old locality, reply, that in placing the bridge on the site of the former one, no alteration is produced in the value of property, which remains undisturbed, and that the bridge, being placed above the town, no impediment will exist to either trade or navigation. To this, it is again objected that it is very inconvenient for those in the centre of the town, who may be desirous of crossing the river to the opposite street, where, it is asserted, extensive establishments will shortly be formed, to be compelled to perform such a circuit as the adoption of the old site would necessitate, and, it is moreover added, that as the increasing size of the town, and its extension towards the west, will, probably, hereafter require the erection of a bridge at Fourth Street, the revenue of that which might now be built would be annihilated. The turn which the river takes at the old site is also considered disadvantageous. As regards the cost,—Mr. Killaly, after having examined, sounded, and measured the ground, is of opinion that the difference can amount to very little.

Some persons also attempted to show, by means of the assessment roll, that the section of the Town contiguous to the old site, is more populous than that in the vicinity of Fourth Street, as 477 tax-payers reside in the former and 221 only in the latter. This statement is, however, incorrect, in as much as the 221

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contributors are resident at the west, but contiguous to Fourth Street, whilst of the 477 others, the majority it is true inhabit the eastern section, but in the immediate vicinity of Fourth Street. Of the 698 proprietors in the Town, the greater portion reside in the neighbourhood of Fourth Street.

But this is not all; a third position has been proposed, as likely to unite in its favour the greater number of those interested, and calculated to overcome all difficulties.

This site is on Fifth Street, situate a short distance to the east of Fourth Street. Mr. Killally, having been consulted on the subject, is of opinion, that the following practical objections exist to the proposed locality: that the river takes a considerable turn at this place, where, he has been informed, every year at the breaking up of the ice, large quantities of wood and ice accumulate; that the bridge would be situate immediately at the mouth of McGregor's Creek, on which large stores are erected, which are frequented every spring by schooners; and that it would be almost impossible so to build and place the pivot bridge, that the free passage of vessels ascending the river and the creeks would be ensured. But that if the difficulty arising from the creek could be overcome, there would be no objection to the erection of the bridge opposite Fifth Street, notwithstanding the bend of the river.

Mr. Killally also adds, that as it would be necessary to erect the bridge on a level with the greatest height of the river, it would be expedient to ascertain, whether some of the contiguous proprietors might not suffer by the elevation which the bridge must necessarily possess.

After having attentively examined the premises, and given all possible attention to the conflicting opinions which exist on all sides, I have come to the conclusion, that all the proposed sites present undoubted difficulties and objections; but as it is necessary to put a period to the anxiety of the inhabitants, and a decision must now be arrived at, I am of opinion, that the Fifth Street is the most favourable locality and the one which presents the least difficulty, for the following reasons: In the first place, because as regards the general communication of the District, this site is quite as dangerous as Fourth Street, and that, as to the inconvenience of the pivot bridge, it being situate above the wharves, where most of the vessels stop, on this head no obstacle can exist; and because it is equally well situate with Fourth Street, as regards the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants of the Town, who are established in its vicinity. Also, because the old site is at too great a distance from the centre of business, and would compel passengers to perform a considerable circuit, instead of taking the shortest direction, because the river here takes a bend as well as at Fifth Street, and because I do not think that the fact of the existence of the old bridge at a certain place, can vest any right in the neighbouring proprietors to the prejudice of the public interests, which otherwise would cut off all future hopes of improvement—and finally and principally, because all objections having been withdrawn, by the proprietors of McGregor's Creek, who consent to the erection of the bridge at that spot, Mr. Killally's opinion that the bridge can be safely erected there, meets with no further obstacle. The only fact which remains to be ascertained, is, what difficulties may arise on the part of proprietors, who may suffer by the elevation of the bridge at this place, a fact, which should be ascertained without delay.

From Chatham I proceeded to visit the Rondeau Harbour; the road which leads to that place is toler-

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ably good, though the ditches in some places require cleaning. This road, like that from Hamilton to Port Dover, is cut in many places by the excessive weight of the loads which are carried over it.

The Rondeau, as its name indicates, is a sheet of water of a circular form and considerable extent, probably about twenty miles in circumference, which is only separated from the waters of the lake by a long sand-bar of irregular breadth, and but slightly elevated above the level of the lake.

This sand-bar is intersected by one or more openings, effected by the combined action of the waves and wind. One opening is always to be found, and frequently there are several—in the later case they are not so deep. It is by means of these openings that the waters of the Rondeau are renewed and fed by those of the lake.

The original intention of the Legislature in constructing a harbour at this place, and appropriating a sum of money for that purpose, was to erect two piers with a view of securing at all times a safe and permanent entry, and also by that means to preserve the tongue, which would make the Rondeau a safe shelter to vessels navigating Lake Erie, and suffering from stress of weather—an object of much importance when the central position of the harbour is considered, and the great extent of shelterless banks on both sides of it. Last year, during the progress of the works, 50 vessels, of 450 tons burden and under, sought shelter therein.

According to a statement handed to me by Mr. Mathews, the surety of the contractors, and who is now occupied carrying on the works, it would appear that the expenses of the external works was on the

1st May last.....	£10309	9	4
Returns of May and June.....	1065	12	0
Approximate Estimate to complete } and erect the Light-house..... }	2250	0	0
	£13625	1	4

Exclusively of the western break-water.

In the last item is comprised what Mr. Mathews calls "allowance," granted to contractors, on account of losses occasioned to them from changes made by Mr. Gzowski, in the original plan.

In support of this assertion Mr. Mathews produces Mr. Gzowski's letters.

At the period of my visit, I examined an opening in the sand-bar, situate towards the west, the mouth of which becomes contracted, it would appear, as not very long ago, it was 1350 feet wide, whilst it now measures only 1000 feet, and 6 feet in depth. With the view of closing up this breach, 10,000 feet of timber have been drawn out, 3000 of which have been prepared, but as this channel appears to be diminishing in size, and has not caused any damage to that formed by the piers, it would be proper to suspend the work, until it is ascertained, that the breach is not likely to be filled by the simple operations of nature. The wood, however, which has been prepared for this work, and which is said to be scattered in all directions, should be collected, as it may be necessary, to use a part of it, to protect the said bank at the end of the break-water, situate in this direction.

Independently of the work hereinbefore mentioned, there is opposite to, and at the extremity of the road coming from Chatham, an extensive wharf, already far advanced in building, and approaching its final completion. This work, it appears, was commenced on verbal instructions from my predecessor, the Hon.

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Mr. Robinson, without questioning the expediency of offering it to public competition, as is generally the custom. Mr. Matthews having obtained permission to continue on the same terms and conditions as for the exterior works, notwithstanding the evident disadvantage of the position of these works. The price of the exterior works, as it is natural to suppose, should have been founded upon their cost, and the difficulty of procuring the materials, but more particularly, upon the exposed and dangerous position of the works, where, according to the contractor's own admission, he was frequently compelled to wait, with all his men idle, for weeks together, till the wind would admit of the resumption of the works; while, on the other hand, the works at the inland wharf can be continued without interruption.

The whole amount expended up to the 1st July last, is £1438 13s. 6d. And when the work is completed, the cost will be £5,000.

Considering the agricultural state of an extensive portion of the surrounding country, and the commercial resources of the neighbouring localities, I have been unable to comprehend the necessity for this work, and I feel certain, that the materials of which it is composed will be destroyed, before the trade of that part of the country will require works on so extensive a scale.

Having manifested to Mr. Killaly, my surprise at the apparent irregularity of many matters connected with the works at the Roudeau, he advised me to refer to Mr. Gzowski, respecting the accounts for extra work, of which Mr. Matthews claims payment, to enable me to form an idea of the extent to which the Department might be liable; also, for copies of the prices and terms agreed upon with Mr. Matthews, as no contract appears to exist, and copies of any memoranda, and letters of authorization given to his assistants, or to Mr. Matthews, this gentleman having produced many originals, containing contradictory directions; and moreover, to furnish a statement of all extra works ordered and undertaken; of all materials required, and at present disposable for the prosecution of works, as well as copies of such letters as, in his opinion, were of a nature to authorize the continuation of such works; nevertheless, I regret to say, that to most of the above directions, no answer has, up to this day, been received.

As regards the establishment connected with these works, it appears that Mr. Ostrom was appointed foreman of works, as well as Mr. J. Cronyn, employed on the works. From the letters of Mr. Gzowski to Mr. Cronyn, from the 1st May, 1844, to April, 1848, at which latter period he was discontinued, it appears that his duties consisted in measuring the wood, and in making reports, specifying the description of wood delivered, distinguishing squared timber from rough logs; also, of stone, brick, iron, posts, &c. In one of these letters, the following instructions are found: "It will be necessary that you should measure, almost constantly, all the timber, before placing it on the works, as it would be impossible to measure it, if once in the water." On another occasion, he is also requested to keep a list of the accounts of all the contractors' men, and to forward it to his office.

It follows, therefore, from what precedes, that, during the whole period of the construction of the piers, and break-water, Ostrom simply superintended the workmanship, and that the whole duty of measuring, keeping the accounts, &c., devolved on Mr. Cronyn, who was paid at the rate £150 per annum.

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In the list which I requested Mr. Gzowski to procure, that gentleman places Cronyn as having been discontinued in March last, and Mr. Billyard (who had been discontinued on the 1st July, 1846,) appears as having been *reappointed* at the period that Cronyn was discharged, at £175 per annum. His duties were to prepare the work, to inspect it, to approve or condemn it, to see to the delivery of materials, make reports, &c., &c. "*On the road from Chatham to Amherstburg,*" on which, since his reappointment, and for nearly eighteen months previously, Mr. Cronyn informs us, *not one farthing had been expended.*" The other duties at the Roudeau, consisting of the measuring of materials, keeping a book for entry, &c., &c., and in seeing that the work was performed according to the plans and specifications, so that, in point of fact, Mr. Cronyn, at £150 per annum, residing on the spot, receiving orders from Mr. Gzowski, that it is necessary to measure each piece of timber before placing it on the works, and fulfilling all the other unnumbered duties, is set aside to make room for Mr. Billyard, at £175 per annum, residing at Chatham, and, according to the information I obtained, paying a visit to the Roudeau once in a month.

Mr. Cronyn strongly complained of the facts as above related, and it appears to me that his complaints were well founded.

Chatham and Sandwich Road.

The portions of this road, which formerly were in the worst condition are now in the best. In the Township of Raleigh, an extent of nine miles has not been levelled or graded, but the cross ditches have been made and bridged; although, for the want of side drains, there are in the rainy seasons many bad passes. These are, for the most part, in fact, under the immediate observation of the landholders, who, by a few hours' labour, might remedy the evil; but in this part of the country the people do not consider themselves obliged to repair the roads. French Canadians, it is true, for the most part inhabit this Township; but I may safely assert that the neglect I point out—for such it certainly is—is not peculiar to them alone, and I am aware of other places exclusively inhabited by those of the other origin, and where much larger amounts have been expended in the improvement of the roads, which nevertheless are in an equally bad state, and are not better attended to.

Besides the nine miles I have mentioned, there may be about five miles more along this line of road, which have been but partially finished. I am informed that it would require £2830 to complete the whole. In the present state of the finances, and after the enormous sums which have already been expended on these roads, would it be reasonable, (in justice to the other sections of the Province,) to recommend any new grants?

The road from Sarnia to London is in about the same condition as that from Chatham to Sandwich, having been improved out of the public funds, then left without maintenance on the part of the Government, and neglected by the local authorities, who do not conceive themselves authorized to assume possession, of it without having obtained a transfer. For the first three or four miles, the road leading from Sarnia down to London, runs through a sandy soil, and is in a very bad state; another portion suffers from water and the want of drains, the land being low and marshy. This road has cost the Province £20,121 9s. 1d. The inhabitants apply for an additional sum of from £1300 to £1500, to enable them to place it in a condition to erect toll-

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gates to keep it in repair; but it is very doubtful that, with such slight ameliorations as so small a sum could effect, the people would consent, as long as the road remains under the control of the Government, to pay the required tolls, unless the road were in as good and perfect a state as any of the other Provincial Turnpike Roads. The only feasible plan, in my opinion, to rid the Government of the incessant demands made upon it in similar cases, is to transfer the roads to the charge of the local authorities.

Road from London to Hamilton.

This road is in good condition; there is a great deal of travelling over it—a daily stage has been established, which is constantly filled with passengers.

From Hamilton I visited the Desjardin Canal. This work is the hands of a private Company. Dundas, situate on the borders of this canal, (which admits vessels drawing five feet water,) is a commercial and manufacturing place, and continues to thrive notwithstanding its vicinity to Hamilton.

From Dundas I proceeded to Toronto, by the Provincial Road called "Dundas Street." This road runs through the Gore and Home Districts. No public money has been spent on the first part, "the Gore"; there are two bad hills at the places called Fourteen and Sixteen Mile Creeks. At all seasons of the year, these two hills present great obstacles to travellers, and are sometimes very dangerous. I was accompanied in my visit to these hills by Mr. Wetenhall, the Representative of the County, who informed me that the Department had ordered an examination of them, and had caused plans and estimates to be prepared, but for the want of funds nothing further was done. The rest of the road through the Home District is known as the West Toronto Road; it has been improved and is now in good order, either gravelled or macadamized.

From January to July, 1848, the sum of £1137 was spent on it, and a further sum of £613, it is said, is required to complete it.

There is another road running from Toronto in the same direction, and parallel to it; it was made at the expense of the Province, and is in a very good state of repair. It is natural to enquire why this second road was made. Would it not have been infinitely better to have employed the money spent in its formation, in improving those parts of the road and hills of the Gore, which are now in such a bad state? These enquiries suggested themselves to my mind, and no one was able to afford me a satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary fact. From Toronto I visited the so-called *East Toronto Road*. This road, partly planked and partly macadamized, is in good condition, and has been improved at the expense of the Province: being much frequented, repairs are continually making, and gravel is now substituted for planks whenever the latter require to be removed.

The hill known under the name of the Ronge Hill is almost finished; it is a splendid work and only requires about £200 to complete it; the broken stone is on the spot, and only requires to be spread and levelled upon the road.

The claims of the tavern keeper at this place are not well founded, his property having increased in value by the works effected at the hill, instead of suffering deterioration, as he pretends is the case.

Yonge Street, or North Toronto Road.

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From Toronto to Newmarket, the road has for some time been finished, but it is cut up and requires repairs. From thence, the stone has been only broken, and has not been placed on the road to the extent of half a mile; further on, and up to about three quarters of a mile to the north of Captain Irving's Farm, the stone has been partly placed on the road.

Near Holland Landing, there are two lines of road across, one of which, the old one, is in a direct line with the other portion of the road: the new, made at a great expense, takes a tolerably large bend, and is destined to supersede the old one. The inhabitants of the place are all displeased at the change. On attentively examining and comparing the position of the two, my first impression was that the old one, with much less expense, would have afforded as favourable a route as the new, without the disadvantage of a circuit, and particularly of a water-course which may hereafter become an expense in its maintenance. Nevertheless I would have still been in doubt, not being a professional man, had not, Mr. Killaly by incontestable arguments, confirmed me in my opinion. Mr. Killaly satisfied me that it was wrong to have endeavoured, at such great expense, to give a more gentle slope to the new hill than was possessed by most of the others on this line of road, for, if the inclination given to the other hills was found sufficient for the purpose of transport, the uselessness of a more gentle declivity for this hill, becomes apparent. Moreover, it is said, that Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of the land, intends claiming heavy damages to indemnify him for his loss.

On the other side of the hill having satisfied myself that the road, which was still being levelled and graded in the direction of that to Notawasaga, was in good condition, I directed the suspension of the works, and did so the more readily as the funds were exhausted.

From Holland Landing, I continued my journey through Bradford and Barrie, to Penetanguishene. Although much labour has been expended on this road, there are some parts of it still unfinished, which if once improved, would complete the road. But in the present state of the finances, and considering the sums which have already been expended on a road, which, after all, can only be regarded as of secondary importance, when compared with that of the great Provincial Line, it does not appear to me just to recommend the sanction of any further outlay.

At Penetanguishene, we procured a *voyageur's* canoe, and proceeded to Sturgeon Bay, from whence we continued on to the Narrows, by what is called the "Coldwater Road." This road, leading from another part of Lake Ontario, runs, in a direction almost parallel to "Yonge street," from which it is only about fifteen leagues distant. Coldwater road, like Yonge Street Road, was opened at the expense of the Province, and large sums have been spent on it; nevertheless, the road is not yet complete, and large stones render the travelling very inconvenient in many places; in others, the ditches would require clearing out.

At the "Narrows" or Straits, I visited the bridge which is in very good condition, but almost useless the road to the south not being finished. This work seems to me to be also one of those mysteries among public enterprises, examples of which are so frequently to be met with in Upper Canada, and which are so generally deplored. The lessee of the bridge has

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caused a wharf to be erected at the extremities of one of the central pillars; this wharf is useless, though the lessee endeavoured to prove to me that it was for the purpose of protecting the bridge from the collision of vessels at the draw-bridge. I am rather inclined to believe that it is designed to facilitate the landing and shipping of passengers. In summer, the journey from the Narrows to Beavertown is performed by water. The portion of the road between this place and the Narrows, not being opened, as I said before, renders the bridge useless.

From Beavertown, I proceeded towards the east by the "District Line Road," as far as Prince Albert; the journey between those two points is a most painful one, the traveller being compelled to cross, for miles together, a bridging formed of trees of all sizes placed crossways and close to one another, a system which is practised in all low and marshy places. Having slept at Prince Albert, the following day I retraced my steps some distance, to visit the Establishment on Lake Scugog.

The village which is rapidly increasing by means of its saw mills, and the agricultural resources in its vicinity, will, by its trade, in a few years, become very important. Here the people complain that there is no access to the lake, the place belonging to a private individual who monopolises the whole trade, but, I am informed, that there is a possibility of avoiding this inconvenience, by constructing a pier the breadth of the road, which might be run out any distance into the lake. The form and size of this pier might be such as to permit of the erection on it of warehouses and stores suited to the trade of the place, and at the same time afford vessels a safe and convenient moorage, without in any manner interfering with private property.

At this moment I have no doubt that as soon as the plan of a similar project is traced out, it will be easy to have the work performed by such persons as may be disposed to erect stores, with whom advantageous and convenient arrangements might be effected.

The 30th of March last, on a petition signed by sundry residents in the vicinity of Lake Scugog, requesting permission to build wharves contiguous to a pier similar to that I now propose, which was referred to the Department of Public Works, I reported unfavourably on the prayer of the Petitioners, because, in that case, it was intended to rest the wharves against the sides of the pier, which, in my opinion, might have been considered by the proprietors of the beach as a trespass; but on the plan I now suggest, that is in constructing the pier, so that, in the lake, it will not extend on either side of the prolongation beyond the lines forming the breadth of the public road, I do not conceive that the proprietors would have any right to complain.

Being on the spot I took occasion to investigate the matter of Mr. Hurd's complaints respecting damage done to his property. Mr. Hurd has a saw-mill on a small creek, which was closed up heretofore by means of an earthen dam, through which ran a broad mill-race; for the use of the mill, with a valve to supply water at will; the new road was made to run over this dam, which was consequently widened, but instead of running a race-way through it of the same dimensions as the former one, a tunnel of only three feet in diameter was made, which has, it is said, at its junction with the old work of the dam, caused some damage, and is insufficient for the wants of the mill. Moreover, in order to give free course to the superfluous water, a canal or discharge was effected through the dam, which, not being water-

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tight, allowed the water to filter between the earth and the woodwork, which, in a short time, by opening a large breach, carried away part of the dam. Since that time, (eighteen or twenty months ago,) the mill has been stopped, and complaints consequently preferred. The most simple remedy would be to construct a mill-race of the same dimensions as the former, and then to close up the breach made by the canal designed to let off the superfluous water; in short, to place the premises in their former condition. On the other hand, it would be expedient to enquire into the value of the damage done; for it is likely, from the state of the creek, that during the greater portion of the year, the mill could not be worked.

From Hurd's mill to Whitby, the journey is performed over a road considerably improved, partly planked, and the rest levelled and thrown up, and ready for planking. The settlements on each side of this road, are, in an agricultural point of view, equal, if not superior, to the best of that description in Upper Canada.

On arriving at the Port of Whitby, I found there, as at many other places, that the works were progressing under simple promises of contracts, and on the strength of private letters and verbal instructions from Messrs. Robinson and Gzowski. The appropriations for the Harbour as well as for the road, of which I have spoken, leading from it to Lake Scugog, being exhausted, Messrs. Cotton and Rowe have received instructions to continue and complete both of these works, on condition that they be paid from the toll fund.

At Whitby, I found on the works, one Mr Longworth, an *employé*, ostensibly, of the Department, but not entered on the list. Being questioned, he replied that he has, from time to time, been employed to keep an account of the dredging, from the commencement of the work. Finding that, in May last, the works were resumed, and believing that it was necessary that some one should superintend them, he says he notified Mr. Gzowski, from whom he received no reply; that three weeks later he again wrote, informing Mr. Gzowski that, as the works were progressing, and that payments were to be made according to measurements taken in scows, which, if no one superintend, the Department would have no check on the contractors, which is always dangerous; he then received a reply from Mr. Gzowski, authorizing him to continue; in consequence of which he has continued keeping the accounts, which, he conceives, must regulate the amounts to be paid to the contractors.

Mr. Killaly sounded the harbour, and found that the water was much deeper than it had been previously, owing to the action of the water from the creek on the bottom of the basin. Orders have been given to Mr. Longworth to prepare a plan, shewing the actual depth of the water, in order to ascertain the quantity of matter taken out of it, and which will, moreover, be useful as a check on the operations of the contractors.

From Whitby Harbour I went by land to Port Hope, and from thence visited the road from Port Hope to Rice Lake, which I found in tolerably good condition. In some places there are slight ruts; which should be filled up. I found no works in progress on this road, and was informed by the Superintendent, that there have not been any going on for a long time. Nevertheless, there is a Foreman on this road, whose sole occupation, for the month preceding my visit, consisted in placing a stick over a hole in a bridge, without thinking of properly repairing it.

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In Mr. Gzowski's Report it is shown that a sum of £445 has, up to the 1st July, been spent on this road, and that it will require a further sum of £600 to complete it.

The following observations are contained in the Report: "In order to put this road in good order, it will be necessary to spend the whole amount of tolls received up to the 1st June, 1848; there have been no payments made for repairs since the above mentioned sum was laid out; £150 are due for works and materials furnished. The repairs to this road are not made by contract, no reasonable tenders having been received; the repairs are made by day labour."

In concluding, I must not omit to state, that all that portion of this road which is comprised within the limits of the Corporation of Port Hope, has not been improved. The road is almost in a state of nature, with the exception, that the trees have been cut down, but the stumps still remain, through which vehicles are compelled to wind. The residents of the Town have petitioned for the formation of this part of the road, at the expense of the Public Chest, but being in the same position as the Corporation of Toronto and other places, whose demands have been very properly refused by the Government, I do not conceive that it would be becoming to make an exception in favour of Port Hope, the inhabitants of which, enjoy most of the advantages of the road, which was opened at a great expense to the Province, to establish a speedy and convenient communication with a populous district in the vicinity.

Many merchants and other inhabitants of Port Hope, appear anxiously to desire that the Government should take charge of the harbour, now in possession of a private Company. A petition to that effect was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 1st of March last, and signed by a very large number of persons.

The Petitioners complain that the harbour has never been completed according to the terms and conditions of the Charter, that the harbour is inadequate, and affords no shelter to vessels, driven by stress of weather, and that, notwithstanding its imperfect state, the full amount of toll is exacted; that if the Government would take charge of this work, and complete it in such a way as to satisfy the commercial wants of the place, and make it a shelter for vessels engaged in the navigation of Lake Ontario, the revenue of so important a work would shortly reimburse the principal employed in the formation of the harbour.

Plans and Estimates have long ago been prepared to carry into operation the views of the Petitioners. Mr. Keefer, the Engineer now employed on the Welland Canal, in a Report addressed to the Hon. Mr. Killaly, dated 18th of February, 1846, estimates the probable cost of this work at £51,557; to this amount it must not be forgotten that a further sum of £8000 or £10,000 must be added, as an indemnity to the Company in possession of the harbour. It is certainly to be regretted, that a harbour of such great importance should be vested in a private Company, and that the latter should have attempted to reduce the public revenue by encouraging smuggling. But in the present state of the finances of the Province, I conceive that the Government, with the most anxious desire to favour public improvements, cannot, for the present, entertain the prayer of the Petitioners.

From Port Hope, in order to complete my tour in the upper part of the Province, and visit the whole of the works, it would have been necessary for me to pass through the County of Peterbrough, to exa-

mine the works on the River Trent, and from thence, to have proceeded to the Ottawa, to inspect the works situate on that river, but more than five weeks having elapsed since my departure from Montreal, and business requiring my presence at my office after so long an absence, I considered it proper to defer my visit to these works to a future period; in consequence of which, from Port Hope, I embarked for Montreal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and
Very humble servant,

E. P. TACHÉ,
Chief Commisouer.

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APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS,

MONTREAL, 15th Dec., 1848.

SIR,—I would respectfully suggest to the Commissioners, that, in order to accomplish the object they have in view of insuring the uninterrupted passage of vessels from Lake Erie down to Montreal, and *vice versa*, by the first of May next, it will be necessary to give notice, and place under immediate contract, the works recommended in my Report; and, in order to enable the owners of vessels at a distance to make their preparations in time, it would be advisable to give public notice that measures had been taken to open the St. Lawrence Canals on the first of May next, for vessels passing down drawing nine feet water, and returning with eight feet, and that tug boats will be engaged to insure the passage of lake craft without delay in either case,—if they approve of that plan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obdt. servt.,

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Engineer Public Works.

Thos. A. Begly, Esq.,
Sec. Pub. Works,
Montreal.

PUBLIC WORKS,

MONTREAL, 15th Dec., 1848.

SIR,—The Commissioners' instructions, directing me to examine the Canals between Prescott and Montreal, have been duly complied with, and the following result is submitted for their consideration:

1. *The Galops.*

The first canal had a depth of nine feet. The guard lock had 7 feet 7 inches of water on the mitre sills; the left lock 7 feet; the upper coffer dam 6½ feet; the lower 8 feet. The water had been 7 inches lower than it was when these levels were taken.

At this place, I recommend at present—

First,—The removal of the coffer dam at the head, and some obstructions in the bed of the river above it, which will cost, per estimate No. 1 annexed,

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£340. This can be accomplished in two months after the opening of the navigation, and, to effect it, I propose that a dredge should be procured from Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, from Oswego.

Second.—To extend the river pier at the head of the canal, 300 feet, which should be immediately placed under contract, and finished by the 1st of August next. It will cost £1460.

Although it may ultimately become necessary to sink these locks two feet, and the canal bottom eighteen inches, I do not recommend it to be done at present.

2. *Pointe Iroquois.*

This canal had a depth throughout of eight feet. On the mitre sill of the lock I found seven feet of water, and the same depth on the coffer dams at each end of the canal.

The water for two days in October had been twenty inches lower, caused by an easterly gale, which left only 5 feet 4 inches on the mitre sill.

I recommend the sinking of this lock and canal to be commenced early in the spring, which will cost, per estimate No. 2, £10,000, and can be accomplished by 1st September.

3. *Rapide Plat.*

On the bottom of this canal the depth was 9 feet; on the mitre sill of the guard lock it was 7 feet 9 inches; and on the mitre sill of the lift lock the same. On coffer dams at both ends 7 feet. The water had been one foot lower.

I recommend the removal of the coffer dams, which will cost, per Estimate No. 1, £150, and can be effected, by means of the dredge to be employed at the Galops, in one month after it is brought down to this canal.

It may ultimately become necessary here, as at the Galops, to sink this canal two feet, but at present I do not recommend it.

4. *Farran's Point.*

The depth in this canal was 9 feet; on the mitre sill of the lock 8 feet 2 inches; on the upper coffer dam 7 feet; and on the lower 8 feet. The water had been nine inches lower.

I recommend only the removal of the coffer dams, which can be done at an expense, per Estimate No. 1, of £50, in one fortnight, by means of the same dredge proposed to be employed above.

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies observed in the rise and fall of the water at these canals. I have merely given my own observations, taken on the 14th and 15th November, together with information derived from the register kept by the respective lock-masters.

From the nature of the trade on the St. Lawrence, it is doubtful if it will ever be necessary to sink this canal any lower.

5. *Cornwall Canal.*

There is sufficient water in this canal and on the sills of the locks. There was 8½ feet of water on

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the coffer dam at the head, and 10 feet at the one below.

I recommend the removal of the coffer dam at the head, and a considerable enlargement of the entrance on the land side, and also the construction of a wharf or towing-path of three hundred yards in length, extending from the present docking up towards the steamboat landing above the distillery, and the placing of snubbing-posts to render the entrance safe, which will cost, per Estimate No. 1, £1250.

The Government dredge now at Matilda should be brought down immediately to the canal, to be ready for the spring's operations. It will take three months to complete the enlargement of the entrance, but the wharf should be immediately placed under contract, and be finished by the 1st of May, by which means, and against which time, the entrance will be rendered safe for the trade.

6. *Beauharnois Canal.*

This canal has the full depth of water throughout, except at the entrance, where I found only eight feet, and on the lower coffer-dam, where I found only seven feet. It is absolutely necessary to check the current at the head by constructing dams, which, with the dredging, will cost, per Estimate No. 1, £6,400. I recommend a contract to be entered into immediately for this purpose; and in consideration of the benefit to accrue to the Seignior of Beauharnois from the construction of the dams, the Agent of the Seigneurs should be invited to co-operate and contribute.

One of the Lake St. Peter dredges is now at Beauharnois undergoing repairs, and will be ready for operation here in the spring. With this dredge, and the two stone-lifters, the channel will be cleared of all obstructions in three months after the opening of the navigation. The dams can be completed by the 1st June.

7. *Lachine Canal.*

This canal and its locks have an abundant depth of water throughout, but the coffer dam at the lower end has yet to be removed. This can be accomplished by the Government dredge, after it is no longer required at the Cornwall Canal, and in sufficient time for the period of low-water at Montreal. The river pier, at the upper entrance, has yet to be extended 360 feet, some rocks removed from the entrance, and a small portion of the channel within the basin enlarged to the proper width. These works will cost, per Estimate No. 1, £2,300. The pier work is under contract, and if authorized to be immediately proceeded with, can be completed by the 1st August.

From the foregoing, it will appear that to insure the opening of the navigation by the 1st of May next, an expense of £11,950 will have to be incurred, one half to be paid by the 1st May, and the remainder by the 1st August: in addition to which there will be required during the summer, to sink the Point Iroquois Canal, the sum of £10,000 and to complete certain other works necessary for the safety and proper working of the Canals, the sum of £24,700, making a total of £46,650.

Although the mitre-sills of the locks at the Galops, Rapide Plat, and Farran's Point, are not low

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enough to afford nine feet draught of water at lowest water, it will be but seldom we shall have less than eight feet; and since, from the nature of the trade, upward-bound vessels will scarcely ever be laden to draw eight feet water, it is unnecessary, for the present at least, to incur the expense of altering these canals.

I have made no estimate of the expense of constructing towing-paths between the canals from Cornwall to Prescott, and have not the means at present of doing so. It depends upon the cost of towage by the steamboats, whether the towing-path will be necessary or not.

As the intention evidently must be the opening of these canals at the earliest possible period, and in the best manner, the public can rely upon nine feet draught of water downwards, and eight feet upwards, by the first of May, if the plan herein proposed is carried into immediate execution.

And to facilitate and ensure the passage of craft between Montreal and Prescott, without incurring unnecessary delay or expense, a powerful steamboat should be employed upon the river, between the head of the Cornwall Canal and Prescott, another, of less power, on Lake St. Francis, and a third on Lake St. Louis, which would perfect one continuous route from Lake Erie to Montreal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Eng. Pub. Works.

I. ESTIMATE

Of Works required to be immediately proceeded with, in order to secure the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, at the earliest possible period, with the full depth of 9 feet water downwards and 8 feet water upwards at low water.

1. *The Galops.*

Dredging entrance and removing coffer dam at the upper entrance,	£340	0	0
Pier, 300 feet long, at head,	1560	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1900	0	0

2. *Rapide Plat.*

Dredging coffer dams at both ends of Canal,	100	0	0
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3. *Farran's Point.*

Dredging at upper entrance,	50	0	0
------------------------------------	----	---	---

4. *Cornwall Canal.*

Constructing wharf, and dredging at the upper entrance of this Canal,	1200	0	0
--	------	---	---

Carried forward,..... £3250 0 0

Brought forward,..... £3250 0 0

5. *Beauharnois Canal.*

Constructing a dam across the channel of the River between Grand Island and the main south shore, with flume to supply water below, including superintendence and contingencies,	2550	0	0
Constructing a Dam from head of Grand Island to Clerk's Island, with superintendence and contingencies,	2050	0	0
Repairing dredges, and Dredging operations,	1800	0	0
	<hr/>		
	6400	0	0

6. *Lachine Canal.*

Removing coffer dam at lower entrance, widening channel at upper entrance, and extending the pier upwards 300 feet,	2300	0	0
Total,	£11950	0	0

II. ESTIMATE

Of Work required to sink the Point Iroquois Canal and Lock $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower, to afford 9 feet of water on the mitre sills at the period of lowest water in the season of navigation.

Earth Excavation,	£4243	4	6
Rock do.	3500	0	0
Sinking both mitre sills of lock and the breast wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, as well as the flume at the head and the pavement at the foot; the lock walls, being founded on solid rock four feet below the recess platform, this alteration can be effected without disturbing the lock walls,	535	11	3
Raising the lock gates $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher,	200	0	0
Pumping, coffer dams, dredging, &c.	1151	13	0
Superintendence,	369	11	3
	<hr/>		
	£10000	0	0

NOTE.—The distance between the foot of the Galops Canal and the head of the Point Iroquois being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles only, a careful examination of this part of the River will have to be made in the spring, before embarking in the above expenditure, as it is purely a matter of calculation whether it may not be cheapest to unite these two canals by means of an embankment or canal, and thus save the great cost of earth and rock excavation in this estimate, as well as the future alteration of the Galops Lock, which will prove a difficult and expensive job and likely occasion interruption to the navigation.

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III. ESTIMATE

4th February.

Of works required to complete the St. Lawrence Canals in a proper manner, being works required in addition to those embraced in Estimates I. and II.

1. Cornwall Canal.

Slope-walling certain portions of the banks to prevent abrasion,	£1056	0	0
Flume and channel to convey water around the guard lock ...	750	0	0
Waste weirs and channels around locks 20, 19, 18, and 17...	4194	0	0
	£6000	0	0

2. Beauharnois Canal.

Slope-walling certain parts of the banks to prevent abrasion.....	£2112	0	0
Flume and channel around the guard lock (No. 14.) ...	750	0	0
Eight waste weirs and channels around the other locks ...	6500	0	0
One set of spare gates and sundries....	1938	0	0
	£11,300	0	0

3. Lachine Canal.

To complete Contracts—finish the pier at the lower end—protection of banks and bridge abutments—waste weirs at Montreal, &c. ...	7400	0	0
Total, ...	£34,700	0	0

So soon as the St. Lawrence Canals begin to do a fair share of business, it will be found impossible to work them without having waste weirs to regulate the supply of water; indeed, the Canals cannot be considered completed without them.

Abstract.

1. Estimate for work immediately required ...	£11,950	0	0
2. Estimate for sinking Point Iroquois Canal ...	10,000	0	0
3. Estimate for completion of Canals,	24,700	0	0
Total, ...	£46,650	0	0

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Eng. Pub. Works.

Note.—The amount required over and above former appropriations, to complete the Welland Canal, and adapt it both to the Lake Erie and Grand River levels, according to my detailed estimate of the 30th December, 1848, is... £43,542 0 0
Carried forward,.....£43,542 0 0

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Brought forward,.....£42,542 0 0

The amount of the preceding Estimate for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals is ...	£46,650	0	0
Required in addition, to cover expenditures under Order in Council... ..	11,100	0	0
Further, for land damages not included in the foregoing Estimates	776	0	0
	£58,526	0	0

Total amount required to be appropriated to complete the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, ... £102,068 0 0

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Eng. Pub. Works.

APPENDIX E.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 16th August, 1848.

SIR,—I beg leave to state, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, that I have made an examination of the Chambly Canal, in conjunction with Mr. Borne, the Superintendent, and have the honour to submit the following Report upon, and estimates of, the cost of the repairs proposed by him.

Beginning at the Chambly terminus, the items of repairs are as follows:—

1st.—The combined Locks at Chambly.—The breast and chamber walls are leaking badly, which renders them liable to injury by frost. They require pointing with cement.

The cost of pointing will be	£4	0	0
“ Coal-tar, to be put on Locks by the Keepers, 2 brls., at 17s. 6d.	1	15	0
	£5	15	0

2nd.—Locks Nos. 6 and 5.—The side walls are leaky, and require to be pointed; the coping stones of the upper breast-walls have been lifted, and in some cases brought against the upper gates by the ice. They require to be re-set, painted and clamped; several stones in the upper wings have been displaced by the striking of vessels against them, and require to be re-set, and the coping stones clamped. The gates of Lock 6 are new, but require to be coal-tarred to preserve them. Those of Lock 5 are old, and nearly worn out, but no repairs are proposed to them by Mr. Borne at present.

The cost of pointing of Lock-walls will be ...	£4	0	0
To set and point Cope of upper Breast-walls,	3	0	0
To clamp do. 2, at £4 15s.	9	10	0
To re-set Stones in upper Wings	2	10	0
To clamp do. 2, at £2 10s.	5	0	0
To coal-tar Gates of Lock No. 6, 1 barrel ...	0	17	6
	£24	17	6

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3rd Item.—Lock No. 4.—The west wall of the chamber has been forced in (within 3 weeks, I am informed,) about 7 inches, and is still going in. I am of opinion that the cause of it is, that the foundation of it is undermined. Mr. Borne proposes to take down, and re-build, the wall at once, in which I concur with him; as, in all probability, its fall, in a short time, is inevitable. The extent and cost of repairs to the foundation, cannot, of course, be estimated accurately.

The upper gates are worn out, and must be replaced with new ones.

The east side of the lock requires to be pointed. The coping stones of the upper breast-wall to be re-set and clamped.

*Cost of Repairs.**Re-building side of Lock.*

Earth excavation... ..	1000 yards, 1s....	£50	0	0
Embankment... ..	700 " 8d...	23	6	8
Puddle	200 " 1s. 3d	12	10	0
Removing old masonry... ..	600 " 5s....	150	0	0
Re-laying do. do.	600 " 10s...	300	0	0
New backing required... ..	200 " 7s. 6d	75	0	0
To repair foundation, say, ... ..	...	150	0	0
New upper gates—using old irons ... ..	...	90	0	0
Pointing east side wall ... ..	...	1	10	0
Re-setting, pointing, clamping and coping of upper breast-wall... ..	...	6	5	0
		£858	11	8

Item No. 4.—Locks 2 and 3.—The side walls are leaky, and require pointing; the coping stones of the upper breast-walls are displaced, and require to be re-set and clamped; four broken stones in that of No. 3 to be replaced.

In the reaches between 3 and 4 and 2 and 3, several boulders, and a small deposit of sand require to be removed.

Cost of Repairs.

Pointing side wall, 2 locks ... ..	...	£4	0	0
Re-set, point and clamp-cope of breast-walls	12	10	0	0
Four new stones for do. £1 5s	5	0	0	0
Removing boulders and sand... ..	15	0	0	0
	£36	10	0	0

I beg leave here to remark, that there are now gates in Locks Nos. 6 and 3, the quoin posts of which are 11 × 15, admitting the bars 10 × 8. It is evident, from an inspection of these gates, that the timbers are too light, as the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bars are sprung from ½ to 1½ inches in each gate. The quoin posts made 13 × 15, will fit the quoins and admit a bar 12 × 8 in the centre, which, I am satisfied, is the least sized compatible with stability, and was also the size originally intended.

One or two of the new gates are made so, and there is no spring apparent in them.

The foregoing repairs are all that Mr. Borne proposed for the locks, from 2 to 7 inclusive. I think, however, that additional precautions against the leakage are necessary at each of the locks; for these reasons:

The wall and embankments are all extremely leaky, and the pointing can only render the face tight, as the rear is inaccessible.

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The water passes through the head walls, above the upper gates, around the rear of the quoins, and comes into the locks again through the chamber walls and lower recess walls.

The consequence of this, sooner or later, is that the walls are thrown down, either by the action of frost or the undermining of the foundation; the latter being the case at Lock 4. I would recommend the adoption of the following plan to remedy this defect, namely:—to excavate a puddle trench to the depth of the foundation of the lock, extending from the rear of the walls at the upper quoin, into the embankment on each side of the reach above the head of the lock. This ditch to be filled with clay, of which six feet in breadth is to be perly puddled; the puddle to be carried up to one foot above the water line in the upper reach.

This is an ordinary precaution against leakage in making lock embankments, but seems to have been either omitted, or imperfectly performed on this canal.

The cost per Lock will be:—

Excavation, 400 yds. at 9d....	£15
Puddle, 160 yds. at 1s. 3d. ...	10
Embankment, 240 yds. at 6d..	6

£31 × 6 Locks = £186

No. 5.—Culvert between Locks 6 and 7.—The inlet and outlet ditches are filled up, and the passage of the culvert, choked with sediment, requires cleaning out. The east wing is in a dilapidated condition, and requires to be partly taken down and rebuilt. The west wing requires to be pointed.

The cost of repairs will be:—

500 cubic yards of excavating ditches, &c., at 9d.	£18	15	0
30 cubic yards of masonry removed and relaid, at 15s.	22	10	0
Pointing west wing	1	0	0
	£42	5	0

Item No. 6.—Bridges between Locks 2 and 7.—A part of the east abutment of Andres' Bridge has fallen down, and requires to be rebuilt. The west abutment requires to be pointed, and a few stones which have fallen out replaced.

Cost of Repairs.

10 cubic yards of masonry to be relaid at 15s.	£7	10	0
Pointing abutments	2	0	0
Repairing Railway, &c.	1	10	0
	£11	0	0

Item No. 7.—Repairs to banks, from head Lock 2 to the waste weir at St. Thérèse.

On this portion of the canal, the slips in the banks recur; several have been repaired, but they are of constant occurrence, particularly on the first mile above Lock No. 2. The cause of the slips is the leakage through the banks, (which are narrow and very steep on the outer slope), together with the fact, that there being no back drains to carry off the leakage, it is all retained at the base of the banks, thus soaking the base, and rendering it the more liable to slide; another evil of this leakage is, that it spreads over, and damages the neighbouring fields.

The following method of repairing the slips is at present followed, viz., the outer slope of the bank (which has slid) is first formed of clay, with perhaps one quarter

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of its bulk fragments of slate rock. This is taken from a spoil bank above the waste weir, barrowed on a scow, boated to the slide, (a distance of two miles in a slip now repairing,) and then deposited by barrows in its place on the outer part of the bank. The outer slope thus formed is walled up from six to ten feet in height, and two to three feet in thickness, with field stone. These stones are boated from above the island of St. Thérèse, (a distance of five miles and three quarters to the same slip,) and cost fifteen shillings per toise at the place from whence they are taken into the scow. This seems to me an inefficient and unnecessarily expensive repair,—inefficient because the leakage is not stopped, and will therefore continue to wear away the earth from under the wall, and will eventually throw it down,—unnecessarily expensive, because the earth for this purpose, which is really no better than clay alone, can in most cases be obtained on the opposite side of the canal to the slip.

The portions of the bank that have already slipped, and that are liable to slip hereafter, are included within a distance of 45 chains of repair to be made.

I beg leave to suggest a cheaper and more effectual method of repairing and providing against the occurrence of these slides, viz. :

1st. To excavate a back drain near the foot of the outer slope, and sufficient leading drains through the adjacent farms to the river, in order to carry off any leakage that may exist after the following method of stopping the leaks has been carried out.

2nd. To stop the leaks by excavating the inner face of the bank and a portion of the bottom of the canal to the depth of two feet, and eighteen feet in breadth, and filling the space thus excavated, with clay puddle.

The earth excavated from the back drain and the inside of the canal, to be placed to form the outer slope of the bank, which will require no walling.

I am decidedly of the opinion that if the above plan were carried out faithfully, the occurrence of the slips and the damages to the neighbouring fields will in future be avoided.

It will be necessary, in carrying out the above plan, to take twelve feet in breadth of land on the east side of the canal, and also to pay for that occupied by the leading drains. The cost of repair, on the plan suggested, will be as follows, viz. :

Excavating back drains, 3000 c. yards, at 6½d.....	£81 5 0
Excavating in land, 4000 cubic yards, at 8d.....	133 6 8
Puddle in do, 4000 do, at 1s 3d.....	250 0 0
Land for ditches, three acres, at £15.....	45 0 0
	£509 11 8

The cost of repair, on the plan pursued at present, would be—

Stone-walling on outside, 420 toises, at £1 10s.....	£630 0 0
Gravel, boated, 4000 cubic yards, at 2s....	400 0 0
	£1030 0 0

Thus shewing that if one half the bank only were to slip, the former plan would be the cheaper, and would provide for slips in twice the amount of bank greater than the plan of repairs at present pursued.

Item No. 8.—Bridges between head of Lock No. 2 and waste weir at St. Thérèse:—

There are four bridges on this distance, which require to have the abutments pointed, some stones replaced, timber work repaired, &c., which may cost £4 each,—£16.

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Item No. 9.—Culverts on the same distance. The east wing and end of the arch of the culvert on Mr. Nally's farm have fallen down. The interior of the culvert and the outlet ditch are filled up, so as to prevent the discharge of the water during freshets, and also to overflow the lands on the west side of the canal. The damage to the masonry was probably owing to the fact of the outlet ditch not having been made deep enough at first, which allowed the water to stand near the top of the arch (a rubble one), and the ice to lift directly against the crown.

It is proposed to excavate the outlet ditch to the level of the planking of the foundation, clear out of the arch, lengthen it six feet, and rebuild the wing, for which purpose about twenty yards of stone suitable for backing are delivered.

Cost of repair will be—

Cleaning out culvert.....	£25 0 0
Excavation of ditch, rock 400 cubic yards, at 5s.....	100 0 0
Do. do. earth 1260 do, at 7½d.....	37 10 0
Masonry, 40 cubic yards, at £1 5s.....	50 0 0
The culvert on Papineau's Farm requires to be cleaned out, it is a dividing culvert, and requires unwatering.....	50 0 0
	£262 10 0

Item No. 10.—To remove a portion of the abutment of Hatt's old bridge, which is now removed to water line, £4.

Item No. 11.—Waste weir at St. Thérèse:—

It is found that the sluices are not sufficient to carry off the water during freshets, consequently the banks are frequently overflowed opposite the mouths of the creeks, of which there are several discharging into the canal on this reach. It is proposed to put in two more gates, which I think is very necessary. The cost will be—

Rock excavation for discharge, 50 cubic yards, at 5s.....	£12 10 0
Puddle in foundation, 150 cubic yards, at 1s 6d.....	11 5 0
Timber work.....	12 10 0
Wrought iron work, 400 lbs., at 7½d.....	12 10 0
Cast do. do. 300 do., at 5d.....	6 5 0
Bolt for foundation, 20 do., at 6d.....	5 0 0
	£60 0 0

From the waste weir to the Island of St. Thérèse it is about two miles.

Item No. 12.—The bridge on Vickerman's farm to be raised, and the first and roller-plates bevelled.

Abutment to be pointed, cost, say £4.

Item No. 13.—Repairs to highway at Malhiot's Culvert:—

The highway has worn so narrow as to admit only of the passage of a single vehicle at a time. It is washed on one side by the water of a bay, and on the other by those of the canal, rendering the passage unsafe.

The culvert which formerly conducted the water from the bay, under the road embankment and canal, into the river, has a breach through the arch in the bottom of the canal, and the water of the bay is now forced through this breach into the canal, by means of a dam placed across the outlet of the culvert.

No bad effects from this change are observed, and with the additional gates proposed in the waste weir, none need be apprehended; therefore it is not proposed to rebuild or repair the culvert.

The highway, however, requires to be embanked to twenty-four feet wide at top, and to be raised to three feet above the surface of the canal.

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Mr. Borne proposes to retain this bank on the west or bay side, by a docking of timber and planks, in order to prevent it from filling up the inlet to the culvert, and to wall it on the canal side.

I do not approve of this plan—1st. Because the docking must be removed in a few years; and this involves the necessity of drawing off the water. 2ndly. There is no necessity for keeping the culvert open under the road, involving the expense of cleaning it out, which, from its situation, must be done frequently.

I would suggest, instead of the above, that the additional breadth of embankment be made wholly on the west side, and have a slope of 2½ feet to 1 in order to stand the wash of the water, that the entrance of the Culvert be filled up, and a passage for the water left through the embankment into the Canal, say 10 feet wide, the bottom of the passage to be 1 foot below surface water in canal. The passage to be bridged.

The only repair necessary hereafter, will then be the bridge, which will be above water, and accessible without trouble.

The cost of the repairs on either plan, does not vary much; it will be about £50.

Item No. 14.—Repairs to the dam at St. Thérèse.

There has been for some weeks a hole through the embankment of the dam under the water line; this may at any moment lead to a heavy breach.

The end of the dam next the island is also leaky, and has been worn down, by the overflow in freshets, nearly to the water line. It requires to be raised to 3 feet above water, to have a puddle bank made in it to stop the leaks, and to be walled on the upper side to resist the wash in high limits.

The cost of repairs will be as follows :—

Hole in Dam :

100 cubic yards excavation puddle trench, at 8d.,.....	£3 6 8
20 cubic yards puddle, at 1s. 3d.,.....	1 5 0
2 toises wall taken up and relaid, 7s. 6d.,	0 15 0
	£5 6 8

Raising Embankment :

250 cubic yards, at 1s. 3d.,....	£15 12 6
1000 " " embankment, at 8d.,.....	33 6 8
10 toises wall, at £1 10s....	15 0 0
	£63 19 2
	£69 5 10

From the lower to the upper end of the Island of St. Thérèse, about two miles.

Item No. 15.—In several places where the lands are fenced, there is only from two to six feet in breadth of the towing-path left, between the fences and the brow of the river bank, which is generally high and steep.—The towing-path is also, for about one mile, much cut up by gullies caused by rains: it should be graded for twelve feet in width, properly ditched, and provided with plank sewers to carry off the drainage; one new bridge of fifteen feet span is required, and three old ones require some new timber and plank.

Cost of repairs :

4 acres of land for Tow-path, at £10,....	£40 0 0
Grading and ditching one mile do,.....	30 0 0
11 Sewers, at £1,.....	11 0 0
1 Bridge of 15 feet timber,.....	5 0 0
Repairs to three old Bridges,	7 10 0
	£93 10 0

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Item No. 16.—Repairs to the bank from the upper end of the island to the guard-lock at St. Johns, about three miles.

On this portion of the canal, the towing-path is built entirely in the River, and is walled up on the outer slope—a large part of this is in a dilapidated condition, and requires to be taken up and relaid, or it will probably be thrown entirely down by the ice.

The inner face of the embankment, for about six chains in length, is badly worn, and requires walling to protect it from the wash in high winds.

Mr. Borne also proposes to raise the outside wall for about one and a half miles in length, (having already raised the remainder), from one to two feet in height.

I do not consider the latter necessary, as the water does not rise above the present wall oftener than once in three or four years. I could not discover any injury of consequence to the outside of the bank from last spring's freshet, which went entirely over the bank near the guard-lock. The bank inundated, however, requires to be raised about two feet for ten chains in length.

The bank is generally, for the whole of this distance, worn on the inside: this can be repaired from the excavation of the bars in bottom.

The cost of repair will be :—

Inside walling, 48 toise, at £1 5s.,.....	£60 0 0
Outside " repaired, 300, at 12s. 6d.,....	187 10 0
Repairing and raising bank 3000 cubic yards, at 6d,	75 0 0
	£322 10 0

If Mr. Borne's plan of raising the outer wall be carried out, it would add to the above item, the sum of £250.

Item No. 17.—Removing bars and cleaning out the bottom of canal from the island to the guard-lock at St. Johns.

I sounded this portion of the canal carefully, and found that from Wood's Creek down for one and a half miles the deepest water was five and a half feet. The shallowest places were found at the mouths of Wood's and Marchand's Creeks. At the former the depth runs from four to five feet in five hundred, and from five to five and a half feet in five hundred more. At the latter distance the depth runs from four and a half to five and a half feet in three hundred feet. The supply and discharge from the level were stopped for one hour previous to and during the soundings, in order that the water should stand level throughout the reach. It stood six feet on the upper breast at Lock No. 2, and five feet six inches on the lower mitre sill at St. Johns, during the soundings which, it must be understood, are near the lock at St. Johns.

This would shew, that, keeping the water at the present level in this reach, there would be required over one and a half miles in length of excavation, running from two feet to six inches in depth at the centre (or least depth), to ensure six feet water.

I am of opinion, however, that after the repairs to the banks and waste weir, hereinafter described, have been performed, the water may be raised six inches in this level without injury.

The above will reduce the quantity of excavation to be removed from 12,000 to 3500 cubic yards, and this in excavation of a very expensive character.

The water may be raised by bolting a six inch timber on to the top bars of the gates of Lock No. 2.

A cut through the bank should be made above Wood's Creek, and a dam as high as the water in the river, (three feet), thrown across the Canal, in order to turn the leakage from the guard-lock gates into the river,

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and away from the excavation at the time the work is proceeding. I am informed that in dry weather, no water runs in Wood's or Marchand's Creeks—they being merely ravines which drain the country during freshets, and into which the water is backed from the canal, forming bays extending back some distance.

The cost of this repair will be as follows :—

Cut through bank, dam across canal, and removing dam.....	£10 0 0
Removing bars, 3,500 cubic yards excavation, at 1s. 6d ,.....	262 10 0
Planks to raise water at Lock No. 2, and bolting do. to gates,.....	10 0 0
	£282 10 0

My attention was called by Messrs. Peirce & Son of St. Johns, to the entrance into the basin at that place. I examined it, and found an opening of about thirty feet wide through old coffer dam, having five feet depth at low water, on either side of it, about three feet.

This opening is not buoyed, and is so narrow, that in a wind it is very difficult of entrance. The basin inside has seven feet at low water, and this is the usual draft on Lake Champlain. Lumber in considerable quantities for export, is deposited on the basin wharf, but a vessel to take a full cargo, must use a lighter for a portion of it.

It would require, probably, six or eight days of a dredge, to remove the old coffer dam, but as I am not aware of any machine available on Lake Champlain or elsewhere for this purpose, I cannot estimate the cost.

I beg leave, however, to represent to the Commissioners, that this is a serious inconvenience to the navigation.

Recapitulation of the foregoing items :—

1st. Work to be done with water out of Canal :

Item No. 1.—Combined Locks,.....	£5 15 0
“ 2.—Locks 5 and 6,.....	24 17 6
“ 3.—Lock 4,.....	858 11 8
“ 4.—Locks 3 and 2,.....	36 10 0
“ In addition for puddle trenches,...	186 0 0
“ 6.—Bridges, Locks 2 to 7,.....	11 0 0
“ 7.—Repairs to slips,.....	509 11 8
“ 8.—Bridges L. R. 2, to waste weir,	16 0 0
“ 9.—Culvert on Mr. Kelly's and Papineau's,.....	262 10 0
“ 10.—Old abutments to be removed,	4 0 0
“ 11.—Waste weir,.....	60 0 0
“ 12.—Bridge,.....	5 0 0
“ 13.—Repairs to highway,.....	50 0 0
“ 14.—Repairs to dam,.....	69 5 10
“ 17.—Removing bars,.....	282 10 0
	£2,380 11 8

2nd.—Work that can be performed with water in Canal :

Item No. 5.—Culvert between 6 and 7,.....	£42 5 0
“ 15.—Towing path on Island,.....	93 10 0
“ 16.—Bank from Island up,.....	322 10 0
	£458 5 0

Total of repairs required..... £2,838 16 8

Of the above items No. 3, the additional precaution to No. 4, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, can most probably be done cheapest by contract. But it will be necessary, in order to exhibit some of the work fairly, (as for instance the 3, 13, and 17), to defer the letting of the contracts until the water is drained off the Canal.

I remain,
Sir,
Your obed't servant,
(Signed,) D. S. WALTON

(Copy.)

St. Johns, 1st December, 1848.

Sir,—I beg leave to state, for your informrtion, that I have carefully examined my estimate of the 16th ultimo of the repairs necessary to the Chambly Canal, with a view to dispensing with any cost that may not be indispensably necessary at the present time, viz. :

The whole of Item No. 5, amounting to....	£42 5 0
Item No. 4, by omitting the puddle at Locks 5, 6 and 7, amounting to,.....	93 0 0
Item No. 16, repairs to water wall, say one half (the worst portions) to be repaired	93 15 0
	£229 0 0

The Hon. E. P. Taché,
&c., &c., &c.

I would beg leave to recommend, in addition to said report, the formation of a back drain to protect the lands on the east side of the canal from the damage occasioned by the leakage of the banks. Said back drain to extend from Hatt's Bridge to the Culvert between Locks 6 and 7, (with intervals where no drain is required). The cost will be as follows, viz :—

1½ miles of drain, at £50,.....	£75 0 0
3 acres land for drain, at £15,.....	45 0 0

Amount to be added to Estimate of 16th August,.....	£120 0 0
Estimate of 16th August,.....	£2,838 16 8
	£2,958 16 8

Deduct amount of repairs to be dispensed with as above,..... £229 0 0

Amount required for repairs,.....£2729 16 8

I think the back drain above recommended, may be let to the farmers, by private bargains, at economical rates.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obed't servant,
(Signed,) D. S. WALTON.

APPENDIX F.

BYTOWN, 10th November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit, according to your request, my estimate of the Duration, Cost of Repairs, and Probable Profit to be derived from the Government Slides on the Ottawa.

Duration of the Slides.—The business duration of the slides, as connected with the duration of the timber trade on the Ottawa, may, in my opinion, be counted upon for at least half a century to come : my published Report of June 1st, 1847, gives the data upon which this conclusion is formed.

The mechanical duration of the new slides, and that portion of those previously built which has been reconstructed, ought to last at least twenty years. The portion exposed to decay and wear is comparatively small in the most important works : all work under water will be indefinitely preserved. The slide floors, the most expensive and most exposed portions, where properly managed, have been found by experience to receive but little wear. Small

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portions of the booms and piers at entrance of the slides have received considerable wear from cribs passing (through the want of experience chiefly upon the first opening of the works); this is being more and more remedied every year, and when the works are completed, these exposed portions will be so reduced in number and extent, that they can be economically protected with iron.

The plan of the new work, and of all reconstruction, is of the most substantial description. The prevailing characteristic of which is "Crib Work," the most efficient and economical mode in which timber (where abundant, as on the Ottawa) can be employed. The cribs filled with stones form solid masses, which, acting by weight, and being in a state of rest, are effectual until they crumble to pieces by decay. The plan adopted previous to 1845 was "Frame Work," the vital parts of which are the first to decay, while its maintenance depends upon the undiminished strength of those parts.

There is a person in charge of each of the principal works employed per annum; the business season is generally over at the end of August. September is a good month for whitewashing, as this is the cheapest mode of protecting exposed timber; it could be regularly employed every year at the cost merely of the material. The same person, if competent (as he should be), can make most of the ordinary repairs during the winter season. I introduced this system the present season, being the first in which I have had any control over the persons in charge of the slides.

The booms are the most exposed and perishable parts of the works; if kept clear of flood-wood, and protected from the ice, they will require renewal of the timber only once in about ten years, upon an average of all of them. If the slides be completed and protected as above, and placed under a competent superintendence, I think the duration of the exposed portions might be extended (with ordinary repairs) to a period of forty years.

Annual Cost of Repairs.—When the works are completed, this expense, under proper management, should not exceed five per cent. of the average gross annual receipts; in some cases it is higher at present than it need be, because temporary expedients have been resorted to in order to obtain the requisite experience on which to found a more substantial plan of completion, and because the additional works required, if constructed, would diminish the annual damage. It will take about £3000 to complete these works; this expenditure may be distributed over the next five years. Some of the works are incomplete, because the present extension of the trade in the quarter in which they are situated does not require, and will not warrant further immediate expenditure. Their existence, however, even in an unfinished state, will so increase their business as to call for their completion in a very few years.

Hitherto so much of extension, improvements, and new works, have been mixed up with repairs that no estimate can be formed from past experience. Slide building is of recent date, and has not yet been brought to perfection; it is a species of "flash" navigation directly opposed to slack water or canal navigation. In the former case the current must be controlled and diverted, and the effect of each work placed in them clearly ascertained before farther progress is made. It is as easy to do too much as too little: timber is so unmanageable, and so much at the mercy of the current that little can be left to discretion.

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No results deduced from the experience gained from the early efforts of the lumbermen, in the question of repairs, will be applicable to the Government works, as the latter, in extent and workmanship, are so much superior. No portion of the new work has been worn out yet or carried away.

The expenditure under the head of "Repairs" of the last two years, has been only called so because defrayed out of the slide tolls; the work done being in reality new extensions of former work, and such work of protection and necessity as experience gradually dictates.

Probable profit.—Under the present tariff, 10 per cent. per annum nett revenue upon the value, or 8 per cent. upon the cost, may, in my opinion, be counted upon as a future average in a term of years.

About £50,000 have been expended on the slides up to the present date; about one half before, and the other since, October, 1845; of the first expenditure about two-fifths, or £10,000, were thrown away; the value of the slides may therefore be set down at £40,000. The tolls collected in 1843 amounted to £1,140 0s. 4d., only about one-half the amount of slidage that would have been collected if the works had been efficient.

In 1846 the tolls amounted to	£7,066	4	0
1847	"	5,911	7 9
1848	"	4,221	11 0
		£17,279	2 9

or an average of £5,759 6s. 8d. per annum, which I consider may be assumed as a fair future average; for the business was unusually extended in 1846, it has been unusually depressed the present season; this average will not be attained next year, but as it assumes nothing for progress, it may be counted upon for the succeeding ten years. To illustrate this, I submit a statement of the number of cribs of timber which have passed Bytown, from 1840 up to the present date:—

In 1840.....	8,310	In 1845.....	11,390
1841.....	8,862	1846.....	14,131
1842.....	9,919	1847.....	10,750
1843.....	5,776	1848.....	6,930
1844.....	8,381		

being an average of upwards of 9,300 cribs per annum for the last nine years, and which would carry a gross annual slidage of £5,000.

Assuming an average future gross revenue of £5,000 per annum from the slides, and valuing them at the cost of the available works, they will pay at present rates of toll the per centage first stated; as the whole cost of superintendence, repairs, and contingencies, allowing for occasional accidents and extraordinary repairs, can be easily kept within £1,000 per annum. It would not be prudent to reduce the present tariff, because provision must be made for extraordinary contingencies, damage by freshets, the fluctuations of the trade, and a sinking fund for reconstruction. The slidage at present is about 2½ per cent on the value of the timber, and this does not exceed the proportion between the tolls and cargo on our canals; the Timber Duties have nothing to do with this question, they are simply a "stumpage" (and although complained of as excessive, do not exceed the rates demanded by private owners of timbered lands). But it is not as a praying means of communication that the slides are to be esteemed, for, previous to their construction timber was depreciated, and lost to the extent of nearly 30 per cent. from

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damage and loss in passing rapids. Additional security has been given to human life, and large tracts of timbered lands have been brought within a paying distance, the timber of which might, perhaps, already, have fallen a sacrifice to the annual fires.

Mr. Wright's Slide.—I would place Mr. Wright's slide at the Chaudière upon a par with the Government works, with respect to their duration and annual cost of repair, but not in "probable profit," as I do not think the receipt will be more than one-third (leaving two-thirds to the Government slides at this place), while competing upon equal terms. The probable future receipts of this slide under the present tariff will, I think, range from £400 to £600 gross revenue. They were about £500 last, and £300 the present season.

With respect to Mr. Wright's projected works at the Chats, it is impossible to give any estimate, except as to their "duration." Unless the wood-work be protected by the admission of water it will not last two years, being very rough, and having the bark on; all other conditions will depend upon the probability of their completion, and their success when completed. As to the probability of their completion, I am of opinion that the expense attending it would not be warranted by any expectations which could be formed, either of their necessity or usefulness. Its success can only be determined by experiment, but from what has been said before, it does not appear to me that it would pay to make that experiment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOS. KEEFER,
Engr. Ottawa Works.

APPENDIX G.

BYTOWN, 21st Dec., 1848.

Sir,—Having in my Report of the 11th Sept. last, given a description of the Ottawa River Works, and their present management, I now proceed to inform the Department of what has been done at the several works under my charge, and what, in my opinion, there yet remains to be done for their protection and completion.

The slides and river works are situated at the Joachim, Calumet, Mountain, Portage du Fort, Chats and Chaudière Falls and Rapids on the Ottawa River; at the High Falls of the Madawaska River, with Dams, Booms, and other improvements at the Chain Rapids, Ragged Chute, Barrett's Chute, Calabogie Lake, Flat Rapids and Lendon's Chute on the same river; and a line of piers and boom, with a canal, about half mile in length, at the Gattineau River.

Ottawa River.

Joachim Rapids.—The improvement of this point was commenced, I believe, in the winter of 1843-4, under the directions of G. J. Nagle, late Superintendent of Ottawa Works. In the spring of 1844, a portion of the works was carried away by the water, and were rebuilt the following winter. In the spring of 1845 another portion was carried away by the freshet.

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The expenditure up to this period had been about £4,500. The works lay in this state until the winter of 1846-47, when I commenced their reconstruction, and they were brought into use the following spring. Until the success of the plan had been established, no further work was attempted here; there was barely sufficient for the passage of timber. In the winter of 1847-48 further additions were made to the works at the foot of the slide: the new works being built independently of the old. The cost of reconstruction, and additional work, has been nearly £2,000. The means at our disposal last winter would not admit of the reconstruction of the old slide, which, (as there was no prospect of a freshet at the time the work was discontinued,) it was thought would last through the past season. The materials in the slide are, of course, new, but so badly put together, that it is almost certain to go off with the first high water. In order to secure the material (*which is valuable*) this part of the work, should not be exposed another spring to the freshets. More than half of the planking of the old dam has been floated off, through defective treenailing, and the slide plank, as far as can be seen, has been pinned with pine tree-nails, some of which are not seven inches long altogether, although the planking is five inches thick. Where the planks have warped these have been drawn from their holes.

The foundation of the old dam has not been properly secured, and is undermining by leakage; it should be staunched at low water either in winter or summer.

The apron of this dam, having lost its covering, requires new plank, or what would be better, paving with the large boulders which are at hand.

The entrance to these works is difficult, and when the trade increases it may be necessary to expend a few hundred pounds in improving it. There is a bad rapid about twenty miles above these works called Rocher Capitaine, where some blasting is much needed; this is the only work which would be required, above the Joachim, to put the crib navigation in good order as far as Lake Temiskeamang.

The Calumet.—The works here were also commenced in 1843, and were brought into use first in the spring of 1844. They succeeded at a certain pitch of water, but were not able to pass cribs after 1st July in ordinary seasons; and for want of works of protection, their navigation at high water was attended with much danger.

Various improvements have been made here since the summer of 1845, at an aggregate cost of about £2,500, and but little remains to complete these works. The previous expenditure had been about £9,000. From an error in the original plan of these works, their navigation at low water will be attended with delay, and extra expense in working the slides; but it is believed, that this will improve as the dams become tighter by deposits; and, as the difficulty only affects the comparatively small portion of the timber which arrives at this point after the 1st July, the extra expense of the present system is cheaper than would be any attempt to remedy the evil.

The entrance boom at this place should be extended about 150 feet, where it could be anchored to a sunk rock; some further blasting is needed below the second slide, where, in very low water, there will be difficulty in passing. This can only be done in a very low-water summer. The floating apron, at the foot of the main slide, should be reconstructed, and chains should be substituted for treenails in connecting the timber.

The *Mountain Works* were constructed, and opened for use at the same time with those at the *Calumet*, and were subject to the same inconveniences; chiefly from the effects of a cross current at the foot of the works. The slide was too short, and the guard-pier at the entrance was too low.

The slide has been lengthened, the pier raised, and the difficulty at the foot remedied, at a cost of about £4,000.

The water at this point rises about 13 feet during a freshet, over the low-water mark.

Where there is a long run from the entrance-gate to the head of the slide, a succession of stop-logs is the simplest, though most expensive method, of overcoming this additional fall in high water.

At *Bytown*, this difficulty is remedied by the hydrostatic gates, which rise and fall with the water.

At the *Chats*, there is a long run, and the descent is obtained by three sets of logs, aided by the free use of waste weirs in the channel, between the entrance-gate and the slide. Neither of these places has so severe a freshet to contend with, as either the *Calumet* or *Mountain*. The *Calumet* has a long run, and is managed similarly to the *Chats*; but at the *Mountain*, there is no entrance or guard gate, and no length of run. In high water, therefore, a temporary table is erected below the stop-logs, upon which the cribs tumble over, and is shifted at every four feet variation in the level of the river.

This slide being long, and having a fall of only 15 feet at low water, the present head of the slide might be moved about 60 feet downwards, and an entrance gate could be constructed about 90 feet above the present head of the slide. The fall being concentrated upon the lower half of the slide, by these means, I think, the rise in high water could be managed at these two points.

On account of the number of stop-logs which must be used at this place, improved machinery for handling them is much needed. Two sets of crabs have been substituted for the old windlasses at the *Calumet*: the same course should be adopted here.

The platform over the slide entrance should be raised, to allow cribs with cookeries to pass freely under the highest water. This can be done by lengthening the standard posts.

The *Mountain Boom* is placed in a bay about a quarter of a mile below the slide. Before the slides were constructed, a boom was placed here in which timber, driven loose through the *Mountain* and *Calumet Chutes*, was caught and re-raftered. It is important to maintain this boom still, as timber often breaks off in the strong currents at the head or foot of the *Calumet*, which cannot be arrested until it reaches this boom, and without which it would, in a few hours, be scattered over the *Rocher Fender Lake*.

This boom has been twice cut, in 1847-48. In 1846 it was not disturbed, nor did one of the six thousand cribs which passed it come against the boom. It was cut in 1847 by a crew of a crib who had negligently allowed their crib to float against it. There is a channel through which cribs can be steered on each side of the boom, but loose timber invariably lodges against it. It must have been cut last summer, either by the timber stealers, who find their occupation gone by the existence of a boom, or by idle raftsmen who wish to float through the bay without the trouble of rowing to avoid the boom. It

is now hauled out and placed upon skids, in order to have it lengthened, and connected by chains, to prevent its being again cut.

Portage du Fort.—Here is an old slide purchased from Mr. Poupore for about £475. It is used only about six weeks in the year (in high water). The channel in which it is placed is not navigable in low water. When the water is too low to admit cribs into Poupore's slide they can run through the *Chutes*, the passage of which is attended with a good deal of danger and delay.

When any improvement is made here, one of the low water channels should be selected and made navigable at all pitches of water. The termination of the works should strike below the "*Gray Rock*," thus avoiding the steamboat channel and the chief obstructions in the present slide channel.

The Chats.—These works were commenced in October, 1845, and opened for use in April, 1846. They are constructed upon a more substantial principle than those at the *Joachim*, *Calumet*, *Mountain*, and on the *Madawaska River*; the sides of the slide being formed of solid crib-work, instead of frame-work, as at the places mentioned. The total expenditure here has been about £5,500, which has been more than repaid by the receipts of the last three years, at this slide. An important saving in the time (and, of course, expense), of passing these works could be made, by extending the line of guard-piers, and boom across the entrance to the lost channel to *Morris Island*. By this means, "bands" running the rapids could come down at once to the boom, and enter the slide whenever desired.

At present, they tie up in a bay under *Morris Island*, and it frequently happens that the wind is unfavourable, when they wish to cross to the slide, and there they are delayed. Also, when crossing, while trying to avoid the "lost channel," they are exposed to the danger of being drawn into a worse one on the opposite side.

A small guard-boom is needed in the canal, and the lower floating-apron should be re-constructed, and connected with chains instead of bolts.

The curved pier between the first and second gates has been much worn by the cribs; the exposed portions should be faced with oak by the Deputy Slide-master, before April next. So far as the passage of the *Chats Falls* is considered, the foregoing would render the navigation perfect. There remains only the rapids above the slide, the difficulties of which have been discovered and magnified since the slide of Mr. Wright was projected.

That these rapids, affording a safe and speedy passage (with ordinary care), to "bands" of large size, are preferable to the slack-water navigation for single cribs, proposed by Mr. Wright, I have no doubt.

The question of difficulty is at the entrance to the rapids. Rafts, in approaching the "head of the *Chats*," are obliged to anchor in an exposed position, out of the reach of the draught into the rapids.

When the wind is up the river, "bands" detached for running the rapids, cannot be rowed into the draught, and are delayed.

There is a broad shoal at the head of these rapids, upon which a line of piers can be planted, at the commencement of the "draught," to which rafts (instead of anchoring), might drop down and make fast; and from which "bands" might, with any wind, be put

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into the rapids. I would recommend both these improvements to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners, as a much more certain and economical method of remedying the inconveniences (for they cannot be called difficulties) attending the present passage of the Chats, than the completion of the untried works about to be purchased from Mr. Wright.

The Chaudière.—These works were commenced, and brought into use, at the same time with those of the Chats.

In arranging the slide levels, it was necessary to accommodate two existing mill-sites: and the great height to which the water rises at the foot of these works, rendered it necessary to detach the two lower slides, and construct them with a view to their being for a time submerged;—there are therefore, four slides in use in low water, and two in very high water. The upper slide is provided with a hydrostatic arrangement, by which the quantity of water admitted upon the slide is regulated at all levels, by the rise and fall of the water at the head.

The number of slides and booms, and the counter currents caused by the shape of the basins between them, and also by the mill-tails, have caused much difficulty in rendering the passage of these works as easy as at the Chats.

It will be necessary shortly to reconstruct the old works, (built by the late Mr. Buchanan), upon which the entrance to the new works depends.

The second or long slide has been found too flat, the water leaving it being frequently unable to drive cribs off the floating apron it at its foot. Timber is now prepared, and the work of removing the breast lower down is in progress.

A guard boom is required between the third and fourth slides, on the south shore, to protect cribs from the rocks, and to save loose timber (when any is lost out in running) from being converted into boards at a neighbouring saw-mill.

The booms between the second and third slides, are injured more or less whenever, the water is lowered in the basin in which they lie, on account of the irregular nature of the bottom on which they then rest, their own weight breaking and straining them. It would be a most desirable improvement to do away with all booms between the first and third slides, and connect these slides by pier work; since whatever difficulty there has been in running these slides has been confined to this portion, and has been caused by these booms, and by the flatness (now being remedied) of the second or long slide. A foot bridge should be thrown over the head of the third slide, to afford instant communication between the opposite sides, whenever an accident occurs.

A break has appeared in the limestone rock, underneath the stop-log sill of the entrance dam, by reason of which the water cannot be shut off (for the purpose of repair) at this dam. It can be stopped by concrete, at very low water, applied above the stop-logs.

A guard boom, extending up and across the current from the end of Buchanan's Pier, would be a most important improvement to the entrance of these slides,—one man was drowned, (another escaping almost miraculously) and several hundred pounds' worth of timber were lost last summer in the "Big Kettle." The value of the latter would have paid the expense of the work. Accidents of this description are generally the result of carelessness; but it sometimes

happens, when a crowd of timber (as it is called) is at the head, that the whole of the still water in the bay at the head is occupied, so that timber coming down last is tied to that "in shore," and so far in the current as to break off, and take the latter with it; as it is but a few rods to the Kettle, it is past recovery before any effectual attempt can be made to save it.

The total expenditure upon the Chaudière Slides including the improvement of the Little Chaudière Rapids, has been about £6500.

Little Chaudière Rapids.—The pier, built to improve the low water channel from these rapids to the slide, is too short. The timber and stone for lengthening it have been prepared. The entrance to this channel requires a guard pier about seventy feet in length. This pier would cross the track of cribs going to Wright's Slide at the Chaudière, but I do not think it would injure that route. Mr. Sparks, in forming a mill dam at this place, has altered the route of cribs running these rapids. His works did not prove to be, in high water, any improvement upon the old route; he has since extended them; and, I am in hopes, that next spring they will be found an improvement in low water, without doing any injury to the running in high water.

Madawaska River.

High Falls, Ragged Chute, &c.—These works were commenced, at the same time with those at the Calumet and Joachim.

In the spring of '44, the works at the Ragged Chute failed; and it was soon found that the slide at the High Falls, was too high to pass timber, except at the highest water;—an attempt was then made to raise the water, by throwing obstructions in the river opposite the head of the slide; but in 1845, the same difficulty occurred, the booms broke, the Ragged Chute again failed, and the timber was either carried over the falls, or piled in "jams," where some of it lies now, not worth the expense of recovery. The lumbermen refused to pay Slidage. The works had cost, up to this time, about £7500, and were supposed complete.

In the winter of 1845-'46, their reconstruction was commenced; all the work which the water had left at the Ragged Chute, was abandoned or removed, the material being given as the price of removal.—Twelve hundred feet in length of the High Falls Slide, were torn up, having received much injury from the water; and the river was damed across immediately at the head of the High Falls, the water being raised twelve feet. The works were opened in the spring of 1846, and a system of "driving" established, by which the timber was all passed in safety, and the works protected from injury. The cost of reconstruction, has been about £6000. In 1847, in consequence of the refusal of the lumbermen to pay the expense of the system, they themselves had petitioned for,—the "driving" was abandoned, and the result was, a loss to the lumbermen, of about £500 worth of timber, and damage to the works, of about £150; steps were then taken to authorize the "driving," and compel payment; and in the last spring, it was again tried, with success.

A petition has been forwarded upon the part of the lumbermen, for the remission of this charge, founded upon the ground of the high rate of slidage, &c.

It is worthy of remark, that neither in '46, nor in 1848, was any protest made against the "driving," until after the timber was safe in the Calabogie Boom,

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(below the High Falls), and the lumbermen were asked for payment. Unfortunately, the Collector of Slide dues, both in '46 and '48, sided with the lumbermen. The Collector *can* have no practical or personal knowledge of this question, and his views, derived either from the parties interested in avoiding payment, or from his still more incompetent Deputy at the High Falls, cannot be relied upon. It is, therefore, in my opinion, the right, as well as the interest of the Government, to enforce the system of "driving" for the protection of their own works.

Unfortunately, the lumbermen, aware of the sensibility to public opinion, upon all questions of timber, constitute themselves a geographical portion of "the public," and thus contrive to avoid consideration in their true character, as tenants of the public domain. Upon all questions of duties, slidage, &c., upon timber, the interest of the few who hold leases of the timbered lands, is naturally opposed to that of the proprietors, the public at large.

The question of high or low rates of sidage upon the Madawaska, has nothing to do with that of "driving," which must either be enforced, or the works abandoned to the lumbermen. The former question properly belongs to the Revenue Department, but as that Department may not be in possession of the data upon which the sidage rates should be fixed, I will here notice them, from which it will be seen, that the rates of sidage upon the Madawaska, are not excessive.

About £13,500 have been expended upon this tributary of the Ottawa, to enable some eight or ten monopolists of the timbered lands in its valley to bring their timber to market. Unless the principle be established, that all expenditure upon the branches shall be made to yield (by a suitable tariff) sufficient return to cover all cost of management, repair, and interest of investment, there would be no limits to the amount which would be called for upon every tributary.

Assuming that £6000 have been thrown away, (which the Government must lose through incompetency of their Agent), there yet remains £7500, of expenditure upon the Madawaska, which sum may be taken as the real value of the works on that river. From the exposed character of these works, ten per cent is the least return, which will cover the management, repairs, depreciation and investment. The gross sidage should therefore be £750. It has never been £600.

The annual receipts, from the beginning, after deducting the Slide Masters salary, will not pay six per cent on the above sum, leaving nothing for his assistants, while the timber is passing, nothing for repairs, or any other contingencies.

The lumberman upon the Madawaska, enjoys superior advantages: he gets his provisions cheaper, and his supplies sooner, than the one above the Joachim. He can therefore afford to pay as much sidage. He pays no more.

There are several rapids within the first mile, above the Ragged Chute; small side dams have been built to flood the shoals and prevent timber from forming "jams" upon them, and thus coming down upon the works, in an unmanageable body. One of these dams (for which most of the timber is upon the spot) remains to be constructed.

A strong retaining boom has been constructed above "Chain Rapids," about five miles above the works, where all the timber at any one time in the

river, can, if necessary, be stopped, when a "jam" takes place, and threatens the works below, and thus prevent its increase.

There is an old guide boom (which must be rebuilt this winter) at the Chain Rapids; at this point a small station house should be erected, and a guard kept, whose duty it should be to see that timber is not put out of the boom any faster than it can pass the works below; and, when a "jam" takes place, to close the boom until it is removed.

Four or five men stationed at the head of the slide, and at the points where "jams" are apt to form, to prevent the timber from stopping, would thus secure the safety of the timber and the works.

A new station house for the residence of the Deputy Slide Master is much needed, the present log building being much decayed.

At the Ragged Chute, the lowest pier on the east side, should be lengthened. There is a "jam" of timber, now at this point, which shews what is needed.

Another pier is needed at the Calabogie Boom, to prevent its being blown ashore, thus impeding the rafting: and the fastening (at the shore) of this boom, should be secured by double holds to the rock.

There is a little blasting to be done above Barrett's Chute, and also, at Landon's Chute, on this river:—the latter is important, and must be done before next spring, if the anchor-ice will permit. It will perhaps be better to face the rocks, which injure the timber, with hard wood logs, bolted down.

It will be necessary to place a competent person in charge of these works while the timber is passing, as the Deputy Slide Master is not capable of performing the duty.

It has been proposed to extend the works upon this river about ten miles higher up, in order that timber made on the upper part of the river may be taken to Quebec in the same year. This would be desirable, if not found too expensive, care being taken to avoid the assumption of the old Madawaska Company's works, any farther than adopted and incorporated in the proposed improvements. This extension would probably involve the necessity of maintaining a running pitch of water through the long rapids below the Calabogie Lake longer than usual. This might be done by damming the narrow outlet of the Calabogie Lake, and collecting a reservoir to be let off gradually.

Gatineau River.

Gatineau Boom and Canal.—These works were commenced very hurriedly in March last, upon a petition of Messrs. Egan, Aumond, Gilmour & Co., Ruggles Wright, MacKay & Mackinnon, and others. Their object was the greater security of the logs and timber brought down the Gatineau, which, from the exposed position of the old boom, were liable to be immediately carried beyond recovery, whenever a break in the boom should occur.

A break had occurred here a few years since when many thousand logs and pieces of timber were set adrift upon the Ottawa. The recovery, in these cases, is attended with nearly the first cost of the articles;—and saw logs intended for Bytown (or any point above the mouth of the Gatineau) are not brought back, being generally sold to the establishment at Hawkesbury for about one third of their value.

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The work was commenced about the 15th March, and before the navigation opened, the piers were sunk, and the canal excavated sufficiently low to relieve the boom whenever the water rose sufficiently high to put any strain upon it. The excavation was carried as low as the time would permit, and low enough, in an ordinary year, to have passed all the timber out of the boom into the lake. The water, however, remained lower than at any period remembered for the last sixteen years, and only about one-half of the timber was passed into the lake, the remainder being rafted at the boom with the greatest ease; the absence of every thing like the usual spring freshet having rendered the operation of the canal unnecessary.

An application has been made (as I am informed) for remission of tolls, on account of the non-working of the canal; but if the canal was not needed, the Government have a fair right to benefit by an unusually favourable season, since they are the first and most important sufferers in an unfavourable one.

Lumbermen will not consent to an additional assessment when the Government works are damaged, or destroyed by a freshet.

The advantages of the improvements recently made upon this river are not confined to the security of property. In the old boom, timber and logs, mixed together, and "bound" by the current, could only be separated by the several owners, as they were put out, piece by piece, from the gate of the boom. If the party whose timber or logs lay nearest the gate of the boom did not choose, or was not prepared to "raft out," the others must remain idle also. Or if, as has been the case, the proportion of property owned by one party to that of another were as twenty to one, the latter must keep a force (idle more than half their time), in order to receive his twentieth portion, which otherwise would be turned adrift as soon as it came in the way of the larger proprietor. In these cases, the party who had the greatest number of men controuled the boom to their own convenience.

Again; in consequence of the danger of overloading the old boom, it was necessary to hold back timber and logs, letting them down no faster than they could be rafted out at the mouth. The men were thus divided into two parties, the upper one (whether employed or not) could not leave their timber until all was clear for it below. Both of these difficulties are remedied by the new works. Advantage may now be taken of high water (when they receive least injury in the rapids) to force down all the timber and logs without delay; and the same party, after sweeping the river, can proceed to the mouth, where they will find the timber secure in a land-locked pond or lake, capable of holding all the annual product of the river, and loose, so that each party can at once take their own.

This river is the largest tributary of the Ottawa: upwards of 60,000 logs were brought out of it this summer, the duties upon which alone would amount to £1250. A larger number are manufactured upon the river. This is exclusive of red and white pine timber. This boom will, therefore, be found of importance to the Government in ascertaining and collecting the duties upon the logs and timber. These works are incomplete; but enough has been seen of their working this year to warrant the belief that they will be as successful, useful, and remunerative as any of the other Government works upon the Ottawa.

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The expenditure thus far has been about £1700, including expense of management this year.

It will be necessary to construct an additional pier, and about 1000 feet of new boom above the present upper pier, to secure the foundations of the piers with brush and stones, to prevent their being further undermined by the current, and to raise those piers to highest water mark. As there is a sufficient quantity of stones in the piers to hold them in any flood, I would recommend the raising of standards only (for the present) to keep the boom on the upper side of the piers; not raising the piers, or putting any more stones in them, until they have taken permanent berths in the shifting sands upon which they are sunk.

Estimates.

I annex an estimate of the probable cost of completing the several works, according to the foregoing Report. Much of the work being proposed for gradual accomplishment, and no call having been made for such an estimate, the data in my possession are only general, and the estimate must, therefore, be considered as approximate.

I also annex two statements; the first showing the total expenditure upon the Ottawa Works, that by Mr. Nagle, as near as can be ascertained. From this, it will be seen, that the contingent expenses amount to about the same per centage (an average of twelve and a-half per cent.) upon the gross expenditure, before and after June, 1845, the time at which I assumed the charge of these works.

This is a high rate of per centage; and to explain it, a second table is submitted, showing the amount expended in the first year of my superintendence, and the contingent expenses thereon, amounting to something less than six per cent.

This latter per centage has been increased by the distribution of the subsequent expenditure over a long period, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the finances, and also from the scattered position of the works, every one of which, to prevent a repetition of the former failures, required an inspector over it, to secure faithful workmanship. This superintendence would have been sufficient for ten times the expenditure, as will be seen from the more compact and costly works on the canals. A fair way of representing it would have been to apportion it upon the several works; which was not done, to avoid a multiplicity of pay rolls. This contingent amount also includes the cost of the management and superintendence of the works in use, although nominally under another department.

In my Report of the 11th September last, I have given my views upon the present and proper management of these works.

There remains to be noticed only the questions of repairs and accounts.

The repairs should not be left to the discretion and peculiar ideas of each Deputy Slide Master, some of whom could not possibly do them.

A strict supervision of the expenses of repair by some person familiar with the description and value of work in the different localities is indispensable. If the several Deputy Slide Masters, Boom-keepers, &c., are allowed to contract debts, and furnish receipted accounts or pay-lists, a road will be opened for many abuses.

To meet the foregoing, a local Superintendent and

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Paymaster will be required. That the Superintendent should be a person of some mechanical and hydrostatical experience, it is only necessary to look back upon the administration of 1844 and '45.

In coming to a conclusion, at variance with the

decision of the Department, as communicated in your letter of the 30th September last, it will be seen that I have laid before the Commissioners every information required (except that to be afforded by an inspection of the works) for forming an opinion upon such a subject.

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APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of the cost of completing Slides and River Works upon the Ottawa River and Tributaries.

WORKS.	Description of Work to be done.	Cost.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Joachim,.....	Rebuilding body of Slide.....	350	0	0	660	0	0
	Two Guard Booms.....	80	0	0			
	Stanching and Paving Dam.....	30	0	0			
	Improving Entrance.....	200	0	0			
Rocher Capitaine,.....	Improvement of Chutes,—say.....	50	0	0	250	0	0
Calumet,.....	Lengthening Boom at Entrance.....	30	0	0			
	Rebuilding Finger Apron.....	150	0	0			
	Blasting at Foot.....						
Mountain,.....	Alteration of Slide and new Breasts.....	300	0	0	440	0	0
	Improved Machinery for stop logs.....	25	0	0			
	Raising and widening Platform.....	15	0	0			
	Mountain Boom,.....	100	0	0			
Chats,.....	Extension of Piers and Boom (Lost Chenail).....	225	0	0	600	0	0
	Boom in Canal.....	15	0	0			
	Reconstruction of Lower Apron.....	50	0	0			
	Repairs Curved Pier.....	10	0	0			
Rapids,.....	Mooring Piers in Chats Lake,.....	300	0	0			
Chaudière,.....	Guard Boom between 3rd and 4th Slide.....	50	0	0	770	0	0
	Foot Bridge over 3rd Slide.....	15	0	0			
	Stoppage of Leak under Entrance Dam.....	5	0	0			
	Repairs Buchanan's Pier and extension by Boom and Triangular piers.....	300	0	0			
	Connection of 1st and 3rd Slides Pier Work,.....	400	0	0			
Little Chaudière,.....	Extension of Pier, foot of Blind Chenail,.....	75	0	0	200	0	0
	Guard Pier, head of do.....	125	0	0			
Madawaska River,.....	Boom, Station House, &c, Chain Rapids.....	100	0	0	400	0	0
	Dam at Bailey's Rapids,.....	50	0	0			
	Lengthening Ragged Chute Pier,.....	75	0	0			
	New Station House, High Falls,.....	100	0	0			
	Blasting Barrett's Chute,.....	5	0	0			
	Pier and Fastenings, Calabogie Boom,.....	55	0	0			
	Landon's Chute,.....	15	0	0			
Gatineau River,.....	Completion of Piers, securing do. and extensions of Boom, &c,.....	360	0	0	400	0	0
	Rigging, Contingencies, &c.....	40	0	0			
	Superintendence and Contingencies,.....				3,970	0	0
	Total,.....	£			4,300	0	0

STATEMENT shewing the Amount expended upon Ottawa Works under my superintendence, and the amount (as near as can be ascertained) expended by the late Superintendent of Ottawa Works.

NAME OF WORK.	Expended by Superintendent.			Expended by Engineer.			Total Expenditure.			Total Slidage received at each work.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Joachim Works,.....	4,054	11	9	1,852	2	11	5,906	14	8	484	0	0
Calumet ".....	8,202	19	1	2,330	9	3	10,533	8	4	5,628	0	4
Mountain ".....	3,282	13	6	1,292	1	10	4,574	15	4			
Madawaska ".....	6,641	4	6	5,493	7	3	12,134	11	9	1,631	16	1
Chats ".....				4,943	12	2	4,943	12	2	7,274	12	6
Chaudière ".....				5,915	0	3	5,915	0	3	3,337	17	6
Gatineau ".....				1,711	2	8	1,711	2	8	289	12	9
Repairs of Old Works,.....				185	16	10	185	16	10			
Superintendence and Contingencies including those upon Roads and Bridges,.....	3,895	7	6*	3,709	3	5†	7,604	10	11			
Bytown and L'Original,.....				1,878	3	9	1,878	3	9			
Bytown and Pembroke,.....				1,467	6	4	1,467	6	4			
Winchester Bridge,.....				300	0	0	300	0	0			
Survey of Smith's Falls, Perth and Boucher Road,.....				60	0	0	60	0	0			
	£			26,076	16	4	31,138	6	8	57,215	3	0
										18,644	19	2

* = 14½ per cent. † = 11½ per cent.

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EXPENDITURE upon Ottawa Works from 1st June,
1845, to 1st June, 1846.

	£	s.	d.
Calumet,	1,526	6	10
Mountain and Boom,.....	1,150	11	10½
Chats,.....	4,611	5	0
Chaudière,.....	4,639	7	10½
Madawaska,.....	4,728	12	4½
Road Surveys,.....	96	10	1½
Old Works,.....	82	8	8
Contingencies, Superintendence, &c.,...	1,143	2	11*
Total,.....£	17,978	5	8

* = to 6½ per cent. on the Total Expenditure.

Roads and Bridges.

Bytown and Pembroke Road.—There is not any specific appropriation for this Road. In the Supplementary Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works, dated 3rd of February, 1845, there is a Schedule shewing the works for which the sum of £15,110 was intended; this sum was subsequently appropriated to the "Ottawa River Works, and Roads connected therewith,"—amongst the items in that Schedule, is the sum of £6140, "for opening a road "from Bytown by Dixon's Mills, (Pakenham), Anderson Bridge, (Madawaska), the second Chute of the Boucher, and by the west side of the Muskrat Lake, to Pembroke."

In June, 1845, I was sent to the Ottawa, with instructions to run this road by "Hubbell's Falls, Anuprior, Sand Point, and Castleford, (1st Chute of the Boucher), and thence up the Boucher to the "2nd Chute," joining and following thence the line first proposed. I surveyed the line as far as the first Chute of the Boucher, and found that in consequence of the broken character of the country, these two Chutes could not be embraced in the route to Pembroke.

When the late Commissioners of Public Works came into office, I was instructed to examine both sides of the Muskrat Lake, and ascertain which would be the best for the extension of the road from the Boucher to Moffatt's Mills, in Pembroke. I found the east side the shortest, cheapest and best. Thus, it will be seen, that a line wholly different from the one first proposed, was ultimately adopted. There had been no preliminary survey and estimate made for this road, before the appropriation was made; the line which has been surveyed, is, in every respect, superior to the one first proposed, being shorter, much more level, having better materiel for a road bed, and passing through better lands: the grades afforded by this route, as compared with that by Pakenham and the second Chute of the Boucher, will, in my opinion, make a difference in the cost of transport to Pembroke, in favour of the former, of at least thirty per cent.

As a road "in connection with the Ottawa River Works," it approaches the river sufficiently often to afford easy access from the opposite side, and for communication with, and the supply of rafts at the different points. The only expenditure made upon this route, is in the construction of bridges over the Madawaska and Boucher rivers, and in the surveys, which have cost £160; and by this time, all traces of them are most probably obliterated.

There are two small bridges over the Mississippi River, (at an Island), which are nearly worn out; and above Les Cheneaux rapids in Horton, there is

a deep rocky gully, impassable for teams; these places could be permanently bridged for £750, and they are the only obstructions to a continuous land road in winter, from Bytown to Pembroke: such a road is much needed for teams returning from the shanties, which they are now obliged to leave, sometimes before the timber is hauled, in order to return home, before the ice breaks up.

The next step to overcoming the above obstacles, would be the establishing of the road throughout, (in order to shorten it, and give the statute labour a proper direction), only making a good winter road, for which purpose, it will be chiefly used for some years to come, and until the statute labour has made a summer one of it. One third of the distance is grubbed, and more than one third chopped; the whole distance of road to be made, would be about seventy-five miles, much of which is good common road at present: about fifty miles only, would require any expenditure upon it to cut it out, the full width of sixty-six feet. If, after this were done, it were distinctly understood, that no more would be done by the Government, the settlers would undertake the road formation.

In the Schedule before referred to, as part of the general appropriation of £15,110, were certain sums, viz., £1500 for the road from Portage du Fort, to the head of the Calumet, (distance seven miles.) £200 for the improvement of the Culbute, and £120 for the Joachim Portages; these sums, together with the Bytown and Pembroke Road estimate of £6140 were expended in the reconstruction of the works at the High Falls and Ragged Chute, on the Madawaska, at the Joachim, on the Ottawa, and in the improvement of the Calumet and Mountain Works; for which expenditure there was no other provision, the works being supposed complete. This diversion was easy, and the road appropriations were included in those of the slides and river works. Since the road fund has placed the Slides in a position to yield a handsome revenue, it seems but simple justice, that this money should be refunded from slide tolls; and, if the principle of transposition be admitted, there is an absolute appropriation for the Mississippi Chenail and Chats Portage improvement—a project which seems to be indefinitely postponed.

Bytown and L'Orignal Road.

An appropriation was made for this road in 1845. No preliminary survey of the route had been made, but the line of the "front route" had been "travelled over" by an Engineer, under the directions of the Board of Works, who recommended the straightening of this route, and the selection of more favourable points for crossing its gullies, and "further examination," with a view of avoiding that part of the route between Fox's Creek and Hatfield, the worst portion of the front line.

In the summer of 1845, Mr. James West was instructed to carry out the above recommendations. Mr. West reported against the proposed alteration between Fox's Creek and Hatfield, and instead of straightening or improving the old front line, established it so strictly, as to restore some portions of the route, which had for years been abandoned by the settlers, on account of their impracticability. In October, 1845, the work was placed under my charge. On the 9th and 20th February, 1846, two Petitions, praying for different routes than that surveyed by Mr. West, were referred to me for report. On the latter of those dates, I was instructed to make reference to the enclosed, as well as to "all other representations, which, from time to time, may have been made, with reference to these roads."

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At this time, there was no law in existence, which could have prevented the Department from selecting a better route, (if one should be found), after the survey was made; and from the nature of my instructions, it will be seen, that the Board was still prepared (as was afterwards done) to adopt any line which might prove superior to the one proposed:—also, it will be seen, from those instructions, that I have not (as has been charged) gratuitously sought out a line in opposition to the old front one; but that the respective merits of all the proposed routes, being referred to me, I was expected to report which would be the best.

In May, 1846, I reported in favour of a route four miles shorter (in a distance of thirty miles) some thousands cheaper, and in every respect better, than that surveyed by Mr. West. This Report arrived in Montreal about the 9th May, and was adopted by the Board as the shortest and cheapest route; and instructions, dated 8th June, were issued to me to survey it at once. In the meantime, a clause was inserted in the "Act for amending the Law constituting the Board of Works," passed 6th June, 1846, whereby the Commissioners of Public Works, and even the Executive, were prohibited from deviating more than 500 yards from the line delineated on the map or plan whereon any route, for which an appropriation had been made, was laid down.

Thus was a Legislative injunction placed upon all further investigation into the respective merits of different routes proposed on an important portion of the main highway between Montreal and Bytown.

It should be remembered, that no definite route has received the sanction of either the Department or the Executive, except the last one surveyed—the "direct route." Mr. Walton's Report was imperfect, and suggested "further examination;" and Mr. West's location was virtually condemned by his being superseded.

It is now nearly twenty years since a grant of public money was expended upon the old front line; and ten years afterwards, another grant was expended in building up the numerous bridges which had rotted down in the gulleis, and which now require a third construction. Had the road been properly located, or the adjacent country been capable of supporting it, it is scarcely possible that at this day it should be found impassable; yet such is the fact, and such, assuredly, will be the case twenty years hence, if this grant is expended on this oft-condemned route,—condemned by the Ottawa District Council in 1842, '43, and '46—by Mr. Walton, on his second examination last winter, and still more recently by Mr. Russell.

The late Chief Commissioner endeavoured to strike out the restrictive clause in the recent amendments of the Public Works' Act; but the distance was only extended from 500 yards to one mile.

It is natural and reasonable that there should be a jealousy of the power of the Department to alter routes which have received Legislative sanction, because such a feeling pre-supposes a thorough previous examination and consideration of the question on the side of the Department, which previous examination, &c., has been wanting in the case of the Ottawa roads.

The map upon which the appropriation line of this road was delineated was furnished the Board of Works by a Township Surveyor. The front line is represented on this map in a fictitious position, and for *directness*, all that could be desired, while about

fifteen square miles of swamp were added to all former discoveries in the County of Russell, and these were so disposed as to cover the entire line of the proposed central route through the Township of Clarence.

The expenditure charged against the appropriation for the Bytown and L'Original Road is about £1900. Bridges have been built over the S. Petite Nation, over the Aux Atocas, and over the westerly channel of the Rideau on the line of road from Bytown to the Gatineau Ferry, the appropriation for which was included in that for this road although the bridge is not upon the line.

A sum of £500 was ordered to be expended in October, 1847, upon the line between Green's Creek and the ferry in Cumberland. The work in Cumberland was suspended on the representation of parties opposed to the route selected; in consequence of which Mr. Walton was despatched to report upon the question. His Report was against the parties opposing, yet the work has not been resumed. This expenditure was ordered at a very unfavourable season of the year for road making; the embankments, therefore, have settled away from the ends of the bridges, and the grubbing has been imperfectly done under the frost and the snow.

A small sum is needed to protect the east abutment of the Hatfield bridge from being undermined.

The most important work on the line of this road is upon the disputed portion thereof; and, under any circumstances, should be the first undertaken, whilst the grant is as large as it is;—this work is the bridge over the Rideau, at the Sandy Hill, improvement of the hill at Green's Creek, hill at Forbes', Paquette's Hill, near Hatfield, and the bridge over the Forty-nine Mile Creek, from Bytown, near Aux Atocas bridge. If the direct line be adopted, the only work deserving of notice which remains to be done is the bridge over Beckwith's Creek; the remainder is ordinary road making, and if only cut out and grubbed, and the worst places ditched and raised, would, in a few years, be completed by statute labour.

Bytown and Prescott Road—£1000 were granted for the improvement of this road in 1847. No commencement has been made, nor any regular survey authorised. The intermediate country is remarkably favourable for a hard and level road. The route adopted should be the general line of the present stage road, which is about sixty miles in length, twenty miles of which at each end form now a good common road. The whole of the grant should be expended upon the central twenty miles, which should be straightened, and placed upon better ground.

Bridges.

A bridge has been built over the S. Petite Nation River, in the Township of Winchester, at Armstrong's Mills. Cost, £300.

Another, over the same river, at Hatfield, in Plantagenet, on the line of the Bytown and L'Original Road, cost £680.

One over the Madawaska River, cost £850; and one over the Boucher, cost £450, upon the line of the Bytown and Pembroke Road.

One over the westerly channel of the Rideau, at Bytown, cost £300; and one over the Aux Atocas Creek, near the Caledonia Springs, on the line of the Bytown and L'Original Road, cost £125.

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The above are all excellent specimens of timber bridges; and as they are not upon toll-roads, it is very important that some provision should be made for their protection from the rapid decay to which, if neglected, they are liable, as having been built of green timber, and not been roofed. They should be whitewashed or painted at least once in three years: the first coat should be given them next summer, as they will be sufficiently seasoned by that time.

The timber of the Madawaska Bridge (one of the finest wooden bridges in the Province) has been planed, and should therefore be painted. The others are built of sawn timber, and may be whitewashed.

As these works are free gifts to the Districts in which they are situated, I would suggest that instructions for their proper treatment be drawn up by the Engineer of the Department, and forwarded to the District Council, with a view to their being placed under the care of the District Surveyors.

Union Suspension Bridge.—In consequence of the covering of the cables having been repeatedly cut, I have had the north ends of each cable (from the vaults as far up as they were within reach from the pavement or parapets) wrapped with No. 18 wire.

Upon examining the vaults, it was found that a substance had oozed from the joints of the masonry, which, falling upon the painted iron work of the anchorage, has the property of detaching the paint from the iron in flakes; in consequence, oxidation, to a certain extent, has appeared. The iron will be cleaned and re-painted; but as this sweating of the masonry is still going on, (in the form of stalactites from the intardos of the cable vaults) it will be necessary that they be at least annually examined, cleaned, and painted.

Some wooden additions were made to the toll-house by Mr. Graham, while living there, to the value of about £10. These should be removed, and if required, stone substituted, on account of fire.

A line of kirb-stones and pavement should be run from the southern vaults to the platform of the towers, thus cutting off all approach of fire to the wood-work of the bridge; and all chips and wooden materials should be removed from the toll-house yard, and these grounds be laid out ornamentally. This could be done by the Bridge-keeper, if the work were (as it should be) kept in the hands of the Government, and not leased.

The heavy accumulations of snow and ice should be removed several times during the winter,—the regulations for slow driving should be enforced,—the vaults be regularly examined, and the first symptoms of failure or injury upon any part of the works be instantly repaired. It is evident this care cannot be expected from a lessee, who hires as cheap a man as he can to stay in the toll-house, (which, for its preservation, requires a family to reside in).

If this work has been leased as part of a system, it should be remembered that in its character it is an exception to the class of works usually farmed out. In being leased, it is an exception also to the rest of the Ottawa works, and as there must be a Superintendent of Slides, possessing considerable mechanical knowledge, this work might be placed under his care without any extra expense. Whether or not it be more profitable, in a pecuniary point of view, the difference of receipts will be more than counter-balanced by the deterioration of the work in bad hands. As a speculation, it does not pay, but if properly managed, it will yield sufficient return to

keep it and the adjacent bridges in good repair, renew worn-out planking, &c., and this is all that can be expected.

One of the wooden bridges (over the timber channel) has been failing for the last two years; it has been twice screwed up, but the cords yielding, it again went down; fortunately, the timber had all been passed through the slides at an unusually early date this summer, but for which circumstance, it would have been necessary to close the slide, in order to save the bridge. The work of strengthening and securing it is now in progress, and will be completed so as to leave an unobstructed passage under the bridge for cribs in the spring.

Proposed Works.

Having in the preceding Report given a history of the several works which have been placed under my charge,—before closing this Report, I consider it proper to bring under the notice of the Commissioners such public improvements upon the Ottawa as appear to me worthy of the attention of Government.

The slides and river works having been brought to a tolerably efficient state, and having proved so beneficial to all parties, there is little reason to fear that what they further require for completion or protection will be long withheld from them. I will therefore speak only of roads and bridges.

Before proposing any thing new, I will venture to call the attention of the Government to the position of the three principal roads for which appropriations have been made, viz.: the Bytown and L'Orignal, Bytown and Pembroke, and Bytown and Prescott roads. Until some decisive position is taken with respect to these works, they will be for all purposes of improvement at a stand. Fences cannot be made, or houses and barns erected with any degree of security or satisfaction to residents along the line, until the decision of Government as to the route, and amount of improvement to be done by them, is known. Statute labour is divided to side-lines, and comparatively unimportant roads, because the line of main road, not being established, the settlers do not know where to apply it. Main arterial roads laid out (as all such should be), with a view to economy of transportation, can never be established in their proper location without the determined exercise of the powers vested in the Department of Public Works. The absurd value placed upon mere acres (in a country where roads are every thing and land nothing), has induced settlers, most of whom are "Old Countrymen," and have imported their prejudices, to lay out roads across their farms in the worst places, and of the least possible dimensions: actuated by the short-sighted supposition that any land is good enough for a road, and that all devoted to this purpose is lost. To any one familiar with the Ottawa region, its granite ridges, cedar swamps, lakes and beaver meadows, it will at once be evident that side-lines and concessions are not often road allowances, but merely boundaries of lots.

It is a question whether the Government, in becoming general road-makers, have not done more harm than good to the internal communications. It is certain that, on the Ottawa, the feeling of self-reliance in this respect is almost extinct; this may arise from the character of the population, being neither altogether agriculturists nor lumbermen, but the former in summer, and the latter in winter, and therefore imperfect specimens of either. As agriculturists, they are accustomed to look to the timber trade for a local market, with the demand in winter,

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when nature furnishes roads and bridges in every direction; and, as lumbermen, they use chiefly the road up on the snow, and down on the water.

As a consequence of this state of things, the settlement of the other Districts, is extended only by quondam lumberers, as few others know how to get, or how to live there, in the present state of those Districts; and to this limited supply, (of those, not the best calculated for steady farmers), the Ottawa will, until its communications are improved, be for years to come, confined,—there seems but little hope of permanent improvement, until, as in Vermont, the last stick of timber has disappeared.

But when the position of the Ottawa timber region, with respect to accessible portions of Upper Canada, is considered, its nearness at many points to Huron, Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, and the large proportion of arable land which it embraces and adjoins, there seems no solid reason, why the two great objects,—the removal of the timber—and the permanent settlement of the land, should not proceed *pari passu*, and with the most happy mutual results.

An impression prevails with many, that after the timber is removed, the country will be worthless; to confute this, it is only necessary to point to the Northern States of New England, to which the Ottawa, in climate, in land, in wool-producing capacity, in mineral wealth, or water power, is certainly not inferior.

In a District offering such unusual advantages to the farmer, the highest cash prices at his door, every description of farm produce, and employment for himself and teams, in the transport of supplies and timber in the winter season; the large amount of unoccupied arable land, and the heavy annual importation of supplies which might be produced upon the spot, can only be attributable to the *inaccessibility* of the country,—*the want of roads and bridges*. In no part of Canada, are the few farmers, who are farmers, more thriving, but their numbers are few, their present market at home, and the natural features of the country such, that thorough continuous road making, is beyond the reach of local enterprise,—the face of the country is rugged,—settlements are divided by large streams to be bridged,—swamps to be passed,—water communication is forbidden by the numerous falls and rapids,—land communication by rich swamps,—thus the elements of future wealth are a present obstruction.

Under these circumstances, it is natural that the people of the Ottawa should consider themselves peculiar subjects of governmental assistance. The Government is the great local proprietor; in addition to the same proportionate returns from the population, thousands are annually brought into the Provincial Treasury,—the proceeds of the natural, and, at present, only capital of the Ottawa country. By the loss of the timber, the country is becoming annually poorer, and unless agriculture advances as timber making recedes, there is little hope of the future. The timber is cut to make bridges for the use of every other country, then the one which so bountifully supplies it; it is, therefore, not without reason, that they expect the Government, as a wise landlord, to devote a portion of its rent to the permanent improvement of its domain.

In addition to the subjects mentioned in my Report of 1st July, 1847, (published in the Commissioners' Annual Report), I would recommend the bridging of the large rivers on the road between Hull and Grenville, and bridging the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort.

The road from Hull to Grenville, is the present post road between Montreal and Bytown; it is intersected in such a manner by large streams, as to defy any other than Government exertion; the large rivers Rouge, LeLièvre, Gatineau, &c., have never been bridged.

A bridge at Portage du Fort will be one of the greatest boons which could be conferred upon the Ottawa; it is the only point within 200 miles above Bytown, where the river could be bridged at a reasonable cost; it is the present head of steam navigation, and, with a bridge, passengers could proceed by land to Pembroke, in little more than half the distance by the river route.

Not having made any examination to ascertain the cost of the above works, I cannot give an estimate, but am convinced, that the cost will not be excessive, or disproportionated to the objects to be attained.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. C. KEEFER,
Engineer, Ottawa Works.

APPENDIX H.

For the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Assistant Commissioner of Public Works begs leave respectfully to report, that he has visited the Works at Bytown and on the Gatineau, under the charge of T. C. Keefer, Esquire, and that he found the slide at Bytown in perfect order, working upon a new and improved plan of floating gates in the slide, which regulate the depth of water by a gate-screw, so well arranged that the depth is changed to suit the draft of every crib. The piers at the head and at the Little Chaudière require extension and an outlay of £125, which is absolutely required for the safety of the trade in the spring.

The Assistant Commissioner regrets to report, that the first bridge in the chain of the Union Bridge Works has begun to give way, and is now sustained by bents from below, which, of course, must be removed before spring. Mr. Keefer is preparing timber for an arch, which is imperatively necessary, and will cost £80.

The Commissioner also examined Mr. Wright's slide at the Chaudière, which he found in good order, and requiring no repairs, unless the upper pier be extended, which would make the entrance more safe.

The Commissioner next visited the Gatineau Works, which he found much more extensive than he was prepared to expect. There are now four large piers, filled with stone, placed diagonally across the river, and made to sustain an immense boom, which is intended to guide timber to the opening of a cut from the Gatineau into a small lake lying about half a mile off the Ottawa, and from which there is an outlet from a small creek into the Ottawa River. The Commissioner begs leave to refer to a sketch of the place, which shows also the position of the works.

The piers and booms are very substantial, and quite sufficient to sustain any pressure that may be expected against them; but they have been affected by the current of the river, which has partially undermined them, and they are now three feet out of their upright position. They require to be imme-

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diately defended by brushwood and stone being placed around their bases.

From an examination of the facts relative to the height of the water of the Gatineau in the spring, the Assistant Commissioner concurred with Mr. Keefer, and Messrs. King, Hamilton, and Thomson, that it is necessary to raise the piers six feet, and to place at least two large piles in the front of each pier, that the booms may not get on the top of the piers, and also to extend the booms further up the stream, that a passage may be secured for timber when the booms may be full of saw-logs, for the preservation of which these works were principally prepared. This, with the defence of the piers, will require an outlay of £350.

These works are of much importance to the owners of mills in Bytown, or on points of the river below this, as affording a safe place for retaining a large quantity of logs; but the Commissioner is of opinion that it is a work that should have been left to the parties interested to construct, or, at all events, they should have procured the lands required, which are yet unsettled for, and will cost a large sum, in addition to £1936 5s., the estimated cost of the works, and from which the Commissioner sees no reason to hope any considerable permanent revenue will be derived.

The Commissioner then visited the old Rideau Bridge, upon which the Engineer had recently reported; but the Commissioner cannot concur in his recommendation to erect a new bridge out of the appropriation for the Bytown and L'Original Road, as it is surely of more importance to the public to have some way of getting to Montreal in the fall and spring rather than expend £100 on a bridge at the very edge of the Town of Bytown, and within a mile of the bridge at Mr. King's mill. The Commissioner begs leave to recommend that the amount of the appropriation be immediately expended on improving the road to Hatfield, in such a manner as may appear most conducive to the public interest; and for their more satisfactory information on this subject, the Commissioner instructed Mr. Russell, of the Crown Lands Office, to examine the route upon which Mr. Keefer commenced the expenditure of £500, and to consult Mr. Petrie, hear all his objections, and report as early as possible on the best route, having in view the general interest of the country and the future expense of maintenance.

The Commissioner next proceeded to the Chats, to examine the state of the works, and also the position of Mr. Wright's slide.

The Government Works were found in excellent order, and if the piers at the head were extended about 200 feet further across the bay, this would be one of the most perfect works under this Department.

The Commissioner examined carefully the slide undertaken by Mr. Wright, for which purpose the Commissioner took Mr. Keefer and Mr. J. L. McDougall, an experienced lumberman over the work. The entrance is in a beautiful and accessible bay, but cut through a solid granite and primitive limestone rock for about half a mile, where there is a beaver meadow. The Commissioner has no doubt but that the slide cost fully as much as the Arbitrators recommended to be paid to Mr. Wright; but, nevertheless, it is not by any means finished so as to work in the present state of the water, and would cost a large sum to deepen this cut. In addition to this outlay, an apron will have to be built at the foot of the slide.

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The Commissioner then required Mr. Keefer to report the state of the other works, and furnish a memorandum of the necessary expenditure for the winter, which is as follows:

Joachim Slide.....	£350
Gatineau Boom.....	360
Chain Rapids.....	50
Little Chaudière.....	75
Mountain Boom.....	75
London Chute.....	20
Chain Rapids Boom.....	15
Chaudière Boom (timber).....	30
Bytown Slide.....	20
Madawaska.....	20
Hatfield Bridge (abutments).....	10

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. CAMERON,
A. C. P. W.

3rd November, 1848.

APPENDIX I.

SEYMOUR WEST, 30th December, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with your request of the 14th instant, I give the following remarks and descriptions of the works under my charge.

Crooks' Rapids.—The works at this station are all in good order. The repairs done this year, have been to the dam, which was damaged by cribs going over it. The swing bridge has also been repaired, by new segments being put upon the runaways, the bolts of the truss tightened up, and new sleepers put in.

Heely's Falls.—The works are in very good order. The improvement made this year has been in lengthening the lower slide fifty feet, and lowering a shoal immediately below the slide. It is necessary to have stop logs at the head of the lower slide, as originally intended, but not completed.

Crow Bay Booms.—These booms will require but very slight repair in the spring.

Middle Falls.—The works are in good order,—the improvement made the last year, has been in constructing a pier 226 feet long, 10 feet wide, average height 4 feet; also, a timber wall backed, to prevent the current crossing the island, and surface soil from being swept away: eight cords stone being put in pier between upper and lower slide, to strengthen it.

Fiddlers' Islands.—The necessary provisions for pairing the stop logs, have not been furnished, but it is very requisite to be done, for the preservation of the work, which is otherwise in good order.

Seymour Bridge, Booms and Piers.—All in good order.

Ranney's Falls.—The booms, piers and slides, are in good working order: the dam and apron have been injured by timber and sundry other stuff going over it. Such parts of the apron as had timbers to plank upon, have been planked this fall, but there still remains about 100 feet to be repaired; the planking on the side has started up on the lower end, generally about an inch. The repairs done the past season, have been in putting in three new boom poles, and planking 500 feet of the apron. The improvement made, has been in constructing a small

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pier, seventy-five feet long, six feet wide, three sticks high, placed in the angle at the head of the basin between the two slides, on the shore side, to prevent cribs striking the wall.

Percy Boom.—This boom has been damaged by the ice, as it floats with the treenail pins horizontal; several of the clamps are split, and will not be sufficient for next season.

Chisholm's Rapids.—The work at this station is generally in pretty good order; the stop logs, to both sluice and slide, are quite useless, as they were not constructed to use in the way which is now found necessary; the guide boom to the slide requires some strengthening, and the side of the slide at the lower end requires a little repairing.

Boom at Trent Port.—The boom is in very good order, but no piers to swing it upon.

The necessary work to be done in order to keep each in proper order, is as follows: new stop logs and platform windlass and chains at Heely's; waste gates on both upper and lower dams at Middle Falls; windlass and chains at Fidlers' Islands; new stop logs, windlass and chains, platforms, &c., and repairs to slide and guide boom at Chisholm's. With regard to booms, it is difficult to say what will be necessary until the spring.

The reason why stop logs are necessary at Heely's, is because it often occurs that jams form between the two slides, from timber running out in the upper slide, before the crib, and by having stop logs at the lower end of the basin, they might be flooded out of difficulty. At Middle Falls, there is too much water for the height of the works, and not too much for the lower slide, and if allowed to escape on the shore of the slide, would cause a shore current that would prevent cribs from striking the shore immediately below the slide, which is the principal deficiency at this station; should an ordinary spring flood occur, the works would be rendered useless, and the navigation stopped.

At Fidlers' Island, or Major Campbell's dam, there is no frame work above the platform or windlass made for raising the stop logs of the west gate, and in case of high water, it would be necessary to open that gate to prevent the water and timber from destroying the extensive dry stone wall, and regulate the water in the new channel.

The dam at Ranney's should be repaired at low water next summer.

Percy Boom will require oak clamps on one side, in order to make it float properly.

At Chisholm's, the only means of stopping the water in the sluice or slide, is by putting a piece of timber across, and carrying slabs from the mill, in order to stop it.

The improvements now necessary, are, 1st—the removal of the coffer dam at Crooks' Rapids, which is about 200 feet from the entrance of the slide, and is at least three feet higher than the entrance; cribs would stick upon it when they might run from that to the mouth of the river; the lumbermen complain very much of this, as it is not a natural obstruction, but one placed there by Government; the expense of removing it would be about £3 15s., in low water.

2ndly—The removal of the Eel Weir Shoal, near Percy Landing. This shoal has accumulated since my acquaintance with the river. Formerly there was a rift of boulders running nearly across the river,

which has served as an embankment for the loose shingle, driven down by the current, off a shoal, a short distance above. In my opinion, the cheapest mode of obviating the difficulty, is to run out wing dams on the shoal, to deepen the water there, and slacken the current above, to prevent its accumulating any more; perhaps one dam might do, but I think it will, eventually, require two. The advantages of this improvement to the lumbermen, would be the giving them two weeks longer good running, and a saving to them every season, at least what it would cost to improve it: the probable cost of each dam, would be about £100.

3rdly—Blasting and removing boulders on the Nine Mile Rapids, probable cost £25.

4thly—It would be well to have Heely's, Ranney's and Chisholm's dams, backed, in order to be able to control the water. Should the winter prove favourable, the lumber business will exceed that of the last season, at least one third, as near as I can learn. The water in the river is unusually high for the season of the year.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. W. RANNEY,
Superintendent Trent Slides.

T. A. Begly, Esq.

APPENDIX J.

PUBLIC WORKS,
MONTREAL, 18th October, 1848.

The Commissioners of Public Works have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that being strongly impressed with the necessity of submitting to the Legislature, at the opening of its next Session, a correct Report of the present state of the new channel through Lake St. Peter, about which so many contrary statements are in circulation, they have thought it their duty, not to omit taking advantage of the present low-water season to make a personal visit to the works which have been carried on for several years past at the public cost.

Accordingly, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, the Commissioners embarked on board the steamer "Vulcan," accompanied by D. M. Armstrong, Esquire, M. P. P., Captain C. Armstrong, Mr. Rubidge, Draftsman, and Mr. Wright (the two latter having been previously employed on the works) also accompanied by Capt. Dubord and other assistants, with a view to make a complete inspection of the new channel, and to ascertain, with the greatest fidelity and exactness, not only its depth and width throughout, but also whether sand is being accumulated therein, which public rumour has so often stated to be the fact, and in consequence of which it will be progressively and quickly filled up.

The weather was most favourable; with a calm wind and clear sky, the operation of sounding was continued without interruption for several hours, in every part of the new channel, with great ease and precision. The result has proved that there is but little difference between the depth of water now and that of last year. As to the sand-bank which is said to be forming and increasing at the upper entrance of this new channel, the Commissioners were unable

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to discover it; but, on the contrary, from the current being very rapid, it would lead to the belief that no obstruction is in existence there; and from the soundings, an average depth of fifteen feet is given. The excavation at this entrance to the channel has, indeed, been made through a bank of sand which is of about a mile and a half in extent, having only from four to five feet depth of water thereon; but the particles of sand are intimately mixed with a soft unctuous clay, to which they adhere, and the compound becomes stationary, and does not drift with the current. The Commissioners assured themselves of these facts, as to the nature of the bottom, by plunging a pole therein smeared with tallow. Upon this subject, the Commissioners refer to the Report of Mr. Rubidge.

The width of the channel varies in some places from 100 to 150 feet. The total length, where the dredges have been in operation, is seven miles; and there yet remains from one and a half to two miles to be

excavated in order to complete the straight cut. To pronounce an opinion upon the intrinsic merits thereof, or of its relative merits when compared with the old and crooked channel, for public opinion is nearly tranquil upon this part of the subject, and few persons now refuse to admit that if the money which has been employed in excavating the new channel (still incomplete) had been expended in improving the old crooked and natural channel, the commerce of the country would have been in possession of a navigation through Lake St. Peter, equal at all seasons of the year to the depth which can be obtained at other parts of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. As before related, the only aim of the Commissioners is to give a plain statement of facts relative to the present state of this new cut, leaving the Government and the public to draw such deductions thereon as they may seem to warrant.

E. P. TACHÉ,
M. CAMERON.

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COMPARISON OF SOUNDINGS in the New Channel of Lake St. Peter, taken on the 27th September, 1848, and the previous years of 1846 and 1847, all reduced to lowest water, or eleven feet on the flats. *Old Ship Channel*.—The results given, being the mean depth, taken in a cross section of 150 feet in width, at the places mentioned:

POSITION OF SOUNDINGS.	Mr. Keefer and Capt Vaughan. 1846.		Captain McKim. 1847.		Mr. Rubidge. 1848.	
	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Entrance at first Buoy.....	15	0	14	7½	15	0
Midway between second and third Buoys.....	11	9¼	13	8½	15	0½
Midway between second and third Buoys.....	12	2	13	10½	13	7
At third Buoy.....	12	5¼	11	3	11	11
Near do	12	5¼	11	6½	12	10½
At fourth Buoy.....	12	5¼	12	8¼	13	6½
Midway between fourth and fifth Buoys.....	12	9¼	...	...	12	9½
At fifth Buoy	13	3	13	5½	12	3½
	12	11¼	12	6½	13	2
	12	5¼	...	...	...	...
At sixth Buoy.....	11	10	12	9½	12	10½

F. P. RUBIDGE.

APPENDIX K.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 13th January, 1849.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions from the Department, I beg leave to submit a brief Report of the Eastern Townships Roads, under my charge.

In doing so, I will begin with the Main Eastern Townships Road, from Chambly to the Province Line, at Hereford.

From Mr. Yule's bridge, at Chambly, to the bridge at Granby Village, a distance of 29½ miles, this road will be macadamized and planked, of which distance there are at present twelve miles macadamized, and eleven miles 262 rods planked; the remainder about five miles and a half, will be macadamized, and is so far advanced now towards completion, and it can be finished early next summer.

Three toll-gates are erected between Chambly and Abbotsford; another will be required between the latter place and Granby. No tolls have been collected yet on this road.

From the termination of the Longueuil plank road at Chambly, to Mr. Yule's Bridge, the road is uncommonly bad during wet weather, and more particularly in the spring and fall; I would respectfully suggest to the Department, the necessity of improving it,—the distance is three quarters of a mile, and the cost of forming and macadamizing it, sixteen feet wide and ten inches deep, I estimate at £560. If this piece was done, as I suggest, the entire distance from Longueuil to Granby, 44½ miles would be planked and macadamized.

Between Granby Village and Barnston Corner, a distance of fifty miles, forty-three and a half miles are under contract, twenty-four and a quarter miles of which are nearly finished, with the exception of the bridges; four miles and three quarters

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are chopped and grubbed, nearly ready for forming. Nothing has been done on the remaining fourteen and a half miles; of the seven miles not put under contract, on this division of the line, a large part follows the present travelled road, and as it was not very bad, it was thought advisable not to put it under contract, until other parts of the works that needed improvement more, would be done first.

Three of these seven miles are between Granby and Waterloo, and four at and near the head of Lake Massawippi. From Barnston Corner to the Province Line, at Hereford, a distance of twenty miles, there is no part of the road under contract, but the improvement is much required the whole distance.

Amount required to finish work under contract on this line of road,..... £8350 0 0
Estimated cost to finish work not under contract on this road,..... 4984 0 0

Granby and Sherbrooke Branch Road.

The chopping, grubbing and clearing of about seven miles of this road was put under contract last winter,—about one third of the work is done, the remainder is to be done next season. Nothing was intended to be done on these seven miles, but to chop, grub and clean about forty feet wide, so as to make a winter road of it,—when this is done, it will accommodate those residing in the north part of Shefford, and in the Township of Roxton. It will also curtail the distance between the north part of Stukely and Granby.

Amount required to finish contract work on this road,..... £238 10 0

Sutton Mountain Road.

This road extends across Sutton Mountain, from the North Branch of the Missisquoi River, to the Main Branch. The entire distance is four and a half miles,—it was finished in 1847, since which time it required but little repairs. The repairs were done by statute labour: the work has given much satisfaction to those living in that section of the country, as well as to travellers.

Potton Mountain Road.

The improvement of this road commenced late in 1847, and all that was put under contract then, was

so far advanced in July last, that the public began to use it at that time. The improvement commenced at Mansonville, in Potton, and will extend to Lake Memphramagog, a distance of seven miles 256 rods. The seven miles are finished, but owing to a difference of opinion as to the best place to descend to the lake, the 256 rods were not put under contract with the other. I am still of opinion that the road ought to be made where it is now laid out.

Estimated cost of 256 rods that are still to be put under contract,..... £136 1 7

St. Johns and Stanbridge Road.

This road was finished in the fall of 1847 to Speirs' Corner, except about half a mile; and this half mile was finished early last summer. Toll-gates were then erected, and tolls collected shortly after. Length planked, nine miles, 312 rods—length macadamized, four miles, 221 rods,—total length planked and macadamized from St. Athanase to Speirs' Corner, fourteen miles, 213 rods. From the end of the plank at Speirs' Corner, to the eastward for about one third of a mile, the road was almost impassable. I received instructions from the Chief Commissioner, late in the season to improve it, and I did so by forming and ditching it well,—but still it never will be good until it is planked or macadamized,—the soil is naturally bad for a road, and I would respectfully recommend the necessity of macadamizing it, which can be done for £160.

Brome and Bolton Mountain Road.

This road was put under contract late in 1847, much work was not done on it that fall. It was commenced again last May, and progressed steadily, but slowly, until about the first of November, when operations closed for the season. With the exception of the bridges and a trifle of work connected with them, there are six and three fourths miles finished, and three and three fourths miles chopped, and partly grubbed, and cleared for forming.

Persons residing in the vicinity of the road, put temporary bridges over the streams on the part finished, and are using it this winter,—the entire length of this road, on the original survey, is fourteen and a quarter miles, the whole of which is under contract.

Amount still required to finish, £1350.

ROADS.	Miles completed or nearly so.	Total Miles under contract, including finished part.	Miles not under contract.	Amount required to finish work under contract.			Estimated cost of work not under contract.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Main Eastern Townships } road from Chambly to Province Line at Hereford... }	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	27	...	...	...	560	0	0
				8350	0	0	4984	0	0
Granby and Sherbrooke } Branch..... }	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	...	238	10	0	...	...	...
St. Johns and Stanbridge } Road..... }	14 213 rods	14 213 rods	{ $\frac{1}{3}$ mile recommended }	...	...	...	160	0	0
Sutton Mountain Road.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		...	0	0	...	0	0
Potton do. do.....	7	7	0 256 rods	...	0	0	136	1	6
Brome and Bolton Mountain } Road..... }	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	1350	0	0	...	...	...
	89 53 rods	113 133 rods	28 280 rods	9938	10	0	5840	1	6

(Signed,)

JAMES RIGNEY, Superintendent, Eastern Townships Roads.

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APPENDIX L.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
December 27th, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting for the information of the Commissioners, short Reports upon the state of the various Public Works below enumerated, and the several repairs required during the past year for their conservation.

The Report upon the improvement of the L'Assomption River, (being an entirely new work), has been detailed at greater length, viz. :—

Arthabaska Road.
Cascades Plank Road.
Improvement of the L'Assomption River.
Grosse Isle Landing Pier.
Sherbrooke Court House.

Bridges North and South of the St. Lawrence.

Jacques Cartier.
Ste. Anne de la Pérade.
Batiscan.
St. Maurice.
Chateauguay.
Nicolet.
Godfroi.
Bécancour.
Rivière du Chêne.
Etchemin.
Chaudière.
Melbourne.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedt. humble servant,

F. P. RUBIDGE.

To Thos. A. Begly Esq.,
Secretary, &c. &c.

Grosse Isle Pier Landing.

About the latter end of August, I visited and examined the Grosse Isle Pier, with reference to some reported settlement of the outer extremity, which had been communicated to this Department. The inclination, not exceeding ten inches in a length of 260 feet of pier, was uniform throughout, whether the pier rests upon rock or sand, and remains, I consider, nearly in the same state as left by the contractor. This slight depression might otherwise arise from the shrinkage and closing of the timbers one upon the other, by the superincumbent weight of stone, rather than from any very perceptible settlement in the bed of the river. The defect, if such it can be called, is but trifling, and in the event of renewing the plank covering at some future period, can easily be remedied.

It has been stated, that during an extraordinary tide, the water has stood on the pier some eighteen inches in depth. In this view of the case, I would suggest that the pier remain in its present state, to test the effect of another winter's ice, and further settlement; or, as before alluded to, when the planking becomes so worn and damaged as to require renewing a year or two hence, this opportunity should be taken to level up the timbers some two or three feet, as may hereafter be found necessary.

The landing pier, upon the whole, is a substantial piece of work, and has stood admirably well, proving of infinite service to the immigrant quarantine station at the place

The steamboat "St. Pierre," formerly employed in the Lake St. Peter improvements, has regularly plied between Grosse Isle and the City of Quebec in the Government service, connected with immigration, during the past season.

F. P. RUBIDGE.

Sherbrooke District-Court-House.

This building having undergone, during the early part of the summer, certain authorized and much-needed repairs, I proceeded in August to inspect the same, and have to announce them satisfactorily executed.

The heating of the lower vaults, containing legal documents under the charge of the Prothonotary, by Mr. Prowse's hot air system, I believe to be most successful, and well calculated to arrest further injury to the papers, some of which were perfectly illegible from damp. The warming of the Court room by the same means will, I think, be found efficient; although the numerous large windows in the chamber, for want of double sashes, must admit a large amount of cold during the winter months.

The new tinning over the whole extent of the flat roofs has been done with particular care, and the other items of repair and improvement will, it is hoped, give satisfaction to the several District officers.

An inclosing wall and fence, with suitable entrance gates, are yet required to the premises.

F. P. R.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
August 22nd, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—On visiting the new bridge over the Jacques Cartier River, I found the masonry in perfect order, not the slightest settlement or derangement being apparent, as had been reported.

One of the abutting ends of the timbers, forming the curved rib, where it meets the bank, is surrounded with moist earth, and is, therefore, exposed to speedy decay from damp and rot. The Bridge-keeper might be instructed to remove the soil as much as possible from contact with the wood, as the expense would be but trifling.

The small toll-house is nearly completed, also the gate; the work being fairly performed by the contractor.

The embankment east has been much cut up and "gullied" by the late heavy rains. The slopes ought to be repaired, and sown with grass seed, or sodded: a protection or side railing is also needed.

The hill or approach, about one eighth of a mile west of the bridge, is nearly impassible, from the channels and holes made by recent rain-floods. This approach would require a Legislative grant to improve it.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble servant,

F. P. RUBIDGE.

To the Hon. Commissioners.

P. S.—I would observe, in addition to the above, that funds not being forthcoming to purchase the lands required, and forming, ditching, and fencing the new road

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at the Jacques Cartier Bridge, the public are compelled to take a circuitous course through fields and private property, on permission of the owners, in order to pass over the bridge. A statement of the amount necessary has been submitted.

F. P. R.

Bridges North of the St. Lawrence.

On two or three occasions during the past summer I have visited the St. Maurice, Batiscan, and Ste. Anne de la Pérade bridges, and reported upon their condition.

One of the arches of the St. Maurice western bridge underwent raising and wedging up early in the spring of the past year, at an expense of £50. Some trifling requisitions have been made lately connected with the approaches; to wit, carting a few loads of earth or gravel where the embankment joins the planked roadway; constructing a retaining wall of timber to sustain the embankment, and prevent rain-floods injuring the foundation of the masonry; also securing several loose planks, and providing those deficient on the old piers or starlings; which repairs have been authorized recently.

I have also to intimate, that the planking forming the roadway is becoming much worn, and will, probably in a few months, become dangerous for horses passing: the necessity will then be created either of taking up the old planks and substituting new therefor, or else laying down *two-inch planks* in a contrary direction from those beneath, for a width of ten feet of trackway, which latter would be the more economical mode. During the present year, a more commodious toll-house has been erected; but the claim of the owner of the land on which the same stands, has not yet been satisfactorily liquidated.

No important repairs have been required upon the Batiscan Bridge since its adjustment during the winters of 1846 and 1847. The ice, however, injures the wooden piers more or less every winter, which it would be well to provide against, by protecting them with boiler plate iron, were funds at command to carry out this precautionary measure.

I observed the whitewash upon the timbers of the superstructure and covering, fast peeling off, which, if it could be renewed, would consequently add to the durability of the bridge. The planks forming the roadway, in the same impaired condition as those of the St. Maurice bridges, will require the same remedy, probably during the autumn of the year 1849.

The Ste. Anne de la Pérade Bridges remain sound, and in fair preservation, up to the present, with the exception of the road planks, which should be removed in the course of another season, or covered with lighter planks, as before alluded to. Some trifling repairs have been necessary to make the swing bridge open and work more freely, arising chiefly from settlement.

F. P. RUBIDGE.

Bridges South of the St. Lawrence.

In the month of February, 1848, I visited the Chateauguay bridge. The "Cheval de Bois," which had been suffered to remain as an additional support to the superstructure or "Howe Truss" of 178 feet span, having sustained injury from the moving ice, some additions were then being made to strengthen the same, under the charge of a foreman of works, which additions at the time did not appear to me judicious,

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inasmuch as the water-way was contracted thereby some ten feet more in width; and, moreover, the erection would be likely to entail upon the Government continual expense for its maintenance and repair. No very recent report or examination of this bridge has taken place.

Nicolet.—The bridge at the village and over the river of the above name, continues in apparent good condition, well preserving its original lines, although the framing and timbers, wholly uncovered, and exposed to sun and rain, are not calculated to resist their injurious effects for many years, in consequence of the want of proper protection from a roof and side covering.

A new toll-house and gate have been put up during the summer, and 100 loads of river gravel carted to the approaches, where the earth had become compacted and settled.

On the western bank of the river, the direct communication from the bridge to the road travelled between La Baie, has not yet been perfected, owing to an embanked causeway of earth, necessary to gain access on to the bridge, never having been made. The original estimate contemplated a site for the bridge higher up the stream, not subject to this increased outlay for road construction; and in complying with the wishes of the inhabitants, and placing the bridge opposite the church, it was at least anticipated, that after the Government had purchased the ground for the highway, the parishes adjoining would have taken upon themselves the cost of making the road on to the bridge, which change, and extra expense, had alone resulted from their expressed remonstrances upon the subject. This expectation, however, has not yet been fulfilled; the travelling community preferring to reach the bridge through private property, and by taking objectionable turns thereto; as, however, tolls are exacted from the public, an estimate of the very lowest outlay to complete this approach has been recently submitted.

The long bridge over the River Godfroi and the adjacent low grounds, has been frequently inspected during the past summer; some two or three piers having slightly settled into the marshy bottom upon which they rest, the platform has since been restored to its proper level at a small expenditure. The lands upon which this bridge stands, though indifferent in quality, and periodically flooded, are yet unsettled for, owing to the high demands of the proprietors.

Becancour Bridge continues in excellent order, although evidences of severe abrasion from running ice are discovered upon the wooden piers; a prudent precaution would be to defend the fronts of these piers by band or boiler-plate iron, to arrest further destructive consequences from winter floods. A toll-house and gate have been put up during the present year.

The substantial bridges over the Rivers du Chêne and Etchemin, when last visited, remained in a satisfactory condition. Toll-houses and gates have been erected at both these localities.

The Chaudière Bridge continues in a much similar state to that reported on during the last Session of Parliament.

The large and important bridge at Melbourne, over the St. Francis River, placed in a critical position, from exposure to the powerful effects of ice-jams, which form in the vicinity, has engaged much of my attention.

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So serious were the injuries during the past winter and spring that the sides and angles of the piers, abraded and half cut through their solid timbers by masses of ice, threatened in another season to occasion the total destruction of the bridge itself, if not provided against; a considerable outlay has therefore been lately authorized to protect the wooden piers and abutments by overlaying them liberally with strong iron plates, and bands of the same, as well as sheeting the timbers outside with four-inch hemlock plank, &c. A toll-house and gate have also been erected at this bridge.

F. P. R.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
November 2nd, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit a Report upon the newly constructed road intersecting the several Townships of Kingsey, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold, Somerset, and Inverness, commonly known as the *Arthabaska Road*, which public improvement opens up a communication from Melbourne, on the St. Francis River, through to Quebec, by the Gosford and Craig Roads. The total length of road at present travelled, from its commencement, five miles from Danville Village, in Shipton, to its junction with the Gosford Road, in Inverness, is about fifty miles, of which some forty-three and three quarter miles have been chopped, grubbed, and wholly formed through a hitherto wilderness; or where former settlements did exist, an entire new line of road has been adopted.

In addition to the main trunk above described, a further extension of seven and a half miles, to the Bécancour River, on the Gentilly branch Road has been completed, which extension leaves the general line of road in a north-westerly direction.

The whole route located by the Engineer lately in charge thereof, as respects the uniform level of the country, and the generally direct course followed, has been judiciously selected; two exceptions, however, to the straightness of the line of road should be noticed; the first, where the road at Arthabaska Church diverges to Stanfold, prolonging the travel nearly three miles further; the other in the Township of Inverness; the reasons for which would appear to be the affording an outlet and communication to previously existing settlements, and probably the more favourable section of the country for road formation.

I would observe, that several public Roads heretofore laid out in the Eastern Townships pass through extensive tracts of lands unfit for settlement, to wit, the Gosford, Craig, and British American Land Company's routes. The Arthabaska Road has been wisely chosen in this particular: already the settlements along the entire line are numerous, and from the excellent quality of the land, it will, no doubt, shortly present one continued clearance of promising farms.

The roadway being fourteen feet only within the water tables, gives an impression of being too narrow for vehicles to pass each other without running into the ditches. Motives of economy have, no doubt, determined this width as the most suitable under the circumstances of a limited expenditure; but inasmuch as this public outlay has induced a large number of Canadian and other families to settle along a line of communication where heretofore no clearances were met with, the result has proved of great benefit to the Province in general, and more immediately of

the Townships through which the road is conducted.

The construction of the Arthabaska Road, and its branch towards Gentilly, originally let under six separate contracts, comprehending several sections of one mile each, has extended over a period of nearly three years. Visiting it for the first time in the month of October last, previous to which the road had long undergone evident "wear and tear," and "degradation," so to speak, from large droves of cattle on their way to Quebec, and the constant passing of vehicles in the neighbourhood; I am not so well prepared to report whether the contracts had been faithfully carried out or not; an earlier acquaintance with the road would better have enabled me to speak on this subject; my impression, however, is that the first four miles of the Kingsey division, were, from the commencement, indifferently made; the specification not being fully complied with as regards the depth of ditches, sufficient grubbing, and height of road formation, although some allowance must certainly be made for the traffic along this thoroughfare, in wearing down the crown of the road, trampling in the ditches, &c.; still, upon comparison with other parts of the line subject to the same deterioration, the foregoing remarks of *insufficient construction* are, I humbly conceive, applicable; and refer, more or less, to the first seven miles. The remaining sections are tolerably well performed: along the whole extent of road, however, much top covering of soil has been recently carted and spread, in order to fulfil more strictly the provisions of the contract and specification. The many bridges along this line of improvement are all new, substantial, and creditable to those concerned in their erection, and would form a very considerable item in this public expenditure.

The Arthabaska Road is, undoubtedly, of great advantage to the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, who push through, by this route, their produce and cattle to the Quebec market to a surprising extent. When the Montreal and Portland Rail-road shall debouch upon the St. Francis River, at Melbourne; which, possibly, a year or two hence may see accomplished, this will assuredly become the high-road of winter communication between the Cities of Montreal, and Quebec, as there will then be 112 miles of level land carriage to the River Saint Francis, and seventy miles of Rail-road to reach Longueuil Ferry. The saving of time by this route, when completed, will induce all travellers to prefer it to the tedious line along the margin of the St. Lawrence.

During the warm weather of the ensuing summer, the present moist and loose upper covering of earth along the Arthabaska Road will become dry and compacted; but in the season of spring and autumn it is impossible to expect a mere earthen road, exposed to much travel, long to remain in good condition without continual labour expended thereon, to keep it passable. No recourse but that of establishing toll-gates along the line will keep up the Arthabaska Road in any tolerable state of repair.

The Gosford Road, recently made at a large expenditure, and some three or four miles of which are absolutely dangerous at the present time, is an instance of what the Arthabaska route will become, a few years hence, if left without the provision of tolls for its necessary conservation. Many of the residents along the line urge the necessity of tolls being established; but it appears to me that if this portion of the highway to Quebec is sustained in fair condition by tolls, the remedy should

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be equally applied to the maintenance and repairs of the *Gosford* and *Craig Roads* also, which are so completely broken up as now to be well nigh impassable.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,

F. P. RUBIDGE.

To the Hon. Commissioners.

APPENDIX M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
November 29th, 1848.

To the Honourable Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants resident in the Counties of Leinster and Berthier, interested in the improvement of the River L'Assomption, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, under date of 26th August, 1848. I had the honour of receiving your commands to examine and report upon the impediments to this navigation, and also the probable expenditure in rendering this important tributary of the St. Lawrence available for the transit of vessels at the lowest state of the water, along a considerable extent of its course.

The River L'Assomption takes its rise in a lake of that name, far remote from any settlement; being about one hundred and twenty miles distant from its confluence with the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, at *Bout de l'Isle*, and bearing somewhat to the west of a meridian line drawn from its point of discharge. From its termination, on an ascending route, the stream, for upwards of twenty miles, runs with moderate velocity, estimated at from one to one and a half miles per hour, between high clay banks, through a level tract of thickly settled country, and with a variable depth of water, which the soundings laid down in the accompanying plan will sufficiently indicate.

The inclination of the River, from a line of levels carried along its banks for about ten miles, gives the average fall of *five inches* per mile: and from observation and comparison, this rate is assumed as the mean descent throughout the whole distance of twenty-one miles, to the junction of the *Lac Ouaro* with the L'Assomption River. The general course of the stream throughout this section, bears about due north, and with the exception of the detour of two and a half miles around the peninsula upon which the village of L'Assomption stands, is uniformly direct. The bed of the river is found to be a strong blue clay, beneath a varying strata of sand, gravel and boulders, which latter in many parts of the channel are collected into battures and shoals, obstructing the navigation at lowest water, frequently reduced to a minimum depth of eight and twelve inches only: where these impediments cease, reaches of deeper water occur, in some places giving ten feet soundings. Beyond the *Lac Ouaro* River the banks close in, and confine the stream to one hundred and fifty feet in width. On a straight line of three miles in length, its sinuosities take up a distance of nearly eight miles. In addition to its winding character, beyond the first rapids, it rises considerably, exhibiting a series of chutes and falls, with

abundant water power; in one or two places confined between precipitous walls of limestone rock, as at the "*Dalles*," near the Village of Industry.

The embouchure of the *Lac Ouaro* River, therefore, indicates the point where the improvement of the channel of the river should naturally terminate; any extension of the proposed navigation beyond this place, would be, by an inland collateral cut, with ascending locks, the number and cost of which, it is believed, the wants of this section of the country will hardly warrant being entertained or recommended at the present time.

The first stage of this improvement, however, that of carrying the navigation from the waters of the St. Lawrence upwards to the *Lac Ouaro* River, over an extent of about twenty-one miles, is both practicable and urgently called for; and, considering the advantages to be derived therefrom, and the number of the population to be benefitted thereby, may be accomplished for what should be considered a reasonable outlay. A community of from thirty to forty thousand persons would avail themselves of this facility for transporting their produce, and visiting the frontier markets. The inhabitants of Rawdon and the rear settlements would be brought one day nearer to the City of Montreal, and, consequently, the remote and barely explored Townships of the interior would become speedily populated, and their forest lands made productive. The *Richelieu* River gives encouragement to several steamboats to ply on its waters, and it is asserted with confidence that the L'Assomption River, with lands in its vicinity equally fertile, would afford similar inducements to commercial enterprise, if the natural obstructions during the low water of summer and autumn were obviated or removed. Already, the small steamer "*Pioneer*," has ascended to the outlet of the *Lac Ouaro* River when the high state of the waters has permitted, but the very limited period during which this privilege could be enjoyed, would only mortify the residents along its banks, from its transitory duration; and stimulate them, as in the present instance, in seeking to render the experiment permanent in its advantages.

The consideration, therefore, is, what Engineering remedy can be recommended to obtain an uninterrupted navigation of the L'Assomption River during its periods of lowest water.

The first suggestion would seem to be, Dredging the bed of the river where these shoals occur, supposing the nature of the bottom admitted of this deepening process.

The second proposition, that of erecting a dam and lock at the point where the difficulties cease, and by these means, throwing back and retaining a sufficient depth of water over the shallows.

Upon considering over the subject, the first process cannot in my opinion be held advisable, from the great labour and cost requisite for removing the frequent accumulations of boulders, gravel and sand: and further, the nature of the clay banks producing continual "*land-slips*" into the bed of the stream, the shoals of former years would only give place to those of succeeding intervals, requiring the perpetual use of the Dredge, to maintain an open and passable channel.

A slack water navigation, effected by a dam near the mouth of the River, appears, therefore, the most desirable recourse; although, it should be borne in mind, from what has been previously advanced, that even by this mode of improvement, the *natural scour* being destroyed, from the artificial raising of the sur-

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face level, the flood waters surcharged with solid matter held in suspension, from passing through a clay country, would under a reduced current, deposit an alluvial accumulation along the river's bed, which, in process of time, might render the heightening of the dam necessary, to give the required draught of water; still, the very favourable elevation of the river's banks, would always admit of this remedy, when such should be found necessary.

Two propositions are with deference submitted for the consideration of the Honourable Commissioners. Firstly, by a dam raised four feet in height above lowest water level, and placed near the lower end of Deschamp's Island, to give at all times a sufficient depth of water, as far as the village of L'Assomption, a distance of eight and a half miles.—Secondly, by a dam thrown across above the head of Deschamp's Island, half a mile higher up the stream, and elevated eight feet six inches above the lowest water, to establish a draft of four feet six inches to the mouth of the *Lac Ouaro* River, and a clear navigation of twenty-one miles. The latter project is strongly advocated in preference to the former, as accomplishing the object of benefitting the greater number of the public, at a trifling increase of outlay. The parish of St. Paul and the inhabitants in rear thereof, would realize by this plan a point of embarkation and debarkation so much sought for, and all the lumber, pot ash and grain from the remote settlements, with the return commodities and supplies, would find a convenient entrepôt for shipment and carriage to and from this terminus. It is here proper to explain why it is not recommended to raise the four feet dam at the lower site, to the full height of eight and a half feet, as adopted in the position higher up the river. In the first place, the higher dam placed at the mouth of the L'Assomption, would have the effect of submerging Deschamp's Island for the greater part of the year, entailing its purchase upon the Projectors or the Government, by whichever the work were undertaken; also, the northern bank of the river at Point à Panet, not being so elevated as at the second proposed site, would subject the lands adjacent to damage from flood water. Moreover, it is conceived, that the descending ice from the L'Assomption River, meeting that of the Ottawa branches, would be more likely to accumulate to a serious extent and injury of the works at the confluence of these waters, than higher up the channel of the L'Assomption.

At the position above Deschamp's Island, the banks are highly favourable, so that no danger can accrue from destroying property by the erection of these works; there would, however, be the necessity created of dredging out some portions of the channel between the head of Deschamp's Island and the deep water below, which, from the nature of the river bed, would not be a difficult undertaking. The most formidable feature in either position of these proposed works, as effecting the question of cost, relates especially to the great range from low to high water at the discharge of the L'Assomption River; the Ottawa level standing in extreme floods, eighteen feet above low water mark. With a knowledge of this ascertained fact, it was deemed advisable in the first place to estimate and provide for Lock-walls, standing sufficiently elevated above the highest floods, with reversed or Tide-Gates for backwater. Walls, for lifts of either 5ft. 6in. or 9ft. 6in. severally, would accordingly require to have been built twenty-five feet high, and to support this heavy mass of masonry, piles and concrete would have been desirable for the foundation; moreover, wings of crib work, solidly filled with stone, and continued some length as a protec-

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tion to vessels entering or leaving the lock, from the currents created by the dam, formed no inconsiderable item in this estimate. The improvement carried out upon this liberal basis, covered the large amounts of £25,592 in the one case, and £23,609. 6s. 8d. in the other; but this outlay, calculated to construct works of the most substantial and efficient character, owing to the universal depression in money matters, cannot, it is feared, be entertained at the present time, as its magnitude might tend to postpone the advantages derivable from this navigation, by delaying the commencement to an indefinite period. The most economical mode of construction has therefore been adopted in subsequent calculations, by reducing the walls to the minimum height, substituting cribs for masonry, dispensing with piling, wing piers, &c., &c., under which arrangement, the lock, during high water, would remain *submerged*,—guide piles alone, serving to direct the passage through the open lock, until the fall in the water level would demand the closing the gates, and use of the lift lock.

Nothing, in my opinion, would warrant the resorting to this mode of construction, and allowing the works to remain eight or nine feet under high water for some period of the navigation, were ample funds forthcoming at command to build as originally contemplated, upon the more enlarged and approved scale; having been advised, however, by gentlemen warmly interested therein, to submit the cost of improving the L'Assomption River for low water navigation, upon the most moderate and reduced estimate, I have accordingly prepared the same: nevertheless, I cannot conceal the impression, that the higher outlay, even if not so profitable at the outset, would be the more prudent measure, and the works themselves more enduring and satisfactory in the long run. The exposed position in the channel of a river, subject to a very considerable rise and fall in its level, and to the disturbing effects of ice jams, would appear to justify more than common precaution and expense in securing the foundations and walls beyond that of the mere ordinary lock of some sheltered inland canal.

The projected improvement is limited to vessels drawing *four feet six inches* water—the dimensions of the lock-chamber are laid down one hundred and fifty feet in length, by thirty three feet in width. These proportions are fixed upon as the most suitable for the wants of the locality and trade of the neighbourhood, being sufficiently large for coasting steamers, at the same time not unnecessary swelling the estimate by superfluous material,—and further, it is believed that a larger class of vessels with a greater draught than four feet six inches, might find difficulty in entering the L'Assomption River over the adjacent shoals of the St. Lawrence at the lowest seasons of water. The proximity of the stone quarries of Terbonne, the facility for rafting or purchasing cribs of timber, planks, &c., on their way to Quebec Market, and the reputed hydraulic character of the lime at a short distance from the Village of Industry, of which some of the mill foundations in the neighbourhood are cited as proofs—these circumstances are in favour of executing the work in a proper manner, at a moderate expenditure.

The measures contemplated under this Survey and Report, are the construction of a timber and earth dam of eight feet six inches elevation above lowest water placed above Deschamp's Island, affording a navigation to the outlet of the *Lac Ouaro* River.

A lock of rough bouchard masonry, having nine feet six inches lift, with 150 feet length of chamber, and thirty-three feet clear width, giving four feet

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six inches draft of water on the mitre sills at lowest season.

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Dredging the channel of the river between Deschamps's Island and the Seigniory of Repentigny, where requisite, to the required depth of water, from the head to the foot of the above Island.

The estimate for all of which amounts to the sum of *eleven thousand four hundred and eleven pounds three shillings and five-pence*, currency, (£11,411 3s. 5d.), or if considered preferable, by the erection of a dam with four feet rise above low water, and a navigation confined to the Village of L'Assomption; having a lock of five feet six inches lift, with the previously described dimensions and depth of water on the sills, an outlay of *eight thousand five hundred and seventy nine pounds thirteen shillings and two-pence*, currency, (£8579 13s. 2d.), would be requisite; the difference between which sums, be it observed, or £2831 10s. 3d., prolonging the navigation more than double the distance, and accommodating more than twice the population.

In immediate connection with throwing a dam over the L'Assomption River, I would remark to the Honourable Commissioners that a favourable opportunity is afforded of combining therewith the contemplated Bridge over the L'Assomption River, whereby the mail communication between the Cities of Montreal and Quebec would be uninterrupted in

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seasons when the half frozen rivers are crossed at some hazard and delay—by taking the circuit of the bridges now completing over the Rivières des Prairies and Jésus, in connection with the contemplated Bridge over the L'Assomption.

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By simply framing upright bents into the main body of the dam, the necessity for piers and abutments to carry the superstructure of the intended bridge would be dispensed with, and the latter work constructed at much less cost.

The present survey, commenced on the 2nd of October last, is but preliminary to more accurate measurements and examinations, in the event of the works hereafter being proceeded with. For about thirty miles from its discharge, the channel of the river was closely sounded, its level being at that period nearly low water, but to meet extreme dry seasons, *two feet* less was assumed as lowest water mark. The assistance of Pilots well acquainted with the river was obtained, and much statistical information was procured from persons conversant therewith, and to which the attention of the Honourable Commissioners has been directed.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble servant,

F. P. RUBIDGE.

APPENDIX N.

APPENDIX N.

A STATEMENT

Of the Public Works of the Province of Canada, constructed or improved by the Board of Works, or the Commissioners of Public Works, since the Union (10th February, 1841) to the 31st December, 1848; with various details of their nature and cost, and the revenue derived therefrom, for the year 1847.

CANALS AND LOCKS.

Welland Canal.

This Canal extends from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and overcomes the interruption to the navigation caused by the Falls of Niagara. It has two entrances from Lake Erie, about seventeen miles apart; the upper entrance being from the Grand River, a little above Port Maitland, about thirty-seven miles west from Buffalo, and the lower at Port Colborne, about twenty miles west from Buffalo. It also communicates with the Grand River by a branch commencing on that stream at Dunville, five miles above Port Maitland, through which branch the whole canal has hitherto been supplied with water. The termination on Lake Ontario is at Port Dalhousie. The Port Maitland entrance has an advantage in spring over the Port Colborne, in being clear of ice several weeks before either that, or Buffalo Harbour.

The work was originally undertaken by a Company, for which an Act was obtained in the year 1824, with a capital of £37,500. The Canal then contemplated was a small one, and meant to extend from a point on Lake Ontario to the Chippewa or Welland River only, down which vessels would proceed to the Niagara, and then ascend that River to Lake Erie. In 1825 another Act was passed providing for the enlargement of the work. It was then proposed that the Canal should not, as before, terminate at the Chippewa, but that vessels from Lake Ontario, on reaching that stream, should proceed upwards to a point on its south branch, from whence another canal would be cut to join Lake Erie at the mouth of the Grand River, thus opening a direct communication between the waters of the two Lakes. The summit level was to be at the Chippewa, from which therefore the Canal would be supplied with water; but some difficulties having occurred in excavating what is called the "Deep Cut" to the necessary level, that intention was abandoned, and a small Canal, to serve as a feeder, and which would also be navigable for boats, extending from a point a little south of the Chippewa to Dunville on the Grand River, was substituted. The Canal from the south branch of the Chippewa to the mouth of the Grand River was also abandoned, and a shorter route adopted from the junction of the Feeder, to Port Colborne on Lake Erie. The Company under the new Act was authorized to raise a sum of £200,000, which, in 1834, was extended to £250,000, and a portion of this stock, amounting to £115,000, as stated in certain documents of that date, but in later ones at £117,800, was taken by private individuals. In a Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Upper Canada, dated the 30th September, 1826, the Estimate on the extended plan appears to have been £147,240, of which the Imperial Government agreed to pay £16,360, or one ninth, for the free passage of vessels with public stores, being about the same proportion as was paid in the case of the Lachine Canal; but this

arrangement was altered afterwards, and a Loan substituted. The work was commenced on the 30th November, 1824; the trunk from Lake Ontario to where the feeder joins it, and the feeder terminating on the Grand River, were opened on the 30th of November, 1829; and the trunk from the junction to Port Colborne, in 1832. The general width of the canal was twenty-six feet on bottom, and about fifty-six feet at top water-line, with eight feet depth of water. In the "Deep Cut" the breadth on bottom was fifteen feet, and at top water-line forty-three feet. The number of locks was thirty-nine, all of wood: from Lake Erie to St. Catharines they were 100 feet long and 22 wide, with seven feet of water on the mitre-sills; below St. Catharines they had the same depth of water on the sills, but were 125 feet long by 32 wide.

In the end of the year 1834 the accounts appear to have stood thus:—

Stock—Held by private parties...	£115,000	0	0
Do. do. Province of Upper Canada,	107,500	0	0
Do. do. Lower Canada,	25,000	0	0
Total Stock,	£247,500	0	0
Loans—From Imperial Government	£55,555	0	0
Do. do. Province of Upper Canada	100,000	0	0
Total Loans,	155,555	0	0
Sum raised....	£403,055	0	0

And there had been expended on the works to this time about..... £411,000 0 0

At the beginning of the year 1837 the accounts stood thus:—

Stock—Held by private parties...	£117,800	0	0
Do. do. Province of Upper Canada	107,500	0	0
Do. do. Lower Canada	25,000	0	0
Total Stock,	£250,300	0	0
Loans—From Imperial Government	£55,555	0	0
Do. do. Province of Upper Canada	102,000	0	0
Total Loans,	157,555	0	0
Sum raised....	£407,855	0	0

In the year 1837 the Legislature of Upper Canada converted all the loans previously made by that Province into Stock, and authorized a farther subscription

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of £245,000, of which £66,144 appears to have been paid and spent during that year; £46,144 of it on the Works, and £20,000 on the re-purchase of property formerly sold by the Company.

At the end of 1837, therefore, the accounts would probably stand thus:—

Stock—Held by private parties.....	£117,800	0	0
Do Province of Upper Canada (old).....	£107,500	0	0
Do do do former loan...	102,000	0	0
Do do do (new).....	66,144	0	0
Total Upper Canada.....	£275,644	0	0
Do do Lower Canada.....	25,000	0	0
Total Stock.....	£418,444	0	0
Loan from Imperial Government.....	55,555	0	0
Sum raised.....	£473,999	0	0

The expenditure on works to about the same period is stated in a document of Mr. Macaulay's, President of the Welland Canal Company, dated 12th February, 1838, and printed in the proceedings of the Assembly of Upper Canada, to be—

Private Stock.....	£117,800	0	0
Public Money.....	329,200	0	0
Total.....	*£447,000	0	0

At this time, the Stock raised, and authorized to be raised, would stand thus:—

Stock raised—Held by private parties, £117,800	0	0
Do Province of Upper Canada, 275,644	0	0
Do do Lower Canada....	25,000	0
Total raised ...	£418,444	0
Stock not raised, but authorized to be contributed from the funds of the Province of Upper Canada....	173,856	0
Total.....	£597,300	0

In 1839, an Act was passed authorizing the Government of Upper Canada to purchase the Stock of private Stockholders, by an issue of Debentures, redeemable in twenty years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. for the two first years, three per cent. for the third year, four per cent. for the fourth, five per cent for the fifth, and six per cent. for the sixth and following years;—and so soon as parties owning two-thirds of the Stock should have agreed to the terms, to assume the entire responsibility and management of the Work thereafter, which arrangement was, in about two years, carried out accordingly. No statement has been found of the total sum expended on the Canal up to the period when it came entirely under the control of the Government, but it, probably, was very near £500,000, without reckoning the expenditure annually made from the tolls.

The enlargement of the entire Work was commenced in 1841, and is not yet completed. A detailed estimate of the expense has not been obtained, but in a memorandum submitted to the Governor General, dated the 12th August, 1841, £450,000 is put down as an approximation to the cost, and this seems to have been the amount of the first Grant made by the Legislature. Under this grant, the Locks were to be of stone, 120 feet long by 24 feet wide, with 8½ feet of water on the sill, excepting one at Port Dalhousie, and another at Broad

* Either this sum must be too small or that of £411,000, stated above as the expenditure at the end of the year 1834, must be too large; for in 1837, £46,144 was spent on the work, and £20,000 in purchase of property.

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Creek, which were to be Steamboat Locks, 200 feet long by 45 feet wide, with 9 feet water on the sill; and the supply of water necessary for the navigation and machinery was to be drawn, as formerly, from the Grand River, the summit level of the Canal thus remaining unchanged. It was afterwards thought desirable to enlarge the smaller Locks to 150 feet long by 26 feet 6 inches wide, with 8½ feet of water on the sill, and also to enlarge the trunk of the Canal, and alter the curves to suit the increased size of vessels that would enter the enlarged Locks; to reduce the summit level low enough to allow the water of Lake Erie to flow through the Canal, from which Lake, therefore, both it and the machinery would in future be supplied, and to substitute a Steamboat Lock between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines, and another at Port Colborne, in place of the small ones previously contemplated. It was considered by the Engineer in charge at the time that these improvements might be made without exceeding the sum of £500,000, being the amount then appropriated; and the large excess of expenditure has been explained as arising mainly from the great difficulty both of estimating the extent of work required, and of ascertaining the cost when carried on in connection with an old Canal much out of repair, and the navigation through which having to be always maintained, the two Works continually interfered with each other. It will be seen from the Tabular Statement of Canals, that the expenditure on the enlargement of this one, up to the 31st December, 1848, was £828,043 7s. 8d.; and that £942,350 is the sum estimated as required to complete it fully, making upwards of £1,400,000 for both the old and new Work.

Williamsburg Canals.

These are a series of four short Canals and six Locks, lying between Prescott and Dickenson's Landing, constructed for the purpose of overcoming the rapids at the Galops, Point Iroquois, Rapid Plat, and Farren's Point. They were commenced in 1843; the first of them finished in November, 1846, and the last in October, 1847. Since then, farther works have been found necessary, some, it not all, of which will be finished for the navigation of 1849, and they will be carried on so as not to interfere with the navigation.

Cornwall Canal.

The object of this canal is to overcome the difficulties to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, presented by the Long Sault Rapids. Operations were commenced in 1831, under local Commissioners, appointed by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and suspended in 1838, when the work was well advanced, for want of funds. Up to this period the expense was defrayed by the Government of the Upper Province. In 1842, the operations were resumed, under the direction of the Board of Works. The Canal was partially opened in December of that year, and completed in June, 1843; but various slides and breaches have since occurred, which it has taken a considerable outlay to repair. The Locks are the largest in Canada, having a chamber 200 feet long and 55 feet wide, in the clear; the depth of water on the sills being 9 feet as in the other large Canals of the Province.

The original Estimate for this Work, as stated in Mr. Killaly's Report on the Public Works of Canada, dated April 1846, was.....

£194,903	0	0
In the end of 1835, when work to the amount of £95,797 was calculated to have been done, the total cost, including that sum, was estimated in the Report of the Canal Commissioners, at....	£238,216	0
By Mr. Killaly's above Report, there was actually expended under the Commissioners*.....	£440,097	0
And there has since been expended by Government, up to the 31st December, 1848,.....	75,600	0
Making altogether.....	£515,697	0

* In a Report of the Select Committee to the House of Assembly, dated 30th January, 1840, and which is the last public Document that has been found relating to the work while under the charge

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The Beauharnois Canal, extending from the lower end of Lake St. Francis, nearly opposite Coteau du Lac, to the head of Lake St. Louis, overcomes the rapids of the Coteau, the Cedars, and the Cascades. It was commenced in 1842, and finished in the autumn of 1845. Farther works have been found necessary, some, if not all, of which, will be finished for the navigation of 1849; and they will be carried on so as not to interfere with the navigation.

Lachine Canal.

This Canal extends from the Village of Lachine, at the foot of Lake St. Louis, to the City of Montreal, overcoming the various rapids in the St. Lawrence between the two places.

The following particulars regarding the old Canal have been obtained from a statement, dated Montreal, 19th March, 1842, and signed F. Griffin. The work was commenced in 1821, under the Provincial Statute, 1 Geo. IV. c. 6. The Canal was partially opened in 1824, and completed in 1825, at an expense of £109,501 0s. 9d. currency. (In a Report of the Directors of the Welland Canal, dated the 31st December, 1829, the cost is stated at £120,000.) The funds were furnished by the Government of Lower Canada with the exception of £10,000, contributed by the Military Government, to secure a free passage for troops, stores, &c. (In a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Upper Canada, dated the 30th September, 1826, it is stated that £12,000 was granted by the Imperial Government.) The length of the Canal is eight miles and 718 yards; its breadth at bottom twenty-eight feet, at top water line in rock excavation thirty-six, and in earth excavation forty-eight feet. The prescribed depth was for vessels drawing four and a half feet water, but those drawing five, and even five feet three inches, have passed through. There are seven Locks, all of cut stone, 100 feet long by 20 feet wide in the clear. The Guard Lock at Lachine has usually no lift; the two next have a lift of six feet each; the three next of eight feet each; and the remaining one, the entrance Lock at Montreal, a lift of nine feet; making forty-five feet altogether. There are three culverts and fourteen bridges. The earliest period at which the navigation ever opened was on the 8th April, in the year 1828, and the latest period at which it closed, the 8th December, 1830; but on an average of years, the 15th April may be reckoned as the period of opening, and the 15th November as that of closing the Canal.

The enlargement of this Work began in the end of 1843. It was sufficiently advanced in the spring of 1848, to allow of the passage of vessels, and will be completed in 1849. The general dimensions are calculated for the same size of vessels as the Beauharnois and Williamsburg Canals, but the two Locks at the Montreal terminus have each a depth of sixteen feet water on the sills to allow of large sea-going vessels passing into the second Basin, which it is proposed to excavate to a corresponding depth at a future period, the first Basin having been deepened already.

Chambly Canal.

The Chambly Canal extends from St. Johns to Chambly, a distance of about eleven and a half miles, and was

of Commissioners, the expenditure up to the end of 1839 is stated at £356,579.

The Books kept for the Commissioners show the following Expenditure for each year up to the end of 1839:

1834.....	£31429	18	6
1835.....	85849	12	8½
1836.....	82821	13	6
1837.....	117424	19	10
1838.....	36676	17	6½
1839.....	7931	9	9½
Total.....	£362134	11	10½

At this period a sum of £5245 15s. 6½d. was due on outstanding Notes given by the Commissioners to Contractors.

In 1840 the Books shew an Expenditure of only a few pounds, while none is shewn either in 1841 or 1842.

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made to overcome the interruptions in the channel of the Richelieu, between the two places. It forms the chief portion of the works necessary to connect the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, by way of the Richelieu, with that of Lake Champlain. At a period not later than the year 1819, a private Company was organized for the construction of a Canal at Chambly, and an instalment of five per cent. on each share, was paid to cover the expense of preliminary examinations; but the proposal seems to have lain over, and ultimately to have been dropped without any practical result. The work, as finally undertaken, was authorized by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 41, which provided for the advance of £60,000 currency, from the funds of the Province of Lower Canada, for the completion of a Canal from Chambly Basin to St. Johns. The original estimate appears to have been about £50,000, and although, Captain Melhuish, of the Royal Engineers, considered it as much too low, and stated £96,745 as the amount that would probably be required, the Commissioners under whose directions the operations were commenced and carried on, placed reliance on the smaller sum, and actually let the whole work for £46,218. It was begun on the 1st October, 1831, and carried on till the autumn of 1835, when, although the Canal was very far from being completed, not only the original appropriation of £60,000 but a farther one of £6,000, made by the 3 Wm. IV. c. 30, for enlarging the Locks, were found to be exhausted, and the work was in consequence stopped. At this period it was estimated that £20,000 would be required to finish the Canal, and again in 1839 when about £5,000, advanced by the Provincial Government, had been spent in upholding and repairing the Work, it was estimated that £29,900 would be required. Authority was granted by the 2 Vic. c. 61 to borrow £30,000 for this purpose, but the money could not be raised on the terms specified, and nothing was done beyond the ordinary repairs, until a new power to borrow £35,000 on the security of the Province of Lower Canada, was conferred by the 3 Vic. c. 21. In 1840, the operations were resumed on this new appropriation, but about April 1842, it became apparent that even that would be insufficient, and a further sum of £12,000 was craved to complete the Work. Advances exceeding that amount were made from time to time through the Board of Works, from the funds of the Province of Canada, and ultimately the Canal was finished and opened in 1843. The outlay up to the 30th June of that year may be stated approximately, at £120,204; disbursed as under:—

	For new Canal.	Repairs.	Total.
From the funds or under the Security of the Province of Lower Canada.....	£101,249 0	£5,755 0	£107,004 0
From the Funds of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.....	13,200 0	.....	13,200 0
Total.....	£114,449 0	£5,755 0	*£120,204 0

From the suspension of operations in 1835 up to 1840, the Canal was used between St. Johns and the combined Locks at Chambly only, and yielded a revenue of about £500 gross; while, from 1840 to 1843, as there is no return of revenue, it was probably out of use. There are nine Locks, all of stone, 120 feet long by 24 feet wide, and six feet of water on the mitre sills.

St. Ours Lock, &c.

This Lock is in the River Richelieu, at the foot of the artificial navigation, about fourteen miles from its mouth, and with a Dam raises the water above it sufficiently to overcome the shallow portions of the stream, and afford a free passage to Chambly Basin. In conjunction, therefore, with the Chambly Canal, this Lock opens a communication between the St. Lawrence at Sorel and Lake Champlain; while, by the Northern Canal, the communication is continued from Whitehall to the navigable waters of the Hudson, near Troy. At the site of the

* In addition to this sum there was expended by the Commissioners £3550 for interest on borrowed money, of which £2500 was paid by warrant from the Governor General, and £1050 through the Board of Works. This was up to the 1st of May, 1843.

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work the Richelieu is divided into two deep channels by a small island, in the eastern and narrowest of which the Lock is built, while the Dam extends across the western. The work was begun in the autumn of 1844, but in consequence of various hindrances, will not be finished until 1849. The length of the Lock is 200 feet, by a width of 45 feet, with six feet of water on the sill. At the head it is joined to the shores by an embankment. The Dam is about 600 feet long, formed of cribs filled with stone, and is connected with the shores by hammer-dressed abutments.

St. Ann's Lock.

This Lock is situated on one of the branches of the River Ottawa, between the Village of St. Anns and Isle Perrot, about twenty-five miles west of Montreal. It overcomes the St. Ann's Rapids, and thus, in conjunction with the Lachine and the Ottawa Military Canals, opens a communication from Montreal to Bytown, and thence by the Rideau Canal to Kingston. It was begun in the autumn of 1839, and completed in June, 1843. The Lock is 190 feet long, by 45 feet wide, with 7 feet of water on the sill in the ordinary state of the river during summer, and 6 feet at its very lowest state.

Desjardins Canal.

On the 30th January, 1826, an Act passed the Legislature of Upper Canada, incorporating a Company for the construction of a Canal for sloops and other vessels of burthen from Burlington Bay to the Village of Cootes' Paradise, with a capital of £10,000, which work is now known as the Desjardins Canal. It extends from a point at the head of Burlington Bay, about two miles north of Hamilton, to the Town of Dundas, and is, including the natural and artificial navigation, between three and four miles in length. The depth of water proposed was eight feet.

The Canal was opened on the 16th August, 1837, for vessels drawing 7½ feet water; and, according to a Report of the Directors, dated the 2nd May, 1840, cost £24,671.

The money advanced by Government to the Company is as follows:—

By 2nd Wm. IV., chap. 24, passed in the year 1832	£5,000	0	0
" 5th do, chap. 34, passed in the year 1835	7,000	0	0
" 7th do, chap. 65, passed in the year 1837	5,000	0	0
Total	£ 17,000	0	0

This loan bears interest at 6 per cent., of which there remained unpaid at the 31st of December, 1839, £2,873 11s. 2d.; at the 31st December, 1844, £7,973 11s. 2d.; and at the 31st December, 1848, supposing nothing has

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been paid in the interval, £12,053 11s. 2d.—making a total sum of £29,053 11s. 2d. due Government at the latter date.

It thus appears that the Canal has been far from profitable, which the Directors of the Company attribute to the Work having been constructed on too small a scale. In 1840, it was stated by them that only boats of thirty tons could navigate it; and in 1845, there was no more than five feet of water in some parts of it. On the 22nd May, 1840, the Directors, in a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada proposed to surrender to Her Majesty's Government the whole property and interest of the Stockholders in said Canal until such time as the sum due Government was repaid; and on the 19th of June, 1841, the Directors again made the same offer to Lord Sydenham, but without success. In 1845 and 1846, estimates were made by the Board of Works for enlarging and completing the Canal, but the works were not undertaken. The estimates were for an enlargement from a breadth of 60 to a breadth of 100 feet at the surface, with twelve feet depth of water, and embraced two methods; the first, by following the present Canal, and the line of the Creek, to Fish Point, a distance of 3½ miles, at a cost of £31,892; the second, by following the present canal for about two miles from Dundas, and then passing through the Burlington Heights in the direction of Fish Point, reducing the distance to 2½ miles, but at a cost of £59,083.

Montreal Harbour.

The cost of Montreal Harbour and the debt due thereon is as follows:—

1ST. COST.

Paid by Debentures issued under 8 Vic. chap. 76	£119,275	0	0
Paid under 10 and 11 Vic., chap. 56, authorizing an issue of Debentures, but for which none have yet been issued	1200	0	0
Paid from monies advanced by Government at various times, by warrant....	20,684	13	4
Cost	£141,159	13	4

2ND. DEBT.

Debentures outstanding as above	£119,275	0	0
Due, for which no Debentures have been issued	1200	0	0
Sum advanced by Government	£20,684	13	4
Of which there has been repaid	9684	13	4
Balance due Gov't. not bearing interest.....	11,000	0	0
Debt	£131,475	0	0

Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1849.

JAMES STEWART,

LIST OF TABULAR STATEMENTS.

- I.—Tabular Statement of the Canals and Locks of Canada, shewing the dimensions, cost, &c., of these Provincial Works, constructed, in progress of construction, or managed by the Department of Public Works.
- II.—Tabular Statement of Roads in Canada, made or improved under the Board or the Commissioners of Public Works, with the Expenditure thereon,—embracing the Main Provincial Highway, from Sandwich, on the River St. Clair, and Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, Canada West, to Port au Persil, 105 miles below Quebec, North Shore of the River St. Lawrence, and to Gaspé Basin, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada East; also, the Eastern Townships Roads, and all branches from the Main Provincial Highway.
- III.—Tabular Statement of Bridges in Canada, made or repaired under the Board or Commissioners of Public Works, with their dimensions and the Expenditure thereon, &c. &c.
- IV.—List of Slides, &c., for running Timber, with details of their dimensions, &c.
- V.—Tabular Statement of Harbours in Canada, constructed or repaired by the Board or Commissioners of Public Works, with details of their extent, cost, &c. &c.
- VI.—List of Light Houses in Canada, under the management of the Commissioners of Public Works, with details of situation, cost, &c. &c.
- VII.—List of Public Buildings, belonging to, or leased by the Government of Canada, with the date of their acquisition, and the Expenditure thereon since the Union.

Abstract of the preceding List, the Expenditure being the sums spent under the Department of Public Works, since the Union to 31st December, 1848.

Statement shewing: 1st. The sums approximately spent by the Provincial Government on the Public Works of Canada included in the preceding List, and certain others not there included, before the Union; 2nd. The actual sums spent by Government since the Union to the 31st of December, 1848; 3rd. The sums approximately spent from other than Government funds; 4th. The probable amount required to complete the Works; 5th. The approximate total cost of such Works when finished; And 6th. The Net Revenue derived therefrom for the year 1847.

NOTES.—1st. In the following Tabular Statements, many of the blanks left in the columns for estimates might have been filled up; but as it was uncertain that the amounts found, applied to the works as undertaken or carried out, it was thought better to omit them.

2d. Throughout the List, the year entered as the period of completion, is to be understood as that in which the principal Works at the place were finished. In almost every case there has been an outlay since, down to the end of 1848, either for the extension of the Works or for repairs, which outlay is included in the column of expenditure.

3rd. In the columns "Year of completion," "Cost of work when completed," and "Average cost per mile," many blanks occur, arising partly from uncertainty, and partly from details on which these items depended, not having been procured in time.

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I.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE Shewing the dimensions, cost, &c., of these Provincial Works, constructed, in

Table with columns: NAME OF WORK, District in which situated, Length, in Miles, Number of Locks, Lockage, in Feet, Size of Locks (Length of Chamber between Gates, Width in clear, Depth of Water on Mitre Sills), Width of Canal (At bottom, At surface), Estimate, Appropriation, Expenditure on the Works, up to 31st Dec. 1848.

CANALS AND LOCKS OF CANADA, progress of construction, or managed by the Department of Public Works.

Table with columns: Actual or probable cost of Work when completed, Average cost per Mile, Year of completion, Tolls collected in 1847, Expence of Collection, Repairs, &c., for 1847, Net Revenue for 1847, REMARKS.

II.—TABULAR STATEMENT

Made or improved under the Board or the Commissioners of Public Works, with the Expenditure there at the foot of Lake Huron, Canada West, to Port au Persil, 105 miles below Quebec, North the Eastern Townships Roads, and all Branches from the Main Provincial Highway.

NAME OF ROAD.	In what District situated.	Miles in		Miles of		Kind of Road.		Number of		Year of Completion.	Estimate.			
		Townships.	Seignories.	Main Provincial Road.	Branch or Collateral Road.	Common or Graded.	Macadamized.	Planked.	Total.		Bridges.	Toll Gates.	£	s. d.
Port Sarnia and London.....	Western & London	61½	.....	61½	.....	61½	.....	61½	3	.....	1844	16484	4 0
Tecumseh, (from Sandwich to Chatham).....	Western	52	.....	52	.....	52	.....	52	3	.....	1842	1000	0 0
Sandwich and Maidstone Cross.....	Western	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	1845	1947	11 2
Sandwich and Amherstburgh.....	Western	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	1846	924	0 0
Amherstburgh and Maidstone Cross.....	Western	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....	Unfinished.	11295	1 2
Maidstone Cross and Chatham.....	Western	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....
Chatham, to junction of Port Stanley and London, or London and Chatham Road.....	Western & London	59½	.....	59½	.....	59½	.....	59½	1	.....	1845	17103	9 ½
Rondeau, to junction of Chatham and Amherstburgh, or Chatham and Rondeau Road.....	Western	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	1	.....	1847	2933	16 3
London and Port Stanley.....	London	26½	.....	26½	.....	26½	.....	26½	5	7	1844	27894	18 8
London and Brantford.....	{London, Brock, and Gore.....}	57½	.....	57½	.....	19	38½	57½	2	11	1844	47359	17 4
Brantford and Hamilton, (comprising Grand River Swamp, and Hamilton and Ancaster Road).....	Gore.....	23½	.....	23½	.....	13½	10½	23½	3	5	1846	10072	19 7
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	{Gore, Niagara, and Talbot,}	37	.....	37	.....	4½	32½	37	1	7	1846	about 35000	0 0
Grimsby and Queenston.....	Niagara.....	31½	.....	31½	16	15½	.....	31½	1	.....	.....	24000	0 0
Dundas and Owen's Sound.....	{Gore and Wel- lington.....}	114	.....	114	.....	114	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	5499	2 6
Dundas to Guelph,..... 26½ miles. Do. to Elora,..... 39 do. Do. to Fergus,..... 42 do. Do. to Arthur,..... 54 do. Do. to Sydenham,..... 114 do.														
West York, from Springfield to Toronto.....	Home.....	16½	.....	16½	.....	16½	.....	16½	1	4	1847	.....	.....
East York, from Toronto to Rouge Hill, in Pickering.....	Home.....	17	.....	17	.....	6	11	17	1	4	1847	.....	.....
Toronto and Saugwine.....	{Home, Simcoe, and Huron,}	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	23312	19 3
Main North Toronto Road, as under, Yonge Street, from Toronto to Holland's Land- ing, Holland's Landing to Bradford, or West Gwil- linsbury Road, Bradford to Bondhead, Bondhead to Barrie, Barrie to Penetanguishene,	Home..... Simcoe..... Simcoe..... Simcoe..... Simcoe.....	33½..... 3..... 7..... 20..... 22..... 33½.....	33½..... 3..... 7..... 20..... 22..... 33½.....									
Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Sturgeon Bay, or Cold Water Portage Road.....	Simcoe.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog, from Windsor to Lake Scugog.....	Home.....	19	.....	19	12½	6½	.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

OF ROADS IN CANADA,

on, embracing the Main Provincial Highway, from Sandwich on the River St. Clair, and Port Sarnia on the Shore of the River St. Lawrence, and to Gaspé Basin, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada East; also,

Appropriation.	Expenditure on the Works to the 31st Dec., 1848.		Total Cost of Work, (actu- al or proba- ble) when completed.		Average Cost per Mile.		Net Tolls for 1847.		Average Annual Re- pairs per Mile.		REMARKS.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
20121	9 1	18640	3 5	18641	3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The excess of Expenditure over the Estimate arose chiefly from the great difficulty of drainage. The London Bridge (page) was paid out of this appropriation.
1055	15 9	1055	15 9	1055	15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This Road is unfinished. The portion to be done is in a wooded country which cannot be travelled at present.
1000	0 0	961	8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The portion common to the Chatham and London, and London and Port Stanley Roads, extending to about 6½ miles, is planked, and now reckoned a part of the latter. The Expenditure thereon is accordingly included under the London and Port Stanley Road. In the Expenditure given, Delaware Bridge is included, but the cost has not been obtained. The Engineer says it amounted to £1,701 14s. 10d.
46584	3 1	39175	2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	There was paid £24,669 6s. 7d. from the Appropriation for Har- bors, and £7,529 5s. 3d. from London and Chatham Road.
(Harbours & Light Hou- ses, p. )	.....	2343	19 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Brantford Bridge, entered at page , was paid from the Appropriation for the London and Brantford Road. The repairs on the Plank- ed portion is stated by the Engineer at £7 6s. 5d. per mile; on the Macadamized at £33 0s. 2d.
(Harbours & Light Hou- ses, p. )	.....	32198	11 10	32198	11 10	.....	.....	1691	13 2	11 10	Of this Road, 13½ miles were made by Commissioners, and assum- ed by Government in 1846; and 10½ by the Board of Works. The portion made by the Board is called the Grand River Swamp Road, and it is to this only that the sums under Estimate, Appropriation, Expenditure, &c. apply. Repairs per mile of Swamp Road, £14 16s. 2d.; of Hamilton and Ancaster, £131 14s. 3d.
5111	2 3	4277	4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7415	16 8	19 4 6	Tolls, £2,405 10s. 6d., Expense of Collection, Repairs, &c., £2,454 4s. 8d. This Road was badly graded originally, which has occasion- ed more expense for repairs hitherto, than will be necessary after- wards; Caledonia Bridge (page) paid from this Appropriation.
1000	0 0	9988	6 9	9988	6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 16 2	Part of this Road was done under Trustees, part under the Board of Works, and part remains undone. The gross Revenue for 1847, was £61 2s. 11d., and the Expenses, £25 7s. 6d.
47568	15 3	42389	14 3	42389	14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Road was worn out in many places when assumed by Govern- ment. In future, the average repairs will be less. It was made under Commissioners, and given over to the Government in 1846.
11521	10 6	11334	12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three miles required graveling, which increased the cost of repair. It will be much less in future. The Trust Commissioners expended £22,674 9s. 11d. on this Road, and resigned it to Government in 1846. Rouge Hill Bridge (page) paid from this appropriation.
5500	0 0	5536	4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Under the head Main North Toronto Road, three divisions are comprehended: 1st. From Toronto to Holland's Landing; 2nd. From Holland's Landing to Barrie; 3rd. From Barrie to Penetanguishene. The first 12 miles from Toronto were made under the superintendence of Commissioners, and given over to Government in 1846. The first Section is now Macadamized to within 4½ miles of Holland's Landing, and the remainder about to be so; the Second and Third Sections have undergone but very partial improvement, only the worst portions having been touched, and these not completed. The West Gwilliamsbury Road was improved under Commissioners, but is now under control of Government. Out of this Appropriation, £1,544 17s. 11d. was expended for Narrows' Bridge, (page) On the West Gwilliamsbury Road, there was no deduction from the Tolls for Expenses, the Gross and Net being the same. The other Tolls under head of Main North Toronto Road, amounted in 1847, to £6,465 14s. 11d., and the Expense of Collection, Repairs, &c., &c., to £7,115 13s. 3d.
None	.....	None except (great Tolls)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 14 5	.....
7903	19 4	6418	0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 3 8	.....
507	15 0	507	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2433	12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31587	1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54719	15 8	5670	0 8	2841	17 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4058	13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
(Harbours & Light Hou- ses, p. )	.....	4196	15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9510	0 5	17510	9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This road was paid out of the Appropriation for Harbours and Light Houses, excepting £66 12s. 11d. from that for the Newcastle District.

II.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF

ROADS IN CANADA.—Continued.

Appendix (B. B.)

Appendix (B. B.)

5th February.

5th February.

NAME OF ROAD.	In what District situated.	Miles in		Miles of			Kind of Road.			Number of			Year of completion.	Estimate.		
		Townships.	Seignories.	Main Provincial Road.	Branch or Collateral Road.	Common or Graded.	Macadamized.	Planked.	Total.	Bridges.	Toll Gates.	£		s.	d.	
Lake Scugog to Narrows of Lake Simcoe.....	Home.....	45		45							45			6990	0	0
Peterborough and Lindsay.....	Colborne.....	23		23		Nothing done			23							
Peterborough and Norwood.....	Newcastle.....	23½		23½		23½			23½	1				1172	18	11
Port Hope to Rice Lake.....	Newcastle.....	9½		9½		9½			9½	2	2	1845				
Trent Slide and Drawbridge Road.....						Nothing done										
Napanee to Kingston.....	Midland.....	25		25					25	4	6					
Kingston to Ottawa.....	Midland & Ottawa.....	164		164					164					16280	0	0
Cornwall to L'Original.....	Eastern & Ottawa.....	56		56		56			56			1847		882	10	0
Prescott to Ottawa at Bytown.....	{ Johnstown & } { Dalhousie... }	60		60		Nothing done			60					None	made.....	
Military from Lancaster on Lake St. Francis, to Hawkesbury on the Ottawa.....	Eastern & Ottawa.....	40½		40½		40½			40½			1843		2768	13	10
Lancaster to St. Raphaels..... 6½ miles. Do. to Alexandria..... 12½ do. Do. to Lochiel..... 26 do. Do. to Van Klee's Hill..... 34½ do. Do. to Hawkesbury..... 40½ do.																
L'Original to Bytown.....	{ Ottawa and } { Dalhousie... }	46		46		46			46					5939	0	0
Bytown and Pembroke (Winter Road.).....	{ Dalhousie and } { Bathurst... }	85		85					85					8000	for 45	ms.
Chats Portage.....	Dalhousie.....	2½		2½		Surveyed only			2½							
Coteau du Lac to the Cascades.....	Montreal.....	14½	14½						14½	2		1844		18182	0	0
Cascades and Ile Perrot, being from Cascades to St. Anns.....	Montreal.....	7½	7½						7½			Unfinished.		1197	1	0
Main Eastern Townships and Branches, as under,																
Main. Chambly to St. Cesaire.....	Montreal.....	15		15		5½	9½		15			1848		8592	12	3½
St. Cesaire to Granby.....	Montreal.....	5	10½			15½	11½	3½	15½			Unfinished.		9100	15	4½
Granby to the Outlet.....	{ Montreal and } { St. Francis. }	32½		32½		32½			32½			do.		7389	14	4½
Outlet to Province Line at Hereford.....	St. Francis.....	38½		38½		38½			38½			do.		3018	18	1½
Branch. Granby to Sherbrooke.....	{ Montreal and } { St. Francis. }	45		45		45			45			do.				
Outlet to Sherbrooke.....	St. Francis.....	16		16		16			16			{Not un- } {der Con- } {struct. }		3152	11	3
St. Johns to Speir's Corner by St. Athanase.....	Montreal.....	143		143		43	10		143	2		1848		9527	3	8
Speir's Corner to Stanstead, by Broom's Corner.....	{ Montreal and } { St. Francis. }	56	4	60	60				60			Unfinished.		2800	0	0
Sutton Mountain Road.....	Montreal.....	4½		4½		4½			4½			1847		868	1	5
Potton Mountain Road.....	St. Francis.....	8		8		8			8			1848		969	16	1
Arthabaska, as under.....	{ Three Rivers } { and Quebec. }	72½	5½	77½	77½				77½			1848		11263	8	9
Gentilly to St. Louis..... 14½ miles. St. Louis to St. Norbert..... 14 do. Inverness Church on Gosford Road to Kingsley terminus, by St. Norbert..... 49 1-5																

Appropriation.	Expenditure on the Works to the 31st Dec., 1848.			Total Cost of Work, (actual or probable) when completed.			Average Cost per Mile.			Net Tolls for 1847.			Average Annual Repairs per Mile.			REMARKS.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
2000 0 0	1340	9	11	14632	0	0										The Appropriation is applied to the portion from Talbot River to the Narrows, a distance of 14 miles. The Sum entered as the Cost of Completion, is for a good Turnpike Road.	
250 0 0																	
{ Newcastle } { District, p. }	327	0	7														
Do.	7286	11	6										74	16	9	Gross Tolls, £315. Expense of Collection, &c., for 1847, £445.	
1250 0 0																	
None	{ None except } { from Tolls }												231	17	7	68 12 6	This Road was made by Trust Commissioners, and came under the management of Government in 1846. The Gross Revenue for 1847, was, £1325 4s. 1d., and the Expenses, £1,093 6s. 6d.
1500 0 0	175	6	8	16280	0	0											
900 0 0	895	8	7														
1000 0 0																	
2823 16 6	2823	16	6	2823	16	6											
5939 0 0	2637	5	7														
{ Ottawa } { Works, p. }	1148	18	10														
1250 0 0	49	7	2														
20322 2 1	20322	2	1	20322	2	1							136	17	7	24 16 5½	From Cascades to Province Line, is 22½ miles, of which 8 miles are Common Road, and 14½ Plank Road. The Gross Revenue for 1847, was, £496 16s. 1d., and the Expenses, £359 18s. 6d.
32889 0 0	1540	15	9	38589	19	6											
506 11 3	480	0	0														
	Nothing done																
15800 0 0	9567	1	2														
	2547	0	0	15487	13	4											
	893	16	0														
	833	14	8														
20745 8 2	15543	16	9														

The Appropriation is applied to the portion from Talbot River to the Narrows, a distance of 14 miles. The Sum entered as the Cost of Completion, is for a good Turnpike Road.

Gross Tolls, £315. Expense of Collection, &c., for 1847, £445.

This Road was made by Trust Commissioners, and came under the management of Government in 1846. The Gross Revenue for 1847, was, £1325 4s. 1d., and the Expenses, £1,093 6s. 6d.

Proposed to expend Appropriation on 20 miles of middle portion of Road.

The original Estimate was £2,491 16s. 5½d Sterling, which in Currency, amounts to the sum put down. Seven miles of this Road were made, and several portions of the Old Road repaired for the sum entered.

Rideau Bridge, (page) paid out of this Appropriation.

This Road, together with the Portage Roads, from Portage du Fort to the head of the Calumet, the Portage at the Calcut and Islettes Rapids, Alumette Island, and the Portage at the Joachim Rapids, were embraced in the General Appropriation for Ottawa Works. The passage of the Mississippi River, and of the "Big Gully" in Horton, are the only obstacles to a land Winter Road from Bytown to Pembroke.

From Cascades to Province Line, is 22½ miles, of which 8 miles are Common Road, and 14½ Plank Road. The Gross Revenue for 1847, was, £496 16s. 1d., and the Expenses, £359 18s. 6d.

This portion of the Road is unfinished.

All the Eastern Township Roads, marked "unfinished," will be completed in 1849.

About 3 miles of this Road is not under Contract. The Estimate for the whole, was, £7,819 7s. 11½d.

About 23 miles of this Road is not under Contract. The Estimate for the whole, was, £7,554 1s. 7½d.

About 7 miles of this Road is new, but will only be cleared and grubbed; and about 19 miles will be repaired. There was no Estimate made for any of the Work that is done, or in progress; the only Estimate being for a different sort of improvement altogether, which was abandoned.

The Expenditure is on 14½ miles only, commencing at Broom's Corner.

This Road commences at the Main Road, along the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence, in the Seignory of Gentilly, from whence it runs through the Townships of Blandford and Stanfold, to the Church of St. Eusebe. From thence, it turns Eastward, and passing through the Townships of Somerset and Inverness, terminates at the Gosford Road, near the Church of Inverness. It also runs Westward from the Church of St. Eusebe, through the Townships of Arthabaska and Warwick, terminating in Kingsley, at the Road which leads to Melbourne. Melbourne Bridge, (page) paid from this appropriation, and not included in the Estimated sums of £11,263 8s. 9d., which is for the Road only.

Appendix (B. B.)

February.

II.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF

NAME OF ROAD.	In what District situated.	Miles in		Miles of		Kind of Road.			Number of		Year of Completion.	Estimate.		
		Townships.	Seigniories.	Main Provincial Road.	Branch or Collateral Road.	Common or Graded.	Macadamised.	Planked.	Total.	Bridges.		Toll Gates.	£	s. d.
Gosford, running through the Seigniories of St. Giles and St. Croix, and the Townships of Nelson, Inverness, Halifax, Ireland, Wolfstown, Ham, Weedon, &c.	{ Quebec and } { St. Francis, }	53½	9½	62½	62½			62½			1843	10000	0 0	
Kennebec, running through the Seigniories of Lauzon, Joliet, St. Marie de la Beauce, St. Joseph, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Aubert de L'Isle, and the Township of Liniers.	Quebec	24½	66	90½	90½			90½						
Chemin des Caps, from St. Joachim to Baie St. Paul, (North Shore,)	Quebec	29½	29½	29½	29½			29½		Unfinished.		3500	0 0	
Malbaie and Grand Baie, (from Lake Nairne near Malbaie, to Village of Bagot, Grand Baie, River Saguenay,	Quebec	61	2	63			Surveyed, and a Winter track cleared by Inhabitants.	63				3500	0 0	
Lake Temisconata, from River du Loup, South Shore of the St. Lawrence, to Grand Falls, Province of New Brunswick,	Quebec	38	74½	112½	112½			112½	11					
Kempt, from Metis to Officer's Brook, on the River Restigouche,	{ Quebec and } { Gaspé ... }	69½	28½	97½	97½			97½						
Grand Nouvelle, from end of Kempt Road, to Nouvelle Harbour,	Gaspé	19½	10	29½	29½			29½			1844			
Grand Nouvelle and Port Daniel,	Gaspé	67	67	67	67			67			1844			
Port Daniel to Grand River,	Gaspé	16½	12½	29	29			29			1844			
Grand River to Perce,	Gaspé	13½	4	17½	17½			17½			1846			
Perce to Gaspé Basin,	Gaspé	31½	31½	31½	31½			31½			1847			
Offset to Point St. Peter, from la Belle Anse,	Gaspé	2½	2½	2½	2½			2½			1847			
North Side of Gaspé Bay, from White Brook to Indian Cove,	Gaspé	16		16	16			16						
Matapedia, from River Matapedia, to Little River, where it meets the Kempt Road,	Gaspé	9½		9½	9½			9½						
Metis to River Matapedia,	Quebec	23	23	23	23			23				2611	2 9	
Total under Commissioners of Public Works,														
Roads under the jurisdiction of the Montreal Turnpike Trustees.														
Upper Lachine, from the City limits, to opposite the Steamboat Landing at the Village of Lachine,	Montreal	61½	61½	61½	61½			61½	2		1842			
Lower Lachine, from the City limits, to intersection with Upper Lachine at the Toll Gate, lower end of Lachine Village,	Montreal	81½	81½	81½	81½			81½	2					
Pavilion, from intersection with Lower Lachine at the Pavilion Tavern, (Race Course,) to intersection with Upper Lachine at the Village of the Tanneries,	Montreal	24½	24½	24½	24½			24½			1842			
St. Luc, from intersection with Upper Lachine, at the Tannery Hill, to intersection with Côte des Neiges, at the Village of Côte des Neiges,	Montreal	47½	47½	47½	47½			47½	1		1842			
St. Antoine, from intersection with St. Luc, to the City limits,	Montreal	47½	47½	47½	47½			47½	1		1842			
Côte des Neiges, from City limits, to the Abord de Plouffe,	Montreal	71½	71½	71½	71½			71½	1		1842			
Victoria, from City limits, to intersection with St. Catherine's,	Montreal	17½	17½	17½	17½			17½	1		1842			
St. Catherine's, from its intersection with the Victoria, to its intersection with the Côte des Neiges,	Montreal	47½	47½	47½	47½			47½			1842			
St. Laurent, from City limits, to the centre of the Village of the Sault au Re collet,	Montreal	71½	71½	71½	71½			71½	1		1842			
Quebec, from City limits, to Pont de l'Isle,	Montreal	12½	12½	12½	12½			12½	2		1842			
Total,														

The original Estimate for the Montreal Turnpike Roads was £95 per mile; 2 miles were then made by way of experiment, which cost £308 4s. per mile; and the average of the whole is £365 9s. 4d. per mile.

Appendix (B. B.)

5th February

ROADS IN CANADA.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Expenditure on the Works to the 31st Dec., 1848.		Total Cost of Work, (actual or probable) when completed.		Average Cost per Mile.		Net Tolls for 1847.		Average Annual Repairs per Mile.		REMARKS.																												
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.																													
11111	2 3	10916	13 0								The title of "Gosford Road," properly applies to the whole line of Road, extending from the Main Road on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence, near the Chaudière Bridge, to Sherbrooke, a distance of 121 miles; but the new portion begins at Richardson's, on the Beauvillage River, in St. Giles's, about 30 miles from Quebec, and terminates at Dudswell Line, in Township of Weedon.																												
3299	0 0	3182	1 4								This Road extends from Point Levy to the boundary between the Province of Canada and the State of Maine; running chiefly along the Rivers Etchemin and Chaudière, and River du Loup. The Expenditure was on that portion of 24½ miles, which is in the Township of Liniers.																												
3500	0 0	881	0 9								From Baie St. Paul to Port au Persil, there has been no Appropriation or Expenditure.																												
825	0 0	413	14 7								The original Appropriation was £1,500, for a Road from St. Urban to Grand Baie. Of this, £675 was expended on Surveys under the Crown Lands Department, and the balance of £825 given over to the Department of Public Works. Under that Department an Examination of the Country was made in 1847, and in the end of 1848, the Inhabitants of Malbaie, and Mr. Price, of Quebec, opened a Winter Track along the Surveyed route at their own expense, which is easily travelled. The Estimate is for a Winter Road for Sleighs, and a Summer one for Horses, Cattle, &c.																												
1000	0 0	1032	14 7								The Kempt Road was made before the Union. The Appropriation since, was for Repairs, &c.																												
355	15 6	129	1 0																																				
25818	6 9	24187	19 2								This Appropriation and Expenditure is for the Gaspé Roads, commencing with Grand Nouvelle, and ending with Matapedia. The Bridges under the head of Bonaventure and Gaspé, (page and) have been paid out of it; but neither the actual cost of these, nor of the different Roads can be given. Rimouski Bridge, (page) was also paid out of this Appropriation.																												
2676	0 0	278	16 7								Note.—The following information regarding certain Roads, entered on pages 60 and 62, arrived too late to be printed in the proper place.																												
£	412094	1 10						£	9579	0 5																													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Miles of Common Road.</th> <th>Miles of Macadamized Road.</th> <th>Miles of Plank Road.</th> <th>Total Miles.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bradford to Bondhead,.....</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bradford to Barrie,.....</td> <td>21</td> <td>0</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bondhead to Barrie,.....</td> <td>22</td> <td>0</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Sturgeon Bay, or Coldwater Portage Road,.....</td> <td>24</td> <td>0</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lake Simcoe to Narrows of Lake Simcoe,.....</td> <td>18</td> <td>0</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Napanee to Kingston,.....</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>												Miles of Common Road.	Miles of Macadamized Road.	Miles of Plank Road.	Total Miles.	Bradford to Bondhead,.....	7	0	7	Bradford to Barrie,.....	21	0	21	Bondhead to Barrie,.....	22	0	22	Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Sturgeon Bay, or Coldwater Portage Road,.....	24	0	24	Lake Simcoe to Narrows of Lake Simcoe,.....	18	0	18	Napanee to Kingston,.....	0	0	0
Miles of Common Road.	Miles of Macadamized Road.	Miles of Plank Road.	Total Miles.																																				
Bradford to Bondhead,.....	7	0	7																																				
Bradford to Barrie,.....	21	0	21																																				
Bondhead to Barrie,.....	22	0	22																																				
Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Sturgeon Bay, or Coldwater Portage Road,.....	24	0	24																																				
Lake Simcoe to Narrows of Lake Simcoe,.....	18	0	18																																				
Napanee to Kingston,.....	0	0	0																																				
											The Expenditure on these Roads is up to the 31st December, 1849, and includes £1778 18s. 10d. for Toll Houses; £1492 14s. 5d. for Fences, Land, &c.; and £6931 9s. 3d. for Repairs. The Revenue put down is what was received without any deduction for Repairs, &c. The cost of construction was defrayed by Loans raised from private parties by the Trustees, the Government being only responsible for the payment of the interest, if the Revenue was insufficient. The average annual repairs are computed from returns for the years 1844, '45 and '46.																												
											This Road (the Lower Lachine,) is now in progress towards completion. During 1847, £47,42 1s. 6d. was spent on it.																												
											The Cost of these Roads, excluding Toll Houses, Land Damages, and Repairs, was, £42,255 0s. 9d. for 48½ miles, or about £865 9s. 4d. per mile.																												
											If to the sum of £52,458 3s. 3d., entered as the Expenditure to the end of 1842, there be added the above Expenditure of £4,742 1s. 6d. on the Lower Lachine Road, during 1847, it will give a total of £57,200 4s. 9d.																												
											Upwards of 10 miles of this Road was originally Planked, but it is now being converted into a Macadamized Road as fast as possible. (The plank lasted 5 years.																												
£	52458	3 3																																					

II.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF

NAME OF ROAD.	In what District situated.	Miles in		Miles of		Kind of Road.		Number of		Year of completion.	Estimate.			Appropriation.			Expenditure.				
		Townships.	Seigniories.	Main Provincial Road.	Branch or Collateral Road.	Common or Graded.	Macadamized.	Planked.	Total.		Bridges.	Toll Gates.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
o Road, &c., under the jurisdiction of the Longueuil Turpike Trustees,																					
o Longueuil and Chambly, from Longueuil Ferry to Chambly,	Montreal	16		16				16	10	4	1842	11706	2	6	19000	0	15234	3	10		
o Longueuil Ferry, for crossing River St. Lawrence to Montreal,	Montreal										1842	3000	0	0					3387	9	6

ROADS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

NAME OF ROAD.	In what District Situated.	Miles in		Miles of		Kind of Road.		Number of		Year of completion.	Estimate.						
		Townships.	Seigniories.	Main Provincial Road.	Branch or Collateral Road.	Common or Graded.	Macadamized.	Planked.	Total.		Bridges.	Toll Gates.	£	s.	d.		
St. Lewis, from City limits to North Eastern extremity of Cape Rouge Bridge,	Quebec		7 ² / ₈		7 ² / ₈		7 ² / ₈		1	1	1847	5533	19	9			
St. Foy, from City limits to 100 yards beyond point of junction with the Sude Road,	Quebec		4 ³⁷ / ₈₀		4 ³⁷ / ₈₀		4 ³⁷ / ₈₀			1	1842	4094	10	0			
Cove, from City limits to foot of Kilmarnock Hill,	Quebec		3 ² / ₈		3 ² / ₈		3 ² / ₈			1	1844	3822	0	0			
Sude, from point where it intersects the St. Foy Road, to foot of Champigny Hill,	Quebec		2 ⁴ / ₈		2 ⁴ / ₈		2 ⁴ / ₈	0 ³ / ₈			1844	2375	0	0			
St. Charles North, from point where it intersects the St. Charles South, Road, at Mr. Peter Langlois' Farm, to Commissioners' Bridge,	Quebec		3 ² / ₈		3 ² / ₈		3 ² / ₈		4		1845	3671	5	0			
St. Charles South, from City limits to Commissioners' Bridge,	Quebec		4 ² / ₈		4 ² / ₈		4 ² / ₈		1	1	1845	3890	5	0			
Beauport, from City limits to Montmorency Bridge,	Quebec		6 ² / ₈		6 ² / ₈		6 ² / ₈		2	1	1844	4478	0	0			
Kilmarnock, from point of junction with the St. Lewis Road, to point of junction with the Cove Road,	Quebec		0 ³⁸ / ₈₀		0 ³⁸ / ₈₀		0 ³⁸ / ₈₀				1844	500	0	0			
St. Augustin, from point of junction with Sude Road to Hough's Farm,	Quebec		1 ² / ₈		1 ² / ₈		1 ² / ₈				1846	1750	0	0			
Champigny, from Champigny Hill to Commissioners' Bridge,	Quebec											2750	0	0			
Total,			34 ⁶⁸ / ₈₀		15 ²¹ / ₈₀		19 ⁴⁶ / ₈₀		31 ³⁸ / ₈₀	3 ⁴ / ₈		34 ⁶⁸ / ₈₀	8	5	32864	19	9

ROADS IN CANADA.—Continued.

Average cost per mile.	Average Annual Tolls for 5 years, to July, 1847.		Average Annual ordinary Summer Repairs.		Average Annual Expense of Winter Road.		Average Annual Expense of Collection, &c.		Average Annual Net Revenue.		Money owing to Government at end of 1848.		Money borrowed on Government Security up to end of 1848.		Total Debt, with which Government is connected, at end of 1848.		REMARKS.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
952	2	9	1344	11	6	70	2	10	118	3	2	441	0	2	715	5	3	With the exception of about 1 1/2 miles which are entirely new, this Road followed the old line from Longueuil to Chambly, which of course saved something in grading, The plank used was pine, and lasted on an average 4 years. It has been renewed over 9 miles at a cost of £307 2s. 10d. per mile, and as it was more carefully laid than at first, it will probably last 6 years, with the same traffic. The Sleepers (Cedar and Tamarac,) are said to be sound, and likely to last 25 or 30 years. The Tamarac, however, is sounder than the Cedar, and holds the spikes better. The average annual ordinary Summer repairs have been per mile, £4 7s. 8d.; the Average Annual Expense of keeping the Winter Road has been £7 7s. 8d. per mile. The Average Annual Interest payable on the Debt has been £1,062 15s. 8d. At the period when these Tabular Statements end, (30th June, 1847,) the Tolls were leased for £1,305 per annum, by which a large saving in the expenses of collection, &c., will be made; and some improvements in the management of the Ferry were introduced, which were expected to add considerably to the Net Revenue. Of the money owing to Government, £3,534 12s. 3d., was advanced to pay off interest, and £1,000 was a direct Loan to pay off encumbrances.					
			1324	17	11 1/2				1038	19	1/2	286	16	23	4534	12	3		19000	0	0	23534	12	3

THE QUEBEC TURNPIKE TRUSTEES.

Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Average cost per mile.		Gross Tolls for 1847.		Average Annual Repairs per mile.		Net Revenue for 1847.		REMARKS.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
				409	18	0	35	0	0	The Expenditure given, includes the cost of Summer and Winter maintenance, since the improvement of the Roads commenced in 1841. The expense per mile, including this cost, is about £1,337. Roads, however, can now be made cheaper in this part of the country, for materials can be got on more reasonable terms, and the business is better understood. The present average cost per mile may be taken at £900.		
				660	14	8	38	0	0			
				698	9	11	98	0	0			
	44767	16	7				41	0	0			
33882	0						35	0	0	1414	5	0
				624	9	1	35	0	0			
				454	7	3	38	0	0			
				419	11	10	35	0	0			
				1411	9	6	38	0	0			
33882	0	0	46598	17	11					1414	5	0

This Road does not seem to have been made.

III.—TABULAR STATEMENT

Made or Repaired under the Board or Commissioners of Public Works,

NAME OF BRIDGE.	In what District situated.	In what		On what Road.		Over what River.	Kind of Truss.	Roofed or not Roofed.
		Township.	Seigniorly.	Main or Branch.	Name of Road.			
Chatham	Western	Chatham		Main	London and Chatham	Thames	Howes	Not Roofed.
Delaware	London	Delaware		Do	do	do	Howes and Common.	do
Port Stanley	Do	Yarmouth		Branch	Port Stanley and London	Kettle	Howes	do
Westminster	Do	Westminster		Main	London and Chatham	Thames	King & Queen Post.	do
London	Do	London		Do	London and Port Sarnia	Do	Howes	do
Paris	Wellington	Dumfries		Branch	Dundas Street	Grand	Lattice	do
Brantford	Gore	Brantford		Main	London and Hamilton	Do	Queen Post	do
Dunnville	Niagara	Moulton		Branch	Port Dover and Dunnville	Do		
Caledonia	Do	Seneca		Do	Hamilton and Port Dover	Do	Arch and Truss	Not Roofed.
Humber	Home	York		Main	West York	Humber	Queen Post	do
Don	Do	Do		Do	East York	Don	Arch & Queen Post.	Roofed.
Nottawasaga Bridge and Hills	Simcoe	Sunnidale		Branch	Nottawasaga	Nottawasaga		
Rouge Hill	Home	Pickering		Main	Toronto and Kingston	Rouge	Howes	Not Roofed.
Trent	Newcastle	Murray		Do	do	Trent	Arch and Truss	Roofed.
Belleville	Victoria	Thurlow		Do	do	Moira	Howes	Not Roofed.
Shannonville	Do	Tyendinaga		Do	do	Salmon	Queen Post	do
Scugog Rapids	Colborne	Ops		Branch		Scugog	Do	do
Gananoque	Johnstown	Leeds		Main	Kingston and Montreal	Gananoque	Arch and Truss	do
Bobcaygean	Colborne	Verulam		Branch		Sturgeon Lake	King Post	do
Narrows	Simcoe	Orillia		Do	Coldwater Portage	Lake Simcoe	Howes and Common.	do
Buckhorn Rapids	Colborne	Harvey		Do		Buckhorn Lake	King Post	do
Indian River	Do	Douro		Do	Peterborough & Norwood	Indian	Queen Post	do
Peterborough	Do	Ghan		Do	At Peterborough	Otanabee	Howes	do
Crook's Rapids	Newcastle	Percy		Do		Trent	Queen Post	do
Seymour	Do	Seymour		Do	Percy	Do	Do	do
Ranney's Falls	Do	Do		Do		Do	Stringers	do
Bonnechère	Bathurst	Horton		Do	Bytown and Pembroke	Bonnechère	{ Queen Post and Stringers }	do
Madawaska	Do	McNab		Do	do	Madawaska	Burrs	do

OF BRIDGES IN CANADA,

with their Dimensions, and the Expenditure thereon, &c., &c.

Total Length (in feet) of Bridge.	Year of completion.	Estimate.		Appropriation.		Expenditure on the Works to the 31st Dec., 1848.		Cost of Work (actual or probable) when completed.		Tolls collected in 1847.		Average Annual Repairs.		Net Revenue for 1847.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
223	Unfinished.	2000	0 0	2100	0 0	266	7 6	2266	7 6							{ The Old Bridge fell 2 years ago. The New One is in progress.
850	1843	1329	1 0	{ London and Chatham Road, p. 60. }		Included in that Road				65	0 1			65	0 1	{ It was found necessary to extend this Bridge after the Plan was decided on and the Estimate made, which accounts for the excess in the Expenditure, it having by the Engineer's statement cost £1,701 14s. 10d.
200	1843	390	0 0	{ London & Port Stanley Road, page 60 }		Do										{ The Engineer states the cost at £390.
172	1838	250	0 0	Do		Do										{ This Bridge was built at the expense of the District, but was taken into the hands of Government and repaired at the completion of the London and Port Stanley Road. The Engineer states the cost at £250.
212	1843	1500	0 0	{ London & Sarnia Road, p. 60 }		1481	5 8	1481	5 8							
260	1846	600	0 0	313	16 9	313	16 9									{ £1,500 granted by Parliament of Upper Canada, on which no interest has been paid.
208	Unfinished.	2500	0 0	{ London and Brantford Road, p. 60 }		1879	3 0			127	18 4			127	18 4	
586		None		None		{ None except from Tolls }				57	15 0			57	15 0	
638	1843	2800	0 0	{ Hamilton and Dover Road page 60 }		2980	15 0	2980	15 0							{ The first Estimate was £2,481 8s. 0d., but additions were subsequently made.
118	1848	500	0 0	1003	0 0	1003	0 0	1003	0 0							{ The excess of Expenditure was not made on the Bridge, but on the approaches, and for constructing a large Stone Culvert for a Mill Race.
106		None		None		{ None except from Tolls }										{ £1,183 9s. 8d. granted in March, 1830.
				1000	0 0	232	2 10									
266	1847	1500	0 0	{ Rouge Hill Road, p. 60 }		1557	0 0	1557	0 0							
570		None		None		{ None except from Tolls }				20	16 6			20	16 6	
260	1846	1500	0 0	1500	0 0	1455	3 1	1455	3 1							
108	1848	300	0 0	300	0 0	284	0 0									
74	1844			{ Newcastle District, p. 58 }		Included in Lock..										
296		852	0 5	1005	2 7	1005	2 7	1005	2 7							
162	1845			{ Newcastle District, p. 58 }		328	15 5	328	15 5							
635		1544	5 2	50	16 4	1595	14 3	1595	14 3	22	15 0	50	0 0			{ The rest of the Expenditure (£1,544 17s. 11d.) from Appropriation for Toronto Roads, page 60.
600	1845			{ Newcastle District, p. 58 }		506	5 10	506	5 10							
180	1848	300	0 0	Ottawa Works, p.		{ Included in Ottawa Works.										
264	1847	1835	2 6	{ Newcastle District, p. 58 }		1988	5 9	1988	5 9							
485	1845	729	11 8	Do		Included in Lock..										
348				Do		1367	7 5	1367	7 5							
169	1844			Do		Included in Slide..										
179	1848			1300	0 0	Ottawa Works, p.		{ Included in Ottawa Works }								
182	1848															{ The Estimate for Bonnechère was £300 for a Bridge on bents; for Madawaska, £1,000. But as it is preferable to have Piers in a Stream such as the Bonnechère, where much timber is passing, and as it appeared that they could be substituted for bents, without the cost of the two Bridges exceeding the joint Estimate, the alteration was made accordingly.

III.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF

Appendix (B. B.)

5th February.

NAME OF BRIDGE.	In what District situated.	In what		On what Road.		Over what River	Kind of Truss.	Roofed or not Roofed.
		Township.	Seignior.	Main or Branch.	Name of Road.			
✓ Rideau	Dalhousie	Nepean	Branch	Bytown and L'Original	Rideau	Stringers	Not Roofed.	
✓ Hatfield	Ottawa	Plantagenet	Do	do do	South Nation	Queen & King Post.	do	
✓ Rivière aux Atocas	Do	Alfred	Do	do do	Atocas	King Post and Bents.	do	
✓ Winchester	Eastern	Winchester	Do	Bytown and St. Lawrence	South Nation	{ King Post and } Stringers	do	
† Bytown, as under—								
✓ Suspension							do	
✓ 5 Wooden	Ottawa	Nepean	Do	Bytown and Hull	Ottawa	{ Two of Howes, } three on Bents	do	
✓ 3 Stone Arches							do	
✓ Baudet	Eastern	Lancaster	Main	Kingston and Montreal	Baudet	Queen Post	do	
✓ River Delisle	Montreal	Soulange	Do	do do	Delisle	Do	do	
✓ Berthier	Do	Berthier	Do	Montreal and Quebec	Bayonne	Arch and Truss	do	
✓ St. Maurice. (2 Bridges)	Three Rivers	St. Marguerite	Do	do do	St. Maurice	Do	do	
✓ Batiscan	Do	Batiscan	Do	do do	Batiscan	Howes	Roofed.	
✓ Ste. Anne. (2 Bridges)	Do	Ste. Anne	Do	do do	Ste. Anne	Arch and Truss	Not Roofed.	
✓ Champlain	Do	Champlain	Do	do do	Champlain			
✓ Jacques Cartier	Quebec	Jacq. Cartier	Do	do do	Jacques Cartier	{ Mill's Arch and } Truss (Burrs)	Not Roofed.	
✓ Cape Rouge	Do	Gaudarville	Branch		Cape Rouge	Fleming's Truss	do	
From Appropriation for Bridges on the South Shore of St. Lawrence, as under.								
✓ Chateaugay	Montreal	Chateaugay	Branch	{ Dundee, Huntingdon, } and Laprairie	Chateaugay	Howes	Roofed	
✓ Nicolet	Three Rivers	Nicolet	Do	{ Along South Shore } of St. Lawrence	Nicolet	Burr's Arch and Truss	Not Roofed.	
✓ Godfroi	Do	Vonville	Do	do do	Godfroi	{ Bents, Stringers } and King Post.	do	
✓ Bécancour	Do	Bécancour	Do	do do	Bécancour	Queen Truss	do	
✓ River du Chêne	Quebec	Lotbinière	Do	do do	Du Chêne	Do	do	
✓ Etchemin	Do	Lauzon	Do	do do	Etchemin	Arch and Truss	do	
✓ Memphramagog	St. Francis	Hatley	Do	Main Eastern Township. { Outlet of } Lake Memphramagog.		{ Bents, Stringers, } and 40 ft. Truss	do	
✓ Rock Island	Do	Stanstead	Do	{ Burroughs' Place to } Province Line.		{ Paddleford's } Arch and Suspension Rod.	Roofed	
✓ Melbourne	Do	Melbourne	Do	Arthabaska	St. Francis	Burr's Arch and Truss	do	
✓ Chaudière	Quebec	Lauzon	Do	{ Along South Shore } of St. Lawrence	Chaudière	Arch and Truss	Not Roofed.	
✓ Rimouski	Do	Rimouski	Main	Quebec and Gaspé	Rimouski	Do	do	
✓ St. Patrick	Do	River du Loup	Do	{ Quebec and Halifax } (Temiscouata)	River du Loup	King Post	do	

BRIDGES IN CANADA.—Continued.

Appendix (B. B.)

5th February.

Total Length (in feet) of Bridging.	Year of completion.	Estimate.		Appropriation.		Expenditure on the Works to the 31st Dec., 1848.		Cost of Work (actual or probable) when completed.		Tolls collected in 1847.		Average Annual Repairs.		Net Revenue for 1847.		REMARKS.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
243	1846	300	0 0	{ Bytown and } L'Original Road, p. 62		300	0 0	300	0 0							
267	1848	750	0 0	Ottawa Works, p.												
170	1848	125	0 0	Do												
182	1848	300	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0	300	0 0							
243	1844	15058	17 0	Ottawa Works, p.												
521	1843	1000	16 7	Do		16612	3 11	16612	3 11	524	5 3	38	16 6	485	8 9	
170	1844			Do												
95	1843	265	11 5	{ Cascades } Road, p. 62												
104	1844	333	12 7	113	8 1	113	8 1	113	8 1							
110	1843	563	19 8	1281	0 0	1277	8 0	1277	8 0							
2136	1844	16502	0 0			17102	0 0	17102	0 0	114	6 6			114	6 6	
1240	1844	8534	7 0	3777	15 6	7884	4 0	7884	4 0	20	0 0			20	0 0	
1315	1844	4191	0 0			6887	11 0	6887	11 0	40	0 0			40	0 0	
				1000	0 0	9	4 6	501	4 6							
373	1848	3500	0 0	3900	0 0	3899	1 10									
420	1841	589	5 9	17	19 8	17	19 8									
						608	1 7									
190	1846	2036	12 0			1903	6 5	1903	6 5	12	3 1			12	3 1	
811	1848	4565	0 0	14100	0 0	4480	0 5	4480	0 5							
1338	1848	1970	0 0			1819	0 11	1819	0 11							
620	1847	1795	0 0			1882	12 10	1882	12 10							
336	1847	1452	0 0			1644	18 9	1644	18 9							
248	1847	1527	6 0			1770	19 2	1770	19 2							
212	1841	260	0 0	None		None										
170	1847	883	8 6	{ Stanstead } Road, page 62		878	6 2	878	6 2							
730	1848	4749	0 0	{ Arthabaska } Road, p. 62		4842	8 4	4842	8 4							
660	1831 & 1843			1214	11 4	1184	14 7	1184	14 7	89	11 7	95	18 7			
645	{ Almost } completed	1422	10 1	Gaspé Roads, p. 64		1379	3 0									
	1841															

This Appropriation was for Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.

This Bridge was constructed by the Board of Works of Lower Canada, and given over to the Quebec Turnpike Trust Commissioners.

Expenditure from funds of Lower Canada. Amount not obtained.

Constructed under Local Commissioners. No details obtained.

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

VII.—LIST OF

Belonging to or leased by the Government of Canada, with the date

NAME OF BUILDING.	In what District situated.	Date when acquired, or built, or when repairs were completed.	Leases.			Price of Buildings purchased.		Annual Rent paid.	
			Commencement.	Endurance.	Expiry.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Toronto Custom House,.....	Home.....								
Kingston Parliament House and Public Offices,.....	Midland.....								
Dundee Custom House,.....	Montreal.....								
Government House, Monklands,.....	Montreal.....								
Montreal Government House,.....	Montreal.....								
Montreal Parliament House,.....	Montreal.....								
Montreal Court House,.....	Montreal.....								
Montreal Gaol, (Old),.....	Montreal.....								
Do do (New Wing).....	Montreal.....								
Office, Crown Lands Department, Montreal,.....	Montreal.....	1847				5000	0	0	
Three Rivers Court House and Gaol,.....	Three Rivers.....								
St. Hyacinthe do do.....	Montreal.....								
Sherbrooke Court House,.....	St. Francis.....								
Sherbrooke Gaol,.....	St. Francis.....								
Quebec Parliament House,.....	Quebec.....								
Quebec Court House,.....	Quebec.....								
Quebec Gaol,.....	Quebec.....								
Old Castle of St. Louis,.....	Quebec.....								
Emigrant Sheds, Montreal, (details on page 82),.....	Montreal.....								
Do Grosse Isle, (details on page 82),.....	Quebec.....								
Montreal, Office Department of Public Works,.....	Montreal.....		1st May, 1844	3 and 2	1st May, 1849				200 0 0

There is no Appropriation for Public Buildings, but a general grant, out of which has been paid for works not enumerated, and in addition to
There is no Appropriation for Gaols and Court Houses, but a general grant, out of which has been paid for general purposes, in addition to what

Total,.....

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

of their acquisition, and the Expenditure thereon since the Union

Estimated cost of Erection.	Estimated cost of Repairs, &c.	Appropriation.	Expenditure on the Works to 31st Dec., 1848.	Cost of Work (actual or probable) when completed.	REMARKS.
		2560 0 0	2537 1 1		
	9162 1 10	None	None		In lieu of rent for this Building, originally intended for an Hospital, an annual grant of £300 was made for the support of Indigent Sick at Kingston, which has been continued since, and increased to £500. No account of the Expenditure has been obtained, but the repairs estimated for were made.
		300 0 0	300 0 0		
	7492 1 9½	6865 12 2	9204 7 6		Excess of Expenditure paid from general grant for Public Buildings.
{ New wing } { 3942 19 4 }	890 3 11	Public Buildings	3598 17 0		{ £104 0s. 4d. paid in 1841, £108 4s. 9d. in 1843, and £178 15s. 0d. in 1846, through Inspector General. The Expenditure entered is for the erection of the New Wing.
	2304 16 5	4288 2 11	4320 12 2		{ The Estimate was for the alterations necessary to convert St. Ann's Market into a Parliament House.
		{ Gaols & Court Houses }	607 0 6		£20 paid in 1844, through Inspector General.
		Do	1206 7 0		
7506 12 0		2615 11 8	11 15 5		{ The Estimate put down was made subsequent to the appropriation, and is for a more extensive building than was at first contemplated.
		None	None		{ Only £2,000 of this paid at 30th June, 1848. There was also £133 6s. 8d. paid in 1844, £200 in 1845, £200 in 1846, and £66 13s. 4d. in 1847, through Inspector General, supposed to be for rent before present building was purchased.
		{ Gaols & Court Houses }	616 14 11		
		Do	545 4 8		
		Do	1024 17 8		£720 paid in 1841, through Inspector General.
		Do	629 10 10		
		None	None		
	896 10 5	{ Gaols & Court Houses }	368 14 10		{ £25 paid in 1842, and £139 7s. 1d. in 1843, through Inspector General. The Repairs as estimated for are not completed.
		Do	868 1 11		
		None	None		{ £346 11s. 4d. paid in 1841, and £152 1s. 1d. in 1843, through the Receiver General.
			16599 1 3		
			10629 5 3		
			5066 5 10		
			854 5 1		
			58988 2 11		

Appendix
(B. B.)

DETAILS OF BUILDINGS FOR EMIGRANTS.

5th February

AT MONTREAL.	AT GROSSE ISLE.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Point St. Charles.</i></p> <p>1 Flag Staff Station.</p> <p>1 Surgery.</p> <p>1 Straw House.</p> <p>1 Bathing House.</p> <p>2 Cook Houses.</p> <p>1 Wash House.</p> <p>21 Hospitals, the total length of which is 2364 feet, by a breadth of 30½ feet.</p> <p>4 Wood Houses.</p> <p>1 Grave-diggers' and Coffin House.</p> <p>1 Coach House.</p> <p>1 Stable.</p> <p>6 Privies.</p> <p>1 Gate House.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>At Site of Old Emigrant Sheds, Basin No. 2, Lachine Canal.</i></p> <p>1 Cook House.</p> <p>1 Straw House.</p> <p>1 Surgery.</p> <p>6 Hospitals, the total length of which is 1015 feet, by a breadth of from 20 to 20½ feet.</p> <p>1 Coffin House.</p> <p>7 Outhouses for various purposes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>South Western extremity of Island.</i></p> <p>1 Doctor's House.</p> <p>10 Hospitals, the total length of which is 1602 feet.</p> <p>1 Cook House.</p> <p>1 Bake House.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>South Eastern extremity of Island.</i></p> <p>1 Wash House.</p> <p>1 Guard House.</p> <p>1 Store.</p> <p>1 House for Superintendent of Police.</p> <p>4 Kitchens.</p> <p>1 Servants' House.</p> <p>3 Hospitals for the convalescent, each 204 feet long, in all 612 feet.</p> <p>9 Sheds for healthy Emigrants, each 204 feet long, in all 1836 feet.</p> <p>1 Police Station.</p> <p>1 Doctor's House.</p>

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING LIST,

The Expenditure being the sums spent under the Department of Public Works since the Union to 31st December, 1848.

Appendix
(B. B.)

5th February.

No.	HEAD.	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1848.			Net Revenue for 1847.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	CANALS AND LOCKS,.....	2021410	3	4	29926	5	11
II.	ROADS,.....	412094	1	10	9579	0	5
III.	BRIDGES,.....	95040	18	3	943	8	3
IV.	SLIDES AND DAMS,.....	82306	7	8	2585	12	5
V.	HARBOURS,.....	85757	12	11	3542	17	10½
VI.	LIGHT HOUSES,.....	7566	1	3			
VII.	BUILDINGS,.....	58988	2	11			
	Total.....£	2763163	8	2	46577	4	10½

JAMES STEWART,
G. F. BAILLARGÉ.

MONTREAL, 3rd February, 1849.

NOTE.—The understated sums of Expenditure on certain Public Works are taken from a Return made to the Legislative Assembly, dated the 27th July, 1847.

NAME OF WORK, &c.	Expenditure.			REMARKS.
	£	s.	d.	
Cap Rouge Bridge, from October, 1839, to April, 1841.....	841	9	1	} This Expenditure appears to have been made before that entered in the Tabular Statements opposite these Works commenced.
Rivière à Dellié Bridge, from July, 1840, to August, 1841 ...	410	17	4	
Mamphramagog Bridge, from November, 1840, to August, 1841.....	260	0	0	
Lancaster Bridge, June, 1846.....	170	0	0	} Neither of these Works appear in the Tabular Statements.
River Lights within the Port of Montreal, from June to December, 1842.....	889	15	7	

J. S.

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

STATEMENT shewing: 1st. The Sums approximately spent by the Provincial Government on the Union; 2nd. The Actual Sums spent by Government since the Union to the 31st December, Amount required to complete the Works; 5th. The Approximate Total Cost of such Works

Heads.	WORKS.	Expenditure from Funds of Provincial Government.					
		Before the Union, so far as ascertained.		Since the Union, up to 31st Dec., 1848.		Total Government Expenditure up to 31st Dec. 1848.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
I.	CANALS AND LOCKS.						
	WELLAND CANAL:—						
	Stock originally held by private parties, and assumed by Government under Act of 1839	£117800	0 0				
	Old Stock held by the Province of Upper Canada	107300	0 0				
	Loans made by Province of Upper Canada, and converted into Stock in 1837	102000	0 0	418444	0 0	828043	7 8
	New Stock, Province of Upper Canada, of which was advanced and spent up to the end of 1837	66144	0 0			1246487	7 8
	Stock held by Province of Lower Canada	25000	0 0				
	Sum advanced by the Imperial Government, and spent before the Union						
	WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS			245586	11 8	245586	11 8
	CORNWALL CANAL under Commissioners before Union, and under the Department of Public Works since	362134	11 10 1/2	75600	17 5 1/2	442063	12 4 1/2
	Under Commissioners in settlement of Claims for Land, &c.			4328	3 1 1/2		
	BEAUBARNOIS CANAL			309263	18 3	309263	18 3
	LACHINE CANAL, under Commissioners before Union, and under the Department of Public Works since	A 99601	0 9	351109	7 11	450710	8 8
	Sum advanced by Imperial Government, and spent before the Union						
	GENERAL EXPENDITURE on St. Lawrence Canals, (Williamsburgh, Cornwall, Beaubarnois and Lachine,) not apportioned			2588	18 1	2588	18 1
	CHAMBLEY CANAL, under Commissioners on the Works of the Canal, not including payments for Interest on Money borrowed	80610	7 11	39393	17 5		
	Under Department of Public Works, on the Works of the Canal, not including payments for Interest on Money borrowed			2563	4 11	136639	12 1
	Under do for Claims against old Commissioners			457	12 0		
	Through Inspector General, for claims of Contractors against old Commissioners			13414	9 10		
	ST. OURS' LOCK AND DAM			20856	11 1	20856	11 1
	ST. ANN'S LOCK AND DAM	4965	0 1	17448	0 10	22413	0 11
	NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, AND RIVER TRENT IMPROVEMENTS	* 44398	0 0			127755	19 2
	Under the Head of "Canals and Locks," in List	£ 41419	15 1 1/2				
	Under the Heads of "Roads," "Bridges," and "Slides, and Dams," in List	41599	9 3	83357	19 2		
	An Expenditure for River Trent, not entered in List	338	14 0				
	GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION, (a Loan)	500	0 0			500	0 0
	DESJARDINS CANAL, (all the Expenditure was before the Union, the Government portion being a Loan)	E 17000	0 0			17000	0 0
	BURLINGTON BAY CANAL	31089	0 5	48388	0 0	79477	0 5
	LAKE ST. PETER			73576	9 6	73576	9 6
	COTEAU AND CEDARS RAPIDS, Improvement thereof	10101	9 2			10101	9 2
	TAY NAVIGATION COMPANY	* 1407	11 9			1407	11 9
	Sum of Head I.	£ 1070251	11 1 1/2	2116177	8 10	3186428	10 9 1/2
II.	ROADS.						
	Roads included in List excepting, Montreal, Longueuil, Quebec, Kennebec, and Kempt, entered below; and those in the Newcastle District, the Expenditure on which, since the Union, amounts to £7613 12s. 0d., and is included under that division of Head No. I.	* 236746	13 0	401169	7 6	637916	0 6
	JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT	6755	11 1			6755	11 1
	KESNEBEC ROAD, other than through the Department of Public Works	1200	0 0	500	0 0	4882	1 4
	Through the Department of Public Works			3182	1 4		
	KEMPT ROAD, the Expenditure before the Union, being from 1829 to 1832, and that since the Union, being through the Department of Public Works	7266	0 0	129	1 0	7395	1 0
	MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, in Debentures	* 47000	0 0			51959	7 11
	Not in Debentures, being Interest on borrowed money paid by Government up to the end of 1843, since which period it has been paid from the Revenue of the Roads			4959	7 11		
	LONGUEUIL AND CHAMBLEY TURNPIKE TRUST, in Debentures	* 15000	0 0	4000	0 0	23534	12 3
	Not in Debentures, £1000 being a direct Loan from Government to pay off encumbrances, and £3534 12s. 3d., for payment of Interest			4534	12 3		
	QUEBEC TURNPIKE TRUST, in Debentures	* 33850	0 0	32	0 0	43922	7 3
	Not in Debentures, being Interest paid by Government up to the end of 1848, the Annual Sum at present payable, amounting to £2032 18s. 4d.			12040	7 3		

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

Public Works of Canada, included in the preceding List, and certain others not there included, before the 1848; 3rd. The Sums approximately spent from other than Government Funds; 4th. The Probable when finished; And 6th. The Net Revenue derived therefrom for the year 1847.

Expenditure from other than Government Funds, so far as ascertained.	Total Cost of Works, so far as ascertained, up to 31st Dec. 1848.	Probable Amount required to complete the Works.	Probable Cost of Works when completed.	Net Revenue paid over to Government for 1847.	NOTES AND REMARKS.									
						£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
55555	0													
	1302042	7 8	114306	12 4	1416349	0 0	18394	2 7						
	245586	11 8	13913	8 4	269500	0 0	369	0 10						
	442063	12 4 1/2	8899	2 7	450962	14 11 1/2	601	8 0						
	309263	18 3	19736	1 9	329000	0 0	1975	5 1						
	460710	8 8	11590	12 1	472301	0 9	4363	10 2						
10000	0													
	2588	18 1			2588	18 1								
	136639	12 1	4179	2 9	140818	14 10								
	20856	11 1	6971	7 6	27827	18 7								
	22413	0 11			22413	0 11								
	127755	19 2	400000	0 0	527755	19 2								
	48639	16 0	49139	16 0	30063	3 1	79202	19 1						
	7671	0 0	24671	0 0			24671	0 0						
			79477	0 5	2612	0 0	82089	0 5	3455	12 0				
			73576	9 6	14213	10 11	87790	0 5						
			10101	9 2			10101	9 2						
			1407	11 9			1407	11 9						
	121865	16 0	3308294	6 0 1/2	626485	1 4	3934779	8 1 1/2	29926	5 11				
			637916	0 6										
			6755	11 1										
			4882	1 4										
			7395	1 0										
							764282	8 10	9379	0 5				
			5240	16 10	5720	4 9								
			23534	12 3										
			676	10 8	46598	17 11								

A. A small part of this Expenditure may have been from Tolls, as the Loans authorised under the different Acts only amounted to £97000.

B. A farther sum of £14619 10s. 8d. is due to the Montreal Seminary for Land, but is not payable for 16 years.

C. In addition to the sums entered as Expenditure on this Work, the following payments were made to John Jones for Interest on £35000, at 6 per cent, lent by him to the Commissioners, and for which Loan, Debentures were issued. This sum was not included in the Expenditure because it is not strictly a part of the cost of the Work:—

1842. May 1. Interest for 6 months to this date paid by Warrant from Governor General, £1050

Sept. 6. Balance of Interest due 1st Nov., 1841, paid by do do..... 400

Nov. 1. Interest for 6 months to this date, paid by do do..... 1050

1843. May 1. Do do paid by Check from Board of Works..... 1050

Total Interest paid to 1st May, 1843, £3550

D. This was the sum estimated in 1846 for completing the "Trent Navigation."

E. At the Union £4008 2s. 8d. of Interest was due on this Loan, and £12053 11s. 2d. at 31st December, 1848. For enlarging this Canal by the "Old Line," a sum of £31892 would be necessary, and by the direct route through the Burlington Heights a sum of £39083.

F. This Estimated sum is for obtaining a Channel 150 feet wide. For one 300 feet wide, the probable amount required is £53228 16s. 5d.

The sums required to complete the various Roads have not been fully obtained, and therefore nothing is inserted. For partial details of the amounts required reference may be made to the List. The revenue arising from the Montreal, Longueuil, and Quebec Turnpike Roads, not being payable to Government, is left out.

STATEMENT shewing the different Sums approximately spent by the

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

Heds.	WORKS.	Expenditure from Funds of Provincial Government.					
		Before the Union, so far as ascertained.		Since the Union, up to 31st Dec., 1848.		Total Government Expenditure up to 31st Dec., 1848.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
III.	BRIDGES, included in List, excepting those in the Newcastle District, on which £4190 14. 5d. has been spent since the Union, which Sum is embraced under the division, "Newcastle District," Head, No. 1.....*	12500	0 0	90850	3 10	103350	3 10
IV.	SLIDES, AND DAMS, included in List, excepting those in the Newcastle District, on which £29795 2s 10d. has been spent since the Union, which Sum is embraced under the division, "Newcastle District," Head, No. 1.....			52511	4 10	52511	4 10
V.	HARBOURS, included in List, the Expenditure since the Union having been through the Department of Public Works.....*	25763	14 8	85757	12 11	111521	7 7
	Montreal Harbour, the Sums both before and since the Union, having been raised by Debentures, and spent under Commissioners.....	89425	0 0	29850	0 0	130275	0 0
	Do Balance due to Government on Sum of £20684 13s. 4d. advanced by Warrant.....			11000	0 0		
VI.	LIGHT HOUSES, included in List, but not embracing annual disbursements for Supplies, Salaries, &c.....	2500	0 0	7566	1 3	10066	1 3
VII.	BUILDINGS, the Expenditure since the Union being through the Department of Public Works.....*	42512	10 7	58988	2 11	105294	13 1
	Farther Expenditure since the Union as per Statement furnished by Inspector General's Department, through which it was made.....			3793	19 7		
	Total.....	1590770	11 3 1/2	2887041	11 5	4477812	2 8 1/2

Note.—The Sums in the column for "Government Expenditure before the Union," to which * is prefixed, shew only the amount for which Debentures were issued, and the other Sums in the same column embrace the Expenditure, whether in Debentures, or from other sources, so far as it has been obtained.

MONTREAL, 17th February, 1849.

Provincial Government on the Public Works of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (B. B.)
5th February.

Expenditure from other than Government Funds, so far as ascertained.	Total Cost of Works, so far as ascertained, up to 31st Dec., 1848.		Probable Amount required to complete the Works.	Probable Cost of Works when completed.		Net Revenue paid over to Government for 1847.	NOTES AND REMARKS.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
		103350 3 10		103350 3 10	943 8 3	The remark opposite Roads, in regard to the sums required to complete these Works, applies also to Bridges.	
		52511 4 10		52511 4 10	2585 12 5		
		111521 7 7	252681 0 11	10066 1 3	3542 17 10 1/2	The remark opposite Roads, in regard to the sums required to complete these Works, applies also to Harbours. The Revenue arising from Montreal Harbour not being payable to Government, is left out.	
	10884 13 4	141159 13 4					
		10066 1 3		10066 1 3	Expenses exceeded Revenue.	The probable sum required to complete Light Houses has not been obtained.	
		105294 13 1		105294 13 1			
	138667 16 10	4616479 19 6 1/2	626485 1 4	5242965 0 10 1/2	46577 4 10 1/2	The probable sum required to complete Buildings has not been obtained.	

outstanding. They are taken from a Return made to the Legislative Assembly of 27th July, 1847. The Expenditure made otherwise on these Works, has not been ascertained.

JAMES STEWART.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

- A.—First Report of Hon. the Chief Commissioner to the Provincial Secretary, on visit to Public Works, with a view to the temporary suspension of such of them as might be found practicable.
- B.—Report of Hon. the Chief Commissioner to the Provincial Secretary, upon the reductions which can be made in the several Establishments under the Department.
- C.—Second and final Report of Hon. the Chief Commissioner, on visit to Public Works.
- D.—Report of Samuel Keefer on the St. Lawrence Canals and what is necessary to be done to insure passage of vessels drawing 9 feet water on opening of navigation; with Statement, shewing the sum required to complete the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.
- E.—Report of D. S. Walton, on the repairs necessary to be made to Chambly Canal.
- F.—Report of Thomas C. Keefer, on the cost, probable duration and revenue of the Ottawa Slides.
- G.—Report (final) of Thomas C. Keefer, on all the Works under his charge.
- H.—Report of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, on his visit to the Ottawa Works.
- I.—Report of G. W. Ranney, on the Trent Slides, &c.
- J.—Report of the Hon. Commissioners, on their visit to the Lake St. Peter Works.
- K.—Report of James Rigney, on the Eastern Townships Roads.
- L.—Report of F. P. Rubidge, on Survey of the River L'Assomption.
- M.—Report of F. P. Rubidge, on progress with, and state of Bridges, &c., which he has inspected.
- N.—Statement compiled by J. Stewart, giving details of the History, Nature, Cost and Revenue of the Public Works of Canada.

ERRATA.

- Page 5, 1st column, line 37, instead of £1,200, *read* £1,250.
- Do. do. line 38, instead of No. 4, *read* No. 1.
- Do. 2nd column, line 51, instead of No. 6, *read* No. 1.
- Page 6, 2nd column, line 1, instead of £511 10s. 6d., *read* £5,111 10s. 6d.
- Do. do. line 48, instead of £5,191 7s. 0d., *read* £5,991 7s. 9d.
- Page 13, under the month of October, opposite the line Port Dalhousie,—Drawback due Contractors on completion of agreement, *insert* £1,800.
- Do. in the total of the first column, instead of £101,606, *read* £101,606 10s. 0d.
- Do. in the total of the 5th column, instead of £17,063 19s. 6d., *read* £17,053 19s. 6d.
- Do. in the total of the 7th column, instead of £4,916 9s. 0d., *read* £4,915 10s. 0d.
- Page 32, fourth line from bottom of 2nd column, for praying, *read* paying.
- Do. 32nd line from top of 2nd column, instead of, for the business, *read*, for if the business.
- Page 33, in 21st line from top of 1st column, for two years, *read* ten years.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

RETURNS

Of Commutations of Tenure in the Crown Domain, the Jesuits' Estates, and the Seigniory of Lauzon, for 1848; laid before the Legislative Assembly in conformity with the Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 111, Sec. 8.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS effected within the CENSIVE of QUEBEC, under the 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 111, since April 1st to 31st December, 1848.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NAME AND RESIDENCE OF THE NOTARY.		Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.			Commutation Money left in Constitut.		
				£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jean Tellemaine.....	St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec.....	15th April,	A. Campbell, Q. N., Quebec.....	.....	.....	99	18	10	.....	.....	.....
John Hummel.....	Cul-de-Sac, Lower Town, Quebec.....	18th do	do do do	.....	.....	85	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Ann Catherine Dunn, Wife of W. Rodes, Esq.	Grand Allée, or St. Louis Road, City of Quebec.....	6th May,	do do do	.....	.....	16	17	2	.....	.....	.....
Charles Panet, Esq.....	Banlieue of Quebec, Lorette Road.....	do do	do do do	.....	.....	20	18	9	.....	.....	.....
N. C. Faucher, Esq.....	St. Louis Street, Quebec.....	do do	D. Huot, Notary, Quebec.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	45	3	10
Mary Donaldson, Wife of Alexander Fraser.....	Ancien Chautin Street, Quebec.....	27th do	A. Campbell, N. P., Quebec.....	.....	.....	8	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Mary Ann Harris, Wife of J. Sealey.....	St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, D'Artigny Street.....	do do	E. Glackmeyer, do do	.....	.....	18	18	10	.....	.....	.....
Monsieur P. F. Turgeon.....	Garden Street, Quebec.....	30th do	Saxt. Campbell, do do	.....	.....	35	3	10	.....	.....	.....
do do	St. Ursule Street, Quebec.....	do do	A. A. Parent, do do	.....	.....	25	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Misses Sarah Frances and Ann Wood Leaycroft.....	Banlieue of Quebec, St. Foy Road.....	16th June,	E. Glackmeyer, do do	.....	.....	8	10	6	.....	.....	.....
Abraham Amiot.....	St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, New Street.....	19th do	Joseph Peticlere, do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honourable Louis Massue.....	do do do St. Olivier Street.....	21st do	E. B. Lindsay, do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Bossus Dilonnais.....	Champlain Street, Quebec.....	28th do	Honourable L. Panet, N.P. Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Carrier.....	St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec, St. Vallier Street.....	4th July,	do do do	.....	.....	65	8	10	.....	.....	.....
Alexis DeKousselle, Esq.....	Upper Town, Quebec, D'Auteuil Street.....	15th do	L. T. McPherson, do do	.....	.....	25	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Raffan.....	St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, St. Eustache Street.....	5th August,	Honourable L. Panet, do do	.....	.....	26	9	10	.....	.....	.....
Honourable L. Massue.....	Upper Town, Quebec, St. John Street.....	21st do	do do do	.....	.....	28	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Trudal.....	St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec, St. Francis Street.....	do do	E. B. Lindsay, do do	.....	.....	16	17	2	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Rousseau.....	do do do do	5th September,	Joseph Peticlere, do do	.....	.....	60	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Richard Freeman.....	Notre Dame des Anges Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.....	do do do	L. Prevost, do do	.....	.....	8	10	6	.....	.....	.....
R. B. Symes.....	Notre Dame Street, Quebec.....	28th October,	Honourable L. Panet, do do	.....	.....	20	18	0	.....	.....	.....
Representatives Charles Smith.....	Mountain and Notre Dame Streets, Quebec.....	2nd November,	Archibald Campbell, do do	.....	.....	125	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Mrs. G. Parker.....	St. Francis Street, St. Roch's Suburbs, Quebec.....	do do	J. S. Hossack, do do	.....	.....	50	3	10	.....	.....	.....
		21st do	Joseph Peticlere, do do	.....	.....	8	10	6	.....	.....	.....
			Amount.....	£45	3	8	.....	.....	£462	3	7
									£384	19	11

T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 20th January, 1849.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS in the DISTRICT of QUEBEC, under the 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 111, since 1st April, 1848, to 31st December, 1848.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.			Commutation Money left in Constitut.		
			£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Edouard Marié.....	St. Gabriel, one lot.....	9th May, 1848... Philip Huot.....	0	0	4	12	7	50	0	0
Forsyth and Burnet.....	Notre Dame des Anges, five lots.....	2nd June, do... Edward Glackmeyer.....	0	0	0	18	7½	208	6	8
Joseph Rheume, et al.....	do do one lot.....	3rd do do... do.....	0	0	36	16	3			
J. B. Forsyth.....	Sillery Domain, do.....	5th do do... Philip Huot.....	0	0	23	17	0½			
James Malony.....	do do do.....	12th do do... do.....	0	0	0	14	6	27	10	0
M. Dalkin.....	do do do.....	3rd July, do... Archibald Campbell.....	0	0	115	6	2			
Honourable William Walker.....	do do do.....	3rd do do... do.....	0	0	27	12	3			
Honourable R. E. Carron.....	do do do.....	3rd do do... Philip Huot.....	0	0	62	19	6			
E. B. Lindsay.....	do do do.....	11th do do... do.....	0	0	0	14	6	38	16	6
E. B. Lindsay.....	do do do.....	19th do do... do.....	0	0	4	0	0	50	0	0
Mrs. W. Allen.....	St. Foy Road, Sillery, do.....	14th September, do... do.....	0	0	1	5	3½			
William Rhodes.....	Sillery Domain, do.....	9th do do... do.....	0	0	2	19	0½			
A. R. Bélinger.....	do do three lots.....	9th do do... do.....	0	0	1	16	10½	20	16	8
	Notre Dame des Anges, one lot.....	6th November, do... do.....								
		Amount.....			£283	12	7½	390	9	10

T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 20th January, 1849.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS in the DISTRICT of MONTREAL, under the 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 111, from 1st April, to 31st December, 1848.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigniorial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.			Commutation Money left in Constitut.		
			£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charles Larocque.....	Laprairie.....	27th April, 1848.....	0	0	31	10	0			
		Amount.....			£31	10	0			
		Louis Barbeau.....			£31	10	0			
		Amount.....			£31	10	0			

T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 20th January, 1849.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS effected within the CENSIVE of the late Order of JESUITS, in the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, under the 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 111, from 1st April to 31st December, 1848.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigneurial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left in Constitut.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Joseph Trottier.....	Ste. Genevieve, Seigneurie of Batiscan.....	19th December, 1848... Louis Guillet, N. P., Batiscan.....	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		Amount.....	£9	0 6	£9	0 6		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 20th January, 1849.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

RETURN of COMMUTATIONS of TENURE effected within the CENSIVE of the SEIGNIORY of LAUZON, under the 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 111, from 1st April to 31st December, 1848.

NAME OF PARTY COMMUTING.	PROPERTY WHERE SITUATED.	DATE OF DEED AND NOTARY PASSING IT.	Arrears of Seigneurial Dues.		Commutation Money paid.		Commutation Money left in Constitut.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Siméon Gauthier dit Larochele.....	Parish of St. Anselm, Seigneurie of Lauzon.....	13th July, 1848... L. Panet, N. P., Quebec.....	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Horatio Nelson Patton, Esq.....	do St. Joseph, Pointe Levi, Seigneurie of Lauzon.....	21st do do ... Dan. M'Pherson, do					38	19 5
Nazaire Fontaine	do St. Henry, Seigneurie of Lauzon.....	do do do ... P. Paradis, St. Henry.....					67	5 10
Sarah Ann Russell, Widow of John Nicholson	do St. Joseph, Pointe Levi, Seigneurie of Lauzon.....	2d October, do do do ... Joseph Laurin, Quebec.....					48	19 0 2
Messire J. Bte. Bernier	do St. Henry, do do do	17th do do do ... P. Paradis, St. Henry.....					25	0 6 8
François Duquet	do do do do	21st do do do ... J. Gosselin, do					18	6 8 8
François Xavier Labreux	do St. Anselm, Seigneurie of Lauzon.....	18th December, do do do					6	16 4 4
		do do do ... Amount.....					25	18 4 4
							£226	6 5

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 20th January, 1849.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

Appendix
(C.C.)
5th February.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 14th July, 1847, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, the Amount of Salary, Fees, per Centage, Travelling Expenses, and other Income received by William Morrison, Esquire, in his capacity of Crown Land Agent.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 19th January, 1849.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Montreal, 29th December, 1848.

SIR,

In reply to your Letter of 27th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith, copy of a Statement furnished Mr. Daly on the 27th July, 1847, in compliance with the Address of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of 14th July, 1847.

I beg to add that Mr. Morrison's emoluments, for the year 1847, amount to £17 17s. 4d. commission.

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

T. BOUTHILLIER.

The Honourable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT of COMMISSION and TRAVELLING EXPENSES, &c. allowed WILLIAM MORRISON, Esquire, from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1846; furnished in compliance with a Requisition of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th July, 1847.

		£	s.	d.
Year 1837.	Commission on Collections.....	2	11	10
do 1839.	Do do	0	19	6
do 1840.	Do do	2	2	9
do 1841.	Do do	6	6	6
do 1842.	Do do	32	15	8
do 1843.	Do do	30	3	1
do do	Travelling expenses, looking after Trespassers on Public Lands, and cost of suit against Lavallee, for damages	8	10	0
do 1844.	Voyage to Kildare to look after Logs cut without permission.....	1	10	0
do do	Postage of Letters.	0	12	9
do do	Looking after Trespassers in Kildare.	7	0	0
do do	Voyage to Kildare to enquire into complaint, Dixon vs. Chaput.....	2	0	0
do do	Do to Rawdon to count Logs cut by Dorwin.	2	0	0
do do	Commission on Collections.....	17	19	6
do 1845.	Voyage to Rawdon to settle dispute between Leodel and Rood.....	2	0	0
do do	Do to Kilkenny, Kildare, and Rawdon in search of Trespassers.....	4	0	0
do do	Commission on Collections.....	42	16	10
do 1846.	Do do	20	11	11
		£184	0	4

(True Copy.)

T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 27th July, 1847.

Appendix

(E.E.)

8th February.

RETURN

Appendix

(E.E.)

8th February.

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 14th July, 1847, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House copies of all Correspondence and Communications which may have taken place between the Government and Jacques Crémazie, Esquire, Advocate, formerly Superintendent of the Registry Offices of the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, on the subject of the holding of the Office of Registrar of the former Municipal District of Dorchester, by Edward Bowen, Esquire, now Judge of the District of Gaspé.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 19th January, 1849.

QUEBEC, 11th November, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter received by me from Mr. Crémazie, in his capacity of Inspector of Registry Offices.

I regret extremely that any errors or omissions have occurred in making the entries, and keeping the Registers and other documents of the District of Dorchester. I had taken every possible precaution to guard against the risk of error by the employment of known good writers at high wages. Fortunately for me, the reported errors and omissions can be easily corrected; they have been in a great measure caused by the unexpected call made upon me in February, 1844, to make over my books and papers to another, which compelled me to employ writers to aid in completing my work who were not as accurate copyists as those already in my employ. Had I continued to be Registrar of Dorchester, and been in possession of the books and other documents of the District Registry, I should not have required any authority from the Executive Government to correct the errors and omissions pointed out by Mr. Crémazie.

No Memorial was ever entered in my Office which had not been either proved on oath before me or my Deputy, or acknowledged by the party presenting it, except those which were otherwise legally sworn to and did not require proof before us. The number of Memorials entered, on which Mr. Glackmeyer's signature has been omitted, is stated by Mr. Crémazie to be fifteen; and the number of entries in the Register, without the usual marginal signature, five.

I have the honour, under the circumstances of the case, to request that the necessary authority may be given me to visit in person, or by my Deputy, Mr. Felix Glackmeyer, the Office of the Registrar of the County of Dorchester, and in the presence of the Registrar, or of his Deputy, to make the necessary marginal entries in the Register of the District of Dorchester, to correct the errors of date pointed out by Mr. Crémazie; and that Mr. Glackmeyer be authorised to place his signature to the five entries, where he has omitted to write it, on the margin of the Register, and also to sign the fifteen Memorials, acknowledged before him, to which his signature should have been affixed.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) E. H. BOWEN.

The Honourable
DOMINICK DALY, Esquire,
Provincial Secretary.

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QUEBEC, 3rd November, 1845.

SIR,

Having visited the Registry Office of the County of Beauce, in which I found the Registers, &c. formerly kept by you as Registrar of the Dorchester District, I lose no time in pointing out to you the errors I met with therein.

1st. In the Journal, the entries from No. 870 to 935 are dated from the 15th to the 28th November, 1844, at which time the Office of the Dorchester District had ceased to exist.

2nd. The entries Nos. 806, 833, 1033, 1049, and 1284 of Register A. Vol. 2, are not signed in the margin as required by law.

3rd. In the same Register, No. 847 is enregistered under date of 11th November, 1842.

4th. The Memorials 1142, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1149, dated the 15th December, 1844, are enregistered under date of the 30th December, 1843.

5th. The following Memorials, Nos. 39, 79, 80, 82, 86, 87, 132, 201, 214, 235, 236, 906, 967, 1121, 1122, do not appear to have been sworn to or acknowledged as required by the Ordinance.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. CREMAZIE.

EDWARD BOWEN, Esquire,
&c. &c.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 31st December, 1845.

SIR,

The Administrator of the Government having received from Mr. Edward H. Bowen, a communication on the subject of a letter from yourself to that gentlemen, of the 3d ultimo, I have received the commands of His Excellency to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the same; and to request that you will be pleased to favour me, for His Excellency's information, with your report as to the sufficiency, in your opinion, from your knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case, of the explanations therein offered as to the cause of the irregularities pointed out by you.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

J. CREMAZIE, Esquire,
Inspector of Registry Offices,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

Appendix
(E.E.)

8th February.

MONTREAL, 8th December, 1845.

SIR,

Having, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, with which I have been honoured, perused and considered the letter of E. H. Bowen, Esquire, late Registrar of the District of Dorchester, requesting to be permitted to rectify certain omissions in the Registers of that District, and having also perused the letter of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the District of Quebec on the same subject; I am humbly of opinion that the Registry Laws of this portion of the Province do not confer upon His Excellency any power to cause irregularities, of the nature alluded to, to be remedied.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. SMITH,
Attorney General.The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 24th December, 1845, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, on the same day.

On the letter of E. H. Bowen, Esquire, late Registrar of Dorchester, dated 11th November last, transmitting a letter from Mr. Crémazie, Inspector of Registry Offices, respecting certain errors and omissions in the Registry Books of the late District of Dorchester, and requesting authority to correct them:

Mr. Attorney General, East, reports, that the Registry Laws of this portion of the Province do not confer upon Your Excellency any power to cause irregularities, of the nature alluded to, to be remedied: The only remedy, therefore, is a Law, which the Committee recommend that Mr. Attorney General, East, may be instructed to prepare for the next Session of the Legislature.

They would at the same time recommend, that a copy of Mr. Bowen's letter be referred to Mr. Crémazie for his report as to the sufficiency, in his opinion, of the explanation therein contained, from his knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case.

Certified.

(Signed,) E. PARENT.

To the Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 6th January, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st December last, requiring me, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, to report to you on the sufficiency of the explanations given by Mr. Bowen with reference to the irregularities in the keeping of the Registers and Documents of the Registry Office of the late Inferior District of Dorchester.

I have the honour to inform you, in reply, that I have made a Report to the Honourable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, conformably to the instructions received by me from that gentleman, dated the 1st of May last, of the errors and ir-

regularities which I found in the Office kept by Mr. Bowen, as appears by my letter to the Attorney General dated the 4th of November last. I have also written to Mr. Bowen to inform him of these errors, not wishing to take him by surprise.

The errors and irregularities I have pointed out to the Attorney General in my letter dated as above, appear to me the result of the hasty precipitation with which Mr. Bowen or his Deputy enregistered the acts which they had allowed to accumulate in their Office at the time of the passing of the Provincial Statute 7 Victoria, Cap. 22.

These errors and omissions seem to me, also, to be attributable to the want of attention in superintending the copyists, for, if the entries of each day had been examined and compared, these errors would have been perceived and corrected. Besides, copyists cannot be charged with these errors and omissions since they are found in that part of the work which, according to law, can only be performed by the Registrar or his Deputy.

I may be permitted to observe, that the method suggested by Mr. Bowen to obviate the consequences of these errors, namely, to correct the entries, seems to me still more dangerous in its consequences than the evil which he pretends to remedy.

Mr. Bowen having ceased to be Registrar has no authority to make these corrections; and if he were still Registrar he could not, even in that case, make any alteration in the Registers kept by him without becoming guilty of forgery, especially when the errors are of so grave a nature as those I have pointed out. Besides, there is reason to believe, from all appearances, that the errors in the Registers occur also in the Certificates issued by Mr. Bowen, or by his present representatives, as guardians of the archives of the Office of the Inferior District of Dorchester. It is evident, therefore, that even admitting that Mr. Bowen could legally alter the Registers, the errors, although corrected in the Registers, would still continue to exist.

The only remedy would be an Act of Indemnity, by which the Legislature would make valid these enregistrations, or allow the errors therein to be rectified.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. CREMAZIE.

The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th January, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Administrator of the Government, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 11th of November last, that His Excellency is advised that the Registry Laws in force in this portion of the Province do not confer upon Him any power to cause the irregularities alluded to in your letter to be remedied in the manner you propose.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.E. H. BOWEN, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.Appendix
(E.E.)

8th February

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 23rd January ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement in detail of the Income derived by the Sheriff of the District of Montreal in virtue of their office, distinguishing the several sources thereof, and specifying the amount of Public Moneys in their hands, together with profit, in the shape of interest or otherwise, derived by them for the last five years; and accompanied by a copy of certain remarks, in connection with the above, by the Sheriff.

By command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th February, 1849.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 5th Feb., 1849.

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, we have the honour to transmit, enclosed, a Statement, in detail, of the income derived by us as Sheriff of Montreal, in virtue of our office, distinguishing the several sources thereof, and specifying the amount of Public Moneys in our hands, together with the profit, in the shape of interest or otherwise, derived by us for the last five years.

This statement contains :

First, The total average amount of Public Moneys in our hands, in each of the years above specified.

Secondly, The amount of income derived by us as Sheriff of Montreal, in virtue of our office.

Thirdly, The salary allowed annually to the Sheriff of this District as a compensation for personal services rendered the Government in superintending the Government of the Gaol, in summoning Grand and Petty Jurors for the Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions, for preparing Jury Lists of Grand, Petty, and Special Jurors, making Registers of the same, and for various other services involving expenses far exceeding the amount of salary.

Fourthly, The amount of profit, in the shape of interest or otherwise, which has arisen annually from the dispositions made by us of the Public Moneys, which the law places in our safe keeping, and for the forthcoming of which, as commanded by the Court of Queen's Bench, we, and our sureties, are at all times responsible.

There remains yet another source of income under the head of receipts under "Mesne Process." The proceeds of fees under mesne process, have been devoted to defray the expenses of the Sheriff's Office, and have proved to be insufficient for that purpose. To support the current expenses of the Sheriff's Office, and as clerks' salaries, registers, stationery and prin-

ting, we have disbursed a sum of £699 7s. 10½d., over and above the proceeds under mesne process, during these five years past, which sum of £699 7s. 10½d., divided among these five years, and deducted from the annual return of net income in each, reduces the annual emoluments of the Sheriff's Office of the District of Montreal, to the amount specified in the return made for each year.

We may be permitted to remark that, by the 17th Section of the Judicature Act, 7 Vict., c. 16, the service of Writs of Summons, issuing from any Court of Queen's Bench, was taken from the office of Sheriff, and transferred to the hands of the Bailiffs of these Courts; by this Act, the office of Sheriff was deprived of the service of Writs, which, with little comparative responsibility, ensured a certain amount of income, while it was, at the same time, and under the same clause in the same Act, expressly charged with the execution of all other Writs, such as Writs of *Capias ad Respondendum*, *Saisie Arrêt* before Judgment, *Saisie Gagerie*, and *Saisie Revendication*, which repay a very great amount of responsibility, by a very trifling and inadequate remuneration; the abstraction of this source of income, without any compensation, will account for the diminution of the proceeds of our office, under the denomination of fees under "mesne process;" as it is, they by no means meet the annual expense of the office.

It would, however, be difficult, in the time at our disposal for preparing these returns, and inconvenient from length of detail, to give here a statement of daily receipts and expenditures covering a space of five years. Should however, any more detailed statement be desired, with sufficient time, we are prepared to furnish the same.

With reference to these Returns of the emoluments of the office of Sheriff, we beg leave to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General the nature and extent of some of the responsibilities of this office, and we submit respectfully to the consideration of His Excellency how far these emoluments, divided between two incumbents, are or are not disprop-

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(F. F.)

8th February.

portionate to the pecuniary responsibilities involved in its tenure.

We would, in the first place, call attention in general terms to the fact, that the Sheriff of this extensive district is held responsible for the acts of all Bailiffs to whom the execution of warrants must be necessarily confided.

These duties can only be performed through the instrumentality of agents who, remote from our immediate direction, supervision or control, and in despite of all precaution, constantly involves us in the consequences of their inadvertencies and omissions, as will be more fully exemplified hereafter.

We do not attempt to question that the responsibility of the Sheriff should be, as it always has been, an effectual protection to the public, but it should not be forgotten how much, from the circumstances of country and climate, from the remoteness and dispersion of settlements, and from the meagre choice of men, the responsibilities of Sheriffs are increased, in Canada; and with these considerations before it, we are sure that the public, which profits by the protection, will not refuse a fair compensation for the risk.

As Custodiers of the Montreal Gaol, not now, as formerly, situated in close contiguity to the Court House and our Office, or under our eye and constant observation, we are responsible for the safe keeping of all debtors, with the alternative of paying the debt for which each party is confined, in the event of escape, nor are we responsible for our own acts alone, but for the negligence or inattention or inadvertence of every subordinate Officer of the Gaol. Some idea may be formed of the nature and extent of this responsibility, when we state that we hold at this moment one party under alleged liabilities, amounting to £5000, while by a late Judgement of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Boston was adjudged to pay a sum of upwards of £200 currency, in the case of *McFarlane vs. Boston*, being a case of escape, arising from one of those acts of accidental, and almost unconscious carelessness on the part of a subordinate, which no foresight can guard against, and no precaution control.

But it is in cases of arrest under process of *Capias ad Respondendum*, and in the taking of bail thereupon, that the pressure of our responsibility proves most onerous and most arbitrary. By the law, as it operates practically, and as interpreted by our Courts, the Sheriff sin of only compelled to take bail, or to be answerable for such bail being good and solvent when taken, but that officer is made responsible for such bail *remaining good* for an indefinite period during the time while one, perhaps two series of legal proceedings, are in protracted progress, to final decision. In the interim, the Sheriff is, by a summary proceeding, held to produce the body, or pay the debt, or go to Gaol.

It will be easily understood that in a large commercial community, such as that of Montreal, bail which might be unimpeachable, when taken, might bear a very different aspect in a few months or even weeks after.

How aggravated, therefore, must be the nature of the responsibility, which under such circumstances, may extend to a period of years. The practical effect of this anomaly will be still more intelligible, when we state, that as far as we are concerned, it has, within the last few months, resulted in the payment of £129 3s. 3d. in the case of No. *Vaness vs. Platt*, of £76 10s. 4d. in the case No. 1643, *Try vs. Daly*, and that in another case, No. 105, *Torrance vs. Scott*, judgments against us for a sum of £260 has only been deferred from the Term now sitting to the next, by the courtesy of Counsel.

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(F. F.)

8th February.

Thus also, in the matter of bonds, which, under the provisions of the 41 Geo. III., Chap. 7, Sect. 15, a plaintiff, when he becomes the purchaser of lands sold at his suit, is authorized to give to the Sheriff, in lieu of the purchase money pending adjudication of such purchase money, in one instance, the case No. 2315, *Durocher vs. Mount*, we were compelled to pay a sum of £216, having taken therein security, which we could not refuse, which we could not compel to justify (the law affording us no such remedy) and which finally proved to be insufficient.

So also in the case of an erroneous seizure, where a Bailiff is sent to attach and sell real property some 200 miles up the Ottawa, and in the confusion of the trackless forest seizes the land of another owner; in cases such as these, the proceedings are of course quashed at the expense of the Sheriff. In the case No. 1250, *Bowman vs. Dawson*, for example, we paid costs and charges to the extent of £32 8s. 2d. cy.

We might easily multiply the instances of responsibility, to show that such responsibilities ought not to be imposed, without adequate compensation; but we refrain, first, from the belief that enough has been said upon this head, and secondly from the necessity we are under to extend this already protracted communication, by praying the attention of His Excellency to another feature, in the unequal operation of progressive legislation, so far at least as it has affected the office of Sheriff, within the last few years.

When the Legislature in its wisdom has thought fit to transfer to others the lighter duties of our office, and the emoluments therefrom arising, it is not for us to complain. We may have thought that we were entitled to some compensation for the income taken away; looking to the onerous character of the duties expressly retained, but we felt that it was our part to submit cheerfully to a decision based, doubtlessly, on public considerations only, and we did so. But in carrying out the details of a subsequent legislation, cases have arisen involving the Sheriff in new and heavy responsibilities, undesigned, we feel convinced, and unforeseen by the Legislature, for which too, from like reasons, no compensation has been provided whatever.

Thus under the operation of the 37th Section of the 7th Vict. c. 16, a Bailiff, under a Writ of *Saisie Arrêt*, before Judgment issued out of a Circuit Court, may seize a floating raft, precarious property, which the Sheriff under the provisions of 6th Wm. IV. cap. 15, Sec. 22, could not be compelled to seize, (except under security to hold him harmless from the consequences), and on making his return to the Sheriff, impose thereby upon that officer the whole responsibility of the seizure, and the responsibility which might accrue in the interval, between the making of such return to the Sheriff, and the taking into possession by the Sheriff, of a raft of valuable timber, lying, perhaps, in an insecure position at Aylmer, on the Ottawa, or as actually did occur, in the same river opposite to Bytown, and, of course, all subsequent responsibility. For the same reason, doubtless, that the responsibility was unforeseen, no fee or compensation is provided for this service.

We would also call attention particularly to the operation of the Bankrupt Act, 7th Vict. c. 10, and 9th Vict. c. 30, which transferred from the Office of Sheriff, to the charge of Assignees, all the large estates, movable and immovable, sold by Judicial sale, since the passing of the same, deducting so much from the two and a half per centage of the Sheriff's Office, while at the same time, novel duties and heavy responsibilities were imposed upon the Sheriff, without any remuneration being provided by such Acts, and it was only when the Commissioners in Bankruptcy were authorized to establish a Tariff, that the Sheriff obtained

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(F. F.)
8th February.

in a very modified per centage, some compensation for the responsibilities incurred, and to be incurred.

The nature of these responsibilities may be inferred from the fact, that there impends over Mr. Boston in this capacity of Sheriff sole, at this moment, a judgment in appeal, involving a sum of at least £1000. Case No. Fisher vs. Boston.

We trust, therefore, that in making a return of the income of our office, we shall be pardoned these details. It may be very necessary for the public protection to impose upon the public office the responsibilities referred to. It may be within the letter of the law to exact rigorously the penalty of such responsibilities, but it can never have been in the contemplation of the Legislature to reduce the average of emoluments, below the average of responsibility, nor could it have been intended, by any inadvertent process, to aggravate the

liabilities of office, without the knowledge of the Incumbent, while, at the same time, the income of the office, upon the faith of which he accepted the original liabilities, is from time to time reduced without his cognizance, and without compensation.

In the firm belief that the facts above related only require to be known to ensure attention, justice and remedy, we submit the same to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, with a renewal of the expression of our deep respect, and have the honour to subscribe ourselves.

Sir,
Your most ob't serv't,
(Signed,) BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

Appendix
(F. F.)
8th February.

1844.

STATEMENT of Income of Office of Sheriff, for the year 1844.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average amount of Public Moneys in Sheriff's hands,.....							11127	12	11½
Amount of receipts on sales of movable and immovable properties,...	1035	15	4½						
Amount of receipts on Deeds and Bonds,.....	337	5	9	1373	1	1½			
Amount expenses of Office, being Clerks' salaries, Stationery, &c.	581	10	8½						
Deduct amount received on Mesne Process,.....	523	18	5	57	12	3½			
Amount of salaries as received from Government,.....	111	0	0	1315	8	10			
Amount of Interest as received from Bank on Deposits, &c.....	397	12	6						

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

5th February, 1849.

1845.

STATEMENT of Income of Office of Sheriff, for the year 1845.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average amount of Public Moneys in Sheriff's hands,.....							16572	10	0
Amount receipts on sale of movable or immovable property,.....	935	12	10						
Amount receipts on Deeds, Bonds and in Bankruptcy,.....	258	10	0	1194	2	10			
Amount of the expenses of Office, being Clerks' salaries, Stationery, &c.....	574	2	11						
Deduct amount received on Mesne Process,.....	321	1	1½	253	1	9½			
Amount of salaries as received from Government,.....	111	0	0	941	1	0½			
Amount of Interest as received from Bank on Deposits, &c.....	608	18	8						

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

5th February, 1849.

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1846.

STATEMENT of Income, &c., of Office of Sheriff, for the year 1846.

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8th February.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average amount of Public Moneys in Sheriff's hands,.....							11629	11	11
Amount receipts on sale of movable and immovable property,.....	604	4	1						
Amount receipts on Deeds, Bonds, and in Bankruptcy,.....	271	5	5						
				875	9	6			
Amount of the expenses of Office, being Clerks' Salaries, Stationery, &c.	465	16	10						
Deduct amount received on Mesne Process,.....	389	2	4						
				76	14	6			
				798	15	0			
Amount Salary as received from Government,.....	111	0	0						
Amount Interest, &c., as received from Bank on Deposits, &c.,.....	650	17	0						

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

5th February, 1849.

1847.

STATEMENT of Income of Office of Sheriff, for the year 1847.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average amount of Public Moneys in Sheriff's hands,.....							12322	11	0
Amount receipts on sales of movable and immovable property,.....	888	1	0						
Amount receipts on Deeds and Bonds, and in Bankruptcy,.....	648	3	0						
				1536	4	0			
Amount of the expenses of Office, being Clerks' Salaries, Stationery, &c.	413	11	1						
Deduct amount received on Mesne Process,.....	389	16	8½						
				23	14	4½			
				1512	9	7½			
Amount of Salary as received from Government,.....	111	0	0						
Amount of Interest, &c., as received from Bank on Deposits, &c.,.....	544	2	9						

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

5th February, 1849.

1848.

Statement of Income of Office of Sheriff for the year 1848.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Average amount of Public Moneys in Sheriff's hands,.....							5424	12	8½
Amount receipts on sales of movable and immovable property,.....	894	1	11						
Amount receipts on Deeds and Bonds and in Bankruptcy,.....	474	4	0						
				1368	5	11			
Amount of the expenses of office, being Clerks' Salaries, Stationery, &c.	767	15	5						
Deduct amount received on Mes Process,.....	565	6	10						
				202	8	7			
				1165	17	4			
Amount of Salary as received from Government,.....	111	0	0						
Amount of Interest, &c., as received from Bank on Deposits, &c.,.....	332	15	4						

BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.

5th February, 1849.

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

RETURN

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

To an ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 29th January, 1849, and praying that He would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Executive Government and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard, anterior and relative to his translation from the Bench of Judges at Quebec, to that of Montreal, together with copies of his Commissions, as well to the former as to the latter. Also, copies of any letters or correspondence between the Executive and the Honourable Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment to the Bench at Quebec, as successor to Mr. Justice Bedard; and copies of any correspondence (not of a confidential nature) between His Excellency and Her Majesty's Government, in England, relative to both or either of those appointments, and that may relate to the precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard, in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, over the Honourable Messieurs Justices Day and Smith.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 2nd February, 1849.

(Note.)

There was no correspondence between the Executive Government and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard, *anterior* to his translation from the Bench of Judges at Quebec to that of Montreal, nor copies of any letters or correspondence between the Executive and the Honourable Mr. Justice Aylwin relative to his appointment to the Bench at Quebec, as prayed for by the foregoing Address.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.(Copy.)
No. 68.GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 30th May, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the Honourable Samuel Gale having resigned the office which he held as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, I have appointed in his place the Honourable Elzear Bedard, one of the Puisné Judges for the District of Quebec, and the vacancy thus occasioned in the Bench at Quebec I have filled up by the appointment as Puisné Judge, of the Solicitor General for Canada East, the Honourable Thomas Cushing Aylwin.

I have also appointed William Hume Blake, Esq., to be Solicitor General for Canada West, in the room of Mr. Cameron, resigned.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.
The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 69.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 30th May, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you, at Mr. Justice Day's request, the copy of a Memorial which he has addressed to me, embodying an appeal to the Imperial Government, complaining that precedence over him in Court has been improperly given to Mr. Justice Bedard, whose removal from the District of Quebec to that of Montreal is communicated to Your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 68, of this day's date. I also enclose the copy of a letter written by Mr. Sullivan, Provincial Secretary, to Mr. Day, in which the grounds on which the Government proceeded in fixing Mr. Bedard's precedence in Court, are stated.

The circumstances under which Mr. Bedard's removal from Quebec to Montreal took place, are as

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follows: Mr. Justice Gale being incapacitated by ill health from performing the duties of his office, was lately permitted to retire upon a pension, and it was thought advisable, as there were already two gentlemen of English extraction on the Bench of Montreal that his successor should be a French Canadian. The situation was accordingly offered to two leading members of the Montreal Bar of that origin in succession, by whom it was refused. It was then considered that the interests of the public service would be best promoted if Mr. Justice Bedard of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, could be induced to transfer his talents and industry from Quebec to the more laborious Bench of Montreal. Mr. Bedard consented to the proposed arrangement, and it was deemed only reasonable that he should be permitted to retain the rank to which he was entitled, under his first commission. Mr. Bedard's commission as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, bears date the 22nd February, 1836. Mr. Day's as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, the 21st June, 1842.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

No. 74.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

MY LORD,—With my Despatch, No. 69, of the 30th ultimo, I transmitted a communication addressed to me by Mr. Justice Day, complaining of the appointment of Judge Bedard with precedence over him in the Court of Queen's Bench of Montreal; and have now the honour to forward a Memorial to Her Majesty from Mr. Justice Smith, whose case is similar to that of Mr. Justice Day in this respect.

I also enclose the copy of a letter from Mr. Sullivan, Provincial Secretary, to Mr. Smith, from which Your Lordship will perceive that I have informed that gentleman that I shall consider it my duty, in forwarding his Memorial, to state that I know of no law of this Province which makes the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench necessarily take precedence according to the dates of their commissions, unless such a construction can be given to the Act for securing the independence of the Judges.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

No. 88.

MONTREAL, 29th June, 1848.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch of the 30th May last, No. 69, I have the honour to enclose a further communication from Judge Day, together with comments upon it by the Attorney General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.Appendix
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NOTES of the Attorney General for Lower Canada, on the legal question of precedence, raised by the Honourable Mr. Justice Day, one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Montreal.

To facilitate the Administration of Justice, the late Province of Lower Canada is divided into several Districts. There is a Court of Queen's Bench in each of these Districts. For the respective Districts of Montreal and Quebec, the Court is composed of one Chief Justice and three Puisné Judges; for the two Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, it is composed of a Resident Judge and of two of the Montreal or Quebec Judges, who sit in the latter Court by rotation, as they may agree amongst themselves.

Upon the recent resignation of the Honourable S. Gale, the first Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, there remained besides the Chief Justice, two Puisné Judges, the Honourable C. D. Day, appointed on the 29th day of June, 1842, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Smith, appointed on the 23rd April, 1847.

The Honourable E. Bedard, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench ever since the 22nd February, 1836, was appointed a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, for Montreal, in the room of Mr. Gale, by commission, dated the 26th April, 1848, and by this same commission, in which his former commission is recited, precedence is given to him over Mr. Justice Day, in the Court of Montreal; and in all the other Courts wherein by law he may be called upon to sit, he is to take the same rank which he formerly enjoyed, and was entitled to according to the date of his commission of 1836, as Judge of the Quebec Court.

So, in the Courts of Queen's Bench for the respective Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, and in the Court of Appeals, which consist of all the Queen's Bench Judges of Lower Canada, Mr. Justice Bedard had always the precedence over his brother Judges, elevated to the Bench since 1836. His new commission therefore, secures to him but the same rank he previously had.

By his appointment in 1842, Mr. Justice Day succeeded Mr. Pyke, who was then the first Puisné Judge at Montreal; but as there is no mention of rank or precedence in his commission, Mr. Justice Day, according to established rules, took his seat on the Bench as Junior Puisné Judge; and so did Mr. Justice Smith at the time of his appointment in 1847.

In 1842, Judges in Lower Canada still held their commissions during pleasure, the Provincial Act which rendered them independent of the Crown, having only been passed in the year 1843, 7 Victoria, chapter 15. Under this Act, which in that respect is a transcript of the Imperial Statutes, 12 and 13 William III, chapter 2, section 3, (1700), and 1st George 3rd, chapter 23, the Canadian Judges now hold their commissions during good behaviour; but they may be removed by the Governor, upon the Address of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; and in case of removal, if the Judge so removed shall think himself aggrieved thereby, he may, within six months, appeal to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council.

No more than the Imperial Acts does the Canadian Statute affect or limit the prerogative of the Crown to appoint the Judges and give them precedence amongst themselves. No mention is made of the prerogative in that respect. The right to appoint Judges is not created by that Statute; that right had always been vested and continues to be vested in the Crown, independently of the provisions in that Statute. It limits the prerogative in one particular only. The power to remove Judges, which was discretionary and unlimited before the passing of the Statute, is now restricted and can only be exercised by the Crown in

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the case provided for as above stated. It is a well known principle and well established rule, that the Queen's Prerogatives cannot be affected or limited by general words or general enactments, but only by express words or enactments. In the present instance only one prerogative is limited or affected by the Canadian Statute, that of removing Judges *ad libitum*; but because one prerogative is thus restrained, does it follow that another prerogative, that of appointing Judges, which is quite distinct from the first, and upon which the Canadian Statute is silent, is also limited or affected?

Mr. Justice Day, in his second memorial to Her Majesty, does not pretend to deny, on the contrary, fully admits, that previous to the passing of the Imperial Acts, which secure the Independence of Judges in England, there are several cases wherein the Crown, in appointing Judges or removing them from one Court to another, did exercise the undoubted right or prerogative of giving precedence to one Judge over the other in the same Court. He even refers himself to some authorities, such as Croke's Reports, Temp. Car., (published in London in 1657). In fact, the very case of Sir George Croke, himself, reported in that book, page 127, is in point. He was one of the Justices of the Court of Common Bench, and was appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Another case in point, and perhaps more so than the former, is to be found in 2nd volume of the "History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," page 57. In the same year, (1st Edward 2nd), that King by Letters Patent, constituted "Master Richard de Abyndon, a Baron of the Exchequer during pleasure; and gave him the same place or precedency there that he had in the time of King Edward 1st."

The following rule is laid down in Comyn's Digest, volume 4, edition of 1822, page 579, vo. "Justices." "If a Justice be removed from one Bench to the other, he shall have precedence according to his seniority.

"So, if a Baron of the Exchequer be removed to C. B. or B. R., 1 Sid. 408."

But, as Mr. Justice Day contends, that from the time the Judges in England have been rendered independent of the Crown, the Sovereign was deprived of the right of giving precedence to one Judge over another, and that such precedence was never enjoyed since that period, it becomes necessary to show, for the satisfaction of His Excellency, the Governor General, that precedents of such an exercise of the Royal Prerogative, or of such a precedence having been taken by one Judge over another since that period, do really exist in England, although Mr. Justice Day seems to be unaware of it. There is even such a precedent as recent as 1834.

The three following cases will show that the rule which always obtains in this matter of precedency among Judges, is the rule laid down, as above stated, in Comyn's Digest, that is to say, when a Judge resigns his seat in one Court, and is thereupon appointed to another, his rank in the latter Court is regulated not by the date of his appointment thereto, but by the seniority secured to him by the date of his appointment to the former Court; and amongst the Judges of the Court to which he is thus removed, he takes his seat accordingly, whether he be removed from one Inferior Court to a Superior Court or *vice versa*, and therefore whether he be removed from the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Common Pleas, or King's Bench, or from the Court of King's Bench to the Common Pleas or Exchequer.

The first case in date, is that of Sir Joseph Yates.

On the death of Sir Michael Foster in November, 1763, Sir Joseph Yates was, in Hilary Term following, (1764) appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. See 2nd page of the table of names of Judges, &c., in vol. 1st of *Wilson's Reports*.

At the time of the publishing of the 1st volume of those Reports, (1769), the Judges of the Court of King's Bench were:—

1. Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice, (appointed 8th Nov., 1756.)
2. Sir Joseph Yates, 1st Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1764.)
3. Sir Richard Aston, 2nd Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1765.)
4. Edward Willes, 3rd Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1768.)

And the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas were:—

1. Sir I. E. Wilmot, Chief Justice, (appointed in 1766.)
2. Sir E. Clive, 1st Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1753.)
3. Henry Bathurst, 2nd Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1754.)
4. Sir Henry Gould, 3rd Puisné Judge, (appointed in 1763.)

See the table of names above referred to.

In February, 1770, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Clive, Sir W. Blackstone was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office, at the request of Sir Joseph Yates, he however resigned a few days after, on being made a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Sir Joseph Yates, who was then removed to the Court of Common Pleas, in which Court he sat during but one term (Easter Term, 1770), having died in the ensuing vacation, when Sir W. Blackstone was reappointed to his original destination in the Common Pleas, (see preface, page 19), to the 1st vol. of Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, and the 1st page of the 2nd volume.

Although Sir Joseph Yates, at the time of his removal to the Court of Common Pleas, was the first Puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench, yet, when in Easter Term, 1770, he took his seat in the Common Pleas, we find that he did so only as Junior Puisné Judge (See 2nd Wilson's Reports, p. 61, 62 and 63, *Bruce vs. Rawlins* and others). The reason is obvious,—his elevation to the Court of King's Bench having taken place in 1764, his commission of a Justice of that Court was posterior in date to both commissions of the two of the Puisné Judges in the Common Pleas, Bathurst and Gould, the former of whom was appointed in 1754, and the latter in 1763. He therefore could not claim any right to precedence over them by reason of his first appointment to the Court of King's Bench, neither was such precedence allowed him by reason of his quitting a Superior Court to take his seat on the Bench of an Inferior Court.

The second case is that of Sir Francis Buller.

On the death of Mr. Justice Aston in 1778, Sir Francis Buller was appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He took his seat on the 7th May, of that year, (See Cowper's Reports, p. 753.)

In the year 1794, Mr. Lawrence was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of the late Sir Henry Gould, (See 2nd H. Blackstone, p. 287, and 5th Term Reports, p. 549.)

The Easter Term, 1794, the Court of King's Bench consisted of:—

- 1st. Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice.
- 2nd. Sir W. H. Ashurst, 1st Puisné Judge.
- 3rd. Sir Francis Buller, 2nd do.
- 4th. Sir Nash Grose, 3rd do.

(See 5, Term Reports.)

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In the vacation after Easter Term, 1794, Mr. Justice Buller resigned his seat in the King's Bench, and was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in the room of Mr. Justice Lawrence, who was thereupon appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in the room of Mr. Justice Buller, (See 5th vol. of Term Reports, p. 638).

Although Sir Francis Buller at the time of his resignation as Judge of the King's Bench, which resignation is stated to have taken place in the month of June, 1794, was but the second Puisné Judge in that Court, yet we find that, on his removal to the Common Pleas, he actually took his seat in the latter Court as *Senior* or first Puisné Judge thereof, and over which he presided in the absence of Mr. Chief Justice Eyre; he had precedence over Mr. Justice Heath, and Mr. Justice Rooke, notwithstanding his having ceased (according to Mr. Day's argument,) to be a Judge by the resignation of his seat in the King's Bench, (See 2nd H. Blackstone, p. 316; Goodall vs. Skelton, p. 336; DeBerdt vs. Atkinson, p. 338, Beudelack vs. Moirier). It is to be observed that Heath and Rooke, (who stood towards Mr. Justice Buller in the same relative position as the Canadian Judges, Messrs. Day and Smith stand towards Mr. Justice Bedard, had been appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, previous to the removal of Mr. Justice Buller to that Court; Mr. Rooke who was then the Junior Puisné Judge thereof, having been appointed in Michaelmas Term, 1793, in the room of the late Sir John Wilson, (See 2nd H. Blackstone, p. 211).

In Trinity Term, 1794, the first held after the exchange of seats between Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Buller, Mr. Lawrence took his seat in the Court of King's Bench as Junior Puisné Judge thereof, (See 5th vol. of Term Reports, p. 641, Dolman vs. Dolman). Lord Kenyon was Chief Justice, and Ashurst and Grose, Puisné Judges.

The appointment of Ashurst and Grose to seats in the King's Bench being anterior to that of Lawrence as Justice of the Common Pleas, the latter could not claim precedence over them in the King's Bench upon his removal to that Court. Sir Nash Grose, who, at the time the exchange took place, was the Junior Judge of the King's Bench, had been appointed to that Court on the 9th February, 1787, (1st Term Reports, p. 551,) whilst the first appointment of Mr. Lawrence, Judge of the Common Pleas, had taken place only in 1794, a very short time previous to his removal to the Court of King's Bench in the month of June, in the same year.

It cannot be pretended that Mr. Justice Buller, quitting a Superior Court for an Inferior Court, was entitled to precedence over the other Puisné Judges in the latter Court, because, if it were so, Mr. Justice Yates, whose case has been first cited, would have been on the same grounds, entitled to precedence over the other Puisné Judges in the Court of Common Pleas, upon his removal thereto.

The last precedent to be cited, which is one of a recent date, is that of Sir John Vaughan, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and who, on the 29th day of April, 1834, was removed to the Court of Common Pleas.

Before entering into the particulars of that case, it is proper to observe that, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 11 Geo. IV. and 1st Will. IV., chap. 70, passed on the 23rd day of July, 1830, it is enacted, Section 1, "That whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint an additional Puisné Judge to either of His Courts of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas and the Exchequer, the Puisné Judges of such Court shall sit by rotation in each Term, or otherwise, as they shall agree amongst themselves, so that no greater number than three of them shall sit at the same time in Banc, for the transaction of business in Term, unless

in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron"

About Hilary Term, 1830, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Burrough, Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and took his seat on the 3rd February, (See 6th Bingham's Reports, p. 480). He was the Junior Puisné Judge of that Court at the time the above cited Imperial Act was carried into effect, the Court then consisting of

Sir N. C. Tindal, Chief Justice.
Sir James Allan Park, 1st Puisné Judge.
Sir S. Gaselee, 2nd do do.
Sir J. B. Bosanquet, 3rd do do.

In Michaelmas Term, 1830, Sir E. A. Alderson was called to the degree of the Coif, and appointed under the new Imperial Statute, fourth Puisné Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, taking his seat, it appears, on the 19th November, 1830. (See 7th Bingham's Reports, p. 124 and 234).

Several changes took place in Easter Term, 1834. In the 10th volume of Bingham's Reports, p. 570, is the following Memorandum:

"In Hilary Vacation, 1834, Mr. Baron Bailey retired from his office of Baron of the Exchequer, and was succeeded by John Williams, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law," &c. &c.

In Easter Term, Mr. Justice James Parke quitted the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Justice Alderson the Court of Common Pleas for the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Baron Williams quitted the Court of Exchequer for the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. Baron Vaughan for the Court of Common Pleas.

These several changes took place on the 29th April, 1834. (See 1st Adolphus and Ellis' Reports, pp. 1 and 2).

The result of these changes was, that Mr. Baron Vaughan, of the Exchequer, on being removed to the Court of Common Pleas, succeeded in this latter Court to the Junior Puisné Judge thereof, Mr. Justice Alderson; and this took place about four years after the appointment of Mr. Justice Bosanquet to the same Court. Yet, Mr. Baron Vaughan takes his seat in the Common Pleas, with precedence over Mr. Justice Bosanquet, while sitting together in that Court. (See 1st Bingham's New Cases in Michaelmas Term, 1834, and Hilary Term, 1835).

The reason why Mr. Baron Vaughan, a Judge in an Inferior Court, took, on his removal to a Superior Court, the Common Pleas, precedence over Mr. Justice Bosanquet, is no doubt that the date of his Commission as Baron of the Exchequer was anterior to the appointment of Mr. Bosanquet to a seat in the Common Pleas. Such being the case, it is clear that in England the right of precedence amongst Judges, as it has already been observed, is regulated, when removed from one Court to another, not by the date of their last commission, but by the date of their first commission, independently, according to established rules in that respect, of the superiority in point of rank of one Court over another.

Whether such precedence is secured to a Judge on his removal from one Court to another by a special grant in his Letters Patent, or whether he takes such precedence without such a special grant, and merely in virtue of a well recognized and established usage, the question, in its legal point of view, remains the same for our present purpose. Such precedence is given or at least enjoyed in England, ever since the passing of the Imperial Act above cited, 1st Geo. III. Why therefore should not such a precedence be given or enjoyed in Canada?

A further reference to 1st vol. of Bingham's New Cases will shew that on his removal to the Common Pleas, Mr. Baron Vaughan had precedence over Mr. Justice Bosanquet, page 245.

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"The Judges who sat in Banc during this Term (Michaelmas Term 1834) were: Tindal, Chief Justice; Gaselee J., Vaughan J., Bosanquet, J." and in the same order do they appear to have delivered their opinions when called upon to do so; and again in the same order of precedence do we find their names subscribed to certain *Regulae generales* inserted in the volume above referred to.

So far as English precedents, bearing upon the question of legality raised by Mr. Justice Day, can be found and quoted, it is evident that far from being in favour of his pretensions, they strongly militate against them. Mr. Justice Day, in thus attacking, in the present instance, the exercise which the Governor General has justly made of the Royal Prerogative entrusted to his care, has thought proper to deny not only the existence of that prerogative, but even the fact of its ever having been exercised or recognized in practice in England since the passing of the 1st, Geo. III., ch. 23. The three precedents above cited establish, beyond doubt, that Mr. Justice Day cannot maintain or justify his assertion.

But what will Mr. Justice Day have to say, if it can be shewn that he has himself recognized that one of his brother Judges, though not a member of the Court of Queen's Bench for Montreal, was entitled to, and actually enjoyed precedence over him when called upon by law to sit with him in the Queen's Bench at Montreal, precedence not regulated by the date of the Instrument hereinafter mentioned, which empowered Mr. Justice Mondelet, the Resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers to take his seat on the Bench of Montreal, but regulated by the date of the commission appointing Mr. Mondelet Resident Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Three Rivers? It must be borne in mind that in his second Memorial to Her Majesty, Mr. Justice Day went so far as to state that his brother Judges of the other Districts, could exercise no jurisdiction in the District of Montreal. Unfortunately for the position he has thus assumed, the law establishing our Courts is not with him.

It is enacted by the 15th Section of the Provincial Act 7 Victoria, ch. 16, "that whenever the four Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec or of Montreal shall be equally divided in any course or matter so that no judgment can be given therein, it shall be the duty of the clerk or Prothonotary of the Court, when thereunto duly required in writing by any of the parties, to report the fact under his hand and the seal of the Court to the Governor of this Province; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor by an Instrument under his hand and seal to appoint and empower any one of the Justices of any other of the said Courts of Queen's Bench or any Circuit Judge to sit, *ad hoc*, with the Justices of the said Court so equally divided, for the purpose of hearing and determining the cause or matter in which they shall be so divided and the Justice so appointed *ad hoc*, when acting as such, shall have during the continuance of his said appointment, and with regard to such cause or matter as aforesaid only, the same powers and authority as any other Justice of the said Court of Queen's Bench."

Under the authority of that clause Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench of the several Districts have been called upon to sit either in Montreal or Quebec; and in every instance, they have taken rank and precedence amongst their brother Judges, not according to the date of the Instrument which was issued, in virtue of that clause to empower them to sit, but according to the seniority secured to them by the date of their original appointment to the Bench in their respective Districts.

It was in pursuance of that legislative enactment of the 7th Vic. ch. 16, that in 1846, the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, the Resident Judge of the

Queen's Bench at Three Rivers, was required to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, in the case mentioned in and decided by the judgment hereunto annexed. It will be seen, by reference to that judgment, that Mr. Justice Mondelet, whose commission as Judge of Three Rivers was anterior to Mr. Day's commission as Judge of Montreal, took his seat in the latter Court on the occasion alluded to over Mr. Justice Day. The precedence which he then enjoyed was therefore recognized and admitted by Mr. Justice Day as belonging to him, not in virtue of the Instrument which authorized him to sit in the particular case referred to, which Instrument was dated the 26th May, 1846, but in virtue of his commission as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Three Rivers. Let it be observed that instead of Mr. Justice Mondelet, Mr. Justice Bedard, as one of the Judges of Quebec, might have been called upon in the case alluded to, to come to Montreal in order to perform the same judicial duties; like Mr. Mondelet, he would have been entitled to precedence over Mr. Justice Day.

In the 1st vol. of Deacon & Chitty's Reports, p. 2 and 3, are to be found the Letters Patent appointing four Judges and six Commissioners of the new Court of Bankruptcy constituted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 1 and 2 Will. IV, ch. 56, and we find that in those Letters Patent themselves the rank of precedence is fixed and granted by the Crown, not only as to the Court itself in its relative position towards other Courts, but also as to the Judges and Commissioners amongst themselves. There remains another argument used by Mr. Justice Day, which goes to say that, being entitled by his commission, to all the privileges, incidents and emoluments of his office, he has acquired by the resignation of Mr. Justice Gale the legal right to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench of Montreal as the *Senior* or first *Puisné* Judge thereof, a right of which he asserts the Crown cannot deprive him. He draws this logical or legal consequence from the provisions of the Canadian Statute above cited, which enacts that for the future Judges will hold their commissions during good behaviour. It has already been proved that under similar legal enactments in England, Judges did not enjoy or could not claim such a pretended vested right; and Mr. Justice Day has not shown how Canadian Judges, placed in the same relative position, were in that respect entitled to more than is enjoyed or claimed by English Judges.

But what is the office to which Mr. Justice Day was appointed in 1842? it was merely the office of a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Montreal. It was at that time granted to him during pleasure; he now holds it during good behaviour; no precedence being given him by his commission, the office conferred upon him was merely that of a *Puisné* Judge; that office, he still retains and enjoys, with all its privileges, incidents and emoluments; he is not, in the least, deprived of it by the Letters Patent issued in favour of Judge Bedard. - There is no patronage attached to the office in this country; and even if there were, as in England, it would, it is humbly apprehended, be vested in the Chief Justice and not in the *Puisné* Judges. The emoluments of the first *Puisné* Judge are the same as those of the junior *Puisné* Judge. In that respect, therefore, Mr. Justice Day is not exposed to any loss of the *incidents* or the *emoluments* of his office, by the precedence in rank given to Mr. Justice Bedard. However, by his alluding, as an argument, to an increase of *emoluments* which, some of these days, he seems to consider himself prospectively entitled to, if his pretensions to promotion on the Bench as a vested right to be enjoyed by him on every vacancy that might occur were to be admitted and acted upon, Mr. Justice Day cannot mean any other salary than that attached to the office of Chief Justice, since the salary of the Chief Justice is higher than that of *Puisné* Judges, and that the salary of his brother *Puisné* Judges is the same.

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If his argument, based upon the quantum of salary in expectancy, does not mean that, it means nothing. But it would be doing an injustice to the sagacity of the learned Judge if we were to construe his argument as meaning or leading to nothing. Then, by his referring to the hope of enjoying, at a future period, as a vested right, an increase of emoluments of office, is he not preferring or asserting, by anticipation, his claim as a vested right to the Chief Justiceship, on the next vacancy of that office? If not so, what is the purport or tendency of his argument? But if it be so, how can the learned Judge explain and reconcile with his own view of the question the practice prevailing and obtaining in England, under the operation of statutes similar to ours, of not making any of the Puisné Judges of a Court the Chief Justice of the same, but generally conferring that appointment upon some other person? Are we to understand, by Mr. Justice Day's line of argument, that all the appointments that have been made in England, of Attorneys or Solicitors General to Chief Justiceships, were a violation of the "vested rights" of Puisné Judges? If so, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Justice Day, entertaining such strong convictions upon what he calls and enumerates as the privileges, incidents, and emoluments of his office, should express himself in his second Memorial as not sanguine of the result of his unprecedented claim, if it be referred only to the two high Law Officers of the Crown in England for decision.

(Signed,) L. H. LAFONTAINE.

MONTREAL, 1st July, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour of transmitting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of the Resolution adopted by the Chief Justice, and Justices Day and Smith, with respect to the right claimed by me on this day, to take my seat on the Montreal Bench according to the rank conferred on me by my commission.

In consequence of that Resolution, I considered myself bound, through respect for my Sovereign, the laws, and myself, to refrain from taking the place assigned to me.

Under these circumstances, I have no alternative than that of praying His Excellency to be pleased to grant the respectful request I now make for leave of absence until such time as the tribunal appealed to, in England, by Justices Day and Smith, (if I am rightly informed,) shall give a decision in the matter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Honourable Mr. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

1st July, 1848.

IN THE JUDGES' CHAMBERS.

Present:

The Chief Justice and the three Puisné Judges.

The Judges assembled for the purpose of enquiring into the question of Precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard in virtue of his commission; and it was first proposed that they now decide thereon; whereupon the three Puisné Judges, being of opinion against the Chief Justice, that such is the right course, it was determined by the majority of the Judges that they now pronounce on the validity of the grant of prece-

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dence given by the Crown to Mr. Justice Bedard over and above Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, his seniors on this Bench; and the majority of the Judges are of opinion that the rank of a Judge, being an incident of his office, it is not in the power of the Crown to deprive him of that rank, and that Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, being the senior Judges on the Bench, must rank and take precedence accordingly, notwithstanding the clause contained in Mr. Justice Bedard's commission giving him precedence, which grant in the Letters Patent the Judges are of opinion is void and of no effect, as being contrary to law. Dissentient—Mr. Justice Bedard.

(Signed,) J. R. ROLLAND, C. J.
C. D. DAY,
JAMES SMITH.

(Signed,)

E. BEDARD, Dissentient.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 3rd July, 1848.

SIR,—At the request of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard, we have the honour to enclose you a copy of the Order made on the first instant, relative to Mr. Bedard's precedence in Court.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

To the Honble. R. B. Sullivan, Esq.
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, July 4th, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the first July instant, enclosing a copy of a decision pronounced at the Judges' Chambers of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, against the validity of the grant of precedence contained in your commission as Judge of the same Court over Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, Judges of the same Court, and praying leave of absence from your judicial duties until the question of the legality of that grant shall be decided on reference of the matter to Her Majesty's Imperial Government in England.

I have laid your letter, with its enclosure, before His Excellency the Governor General, and am commanded to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to accede to your request, and to grant you leave of absence for one month, by the end of which period His Excellency hopes that he will be put in possession of the opinion of Her Majesty's legal advisers on the question raised by the Memorials of Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, respecting the Prerogative right to grant the precedence bestowed by your commission, which Memorials have been transmitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Honble.

Mr. Justice Bedard,
&c. &c. &c.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 26th July, 1848.

SIR,—I am commanded to inform you, that the Governor General has received from Earl Grey, a reply to his Despatch, transmitting your Memorial, complaining of the precedence given to Mr. Justice Bedard over you, on the occasion of the removal of the latter gentleman to the same Court at Montreal from the Queen's Bench at Quebec.

His Lordship is of opinion that His Excellency acted with strict propriety, in conferring on Mr. Justice Bedard, on this occasion, the rank to which the anterior date of his commission as Judge, to that of yourself and Mr. Justice Smith, in His Excellency's opinion, entitled him. If a Judge, on transference from the Bench in one division of the Province, to the same Court in another division, were to lose his rank, and take a subordinate position to that of his juniors in point of standing, such a rule would materially impede the power of Government to effect similar changes, which may, under particular circumstances, be very expedient to the public service; and the practice in England is entirely in accordance with this view of the case.

It has frequently been found desirable of late years, as well as in former times, to remove Judges from one Superior Court at Westminster, to another.

Whenever this has been done, Her Majesty has conferred on the Judge so removed, "the same place, precedence, seniority and antiquity," (according to the words used in the Letters Patent,) as he enjoyed in virtue of his original commission. Instead of coming in as junior to those already on the Bench, he has been placed in the same rank which he would have filled if he had sat there since his first appointment, and consequently above other Judges junior to himself.

Earl Grey has dwelt on this rule of English practice, not in order to lay it down as one necessarily to be followed in Canada, but merely in order that His Excellency may be enabled, by stating it, to remove any feelings of having been treated with disrespect or indignity, which may be entertained by you, when you are made aware that His Excellency has only followed the system which is adopted in England in the most analagous case which can be found; Earl Grey is convinced that you will not think yourself in any degree slighted or treated with injustice in the execution of this arrangement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL,
Major.Honble. Mr. Justice Day.
Honble. Mr. Justice Smith.

MONTREAL, 28th July, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 26th instant, conveying, by the commands of his Excellency the Governor General, the opinion entertained by Earl Grey on the subject of the precedence conferred upon Mr. Justice Bedard over me. His Lordship appears to be under an impression that the constitution of the Courts of Queen's Bench in Canada is analagous to that of the Courts of Common Law at Westminster; and from the tenor of his reasoning I infer, that at the time of forming his opinion, my letter of the 20th June, pointing out the want of similarity between the two systems, had not reached him.

The subject, however, as involving a question of law, affecting the extent of the Royal Prerogative in the colony, seems necessarily to fall within the cognizance of the judicial authority. It has been treated as such by the Court of Queen's Bench here, and, I trust,

that, sooner or later, it may be finally settled by the judicial wisdom of the Privy Council.

I beg leave to offer my thanks to His Excellency for his courtesy in causing Earl Grey's view of the subject to be communicated to me.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CHS. D. DAY.

Major Campbell,
Gov. Genl's. Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 1st August, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th July, informing me, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, of the reception by His Excellency of Lord Grey's Despatch, in answer to that of His Excellency, enclosing, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the petition which I had the honour to transmit on the subject of Mr. Justice Bedard's appointment. As Lord Grey's Despatch does not contain any formal decision of Her Majesty on the subject and prayer of that petition, I consider my duty to await the final decision of Her Majesty thereupon.

I beg leave to thank His Excellency for his courtesy in conveying to me the opinion of Lord Grey, as contained in the Despatch in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. SMITH.

T. E. Campbell, Esq.,
Major.

MONTREAL, 24th August, 1848.

SIR.—The Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 4th July last, in answer to the Memorials of Justices Day and Smith, on the subject of the precedence awarded me in my commission of the 26th April last, not having had the effect of setting aside the "entry" which prevents me from taking my seat on the Montreal Bench, I have the honour to solicit an extension of my leave of absence until the Superior Tribunal appealed to in England has pronounced its decision on the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedt. servt.,

E. BEDARD,

J. Q. B.

To the Honble.

The Secretary of the Province.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 29th August, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th August, instant, stating that the opinion expressed in the Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the precedence granted by your Commission, as Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in this District, has not had the effect of causing the entry to be revoked, which prevents your taking your seat on the Bench, according to the precedence in the Commission.

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You therefore solicit an extension of leave of absence from your duties, until a decision shall be pronounced on the subject by the Superior Tribunal in England.

I am commanded to say in reply, that His Excellency feels compelled to accede to your request for continued leave of absence, as he does not conceive it would be proper for him to require or authorize you to take any step towards the performance of your judicial functions, which might have the effect or the appearance of even temporarily surrendering or compromising the Royal Prerogative in the exercise of which His Excellency directed the grant of precedence contained in your Commission.

You will therefore hold yourself at liberty to refrain from taking your seat on the Bench for the space of one month from this date, with the understanding that should the difficulties, at present existing, not be removed by the end of that time, you will be expected to make a renewed application for leave of absence; and that if these difficulties should happily be obviated before that time, you will assume the discharge of your functions as soon as conveniently may be after receiving intelligence of the fact,

I have, &c.,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Justice Bedard.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 29th August, 1848.

SIR,—By command of His Excellency, the Governor General, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of yourself, and the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for this District, a copy of a letter, which, by His Excellency's command, I addressed to Mr. Justice Bedard, on the subject of leave of absence from his official duties,

I have, &c.,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of Montreal,

(No. 122.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 7th September, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne, a petition to Her Majesty, from Judge Bedard, who was appointed to be a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Montreal, with precedence over Messrs. Day and Smith.

The case, which is one of some importance, involving the exercise of the Prerogative of the Crown, was submitted to Your Lordship in my Despatches of the 30th May and 7th and 29th June, and the course pursued by the local Government, was sustained by Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 246, of the 4th July last.

Previously, however, to the receipt of that Despatch, the Court had come to a decision on the case, which occasions the present appeal to Her Majesty. Mr. Bedard prays that Her Majesty would cause to be rescinded, an Order made by the Court, on the occasion of his proceeding to take his seat therein, in

terms of the commission whereby his claim to the precedence is granted, was formally disallowed,

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 31st August, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed Petition, and to beg that you will pray His Excellency to accede to my respectful request, that he will be pleased to cause it to be laid at the foot of the Throne, with the accompanying documents.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary.*To Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen.*

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Honorable ELZEAR BEDARD, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, in that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada;

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH

That on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Your Petitioner was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, by Letters Patent and Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date, at Quebec, the day and year aforesaid, and subsequently sanctioned by Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Seal of His late Majesty William the Fourth, bearing date, at Windsor, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; in virtue of which Your Petitioner assumed the duties of Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, taking his rank immediately after the Honourable Mr. Justice Panet, his senior.

That under several Provincial Statutes, to wit:—34 Geo. III., chap. 6; 3 Geo. IV., chap. 17; 10 and 11 Geo. IV., chap. 7; 7 Vict. chap. 17, the Province of Lower Canada was, for the more convenient administration of justice, divided into five Districts, when Courts of King's Bench, having in each of these divisions the same powers and jurisdiction, were established.

That since his appointment, as aforesaid, Your Petitioner has been from time to time called upon to sit, and has acted as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in four of the said Districts, namely, in the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis, and Gaspé; and as such Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the year 1843, Your Petitioner became, under the operation of the Provincial Statute 7 Vict. chap. 18, one of the Judges of the "Court of Appeals for Lower Canada," whose jurisdiction extends to the whole Province of Lower Canada.

That up to the 26th day of April last, Your Petitioner, whilst attending those several Courts, took, in virtue of his said Commission and Letters Patent, his

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rank and precedence in the Court of Appeals for Lower Canada both at Montreal and Quebec, and in the sittings in Banco of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, Three Rivers, and St. Francis, next immediately after Mr. Justice Panet, his senior on the Quebec Bench, and before Messieurs Justices Mondelet, Day, and Smith, whose Commissions, as Judges of the Queen's Bench, are posterior in date to the 22d February, 1836.

That when required to act under the 7th Vict. chap. 16, sec. 15, (authorizing in certain cases the Governor, by special instrument under his hand and seal, to appoint and empower any one of the Justices of one Court to sit *ad hoc* in another District,) the Judges have invariably taken their rank and precedence according to the date of their former Commissions as Judges in their own Districts, and not according to the date of the Commission appointing them Judges, *ad hoc*, in the other Districts in which they could claim no jurisdiction by virtue of their original appointment.

That on the 26th day of April last, at the City of Montreal, Letters Patent and a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province were issued, appointing your Petitioner one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal; the said Letters Patent containing among others the following clause, to wit:—

“And whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, our Royal Uncle and Predecessor, the late King William the Fourth, did by certain Letters Patent and Commission under the Great Seal of our late Province of Lower Canada aforesaid, appoint you, the said *Elséar Bedard*, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for our District of Quebec, in our said Province, which office you held and enjoyed up to this day, with all its rights and privileges, it is our Royal will and pleasure, and *We* do hereby grant and declare, that you, the said *Elséar Bedard*, shall have and take rank and precedence in our said Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Montreal, next after our Chief Justice thereof, and before the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, one of the Justices of the same and in all and every our other Courts within the said part of our Province of Canada which formerly constituted our Province of Lower Canada aforesaid, where by law you may be entitled to sit as a member thereof next after the Honourable Philippe Panet, one of the Justices of our Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Quebec aforesaid, and before the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, Resident Judge of our District of Three Rivers in our Province of Canada aforesaid.”

That Your Petitioner deemed it to be a duty he owed to Your Majesty's Government to accept the office conferred upon him, and having taken the usual oaths, he undertook the discharge of his judicial functions out of term and on circuit.

That on the first day of July now last past, being, since your Petitioner's appointment, the first day fixed by law for the sitting in Banco of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, Your Petitioner laid before the Judges thereof assembled at Chambers, his last mentioned Commission, which had been previously enregistered at full length in the Register of the said Court, and claimed as his just, legal, and vested right, to take rank and precedence in the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, next after the Chief Justice thereof, and before the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, one of the Puisné Justices of the said Court;—whereupon the Honourable the Chief Justice Rolland and the Honourable Justices Charles Dewey Day and James Smith adopted, signed, and ordered to be entered of record in the Register, and remain upon the files of Court, a certain “Determi-

nation, Rule, or Order,” an authentic copy of which is hereunto annexed, to the following effect, to wit:—

“1st July, 1848.

“In the Judges' Chambers.

“Present:—The Chief Justice and the Three Puisné Judges.

“The Judges assembled for the purpose of enquiring into the question of precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard in virtue of his Commission, and it was first proposed that they now decide thereon: where upon the three Puisné Judges being of opinion, against the Chief Justice, that such is the right course,—it was determined by the majority of the Judges that they now pronounce on the validity of the grant of precedence given by the Crown to Mr. Justice Bedard over and above Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, his seniors on this Bench. And the majority of the Judges are of opinion, that the rank of a Judge, being an incident of his office, it is not in the power of the Crown to deprive him of that rank, and that Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, being the Senior Judges on the Bench, must rank and take precedence accordingly, notwithstanding the clause contained in Mr. Justice Bedard's Commission giving him precedence, which grant, in the Letters Patent, the Judges are of opinion is void and of no effect, as being contrary to law. *Dissentiente*, Mr. Justice Bedard.”

All which matters of fact will more fully appear by the authentic documents hereunto annexed.

That by the said “Determination, Rule or Order,” (of which Your Petitioner complains, as being unjust and contrary to law,) Your Majesty's Royal Prerogative is denied, the public administration of justice impeded, Your Petitioner aggrieved and deprived of his just and legal rights, his rank and precedence in the Court to which he has been removed.

That considering the Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date, Downing Street, 4th July, 1848, as containing evidence of a settled practice in England similar to that followed in relation to Your Petitioner, he brought it under the consideration of his Honourable Colleagues, with a view of obtaining, upon what he considered a legal ground, a revision of this “Determination, Rule, or Order,” but without success.

That there is no judicial tribunal in this Province under whose consideration the said “Determination, Rule, or Order” of the first July, can be brought for the purpose of reversal on the ground of its injustice and illegality.

Your Petitioner, trusting that his judicial conduct has ever been such as to entitle him, (to use the terms of a letter bearing date Downing Street, 27th March, 1839, from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Petitioner), “to the credit of having discharged the sacred trust confided to him with a single-minded and upright desire to acquit himself of his duty to the Queen and to Her Majesty's subjects,” cannot entertain the opinion that Your Majesty will sanction a determination which tends to place Your Petitioner in a degraded position before the public, after twelve years of honest and faithful labour in his judicial capacity; nor can your Petitioner suppose that the readiness he evinced to place himself at the disposal of Your Majesty's Government, when called upon on public grounds by Your Majesty's Representative so to do, without any previous solicitation or demand on the part of Your Petitioner, can be made to result in humiliation to Your Petitioner, by the loss of a precedence enjoyed by him in all the Courts of the Province for several years past.

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Wherefore Your Petitioner humbly prays that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into your Royal consideration the subject matter of the complaint contained in this humble Petition for redress; and by and upon a reference to the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or otherwise as to justice may appertain, cause right to be done to your Petitioner on this behalf.

Your Petitioner especially praying, in conclusion, that the said "Determination, Rule or Order" of the 1st of July, 1848, be rescinded and declared null and void, as being unjust and illegal, and that the entry thereof made by the Prothonotary be declared of no effect whatever, or that such other relief in the premises be granted as in your Royal wisdom and justice Your Majesty may deem fit to allow.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioner will ever pray.

MONTREAL, August, 1848.

REGISTER of the Proceedings had in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the District of Montreal, during July Term, 1848.

Saturday, the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Present :

The Honourable Chief Justice *Rolland*.
" " Mr. Justice *Day*.
" " Mr. Justice *Smith*.

It is Ordered that the following be entered of record in the Register, and remain upon the files of this Court :

1st July, 1848.

In the Judges' Chambers.

Present :—The Chief Justice and the three Puisné Judges.

The Judges assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the question of precedence claimed by Mr. Justice Bedard in virtue of his commission, and it was first proposed that they now decide thereon: whereupon the three Puisné Judges being of opinion, against the Chief Justice, that such is the right course,—it was determined by the majority of the Judges that they now pronounce on the validity of the grant of precedence given by the Crown to Mr. Justice Bedard, over and above Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, his seniors on this Bench. And the majority of the Judges are of opinion, that the rank of a Judge, being an incident of his office, it is not in the power of the Crown to deprive him of that rank, and that Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, being the senior Judges on the Bench, must rank and take precedence accordingly, notwithstanding the clause contained in Mr. Justice Bedard's commission giving him precedence, which grant, in the Letters Patent, the Judges are of opinion, is void and of no effect, as being contrary to law.

(Signed,) J. R. ROLLAND,
Chief Justice.
" CHS. D. DAY,
J. Q. B.
" J. SMITH,
J. Q. B.

(Signed,) E. BEDARD,
Dissentiente.

True Copy.

MONK, COFFIN, AND PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary.

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REASONS submitted by Mr. Justice Bedard, in obedience to the Order in Council bearing date the 12th February, 1845, shewing the grounds upon which he dissented from the "Determination, Rule or Order," pronounced by his Honourable Colleagues on the first of July last, and for the reversal, rescinding, and declaring null of which he has applied to Her Majesty the Queen.

First.—As to the course adopted by Mr. Justice Bedard, who, on the first day of the Term, claimed his precedence in virtue of Letters Patent, (the Chief Justice being of opinion that it was not the right course,) Mr. Bedard observes, that no other course was left to him, except the abandonment of his legal right, without even consulting the Judges. Entertaining no doubt on that point, he had to assert his legal claim either publicly on the Bench, or better, as he thought, in Chambers. Mr. Bedard's legal right of taking precedence could not be exercised against the will of the Judges, and the very seat which he was to occupy on the Bench became a preliminary question, which such of the Judges as felt themselves competent, were bound to decide. No other course was suggested by any of the Judges, save the proposition made by Mr. Justice Bedard, that he might take the rank he claimed, reserving to Messrs. Day and Smith their right of appeal, a proposition which did not meet with the concurrence of these gentlemen, or to take the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Province, and the Quebec Judges, a proposition which did not meet with the approbation of the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Rolland.

Secondly.—As to the Determination, Rule or Order adopted, dissentiente Mr. Justice Bedard, it is to be observed, that it was never admitted by him, as stated in the Determination, that Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith were his seniors on the Bench of Montreal. That statement assumes to be true the very question in controversy. Attempting to prove a proposition that is denied, by assuming the truth of the proposition itself, is what is termed in the schools "a vicious circle," nor can a claim of right be dealt with upon the bare assertions of either party. Had a Member of the Bar been placed over Messrs. Day and Smith, some plausible reasons of expediency might be given against such a nomination, as affecting the loss of rank, stated to be an incident of the Judicial office. But such is not the case. The present case is that of the removal of a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench from one District to a similar Court in another. As to the exercise of that right by the Crown, we find the following citation in 1st Archbold's Practice of the Court of King's Bench, London Edition of 1826, p. 5:—"In the *Articuli super cartas*, (28 Ed. 1, c. 5.) it is provided, that the Justices of this Court shall follow the King, 'so that he may have always near unto him some that be learned in the laws.' For some centuries past, however, they have usually sat at Westminster, an ancient palace of the Crown; but they would of course be obliged to follow the King into any part of the kingdom, if he should think proper to command them to do so; and there is even an instance, in the reign of Edward the First, of this Court having sat at Roxbury, in Scotland.—M. 20, 21, Ed. 1. Hal. Hist. C. L. 200."

The question then is, which of the Judges is to take rank and precedence as senior? The answer is obvious. The one whom the law acknowledges to be so, either by its own operation, or through the exercise of a legal power in the Crown.

Either of these two propositions being proved, Mr. Bedard's right to take precedence is established. The principles according to which these propositions are to be decided are eminently those of the English law. They involve a question of public law. But were it

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not so, it will be found that both the old French law, as administered in certain matters in this country, and the present Code in France, are in perfect accordance with English principle on this branch of the law.

First, as to the legal power of the Crown to establish rank and precedence amongst the Judges.

Passing by the old cases in England, such as that of *Master Richard de Abyndon*, to whom Edward the Second gave, by Letters Patent, the same place or precedence in the Court of Exchequer as he had in the time of his predecessor, Edward the First, (*History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, p. 57,) it is now a settled principle, that "The King may grant place or precedence to any of his subjects as shall seem good to his royal wisdom. 4 Inst. p. 361, and 1st Blackstone, p. 271. The King, by the common law, could have created a duke, earl, &c., and could have given him precedence before all others of the same rank, a prerogative not unfrequently exercised in ancient times, but it was restrained by 31 H. 8, c. 10, which settles the place or precedence of all the nobility or great officers of State. This statute does not extend to Ireland, where the King still retains his prerogative without restriction. Christian's note to 1 Black. p. 272." If, therefore, the King could at common law thus deprive a nobleman of his precedence, held as incident to an inheritable title, by placing another over him, how much more must it be within the scope of the prerogative to deal with mere official rank, and that in his own Courts. "Again:— "It is impossible that Government can be maintained without a due subordination of rank, that the people may know and distinguish such as are over them, in order to yield them their due respect and obedience; and also, that the officers being encouraged by emulation, and the hopes of superiority, may the better discharge their functions; and the law supposes that no man can be so good a judge of the several merits and services as the King himself who employs them." Again, 1 Blackstone, p. 396: "All degrees of nobility and honour are derived from the King, as their fountain, and he may institute what new titles he pleases." These principles laid down in all the books, (*Chitty's Prerogative*, p. 107; *Petersdorf's Abridg. v. Prerogative*,) cannot be doubted, any more than that the King (as laid down in *Western's Commentaries on the Laws and Constitution of England*, p. 88,) "is the source of all judicial power in the State. He is the chief of all Courts of Law, and the Judges are only his substitutes."

It is laid down in *J. Chitty's General Practice*, Part v. chap. 1, pages 5 and 6, that "The number of the Judges and Barons of each of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster, viz.: King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, constituting the full Court sitting in banc, has varied at different times, according as it has been considered essential to exercise the prerogative unquestionably vested in the King; though, according to modern practice, the Legislature, as in the late instance (of 1 William 4th, ch. 70, sec. 1) sometimes gives him express power;" and in a note: "In modern times it has been customary for the King very rarely to exercise his prerogative, but to delegate the expediency of every measure in the least affecting the public to the consideration of Parliament, so that most changes have been made by statute, though the King might of his own authority have effected the object."

These prerogatives in the Sovereign are a necessary consequence of the obligation imposed upon him, of administering justice to the State, a solemn obligation on his part, which alone entitles him to the allegiance of his people. To the Sovereign, then, must be left the means of judging of the best mode of administering that justice, and of choosing his substitutes as (though in contemplation of Law the King is always present in Court) he cannot administer it but by his judges.

These principles are those of the French law. "Toute justice émane du Roi; elle s'administre en son nom par des Juges qu'il nomme et qu'il institue," said the Constitutional Charter of France, in 1830. The able writer Proudhon, in his "Traité du Domaine Public," (p. 104, 1 vol.) says:—2. "Le pouvoir judiciaire, considéré dans sa source est aussi une participation du Domaine de Souveraineté, puisque ses décisions se rendent et s'exécutent au nom du Souverain." This is not new law in France. We find in the *Repertoire de Jurisprudence de Guyot v. Préséance*, Edition 4, p. 473, 1 vol.:—

"La volonté seule du Prince peut établir des préséances: il en est d'autres qui ne sont point arbitraires, telle que celle d'un chancelier que sa dignité élève au dessus de tous les officiers qui sont employés dans l'administration de la justice."

"Autrefois l'âge était une raison de préséance; les vieillards avaient des droits aux premières places: mais aujourd'hui le vieux militaire est précédé par un jeune homme favorisé de la fortune. L'ancien magistrat marche après un jeune président."

Domat, whom d'Aguesseau honours with the title of "Le Jurisconsulte des Magistrats," in his "Droit Public," livre I. tit. II. sec. 2, p. 10, No. 3, (Edition folio of 1745,) expresses himself thus:—

"Parmi ces droits du Souverain, le premier est celui de l'administration de la justice qui doit être le fondement de l'ordre public, soit qu'il la rende lui-même dans les occasions qui peuvent l'y engager, ou qu'il la fasse rendre par ceux à qui il donne ce droit." And No. 8:—"Comme il est de l'ordre général de la justice et de la bonne police d'un Etat que les services et autres mérites qui peuvent contribuer au bien public soient récompensés ou par des titres d'honneur ou par d'autres grâces qui venant de la main du Souverain soient plus distinguées; il a seul le droit de dispenser ces sortes de grâces, c'est une suite du droit du Gouvernement et de l'Administration de la justice." And the learned author, after having divided into three sources the causes of honour and dignities, adds, tit. ix. sec. 1, No. 22, page 67:—"La volonté du Prince donne la dignité et à ceux qui n'ont pas de charges, et à ceux dont la naissance n'en donne pas." "Le Prince ayant en sa personne la dignité Souveraine à laquelle il est dû un respect entier et parfait, ce respect serait blessé, si on ne respectait à proportion ceux qu'il veut honorer." And elsewhere—lib. i. tit. ix. sec. 3, No. 24, p. 78:—"Il faut ajouter pour une autre règle des rangs et des préséances la volonté du Prince qui peut y pourvoir soit lorsqu'il crée des charges; ou en d'autres occasions où il règle le rang des personnes. Ainsi plusieurs ont les leurs par l'ordre qu'il a lui-même établi; et c'est toujours cette volonté du Prince qui fait la première règle de cette matière dans les cas où il a pourvu. Car comme c'est en lui que réside la dignité suprême, l'autorité Souveraine et le droit de régler tout ce qui regarde l'ordre public, celui des rangs des personnes, ne saurait avoir de règles plus naturelles que celle qu'il ordonne."

And again, No. 26:—"Comme on a remarqué pour la première règle des rangs et des préséances entre personnes de divers ordres ou de différentes classes, la Volonté du Prince, elle l'est aussi par les mêmes raisons dans les cas de préséance entre personnes de même ordre ou de même classe."

And elsewhere, p. 112, tit. 16, sec. 4, No. 3: "Il y a cette différence entre les charges Municipales et les autres sortes de charges, comme celles des officiers de justice, de finances et autres qu'on appelle officiers du Roi, que comme les fonctions de ceux-ci

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“leur sont commises par le Roi, ils en ont pour titre les provisions qu'il leur en donne, au lieu que les fonctions Municipales étant commises à ceux qui les exercent, par les communautés que ces fonctions regardent, ils sont appellés à ces charges par l'Élection de ceux qui ont droit de la faire.”

To these citations from Domat, one of a more ancient date may be added from 1 vol. Bacquet, *Traité des Droits de Justice*, ch. iv. pp. 9, 10: “On tient en France pour maxime certaine, que le Roi seule est fondé de droit commun en toute justice, haute, moyenne et basse par tout son Royaume. Et dit on que: *In eo, tanquam principe summo, omnes thesauri dignitatum reconditi sunt: et ab eo velut à fonte omnes jurisdictiones procedunt, sicut omnia flumina per meatus terræ fluunt à mari et ad mare refluent. Azo in summa de Jurisd. omnium jud. Bald. in parag. ad hor. de allod. in usib. feud. AUSSI lege regiâ omne imperium in Cæsarem translatum est; omnisque populi potestas in principem translata. § Item et quod principi de jure nat. gent. et civi. in Inst.*”

Et Baldus in cap. quæ sint Regaliæ et in c. unico de Naturâ Feud. in usib. feud., “*Rex et quivis alius princeps qui est Monarcha in suo regno, est solus dominus sui territorii et solus fundatus in jurisdictione et imperio.*” *Allegat caput, ubi periculum de elect. in sexto*: “Partant plusieurs sont d'avis qu'aucun Seigneur ne peut prétendre droit de justice, en aucun lieu, Terre ou Seigneurie en France, sans titre particulier, concession, ou permission du Roy ou de ses prédécesseurs Rois de France.

“*Quiâ à principe tanquam à fonte omnes jurisdictionum rivuli sive jura manant; Et in Galliâ jurisdictionem nemo habere potest nisi ex concessione vel permissione principis: COMME DISSENT NOS DOCTEURS COUTUMIERS, Maximè Chassanæus in consuetudinibus Burgundia, titulo DES JUSTICES in rubricâ, col. 94, et in titulo DES FIEFS, parag. 4. col. 14. ET LE TEXTE in cap. unico quæ sint regaliæ in usib. feud. DIT QUE potestas constitutorum Magistratum ad justitiam expediendam, de Regalibus est.*”

And p. 10, No. 5; “*Quando jurisdictio est in Manu Regiâ est propriè in naturâ et substantiâ sui vel in esse suo: cum Rex de jure communi fundatus sit in omni jurisdictione.*”

These principles once admitted, and they do not seem to be denied, the only corollary to be drawn from them is, the unlimited right of the Sovereign to appoint whom he chooses as his substitute, and to assign to such substitute any rank or place, near him, as HE may deem fit, except when the prerogative in such matters has been specially restrained by Statute. Were it otherwise, the Sovereign could be no longer considered as the source and fountain of all justice and honours. He would cease to be the chief of all the Courts, and would be deprived of all power in his special domain.

So much for the right inherent in the Sovereign to assign precedence in virtue of his prerogative.

It now remains to be considered whether Mr. Bedard would have been legally entitled to the precedence which he now claims in virtue of his former commission of 1836, by the mere operation of the law, even though his precedence were not specially maintained in his Letters Patent.

The principle laid down in Comyn's Digest, vol. iv. p. 579, Verbo Justices, is conclusive in the affirmative:—“If a Justice be removed from one Bench to the other, he shall have precedence according to his seniority:” so if a Baron of the Exchequer be re-

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moved to C. P. or B. R. 1 Sid. p. 408. This principle has never been controverted. Far from it; it was decided in cases adjudged before the rule was laid down by Comyn; and this rule has been acted upon ever since. In 1st Siderfin. in p. 408, is given the case of Sir Richard Rainsford, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who, having been appointed a Judge of the Court of C. P. took his seat over Judge Morton. “Sans oustar ceremony,” says the author, “il seâ sur le Ba suprâ Morton scil. prit lieu de Morton justice quia il fuit fait Baron devant q Morton fuit fait Justice.”

In 1628, there is the case of Mr. Justice Croke, who was removed from the Common Pleas to the King's Bench. “He had not a clause of saving superiority, precedence and antiquity; but all the Judges assembled at the Lord-keeper's house agreed that he needed not such saving, that he had never ceased to be a Judge, but was translated only. Yet for better security there was one made according to the precedent of Justice Jones's Patent, when he was removed out of the Common Pleas to be Judge of the King's Bench,” which must have been with a clause like that of Justice Nichol's second Patent, mentioned in the same report of saving “superiority, precedence, and antiquity,” and similar in effect to the one in question. Croke's Reports, anno 4, Caroli Regis, p. 127.

And that this has been uniformly acted upon ever since, the following cases will sufficiently shew. The reports from which they are taken do not, it is true, mention the form of the Patent. But they show the fact of the parties taking precedence according to their antiquity, and there can be no doubt the Patents were framed accordingly. In many of the cases, too, it is expressly stated by the reporters that the parties “re-signed” their place “and” were appointed to their new seat; which shews that they were not in all cases “translated,” as it is said in Mr. Justice Croke's case; and that thereupon they had for a moment actually ceased to be Judges. Indeed it is probable that this has been the uniform course since the Statute altering the tenure of the office; as the issuing a Patent to a person already a Judge, appointing him to a place on the Bench of another Court, might perhaps look like an attempt on the part of the Crown to evade in some degree the Statute. But to proceed to the cases.

1. Mr. Justice Clive was originally appointed to the Bench as Baron of the Exchequer in 1744.—Table to 1 Wils. Rep. He was in H. T. 1753, removed to the C. P.—Ibid. The other Puisné Judges of this Court were at the time M. J. Bathurst, originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of the Common Pleas, 2d May, 1753 (see Woolych's Series of the Chancellors, Judges, &c., p. 89,) and Mr. J. Gould, originally appointed to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer in M. T. 1761.—Wool. 92. And we find by Wilson's Reports, that on such removal, Mr. Justice Clive took place before both these Judges.

2. Mr. Justice Gould was originally appointed to the Bench as Baron of the Exchequer in M. T. 1761.—Table to 1 Wils. and Wool. 92. He was removed to the C. P. in M. V. 1762.—2 Wils. 149, Wool. 92. The other Puisné Judges of the C. P. at the time, were Mr. Justice Clive, originally appointed to the Bench as Baron of the Exchequer in 1744, (Table to 1 Wils. and Wool. 87,) and Mr. J. Bathurst, originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of the Common Pleas, 2d May, 1753.—Wool. 89. And we find that on such removal, Mr. Justice Gould took place after both these Judges.

3. Mr. Justice Yates, originally appointed to the King's Bench H. T. 1764, (Table to 1 Wils.) resigned his seat there, and was appointed to the Common Pleas H. V. 1770, where he sat as junior Puisné Judge,

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although he had been senior Puisné Judge of the King's Bench, because his first commission as Judge of K. B. was posterior to those of the other Puisné Judges of the Court to which he was removed.—1 Wm. Black. Rep. 681.

4. Mr. Justice Buller was originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of the King's Bench, E. T. 1778,—Cowper, p. 753, 2 Wm. Black. 1185—Wool. 96. He resigned his seat in that Court, and was appointed a Judge of the Com. Pleas in E. V. 1794, 2 H. Black. 385. The Puisné Judges of the Com. Pleas at that time were, Mr. Justice Heath, originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of that Court, 19th July, 1779—Wool. 97; Mr. J. Rooke, originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of that Court 13th November, 1793,—2 H. Black. 211, Wool. 100. And by reference to 2d H. Black. p. 316, it will be found that Mr. Justice Buller invariably took place before both those Judges.

5. Mr. Justice Lawrence was originally appointed to the Com. Pleas H. V. 1794,—5th Term Reports, 549; 2 H. Black, p. 287. In the vacation after Easter Term, in 1794, he resigned, and was transferred to the King's Bench.—2 H. Black. p. 385. The Puisné Judges of the K. B. at that time were, Mr. J. Ashurst, first appointed Judge in the K. B. 22d June 1769—Wm. Black. 719; 5 Burr. 26, 38; Wool. 95—And Mr. Justice Grose, first appointed Judge in the same Court 9th Feb. 1786; Wool. 99. Mr. Justice Lawrence, therefore, sat after both these Judges, as will be seen by reference to 5th T. R. He was, however, afterwards removed back to the Com. Pleas in H. V. 1808.—9 E. Rep. 329. The other Puisné Judges of this latter Court were then, Mr. Justice Heath, originally appointed a Judge in that Court 19th July, 1779, Wool. 97, and Mr. J. Chambre, originally appointed to the Bench as a Baron to the Exchequer in the long vacation 1798, 1 B. and P. 1. S. T. Rep. 421. Wool. 102. On this occasion Mr. Justice Lawrence took place in the Com. Pleas, after Mr. Justice Heath, his senior, and before Mr. J. Chambre, his junior, according to their respective original appointments.

6. Mr. Justice Bayley was originally appointed a Judge in the King's Bench, H. V. 1808—9, E. R. 329; 1 Taunt, 205. He was transferred to the Exchequer, M. T., 1830; 1 B. and Ad. 377; 7 Bing. 234. The other Puisné Barons of the Exchequer at that time were Mr. B. Garrow, originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of K. B., May 1816, 1 Moore, 98; 1 Price, 1; 7 Taunton, 389; Wool. 107. Mr. B. Vaughan first appointed to the Bench as Baron of the Excheq. in H. V., 1827; 1 Y. and J. 344; and Mr. Baron Bolland first appointed to the Bench as a Baron of the Excheq. in M. T., 1829; 6 Bing. Rep. 348; and the reports shew that Mr. Baron Bailey, on such removal, took precedence as Senior Puisné Baron.

7. Mr. J. Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden, was originally appointed to the Bench as Judge of the Com. Pleas in H. T., 1816; 4 M. and S. 449. He resigned his place there, and was appointed to a seat in the K. B. in E. T., (3 May,) 1816; 5 M. and S. 1, 2, and 6 Taunton, 514-15, where he sat as Puisné Judge till his appointment as Chief Justice in T. V., 1818; 2 B. and Ald. 1. At the time of his appointment as a Puisné Judge of the K. B., the other Puisné Judges of that Court were Mr. J. Bailey, originally appointed to the Bench in that Court in H. V. 1808.—9 E. R. 329, and Mr. J. Holroyd, originally appointed to the Bench in that Court in H. V. 1816, that is, in the vacation of the very Term that he (Mr. J. Abbott) received his first appointment as a Judge in the Com. Pleas. The reports, 5 M. and S. shew that Mr. Justice Abbott, on his removal, took precedence after Mr. Jus-

tice Bailey, who was his senior as a Judge, but before Mr. J. Holroyd, who was his junior as such, though but by a few weeks.

8. Mr. J. Vaughan was originally appointed Judge, as Baron of the Exchequer, in H. V. 1827; 1 Y. and J. 344. In E. T., 1834, he resigned that appointment, and was appointed a Justice of the Com. Pleas; 1 A. and E., 2. The Puisné Judges of the latter Court at that time were Mr. J. Allan Parke, originally appointed a Judge in the Com. Pleas in H. T., 1815; 4 M. and S., 449; 6 Taunton, 514; Wool, 106. Mr. Justice Gaselee, originally appointed as a Judge in the C. P. 1 July, 1824, 2 Bing. Rep. 165, and Mr. Justice Bosanquet, originally appointed in H. T., 1829; 4 M. and P. 1. Mr. J. Vaughan accordingly took place after J. J. Parke and Gaselee, and before J. Bosanquet.

9. Mr. B. Alderson was originally appointed as a Judge in the C. P. M. T. 1830, 7 Bing. 124, 234. He resigned his seat in that Court, and was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, E. T. 1834, 1 A. and E. He found there Mr. B. Vaughan, whose first appointment as a Judge was to the Excheq. in H. V., 1827, 1 Y. and J. 344; Mr. B. Parke, whose first appointment to the Bench was to the K. B. M. T. 1828, 8 B. and C. 552, and Mr. Baron Bolland, whose first appointment was to the Exchequer, in M. T., 1829, 6 Bing. 348. He took place, therefore, as Junior Puisné Baron.

10. Mr. J. Williams, whose original appointment was to the Exchequer, H. V. 1834, 1 A. and E. 2, on being transferred to the King's Bench in the following Term, 1 A. and E. 2, took place after J. J. Littledale, James Parke, and Taunton, all of whom were his seniors.

The first, sixth, seventh and eighth of the above cases were cases of transfer from a Court of inferior to one of superior rank. The case of Mr. J. Bedard is a transfer between Courts of precisely the same rank. And as far as the obligations of the eight Judges to discharge judicial functions together, as in the Exchequer Chamber, may be considered as bearing upon the question, an exactly similar obligation rests with the Judges of the two Courts here to meet in the discharge of such functions in the Court of Appeals.

The exercise of the prerogative right of the Crown appears to be of every day occurrence in England. It was exercised in the Commission set forth in 1 Deacon and Chitty's Rep. 2 and 3. And from the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it would seem to be the constant practice in England, when a Judge of one of the Superior Courts is removed from one of those Courts to another, to insert in his new Patent a clause conferring on him "the same place, precedence, seniority and antiquity," as he enjoyed in virtue of his original Commission.

Mr. J. Bedard observes that the practice must be admitted to be legal, or else it must be said in Canada, that the highest judicial authorities in England have for centuries past misconstrued the law.

It is immaterial whether these Judges took their rank by virtue of a saving clause in their Letters Patent or otherwise. If they did so under a saving clause, then the legal right of the Crown was acknowledged; if there were no such clause in their Letters Patent, then they can only have taken precedence in virtue of the Common Law laid down in Comyn. Anything like an acquiescence on the part of the Judges cannot be supposed without casting gratuitously on the Judges of England the odium of having, on the one hand, assumed a rank and precedence repudiated by the law of the land, and of having, on the other, sanctioned an act of usurpation.

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And if the often misapplied Roman quotation, "Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius," can be made use of in this instance, it will be found, on referring to the Provincial Stat. 7 Vic. ch. 16, sec. 6, authorizing the Governor, in case of illness or necessary absence, or of suspension from office of any Judge, to appoint some Advocate as an Assistant Judge, that the Legislature seems to have recognized the right of the Crown to grant rank and precedence to such Advocate, by providing "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to give precedence to any such Assistant Judge over any Puisné Justice of the Court."

As justice and reason are universal, French authorities and decisions may here be invoked.

Loyseau in his "Traité des Offices," (Edition of Paris. 1678,) liv. I. chap. vii, p. 47, after having laid down the general rule of the French law that an "officer loses his rank after his resignation," uses the following terms:—

No. 77. "Et toutesfois la maxime qui vient d'être proposée (Rang perdu ne se recouvre) reçoit une exception notable, "à sçavoir que *s'il y avait continuation sans intermission, non seulement de la séance honoraire, mais aussi de l'exercice parfait: alors la mutation d'office ne ferait pas perdre le rang à l'officier qui serait toujours demeuré vrai officier conjuncto reverâ munere utriusque militiae.* Et ainsi pratique journellement, qu'un Conseiller d'Eglise, prenant un office de Conseiller Laïc, retient son ancien rang, pourvu qu'il soit si avisé que de présenter ses Lettres de Nouvel office auparavant, ou du moins quand et quand son résignataire; comme quand un Conseiller Laïc et un d'Eglise permutent leurs offices ensemble, si tout en même temps ils présentent tous deux leurs Nouvelles Lettres de provision j'estime que tous deux, doivent garder leur ancien rang parce qu'il ne se peut quoter d'intervalle de temps auquel l'un ou l'autre ait été homme privé et non officier, et ainsi par continuation d'exercice ils ont conservé ce rang ancien." The words in Croke's Reports:—

"Il a été jugé par arrêt de Bordeaux de l'an 1560 rapporté par Papon et par Chenu, qu'un Conseiller de Parlement, qui avait été auparavant Conseiller d'un Présidial, ayant depuis repris un autre office de Conseiller au même Présidial, y retiendrait son premier rang: pourceque l'amplitude de la dignité de Conseiller de la Cour comprend en soi l'honneur de tous les officiers inférieurs. Majorque dignitas nulli debet circâ prioris dignitatis privilegia præjudicium lacere." 1 Loyseau, p. 48.

Another quotation from Domat, loco citato, p. 164 No. 8, applicable to Mr. Justice Bedard's rank and precedence in the Court of Appeals, which seems not to be denied him, on the ground, probably, that he has never ceased to be a Judge, may be cited: "Entre tous officiers de Justice, Police, Finance et de toute autre nature, de qui le rang n'est pas fixé par les Règles qu'on vient d'expliquer (one of which is, que si le rang d'une charge est réglé par la volonté du Roi, l'officier aura le rang que lui donne ce titre) il se règle par les différens égards qu'on doit avoir aux diverses causes qui donnent le rang, et comme ces causes sont la dignité, l'autorité, les fonctions, les droits et les privilèges des charges, et se rencontrent différemment en divers degrés dans les différentes espèces de charges, ce qui en fait une infinité de combinaisons, c'est par les vues de ces différentes combinaisons que se règlent les préséances: ainsi par exemple, encore que la justice ordinaire ait de sa nature plus de dignité que n'en ont les autres Juridictions, les officiers des Cours des aides précèdent les officiers des Présidiaux à cause que dans leur ordre ils ont plus d'autorité que n'en ont dans leur les Présidiaux, et qu'ils ont aussi plus de privi-

lèges, et c'est par de semblables vues et par de pareilles proportions que se règlent les rangs de toutes les charges."

It now remains to be shewn that in the Province with the sanction of the whole of the Judges, the rank and precedence in one Court has invariably been regulated by the date of the first Commission, and not by the date of the last or the "locus" of the Court.

In two cases reported, 1 vol. Revue de Jurisprudence, p. 122, Nos. 1066 and 1798, argued in the King's Bench at Quebec, the Quebec Judges being equally divided, the Honourable (now Mr. Chief) Justice Rolland was, by a special commission, wherein his antiquity and precedence had been omitted, named the Judge *ad hoc*, and came to Quebec and on "that Bench" took his seat, rank and precedence, and delivered his opinion next after Mr. Justice Bowen the oldest by Commission, and immediately before Messrs. Justice Panet and Bedard.

Mr. Justice Gale, of Montreal, under similar circumstances, took his seat before Mr. Justice Bedard in the case of the Ursulines vs. Botherell.

So in the case Cuthbert and Tellier, July, 1846. Mr. Justice Mondelet of Three Rivers, sitting in Montreal, took his precedence over Mr. Justice Day.

Had the principle, now for the first time attempted to be laid down, been recognized, Messrs. Rolland and Gale at Quebec, and Mr. Mondelet at Montreal, should have ranked in these respective Benches after the last Puisné Judge, and according to the date of their respective special commissions. Neither of these gentlemen had ever been invested with any jurisdiction out of their own respective Districts. No acquiescence, any more than in the English cases, can be supposed. Mr. Justice Bedard repudiates the odium of having at any time sanctioned an usurpation, and takes this opportunity most distinctly to repel any imputation which may be cast upon him of having sought at any time to degrade any of his brethren, by seeking over any of the Judges a rank and precedence to which he was not fairly and legally entitled, and which he would rather be inclined to give up, were it not that such a surrender on his part might be properly construed into a dereliction of respect and duty towards his Sovereign, and a submission to an unmerited degradation before the public. The rank and precedence, heretofore, taken by the Judges in this Province, has been thus shown to have been in accordance with the principle laid down by Comyn.

The two propositions laid down as general rules being proved to be correct in law, Mr. Bedard's legal right must be admitted. If there be an exception to them, the *onus probandi* lies on the Exceptors.

No law can be cited limiting the Royal Prerogative; nor can it be proved that any of the legal rights of Messrs. Day and Smith are violated or infringed by Mr. Justice Bedard's removal to Montreal with the same precedence he held formerly over these gentlemen, both in the Court of Appeals and in the Queen's Bench, at Quebec, Three Rivers, and St. Francis. The proposition stated in the determination adopted by the Montreal Judges that "the rank of a Judge being an incident to his office, it is not in the power of the Crown to deprive him of that rank"—if true, is equally applicable to Mr. Justice Bedard. But Messrs. Justice Day and Smith cannot complain of the loss of a rank which they have never had or enjoyed, and for which they can show neither a title from the Crown nor from the law. When they get it from either of these sources, then the principle laid down by Comyn may be applicable to them in case of removal, and it may not be then in the power of the Crown to alter their rank and precedence. Were the law relating to the independence of the Judges, which is the same in Canada as in England, to be construed so as to deprive Her Majesty of her Royal Prerogative, and in this in-

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stance Mr. Bedard of his precedence, it could no more be said that rank is an incident of office, because then there would be on the part of the ancient Judge a real loss—the loss of a rank and precedence already enjoyed and possessed even in a superior Court, in virtue of a legitimate title recognized by law. The next claim of a Puisné Judge alleging his rank as a legal incident of his office, would be a legal title to the Chief Justiceship in case of vacancy, independently of the Royal Prerogative. It cannot be said that the right to confer a special precedence necessarily involves a right to supersede and to deprive of the same precedence, for the purpose of shewing the abuses which might grow out of his right, when improperly exercised by a Government disposed to gratify its personal or political partialities and antipathies; because the right to confer may very properly be in the Crown, and the right of superseding taken away by law. The right of the Crown of appointing for instance a Chief Justice from the Bar, and thereby overlooking the rank and precedence of the Puisné Judges, has never been doubted, and still it has never been imagined that this right of the Crown having been once exercised, it necessarily involved a right on the part of the Crown to supersede him: and this for the plain reason that the law has limited in this respect the prerogative, and made its exercise final by making the Judges once named by the Crown independent.

What the Crown could do either in England or in Canada, before the Judges were made independent of the Executive alone, it can do now, so long as the incumbent remains in the undisturbed possession of his office during good behaviour. True, such a construction of that Statute would not give rise to promotion: but it was not to feed projects of advancement that the Legislature of the country in 1843 (like Louis XI. in 1567, and after him the English Parliament in 1700) withdrew the Judges from the "domaine de la Souveraineté," or the exclusive power of the Crown, and declared them independent. All these Legislators must be presumed to have respected "Le Sacerdoce Judiciaire," and not to have opened to the Judges a new field of ambition. Once named, the Judge becomes invested with a character that approaches the sacredness of religion. He is to have no other alliance but the one he has contracted with "La Justice." Far from him, then, all fear or hope which may cause him to forget his noble bride, and far from him any attachment which may even for a moment divert him from the love he owes to his chosen consort.

In the absence, then, of any law or acknowledged practice in England or in Canada to the contrary, the general principles of the law must prevail, and Mr. Bedard's legal right to claim precedence as Senior be acknowledged, and the present determination considered as a violation of the law of the land.

All which nevertheless is humbly submitted.

E. BEDARD.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

The Honourable Elzéar Bedard, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say,—

That the matters of fact stated in the Petition to Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and Reasons hereunto annexed, are true; and further saith not and hath signed.

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

Sworn before me, at the City
of Montreal, this thirtieth day
of August, 1848.

(Signed,) J. R. ROLLAND,
C. J.

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ABSTRACT of the Documents transmitted by the Petitioner, Mr. J. Bedard.

No. 1.

COMMISSION appointing Philippe Panet, Esquire, to be one of His Majesty's Puisné Judges for the District of Quebec.

Province of Lower Canada.

(Signed,) AYLMEYER.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,

Greeting:

Know ye, that confiding in the loyalty, integrity, knowledge, and ability of Philippe Panet, of the City of Quebec, in our Province of Lower Canada, Esquire, We, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have assigned, constituted, and appointed and by these presents do assign, constitute, and appoint the said Philippe Panet to be one of our Justices of our Court of King's Bench for our District of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada—to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office with all and singular the rights, powers, privileges, profits, and emoluments to the said office belonging, in as full and ample manner as the same by law may be held, exercised, and enjoyed for and during our pleasure, and the residence of the said Philippe Panet within our said Province of Lower Canada.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Lower Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Matthew, Lord Aylmer, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.; at our Castle of Saint Louis, in our City of Quebec, in our said Province of Lower Canada, the twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the Record of the original Commission, with which it has been carefully examined by me.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

Provincial Registrar's Office,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1848.

No. 2.

LETTERS PATENT bearing date, at Quebec, 22nd February 1836, appointing Elzéar Bedard, Esquire, to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec. Same terms as in No. 1.

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No. 3.

COMMISSION bearing date, at Montreal, the 1st day of June 1842, appointing Dominique Mondelet, Esquire, to be Resident Judge for the District of Three Rivers. Same terms as in No. 1.

No. 4.

COMMISSION bearing date, at Montreal, the 21st day of June 1842, appointing Charles Dewey Day, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. Same terms as in No. 1.

No. 5.

COMMISSION bearing date, at Montreal, the 23rd day of April 1847, appointing the Honourable James Smith, a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal. Same terms as in No. 1.

No. 6.

COMMISSION appointing the Honourable Elzéar Bedard, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal.

Province of Canada.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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

To our Trusty and Well Beloved the Honourable Elzéar Bedard, and to all others whom these presents may concern,

Greeting :

Know ye, that we having taken into our Royal consideration the loyalty, integrity, and ability of you, the said Elzéar Bedard, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have assigned, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do assign, constitute, and appoint you, the said Elzéar Bedard, to be one of the Justices of our Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Montreal, in that part of our Province of Canada, which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada, in the room and place of the Honourable Samuel Gale, resigned; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office unto you, the said Elzéar Bedard, for and during your good behaviour and your residence within that part of our said Province of Canada which formerly constituted our Province of Lower Canada, together with all and every the rights, profits, privileges, and emoluments unto the said place and office belonging, with full power, and all and every the rights, duties, and functions of a Justice of our said Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Montreal aforesaid, to exercise and execute in as full and ample manner as the same by law may or ought to be done.

And whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, our Royal Uncle and Predecessor, the late King William the Fourth, did, by certain Letters Patent and Commission under the Great Seal of our late Province of Lower Canada aforesaid, appoint you, the said Elzéar Bedard, one of the Justices of

the Court of King's Bench for our District of Quebec, in our said Province, which office you have held and enjoyed up to this day, with all its rights and privileges, it is our Royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby grant and declare that you, the said Elzéar Bedard, shall have and take rank and precedence in our said Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Montreal, next after our Chief Justice thereof, and before the Honourable Charles Dewey Day, one of the Justices of the same, and in all and every our other Courts within the said part of our Province of Canada which formerly constituted our Province of Lower Canada aforesaid, where by law you may be entitled to sit as a member thereof, next after the Honourable Philippe Panet, one of the Justices of our Court of Queen's Bench for our District of Quebec aforesaid, and before the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, Resident Judge of our District of Three Rivers, in our Province of Canada aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin, James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Montreal, in our said Province, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

By Command,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the Record of the original Commission, with which it has been carefully examined by me.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.Provincial Registrar's Office,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1848.

No. 7.

Certificate of the oaths taken by Mr. J. Bedard.

No. 8.

Commission appointing the Honourable D. Mondelet a Judge, *ad hoc*, in a certain case.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Charles Murray Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

To the Honourable Dominique Mondelet, Resident Judge for the District of Three Rivers,

Greeting :

Whereas in and by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, made and passed in the seventh

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year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter sixteen, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada," it is among other things enacted, that whenever the four Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec or of Montreal, shall be equally divided in any cause or matter, so that no judgment can be given therein, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Prothonotary of the Court, when thereunto duly required in writing by any of the parties, to report the fact under his hand and the seal of the Court to the Governor of the said Province; and it shall be lawful for the said Governor of the said Province, by an instrument under his hand and seal, to appoint and empower any one of the Justices of any other of the said Courts of Queen's Bench or any Circuit Judge, to sit *ad hoc* with the Justices of the said Court so equally divided, for the purposes of hearing and determining the cause or matter in which they shall be so divided; and the Justice so appointed *ad hoc*, when acting as such, shall have, during the continuance of his appointment aforesaid, and with regard to such cause or matter as aforesaid only, the same powers and authority as any other Justice of the said Court of Queen's Bench, as in and by the said Act, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas it hath been duly certified unto me by the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal, that in a certain cause now pending before the said Court, wherein the Honourable James Cuthbert is the Plaintiff and Antoine Tellier is the Defendant, the four Justices of the said Court are equally divided, so that no judgment can be given therein.

Now know you, that in virtue of the authority conferred upon me in and by the said Act, I have appointed and empowered, and by this instrument under my hand and seal do appoint and empower you, the said Dominique Mondelet, to sit *ad hoc* with the said Justices of the said Court so as aforesaid equally divided, for the purpose of hearing and determining the said cause so pending in the said Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal as aforesaid. To have and to hold unto you, the said Dominique Mondelet, during the continuance of your said appointment and with regard to the said cause, the same powers and authorities as any other Justice of the said Court of Queen's Bench during pleasure, subject in all things to the provisions, enactments, and requirements in the above-mentioned and in part recited Act contained.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Montreal, in our said Province, this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign

CATHCART.

By Command,

D. DALY,
Secretary.Provincial Registrar's Office,
Montreal, 12th August, 1848.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful copy of the Record of the original Commission, with which it has been carefully examined by me.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

No. 9.

Instrument bearing date, at Montreal, the 7th day of May, 1834, appointing the Honourable Jean Roch Rolland, a Judge, *ad hoc*, in the case of Mercier vs. Blanchet, pending at Quebec. Same terms as in No. 8.

No. 10.

Commission bearing date, at Montreal, the 7th day of July, 1845, appointing the Honourable Samuel Gale a Justice, *ad hoc*, in the case of the Ursuline Nuns vs. Thomas Botherell, pending at Quebec. Same terms as in No. 8.

(Translation.)

No. 11.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Tuesday, the 28th day of July, 1846.

Present:

The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal,
The Honourable Mr. Justice Rolland,
" Mr. Justice Gale,
" Mr. Justice Mondelet, Resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, and appointed Judge, *ad hoc*, in this cause, by Commission of the 26th May last,
The Honourable Mr. Justice Day.

No. 401.—The Honourable James Cuthbert, Esquire, Seigneur, Proprietor, and in possession of the Fief and Seigniori of Berthier, in the said District,

Plaintiff;

vs.

Antoine Tellier, of the same place, Yeoman,

Defendant.

The Court, after having heard the parties by their Counsel, respectively, examined the proceedings, exhibits filed, and proof adduced in this cause, and deliberated thereon, considering that the Defendant hath fulfilled the obligation under which he was required to make a declaration and acknowledgment *à Terrier* on which the present action is founded; which declaration and acknowledgment was made in authentic form by deed passed before Mr. Jean Baptiste Cahot, Notary, the Commissioner of the Land Roll, (*à Terrier*) appointed by this Court for making the said Land Roll, and another Notary, bearing date the second day of December, 1834, and declaring the peremptory exception of the defendant in this cause pleaded, well founded, hath dismissed and doth hereby dismiss the action of the said plaintiff with costs.

(Mr. Chief Justice Vallières de St. Réal, and Mr. Justice Gale dissenting from this Judgment.)

(True Copy.)

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary.Appendix
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To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Memorial of James Smith, of Montreal, one of the Justices of Your Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal :

HUMBLY REPRESENTS :

That Your Majesty's Memorialist was, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1847, appointed one of the Justices of Your Majesty's said Court, for the District of Montreal.

That by the law of this Province, the Justices of the Queen's Bench hold their commissions during good behaviour, and take rank and precedence according to the date of such commissions.

That on the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Gale (a Puisné Justice) from the Bench of Montreal, the Honourable Mr. Bedard was appointed to fill the vacancy. That for the purpose of supplying the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Gale, Mr. Justice Bedard, who had been before then one of Your Majesty's Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, resigned his office and ceased to be a Judge.

That by the commission appointing Mr. Bedard to be one of the Justices of the said Court in Montreal, precedence is given him over Your Majesty's Memorialist.

That by the precedence thus given to him by his said commission, Your Memorialist humbly conceives that injustice is done to him, and that the rights and privileges conferred upon him by his commission from Your Majesty have been infringed upon and violated, without any just cause or reason whatsoever being assigned.

Your Majesty's Memorialist most humbly represents, that his rank and position as one of the Justices of the Court in Montreal, a rank and position, as Your Majesty's Memorialist humbly conceives, which is secured to him by the law of the Province and by the universal practice followed in Your Majesty's Courts of Justice, cannot with justice be set aside without any reason or cause whatsoever. Your Majesty's Memorialist would humbly observe, that the granting such precedence is in truth a plain evasion and violation of the spirit and true meaning of the law of the Province, by which the rights and privileges of the Justices of Your Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench are secured; and that if vacancies in one Court are to be filled by the transfer of Judges from other Courts, independent of, and in no way connected with the one in which the vacancy occurs, with precedence over the remaining Justices, it would have the effect of degrading them in rank and in public estimation, and of depriving Your Majesty's subjects occupying similar positions of all hope of advancement in Your Majesty's service; and it would be, moreover, eminently detrimental to the public service and the administration of justice; and, above all, it would strike at the root of the independence of the Bench, by holding out hope of preferment from political partizanship or otherwise.

While Your Majesty's Memorialist fully recognizes the right of Your Majesty to raise to the Bench of Justice any person qualified to fill the office, and possessing the confidence of Your Majesty, Your Majesty's Memorialist humbly conceives, that the course and practice followed by Your Majesty in all Your Majesty's Courts of Justice, except in the cases of the Chief Justices, has never been, in appointing a Puisné Judge, to grant to him, by his commission, precedence over

the other Puisné Judges of the Court to which he is appointed.

Your Majesty's Memorialist therefore humbly submits his present remonstrance to Your Majesty's favourable consideration, and humbly prays that Your Majesty would disallow the Commission of Mr. Justice Bedard, in so far as the same grants to him precedence over Your Majesty's Memorialist.

And your Majesty's Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) J. SMITH,
J. Q. B.

Montreal, 30th May, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 6th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May ultimo, addressed to His Excellency, enclosing a Memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Justice Bedard, which Memorial you request His Excellency to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before her Majesty.

His Excellency commands me to inform you that your Memorial will be transmitted as you desire, and at the same time to state for your information, that, at the instance of Mr. Justice Day, His Excellency has already caused the same question that you have submitted, arising out of the terms of Mr. Justice Bedard's Commission, to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, the decision upon which question will be communicated to you as soon as received in this country.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in transmitting your Memorial he will feel obliged to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to that paragraph of your Memorial which represents "that by the law of this Province the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench hold their commissions during good behaviour, and take rank and precedence according to the date of such commission," that His Excellency knows of no law of this Province which makes the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench necessarily take precedence according to the dates of their Commissions, unless such a construction can be given to the Act for securing the independence of the Judges.

I have the honour, &c.,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Honble.

Mr. Justice Smith,
&c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,

E. C. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF CANADA,
19th May, 1848.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, &c.

The Memorial of Charles Dewey Day, Senior Puisné Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal ;

RESPECTFULLY SHEWS :

That by the late resignation of the Honourable Samuel Gale, Your Memorialist became the Senior Puisné Judge of the said Court, and was entitled to take precedence there, next after the Chief Justice of the District.

That Your Memorialist has this day had communication of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, appointing to the office of Judge of the said Court the Honourable Elzéar Bedard, formerly junior Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and assigning to him, in terms, precedence over Your Memorialist.

That the order of precedence of Puisné Judges, according to usage and law, ought to be regulated by the dates of their respective commissions ; and any disturbance of this order, by conferring upon one Judge a special rank at the expense of another, is an interference with an acquired right inconsistent with the spirit of the statute made for securing the independence of the Judges ; and, as Your Memorialist humbly submits, is an unusual, if not an excessive, exercise of Executive power.

That the reason assigned in the said Letters Patent, for depriving Your Memorialist of his right of precedence, by thus preferring the Honourable Elzéar Bedard, is, in his humble opinion, unsound and insufficient. Mr. Justice Bedard has never heretofore held judicial authority in any Court of original jurisdiction in this District—and moreover, by his resignation of the office of Puisné Judge for the District of Quebec, as announced in the *Official Gazette*, he ceased to possess any judicial rank or character whatever, and can now claim them by virtue and from the date only of the said Letters Patent.

That your Memorialist is aggrieved by this unexpected degradation from his rank of seniority. Upon a careful review of his judicial conduct, he is unconscious of any act which has merited from the Provincial Government the indignity of which he complains ; and he relies upon Your Excellency's sense of justice, and familiar acquaintance with the institutions of a country, where it is seldom claimed in vain, to extend a favourable consideration to his remonstrance, and to aid his endeavours to obtain redress.

Your Memorialist therefore prays, that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit to the Imperial Government this his Memorial, (with such other documents and information as may be deemed necessary,) to be submitted to the proper authorities there, and for the decision of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen ; and Your Memorialist further prays that, in order to avoid the indecorum of a contest between Judges as to their right of precedence in Court, Your Excellency will be pleased to grant, either to Your Memorialist or to Mr. Justice Bedard, if he desire it, leave of absence from the duties of the Superior Courts, until Her Majesty's pleasure in the premises be made known.

And Your Memorialist has the honour to be, with profound respect,

Your Excellency's most humble servt.,

(Signed,) CHS. D. DAY.

A true Copy,

E. C. PARENT, Asst. Secy.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 27th May, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d May instant, which was placed in my hands on the 25th, enclosing a Memorial to the Governor General on the subject of the order of precedence of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, as the same is affected by the commission lately granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard.

I have laid the Memorial before His Excellency, and am commanded to convey to you His Excellency's pleasure regarding the complaint you have addressed to His Excellency.

You complain that the Honourable Elzéar Bedard, formerly Junior Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, has had assigned to him by his commission, precedence over you—you being, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Gale, Senior Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal.

You say that, according to usage and law, the precedence of Puisné Judges ought to be regulated by the dates of their respective commissions, and that any disturbance of this order, by conferring upon one Judge a special rank at the expense of another, is an interference with an acquired right, inconsistent with the spirit of the Statute made for securing the independence of the Judges, and an unusual, if not an excessive, exercise of Executive power.

You further state that Mr. Justice Bedard has never heretofore held Judicial authority in any Court of original jurisdiction in the District of Montreal ; and moreover by his resignation of the office of Puisné Judge of the District of Quebec he ceased to possess any judicial rank or character whatever, and can now claim them only by virtue of and from the date of his present commission.

You pray His Excellency to transmit your Memorial, with such other documents and information as may be deemed necessary, to Her Majesty's Government in England, to be submitted to the proper authorities there, and for the decision of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen ; and that in order to avoid the indecorum of a contest between Judges as to their right of precedence in Court, leave of absence may be granted to you or Mr. Justice Bedard until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

His Excellency commands me to say, that before deciding upon giving to the Court of Queen's Bench, in the District of Montreal, the advantage of the Judicial talents and experience of Mr. Justice Bedard, whose commission as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec bears a much earlier date than yours for the District of Montreal, His Excellency considered whether this object could be accomplished without placing that gentleman in a lower position with regard to precedence than he was entitled to expect from his rank and length of service, relatively to others with whom he might exercise the functions of a Judge in this District ; and being advised that the prerogative of the Crown intrusted to him, permitted the arrangement of rank and order of precedence in the Court, the place of Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench in the District of Montreal, with the precedence designated in his present commission, was offered by His Excellency's command to Mr. Justice Bedard.

His Excellency sees no reason to doubt the correctness of the legal advice by which he was guided ; but nevertheless he sees no objection to the transmission of your Memorial, with all necessary documents and information, to Her Majesty's Government ; which transmission His Excellency commands me to inform you will take place without delay.

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As regards your personal complaint of degradation in being placed next in order of precedence to Mr. Justice Bedard, viewing it apart from the legal question you have raised, the Governor General commands me to say, that he cannot agree with the opinion expressed in your Memorial, or think that any degradation of yourself, or intention to degrade you, is to be implied from the proceeding. He would indeed regret very much to find that he was prevented, by construction of law or by inflexible usage, from availing himself of the services of Judges of the Superior Courts of Quebec and Montreal, or that any rule existed which would limit the prerogative of the Crown as to the precedence of Puisné Judges in these Courts, which would require a Judge removed from one Court to another of greater labour, in order to make his public services the more available, to descend in the order of precedence below others whom he had been long accustomed to precede in the exercise of Judicial functions in the Court of Appeals, as well as at the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench held at Three Rivers and at Sherbrooke, when the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench of Quebec and Montreal had been brought together.

His Excellency further commands me to say, that he has not sufficient doubt of the legal question which you state to be involved, or apprehension of an indecorous contest on the subject of precedence between two gentlemen exercising the office of Her Majesty's Judges, to induce him to comply with your request for a leave of absence, or to suggest the absence of Mr. Justice Bedard. If there be a legal question remaining open, His Excellency cannot see how your rights can be compromised in any way by the order of precedence to be observed in accordance with the commission of Mr. Justice Bedard, during any time which may intervene between this period and the final solution of the doubts you have submitted on the legal question stated in your Memorial. His Excellency is informed that the administration of justice and the rights of suitors in this extensive and important District, require the presence and active exertions of all the Judges, and His Excellency cannot permit these great interests to suffer by any personal contests on the subject of precedence between public servants.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Honble. Mr. Justice Day,
&c., &c., &c.

A true Copy,
E. C. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

No. 14.

MONTREAL, 20th June, 1848.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
Governor General.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I take the liberty of addressing Your Excellency directly, in continuation of the subject of my Memorial of 23rd May last, complaining of the precedence granted to Mr. Justice Bedard, because the present communication, as well as the former, in so far as the legal question is involved, is intended for Your Excellency's consideration, as the proper channel of communication with Her Majesty's Government.

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To have submitted the matter to Your Excellency's legal advisers here would of course have been unavailing, for these gentlemen having already become responsible for the legality of the Letters Patent issued upon their advice, could grant me no redress without such plain acknowledgement of error as Governments must ever be unwilling to make.

The only portion of my Memorial upon which I expected a decision from the Provincial Government, was that soliciting leave of absence for myself or Mr. Justice Bedard, if he desired it, from the duties of the Superior Courts, until Her Majesty's pleasure could be known. In answer to this respectful solicitation, I am informed by a letter from the Honourable Secretary of the Province, bearing date the 27th day of May last, that Your Excellency commands him to say, that Your Excellency has not sufficient doubt of the legal question which I state to be involved, or apprehension of an indecorous contest on the subject of precedence between two gentlemen exercising the office of Her Majesty's Judges to induce him to comply with my request for a leave of absence, or to suggest the absence of Mr. Justice Bedard; that if there be a legal question remaining open, Your Excellency cannot see how my rights can be compromised in any way by the order of precedence to be observed in accordance with the commission of Mr. Justice Bedard, during any time which may intervene between this period and the final solution of the doubts I have submitted on the legal question in my Memorial; that Your Excellency is informed that the administration of justice and the rights of suitors in this extensive District, require the presence and active exertions of all the Judges, and that Your Excellency cannot permit these great interests to suffer by any personal contest on the subject of precedence between public servants.

This answer, although it purports, in accordance with official observance, to be written by Your Excellency's command, evidently proceeds from Your Excellency's legal and constitutional advisers: and I must be permitted to deal freely with it as such, without being supposed to forget for a moment the duty which I owe to the Representative of my Sovereign. Mr. Secretary's letter was delivered to me but a short time before my departure for the Court of Appeals at Quebec, and both the matter and the manner of it were such as to induce me to suspend my reply until I could have an opportunity for deliberation, and a calm review of the whole subject. Upon the manner of the answer, which is certainly one of marked, though possibly not intentional disrespect, I am not disposed to dwell; but with regard to the matter, I mean the refusal of the leave of absence and the reasons assigned for it, I must take leave to offer a few remarks.

The legal advisers of Your Excellency are pleased to treat my pretensions as so frivolous and unsubstantial as scarcely to make a question, and therefore it is implied that there is no occasion for leave of absence being asked or granted. The present difficulty, however, is not to be so disposed of. A claim of right cannot be dealt with merely upon the unreasoned assertions of official authority. The question raised is a grave and important one, and is to be settled, not by any show of contempt for one opinion or of confidence in another, but by the sober application of the principles of reason and law. My conviction of the soundness of my pretension, formed after much reflection and research, is at least sincere; and it is a source of gratification and encouragement to me to know, that I am sustained in it by not a few of the best legal opinions in the country. Another reason assigned for the refusal of my request is, that my "rights cannot be compromised in any way by the order of precedence to be observed in accordance with the commission of Mr. Justice Bedard, during any time which may intervene between this period and the final settlement of the question."

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This is, I must confess, a doctrine quite new to me, and would sound oddly enough in a Court of Justice. How stands the proposition? It is incontrovertible that before the appointment of Mr. Justice Bedard I held rank as Senior Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal: it is equally so, that by his special precedence I am deprived of this rank. I challenge his title to this precedence, declaring the Letters Patent granting it to be illegal and void—if I be right then, his Commission gives him no title to occupy for an instant my Judicial place, and his doing so is an intrusion upon my office. To say then that, with the title of Seniority, and actual possession in my favour, no right is compromised by being thrust from my seat and rank in Court, for weeks or months, by a stranger, upon a bad or at least a doubtful title, is certainly a view of the subject which an impartial mind will find it difficult to justify.

I allude no further to this portion of the letter, beyond saying that if it implies a charge that I have originated "personal contests on the subject of precedence," I most distinctly repel the imputation. The contest has not been sought by me, but forced upon me. I suggested to the Provincial Government a mode by which the indecorum of such a contest might be avoided.—Your Excellency's Advisers have not thought proper to act upon the suggestion: the responsibility therefore rests with them, not with me. The right to grant or refuse the leave of absence asked, is not to be questioned. I submit to the decision, but I also have rights which I am not disposed to surrender.

I proceed to offer a few observations upon the advice given to Your Excellency in Mr. Secretary's letter. As a law question, the only distinct legal proposition announced in justification of the course adopted is, that "the prerogative of the Crown entrusted to Your Excellency permitted the arrangement of rank and order in the Court." Before going on to show that this is a doctrine untenable in law, I advert to certain passages in the letter which seem to me to be urged rather in aid of the main proposition than as containing in themselves any matter of legal justification. It is said that Mr. Justice Bedard, by virtue of a commission long anterior in date to mine, took precedence of me in the Provincial Court of Appeals, and whenever we were brought together in the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Three Rivers and St. Francis. This is true; but I do not see how it bears upon the question. Because that gentleman had a right of precedence over me in certain Courts, it surely does not follow as a logical or a legal consequence that the precedence in other Courts, to which heretofore he had no shadow of claim, should be taken from me and given to him. The constitution of our Courts is without doubt peculiar and anomalous, but there is nothing in it to warrant such a pretension. The Judicial authority in the three Courts just named, is incidental to the commission and office of Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal or Quebec, and the order of precedence there is of course regulated by the date of such commission; but the Courts of Queen's Bench for Montreal and Quebec are perfectly distinct and independent tribunals; they are created by Statute with different local jurisdiction, and the authority of the one does not extend into the District of the other. The commission of Mr. Justice Bedard as a Judge of the Queen's Bench for Quebec gave him no Judicial character in the same Court for Montreal; and his pretension to take rank by seniority here from his commission in the former, is no better than would be that of a Judge of the Court of Canada West, or of any other of Her Majesty's Colonial or Metropolitan Courts, to claim precedence from his commission in such Court. As a legal argument, therefore, the fact adverted to is of no value, and indeed it does not seem to be relied upon as such. But if it had been of a nature to affect the

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question, it would receive a ready and conclusive answer from Mr. Justice Bedard's resignation of office: by this resignation he ceased for a time to be a Judge at all; and having thus voluntarily annulled his former commission, he can now claim no benefit of judicial rank under it. It may be said that he had an understanding and special agreement with the Government: but whatever may have been the nature of that agreement, it is evident that it cannot in any respect diminish or controul my rights. All Mr. Justice Bedard's claims as a Judge must now be regulated by his last commission, and it is only from its date that he can take rank in any Court. Nevertheless, had he been content with the precedence which he had under his former commission, and not sought to degrade me from my place in my own Court, I should have raised no difficulty, as my object is not to obtain an advantage, but simply to protect myself in an acquired right, essentially connected with the independence of my office, and which as such I am bound to defend. But to return to the question. Is it true that it is a prerogative of the Crown to grant a special precedence to one Puisné Judge over another, without reference to the respective dates of their commissions? Admitting the general principle that the Crown, as the fountain of justice and honour, was entitled by the Common Law to an absolute controul over the rank of its officers, including the Judges, it will not be difficult to show that this controul has, by the Statute Law, been qualified and limited, and does not now extend beyond a power to appoint and to remove in the cases especially provided. My business is to treat the subject as governed by our Colonial Laws, but I have no doubt that the Laws and usages of England will be found at least equally favourable with our own. By the Provincial Statute 34 Geo. III., c. 6, a Court of King's Bench is erected in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, to consist of a Chief Justice, and three Puisné Judges, in each District. Since the passing of that Act, and up to the present time, mention is frequently made in our Statutes of the Senior Puisné Justice, in connection with the business of the Courts. Thus, for instance, by the 41 Geo. III., c. 7, all Writs of Summons are to be tested by him in the absence of the Chief Justice. The same provision is to be found in a recent Statute, 7 Vic., c. 17, with respect to Writs issuing in the District of Gaspé; and by another Statute, passed in the same year, establishing a Provincial Court of Appeals, the Senior Justice is made the presiding officer of the Court in case of the absence of both Chief Justices. It would be tedious, and is unnecessary, to multiply examples on this point; they have been cited to show that the rank and precedence of the Senior Puisné Judge is something recognized by Statute, and that particular functions devolve upon him in consequence, while no word is to be found of a Junior Judge assuming the same functions by virtue of a special precedence under Letters Patent, and it is certain that such an occurrence is nowhere contemplated in our Statute Book.

But the law which chiefly controuls the Prerogative, in this matter, is to be found in the Provincial Statute 7 Vic., chap. 15, which secures to the Judges their tenure of office during good behaviour, restricting the Crown from removing them, except upon an Address from both Houses of the Legislature. It is substantially the same with that passed in England, first in the Reign of William III., and afterwards in a more perfect form in the beginning of the Reign of Geo. III. The only material difference between the two laws is, one suggested by our position as a colony, and consists in giving to a Judge who considers himself aggrieved by removal, an appeal within six months to Her Majesty in Privy Council. It would be idle to expatiate on the value and importance of this statute; every man must regard it as an inestimable part of our constitutional

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laws. Upon its fair legal construction and its application to my case I am content to rest.

The whole argument lies in a narrow limit, and may be thus simply stated:—He who takes an office takes it with all its legal incidents. His commission as certainly and as perfectly conveys to him all that by law belongs to his office as it conveys the office itself. The right of a Puisné Judge to take rank according to his seniority is undoubtedly an incident of his office. If the Crown has a right to recal his commission, then, as the greater power includes the less, it has also a right to regulate his precedence. But if the law have deprived the Crown of this power over his commission, then it has also, by necessary implication, and as a legal consequence, deprived it of the power to take away the legal incidents of the office conferred by that commission. A contrary doctrine tends to a palpable logical absurdity. The aggregate of every office is made up of its specific duties and rights; if, notwithstanding the protective law, one right legally incident to it may be taken away, then also another may. The rank first, the patronage (when, as in England, such exists) next, the emoluments afterwards—and thus the honourable and lucrative place which is bestowed during good behaviour, and is, by statute and for wise purposes, put beyond the controul of the Crown, may be reduced to a charge from the burdens and humiliations of which the incumbent would be glad to escape. But the same argument may be stated in another form:—The Letters Patent granted to Mr. Justice Bedard have a two-fold effect: the one is to settle his rank; the other is to degrade me from mine. the right then to confer a special precedence, necessarily involves a right to supersede and to deprive of the same precedence. The consequence is, that a Government disposed to gratify its personal or political partialities and antipathies, might, by bringing up the Junior Members of the Bench, degrade the Senior Judge, if he happen to be obnoxious to the men in power, from the first place after the Chief Justice to the last in the Court. But the same Prerogative which had thus degraded him, might, in the hands of a succeeding Government more favorable or less unjust, restore him to his former place, thus destroying all right of precedence given over him. Can it be contended that such a power in the Crown is consistent with the independence of the Judges, or can co-exist with the Statute for securing that independence? It is plain that, with one of the most important legal incidents of their office (their rank) thus at the mercy of each successive Administration (especially in the peculiar social position of this country) the purity of the Bench must be exposed to the corrupting influence of political favoritism and intrigue, and that the law will, in effect, be evaded and neutralized. It seems to me then, undeniable, that the statute which restricts the Prerogative from recalling the commissions of Judges, deprives it also of all authority to interfere, directly or indirectly, with their relative rank. I would gladly continue the examination of this question, as affected by the precedents and usages to be found in the Courts of England, because I am anxious that it should be considered under all its aspects, and am satisfied, that nothing adverse, in principle, to my pretensions can be found there. But the length which this letter has attained, and the knowledge that those for whose perusal it is intended, are more conversant with this branch of the subject than I can possibly be, deter me from giving it more than a passing notice. It appears that, on the removal of Judges in England from one Bench to another, they have in some instances, at least, retained in the new Court the precedence derived from their original commissions. The reason assigned for this, in one of the old Reports, Cro. car. 127, is that in coming from the one Court to the other, the party merely changes his Court, but never ceases to be a Judge,—

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the same reason applies to the case reported in Sid. 408. These cases, and several others to be found in the books, occurred before the passing of the Statute for securing the independence of the Judges. There are other cases of the transfer of Judges from one Court to another, to be found since that period, and I am informed that one of these, the exchange between Sir Francis Buller and Sir Soulden Lawrence, is relied upon as an authority against me. Sir Francis Buller was appointed Puisné Judge of the King's Bench in 1777, and the exchange alluded to by which he went into the Common Pleas, and Sir Soulden Lawrence into the King's Bench, took place in 1794. There are facts connected with this case which are not satisfactorily ascertained, and without which it is impossible to draw any conclusion from it; one is, that it does not certainly appear where, or by what rule, Judge Buller was placed in the Court of Common Pleas. In the report of the case in which his name occurred it is for the most part, but not invariably, mentioned before that of Mr. Justice Heath, whose commission in the Common Pleas was posterior to his in the King's Bench. It is also true, that in the absence of the Chief Justice, he usually delivered the opinion of the Court, but this he did also in the King's Bench, although Sir William Ashurst was by many years his senior there; and the certainty of the conclusion which might be drawn from these facts, is disturbed by an inspection of the list of Judges in the beginning of the volume of Reports, where we find his name placed last. Another fact not certainly known, relates to the manner in which he ceased to be a Judge of the King's Bench. The memorandum to be found in the 5th volume of the Term Reports, page 638, states that "Mr. Justice Buller *resigned his seat in this Court.*" I am not aware of the terms of the Letters Patent by which the judicial authority is conferred in England, but I doubt, whether by this is meant the formal resignation of his office of Judge. Such resignation, I apprehend, would be unnecessary, for nothing is more certain than that, by the common law, the acceptance of a second office determines the tenure of a former one with which it is incompatible. And it is undoubted that the office of Judge of the King's Bench is incompatible with the same office in the Common Pleas. The private history and details of the exchange can only be learned in the place where it occurred; but it is certain that some negotiation must have been had between the parties interested before the transfer was effected. Sir Francis Buller came down from a higher Court, the King's Bench, to a lower, and the Judges of the Common Pleas may, for all we can see, have consented to his taking a certain place among them. At all events, no objection appears to have been made, and it may be observed of this and of all other similar cases—that where no question is raised no legal principle can be considered settled by them. There is certainly nothing to be found in the English cases which in the least countenances the proposition that, "*the Prerogative of the Crown permits the arrangements of rank and order in the Court,*" or that *special precedence has ever been given to a Puisné Judge by Letters Patent.* And after a careful examination of all which I have been able to find bearing upon the subject, I am not prepared to say that I discover in them any principle, save that it is to be settled by Judicial and not by Executive authority, which materially affects it; either as tending to confirm or disturb the view I have already taken. But had it been otherwise, I am free to declare, that my opinion, resting on the authority and reasoning derived from our Colonial Laws, would not have been changed.

The practice in England has grown up under a particular system, and amid circumstances peculiar to that system. The difference of origin and constitution of the Courts in the two countries, presents an obvious

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objection to reasoning from the one to the other. In England, there is an intimate connection and intermixture of the powers and jurisdiction of the higher Courts; their authority extends over the same locality and the same things, although each has a certain jurisdiction peculiar to itself; their Judges meet to settle points which arise before any of the Courts, not on appeal, but in the exercise of original jurisdiction; and on looking to their history, we find that in former times they were not so much separate and independent tribunals, as convenient divisions of one original Court. All these are features which distinguish the Courts at Westminster from those in this country, and show that the precedents and usage there, cannot be implicitly received as a rule for the settlement of the point under discussion.

I pursue the subject no further. Should the question, as I have raised it, be submitted merely for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, I am not sanguine as to the result. It will of course be deemed inexpedient, particularly at this period of time, to interfere with an act of the Provincial Government; and I mean no disrespect to the gentlemen who hold those high offices there, when I say that an opinion on a law point, arising in a remote Colony, and turning upon the institutions which exist there, formed without hearing counsel, or the other aids which Judges have, is not likely to be received as a satisfactory settlement of it. I must admit that the decision of Her Majesty, founded upon the judicial wisdom of the Privy Council, will alone convince me that I am in error. It is probable that this advantage can only be obtained by formal suit to that body as a Court of Appeal, a proceeding which, on the obvious grounds of expense and personal inconvenience, I am anxious to avoid; but I feel perfectly confident, that if this question comes to be settled by the learning and integrity of the Judges of England, I shall have no cause to regret the course which I have adopted upon it. I trust Your Excellency will regard the importance of the topic as a sufficient apology for the length of this letter; I earnestly solicit for it a favourable consideration, and that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit it, in support of my Memorial, to the Imperial Government.

I have the honour to be, with profound respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
And humble servant,

(Signed,) CHS. D. DAY.

No. 15.

(Copy.)

No. 246.

DOWNING STREET,
4th July, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge your Despatches, of the numbers and dates in the margin, [No. 69—30th May, 1848; No. 74—7th June, 1848,] with which you transmitted the Memorials of Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, complaining of the precedence given to Mr. Justice Bedard over them, on the occasion of the removal of the latter gentleman to the same Court at Montreal from the Queen's Bench at Quebec.

I think that you acted with strict propriety in conferring on Mr. Justice Bedard on this occasion the rank to which the anterior date of his Commission as Judge to that of the gentlemen in question in your opinion entitled him. If a Judge on transference from the Bench in one division of the Province to the same

Court in another division, were to lose his rank and take a subordinate position to that of his juniors in point of standing, such a rule would materially impede the power of Government to effect similar changes, which may, under particular circumstances, be very expedient for the public service; and the practice in England is entirely in accordance with this view of the case. It has frequently been found desirable, of late years as well as in former times, to remove Judges from one Superior Court at Westminster to another. Whenever this has been done, Her Majesty has conferred on the Judge so removed "the same place, precedence, seniority, and antiquity" (according to the words used in the Letters Patent) as he enjoyed in virtue of his original Commission. Instead of coming in as junior to those already on the Bench, he has been placed in the same rank which he would have filled if he had sat there since his first appointment, and consequently above other Judges junior to himself.

I have dwelt on this rule of English practice, not in order to lay it down as one necessarily to be followed in Canada, but merely in order that you may be enabled, by stating it, to remove any feelings of having been treated with disrespect or indignity which may be entertained by Mr. Justice Day or Mr. Justice Smith. When those gentlemen are made aware that you have only followed the system which is adopted in this country in the most analogous cases which can be found, I am convinced that they will not think themselves in any degree slighted or treated with injustice in the execution of your arrangement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin,
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 4th September, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith a printed copy of a Petition addressed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard to Her Majesty the Queen, with copies of the several Documents relating to the question of precedence of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, raised upon Mr. Bedard's Commission as one of the Judges of that Court, and of the proceeding had in the same Court in the July term of this year, together with Mr. Justice Bedard's reasons why the said proceedings should be reversed by Her Majesty in Council.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to say, that he will have great pleasure in transmitting any reasons or statements on the subject which you may think fit to forward through him; and I have further to request the favour of your acknowledging the receipt of this letter and its enclosure, and of your stating whether or not you are desirous of the transmission of any reasons or statements on your part.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

The Honourable
Mr. Chief Justice Rolland,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTE.—Similar letter, written to Messrs. Justices Day and Smith.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 20th September, 1848.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch No. 122, of the 7th instant, transmitting a Petition to the Queen from Mr. Justice Bedard, I have the honour to submit to Your Lordship herewith copies of communications on the subject of that Petition, which I have received from the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 14th September, 1848.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive last week, while holding the Inferior Term, a printed copy of a Petition addressed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard to Her Majesty the Queen, with copies of the several Documents relating to the question of precedence of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Montreal, raised upon Mr. Bedard's Commission, as one of the Judges of that Court, and of the proceedings had in the same Court in the July Term of this year, together with Mr. Justice Bedard's reasons why the said proceedings should be reversed by Her Majesty in Council, with a letter from you of the 4th of this month, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, mentioning that he will have great pleasure in transmitting any reasons or statements on the subject, which I may think fit to forward through him, and requesting an acknowledgment by me of the receipt of the letter and its enclosure, and also that I should state whether or not I am desirous of the transmission of any reasons or statements on my part.

I avail myself of His Excellency's courteous offer, to state in this communication the few observations I have to make on the subject referred to, not in the way of resistance to any course that may be adopted for the settlement of the question, but rather to facilitate it by giving in a concise manner the reasons or grounds for my opinion, as one of the tribunal on the issue of the deliberation had among the Judges on the 1st July last, which is all I consider myself called upon to do, referring to the case as it presented itself, and avoiding all allusion to circumstances not having immediate bearing on the question of the right of the Crown to grant precedence in the present instance, by a Commission given to one Judge over those holding office on that Bench under Commissions of an anterior date.

I ought not to appear to have overlooked the apparent anomaly of an appeal (if this be one) from a Judicial decision by one of the Members of the Court who sat in judgment.

It appears to me that if there was error, it was in assuming that the Judges had jurisdiction over the matter, and were called to pronounce judicially, and in that the appealing Judge would have been wrong. If on the contrary the question of rank and precedence on the Bench, was one to be decided by the Bench, and was within the attributions and power of regulation of the Judges themselves, it would seem that the decision should be binding on those who took part in it, particularly on those who insisted that such should be the course followed. I am far from declining the jurisdiction to which Mr. Justice Bedard has thought proper to appeal for a reversal of the decision above mentioned; on the contrary, I acknowledge it; all I wish to convey, is, that I do not consider myself a respondent on that appeal; and my impression is, that I would be wanting to myself if I did. It might be a precedent of acqui-

escence which I would regret and be unwilling to acknowledge hereafter on a similar occasion.

It will have been observed from Mr. Justice Bedard's statement and the entry in the Registry of our Court, signed by the four Judges, that I was opposed to any decision being thus made on the question of precedence, under the circumstances.

I will offer nothing in support of my opinion. I was overruled. I bowed to the ruling of my brother Judges on the question proposed, as to the validity or legality of the grant of precedence to Mr. Justice Bedard; I was therefore compelled to vote, and I did so conscientiously, on grounds which I consider strictly legal, and from which I thought, and still now believe, I could not consistently with my duty deviate or depart. The question propounded was decided on an abstract principle, and as such, it would appear a legal decision. But it was necessarily had, in reference to that clause in the Commission of Mr. Justice Bedard, which refers to his having held office as Judge in another tribunal; that circumstance alone, could, in my mind, afford matter for discussion.

As to any usage, or any consideration, other than that arising from the Prerogative of the Crown, insisted upon in the letter from Mr. Secretary Sullivan, to Mr. Justice Day, (of the 27th day of May,) as permitting or authorizing the arrangement of rank and order of precedence in the Court, I thought they could not properly come under our consideration. In regard to usage, there could be none in Canada since the passing of the Law for the independence of the Judges. And if Mr. Justice Bedard was entitled to precedence as having held a judicial office at Quebec, under a former commission, as in the case cited in Coke's Reports, where the Judge had never ceased to be a Judge, having been removed from the Common Pleas to the King's Bench, it was no longer a question of Prerogative such as contended for.

I would humbly submit that the judicial opinion; the reversal of which is asked, must be tried on its own merits in a legal point of view.

It denies the Crown any right of interference with the rank of Judges and precedence among them in Canada, on the ground that the Statute of 1843 has had the effect, (like many other Statutes,) of restricting the Prerogative of the Crown. If this be not a proper construction of the Statute, the decision is erroneous, and it must be reversed.

When I consider the tribunal to which the matter is now to be referred, I feel that no argument on my part is required to enforce the idea which I have entertained on the subject in question; I am therefore content with stating the ground of my judgment, and I have nothing further to observe; submitting the matter to the revision of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in so far as I legally can, desiring no hearing or other opportunity of answer to the Petition of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard.

In reply to that part of your letter, wherein you request to be informed, if I am desirous of the transmission of any reasons or statements on my part, on the subject in question, I beg to say, that if His Excellency the Governor General considers there will be an advantage in forwarding to England the present communication, he has my acquiescence, and my respectful request that he will be pleased to do so.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant.

(Signed,) J. R. ROLLAND,
Ch. J.

The Honourable
R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

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Appendix
(G. G.)*To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General.*

12th February

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I avail myself of the opportunity graciously afforded by Your Excellency to offer a few observations suggested by Mr. Justice Bedard's petition to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the precedence granted to him. As I find nothing in the petition or the reasons accompanying it, which seems to me to affect the view I have taken of the question in my letter of the 20th June last, these observations may be very brief.

I was not prepared for Mr. Justice Bedard's denial, that at the time of his appointment to the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, I actually held the rank of Senior Puisné Judge in that Court, and took precedence there next after its Chief Justice, or for his complaint that he had been deprived of his rank by not being permitted to take precedence there over Mr. Justice Smith and myself. It is surely undeniable, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Justice Bedard never had any place in that Court, and could not, therefore, be deprived of any. It is true that he had precedence in other Courts, but he found it convenient to make arrangements by which he resigned his judicial office, and with it necessarily his rank, even in those Courts; and he can scarcely be entitled to make it a grievance that Mr. Justice Smith and myself were unwilling to yield the places which we held, certainly in fact, and, as we believe, by right also, in our own Courts. Mr. Justice Bedard's course throughout has been the active one, and purely voluntary; while ours has been forced, and merely defensive.

As to the fact of the seniority of Mr. Justice Smith and myself in the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, upon which the order of the 1st July is based, it is not matter of argument, but of evidence derived from the dates of our respective commissions in that Court, and it is difficult to understand how it can be doubted.

The legal right is of course a distinct question, and is open to discussion, but I claim for the incontrovertible facts upon which this discussion must turn, that they be not disguised or lost sight of.

The cases in which Judges have been brought under the 15th section of the Provincial Statute, 7 Vic. chap. 16, from one Court to another in which there was an equal division of opinions, are elaborately stated as aiding the pretensions of Mr. Justice Bedard. But it is obvious that no such consequence can be derived from them. The Judge so brought from his own Court to another, receives no new commission, but, on the contrary, sits because he is a Judge in another District. His original commission constituted the character and qualification under which the Governor, by an instrument under his Seal-at-Arms, appoints him to sit in a particular case. This instrument is addressed to him in terms as the Judge of another District, and without such character and qualification it would confer no judicial authority whatever. The attempt, then, to draw from these cases, in which the stranger Judges took their seats as a matter of courtesy without any question of right being raised or thought of, conclusions favourable to Mr. Justice Bedard's case evidently cannot be sustained.

With respect to the prerogative of the Crown in relation to the Judicial office, I would not be understood as admitting it to the extent claimed. There is evidently under the common law a limit to this prerogative. The general rules applicable to its exercise may be gathered from the cases referred to in Bacon's Abridgement, under the words, "Courts," "Prerogatives," and "Incidents of Office." Judges must undoubtedly derive their authority from the Crown, but it must be under a commission warranted by law, and according to approved and ancient forms by which

the Crown is restrained, and a violation of these conditions will render the commission void. The subject is one with which English lawyers must be familiar, and it is unnecessary that I should make any display of learning upon it. Moreover, the limitation of prerogative upon which I rely, arises from the Statute for securing the independence of the Judges.

Upon the extracts from the books of French law, I offer no comment. As a matter of curiosity, I have looked into this class of writers, and should have no difficulty in answering citation by citation, in so far as concerns the usage in that country, but I take it for granted that it is not seriously proposed to settle this question affecting the Royal prerogative and the rights of Judges in a British Colony enjoying the free institutions of the Parent State, upon rules established in France, while her institutions and her form of government fell little short of a pure despotism.

As to the usage in England upon the transfer of a Judge from one to another of the Courts at Westminster, I content myself with insisting, as I have already done in my letter of the 20th June, upon the absence of analogy between the system there and ours. A better analogy would be found between the Common Law Judges at Westminster and those of Ireland, or formerly of Wales; and with respect to the latter, it may be observed, that when they were made Judges of England, in seems to have been considered necessary to preserve the order of precedence by Statute, and we find that the Act of the 11th Geo. IV., c. 70, makes provisions accordingly.

Arguments founded upon presumed analogy between two systems existing in countries differing from each other in most respects, and most widely in the elements of which their society is composed, are in all cases to be admitted with caution—but when they relate to a matter of so much delicacy and importance as the independence and purity of the judicial body, they cannot be regarded with too much distrust—a rule which, founded in long and unquestioned usage, may be harmless or beneficial in England, if newly introduced into this Colony, may bring with it evils of the most formidable character, affecting the dignity of the Bench and the administration of Justice. And I would earnestly impress upon any body of men by which this grand question is to be decided, the danger of settling it, by forcing an application of such a rule to circumstances for which it has no adaptation.

I now trust that I have done with the subject; I have no documents to transmit, except, perhaps, the Official Gazette, announcing Mr. Justice Bedard's resignation, and this even is scarcely necessary.

I would not be supposed to overlook the doubtful regularity of this appeal, which has been alluded to by His Honour the Chief Justice; but if the tribunal to which it is addressed feel disposed to entertain it, it has my free consent, and more, my express request to do so.

Trusting to Your Excellency's kindness to extend a favourable consideration to this letter, which has reached a length greater than I could have wished, and to forward it to the proper authorities,

I remain, &c.

(Signed,) CHAS. D. DAY.

MONTREAL, 19th Sept., 1848.

(Copy.)

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 5th October, 1848.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to transmit herewith a communication which has been addressed to the Provincial Secretary of this Province, by Mr. Justice

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12th February

Smith, on the subject of the Petition of Mr. Justice Bedard to Her Majesty the Queen, transmitted in my Despatch to Your Lordship, No. 122, of the 7th ultimo.

2. I avail myself of this opportunity to state, that it is very desirable that an authoritative decision should be pronounced at the earliest convenient period, on the point which has been raised respecting the precedence of the Puisné Judges, for the District of Montreal, as the present state of that question leads to considerable inconvenience. With the view of preventing unnecessary delay, I have, as Your Lordship will perceive, caused Mr. Justice Bedard's Petition to the Queen to be communicated to the parties interested, and I have transmitted to Your Lordship such observations as they have seen fit to offer upon it.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 16th Sept., 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 4th of September, instant, in which you enclosed, by his Excellency's command, the Petition of Mr. Justice Bedard, to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the precedence of the Puisné Judges, for the District of Montreal, raised on the commission granted to Mr. Bedard, and in which you also request me to offer any observations thereupon, should I deem it necessary, to be forwarded through His Excellency, with the Petition; and I have now the honour to state, while I beg to thank His Excellency for his courteous offer to forward any observations which I may desire to make on the subject matter of the Petition of Mr. Bedard, that I have no statement or observations to offer thereupon, further than to say, that I refer generally to the correspondence had on the subject with my brother Judges.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. SMITH.

MONTREAL, 3rd. October, 1848.

SIR,—No change having taken place in my position since His Excellency was pleased to grant me leave of absence, I find myself under the necessity of praying His Excellency to be pleased to extend that leave until I shall have been informed of the decision of Her Majesty in Privy Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Honble.

J. Leslie,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th October, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Governor General has been pleased further to extend the leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Bedard, for one month from this date, on the terms of the letter of my predecessor to him, of the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Honble.

Mr. Chief Justice Rolland.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 6th October, 1848.

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 3rd October instant, praying for a further prolongation of your leave of absence until the decision of Her Majesty in Her Privy Council shall have been notified to you, I have the honour to inform you that the Governor General has been pleased to extend your leave of absence for one month from this date, but on the terms of the letter of my predecessor to you, dated the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Honble.

Mr. Justice Bedard.

MONTREAL, 7th Nov., 1848.

SIR,—No change having taken place in my position as a Judge, I have the honour to solicit an extension of my leave of absence, in conformity with your letter of the 6th October last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Honble.

Mr. Leslie,
Provl. Secy.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th Nov., 1848.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 7th inst., I have the honour to inform you, by order of the Governor General, that His Excellency has been pleased to extend for one month longer your leave of absence, which expired on the sixth—subject, nevertheless, to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter of the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

The Honble.

Mr. Justice Bedard.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th Nov., 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to extend for one month longer the leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Bedard, and which expired on the 6th of this month,—subject, nevertheless, to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter of the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

The Honble.

J. R. Rolland,
Chief Justice.

Appendix
(G. G.) No. 298.

12th February

DOWNING STREET,
11th November, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge your Despatches, of the dates and numbers in the margin [122, 7th Sept. 1848, 128, 20th Sept., 132, 5th Octr.,] in which you report the proceedings of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, in the matter of the precedence of Judge Bedard.

2. It appears from these Despatches, and the documents enclosed, that the only method of maintaining that which you, in common with your Law Advisers, consider to be the Prerogative of Her Majesty, in relation to this precedence, as well as the right of Mr. Justice Bedard himself, consists in a recourse to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It will be proper for Judge Bedard to commence these proceedings by a Petition to the Queen in Council, for leave to appeal.

As the question involves the general right of Her Majesty to maintain their regular precedence of Judges, removed from one Court in Canada to another, for useful public purposes, it appears to me, that you may, with the advice of your Council, if you think proper, assume the conduct of this appeal at the expense of the Canadian Government. If you decide on adopting that course, the papers should be sent to the Solicitors of the Treasury in England, with instructions to proceed in the matter. If otherwise, and Judge Bedard wishes to proceed with the appeal himself, he should be requested to appoint an agent in London to conduct it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable,
The Earl of Elgin,
&c., &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 8th Dec. 1848.

SIR,—No change having taken place in my position as a Judge, I have the honour to solicit an extension of my leave of absence, which expires this day, subject to the terms of the Hon. Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter, of the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Honourable the
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th Dec. 1848.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 8th instant, I have the the honour to inform you, by order of the Governor General, that His Excellency has been pleased to extend for one month longer, your leave of absence, which expired on the 7th instant, subject, nevertheless, to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter, dated the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.The Honourable
Judge Bedard.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th Dec., 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to extend the leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Bedard, for the space of one month, subject, nevertheless, to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter of the 29th August last.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.Hon. J. R. Rolland,
Chief Justice,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 148.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 14th Dec., 1848.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 298, of the 11th November last, in which you apprise me of the steps which must be taken, in order to bring under the consideration of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Mr. Justice Bedard's claim for precedence.

2. I now enclose for your information, the copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of the Province, in reference to this subject. Your Lordship will perceive that in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, it has been resolved, that the expenses attending a reference to Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall, in this instance, be borne by the local Government, and, that, accordingly the Solicitors of the Treasury are requested to undertake the management of the case, with a view to obtaining a decision upon it, at the earliest possible period, as delay is attended with considerable inconvenience to the public.

3. It remains for me to request Your Lordship to convey instructions to this effect to the Solicitors of the Treasury, together with the letter addressed to them by the Attorney General for Canada East, which I herewith enclose. I have also to beg that Your Lordship will place in their hands the documents transmitted in my despatches, Nos. 122 of the 7th September, 128 of 20th September, and 132 of the 5th October. I trust that the Petition of Mr. Justice Bedard, enclosed in the first of these Despatches, will be found to fulfil all the conditions of form which are requisite, in order to the case being brought at once before the Privy Council, and that the letters from Chief Justice Rolland and Messrs. Justices Day and Smith, which the other despatches cover, will preclude the necessity of any further reference to them, before the question which has been raised, has been finally determined.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Right Honourable
The Earl Grey,
&c., &c., &c.GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 13th Dec., 1848.

Present :—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to lay before the Executive Council the despatch of the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 11th ultimo,

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(G. G.)

12th February

Appendix
(G. G.)

on the subject of the proceedings relating to the case of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bedard.

The Council are under the impression that the Petition of Mr. Justice Bedard, already transmitted, with a full statement of the case, setting forth "that there is no Judicial Tribunal in this Province under whose consideration the determination, rule or order of the 1st July, 1848,"—by which his precedence was refused to him—"can be brought for the purpose of reversal on the ground of its injustice and illegality," and praying that such "determination, rule or order be rescinded and declared null and void," will be found to contain all that the rules of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council require in cases like the present. Should this however be found not to be the case, they think that immediate steps should be taken to procure Mr. Justice Bedard's compliance with such rules, in order to a speedy decision of the question at issue.

The Council, considering also that Mr. Justice Bedard's removal from the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec to that of Montreal, took place solely at the request of the Government, and at considerable inconvenience to himself, and that the question involved is one in which the Prerogative of the Crown is called in question, and other Judges are respectfully of opinion, that it would not be proper to allow the expense of the prosecution thereof to fall upon that gentleman, but that such proceedings should be conducted at the expense of the Provincial Government ;

And His Excellency being graciously pleased to concur in this opinion, It is Ordered accordingly, that the expense of such proceedings be so borne, and that, with the assent of Mr. Justice Bedard, the Solicitors of the Treasury, as suggested by the Secretary of State, be requested to take charge of the case on his behalf, but at the expense of this Government, and that a letter of credit on Messrs. Glyn and Co. be forthwith transmitted from this Government to the Solicitors of the Treasury, to meet such expense.

His Excellency will be pleased to communicate this order to the Secretary of State; and Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine will take any steps that may become necessary in this country, for the speedy disposal of this case.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

MONTREAL, 13th January, 1849.

Appendix
(G. G.)

SIR,—No change having taken place in my position as a Judge, I have the honor to solicit a further extension of my leave of absence,

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) E. BEDARD.

The Honorable The Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 13th January, 1849.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you by order of the Governor General, that His Excellency has been pleased to extend your leave of absence, for the space of one month longer, subject, nevertheless to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter, of the 29th August last.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bedard.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 13th January, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency, the Governor General, has been pleased to extend for one month longer, the leave of absence granted to Mr. Justice Bedard, subject, nevertheless to the terms of Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter, of the 29th August last.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.The Hon. J. R. Rolland,
Chief Justice.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

To an ADDRESS of the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated the 29th January, 1849, praying for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Executive Government and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bédard, anterior and relative to his translation from the Bench of Judges at Quebec to that of Montreal, together with copies of his Commissions as well to the former as to the latter. Also, copies of any letters or correspondence between the Executive and the Honourable Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment to the Bench at Quebec, as successor to Mr. Justice Bedard, &c. &c.

The following Documents were, by oversight, as will appear by the annexed letter of Mr. Assistant Secretary Parent, omitted in the Return made to the above Address, forming all the correspondence that has taken place between the Executive Government and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bédard, anterior and relative to his translation from the Bench of Judges at Quebec to that of Montreal, and between the Executive and the Honourable Mr. Justice Aylwin, relative to his appointment to the Bench, as successor to Mr. Justice Bédard.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 22nd February, 1849.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1849.

SIR,—I hasten to inform you of an omission which occurred in the Return to the Address of the Honourable Legislative Assembly relative to the correspondence and other documents having reference to the nomination of Mr. Justice Bédard to the Montreal Bench, and to the difficulties which resulted therefrom.

The Return of the Department shews that no correspondence took place between Mr. Justice Bédard and Mr. Justice Aylwin prior to their nomination; this assertion was made upon the declaration of the Clerk charged with preparing the Return, that no such correspondence existed in the Archives of the Office; and the thought did not then strike me of ascertaining the fact by myself, as I relied upon the intelligence and attention of the Clerk charged with the business in question.

This morning, however, my attention having been drawn to the subject by Mr. Justice Bédard himself, I myself made a search, and found detached from the large principal file, and under another number, the annexed papers, containing three letters, two of which were from the Department, one to Mr. Justice Bédard, the other to Mr. Solicitor General Aylwin, and finally the third from Mr. Justice Bédard, accepting the offer which had been made him, which said letters constitute a correspondence prior to the nomination of these gentlemen.

I thought the event sufficiently important to be communicated to you in this manner, and I flatter myself that the circumstances above mentioned will satisfy the public that no intention existed on the part of any per-

son whatever, of suppressing that portion of the correspondence in question.

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

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

The Hon. James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 20th April, 1848.

SIR,—I have been honoured with the commands of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency will be prepared to confer upon you the place of one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in and for the District of Montreal, on your resignation of your appointment as Judge in the District of Quebec; and that as the Commission is intended to bear date 26th April instant, it is desirable that your resignation should have reference to the same date.

I am to add that it is His Excellency's pleasure that you shall take precedence according to the date of your Commission, as Judge of the King's Bench at Quebec, which will place you next after the Hon. the Chief Justice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obt. servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Justice Bédard.

Appendix
(G. G.)

12th February

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 22nd April, 1848.

SIR,—I have been honoured with the commands of the Governor General to inform you that it is His Excellency's pleasure to confer on you the appointment of one of the Puisné Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Quebec; and that your Commission will bear date on the 26th April instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
*Secretary.*Hon. T. C. Aylwin,
Solicitor General,
&c. &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 20th April, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, signifying to me that you had

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(G. G.)

12th February

been honoured with the commands of the Governor General to inform me that His Excellency will be prepared to confer upon me the place of one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal, on my resignation of my appointment as Judge in the District of Quebec; and that as the Commission is intended to bear date the 26th of April instant, it is desirable that my resignation should have reference to the same date; adding that it is His Excellency's pleasure that I shall take precedence according to the date of my Commission as Judge of the King's Bench at Quebec, which will place me next after the Hon. the Chief Justice, and in reply I have the honour to request you to lay before His Excellency my resignation as one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, on the terms and conditions above stated, the same to take effect from and after the 26th April instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servant.

(Signed,) E. BÉDARD.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c., &c. &c.

Appendix
(H.H.)
15th February.

Appendix
(H.H.)
15th February.

S T A T E M E N T

Of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the ST. LAWRENCE and ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at 30th November, 1848; pursuant to Act 8 Vic., Cap. 25.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To expenses of Engineering Department, including Instruments.....	10400	18	6				96909	10	10
To Lands and Stations, including Fencing.....	11724	3	1				22229	14	8
To Iron, including Freight, Agency, Insurance, &c.....	44068	16	0				5656	13	0
To Grading, including Bridge over the River Richelieu and Wharf at Longueuil.....	77759	13	10				10650	0	0
To Freight, Platform, and Passenger Cars.....	3063	15	11				32356	8	0
To Superstructure.....	12100	3	5				16195	3	11
To Machine and Workshops.....	1280	18	6						
To Freight and Passenger Buildings.....	2681	10	0						
To Turning Tables.....	1085	12	0						
To Locomotives.....	3281	0	7						
To Water Stations.....	242	2	8						
To Track Account.....	3409	1	6						
Total permanent Disbursements for Construction.....				171097	11	0			
Preliminary expenses, including Law charges, Agencies, and Mission to England.....				2948	9	0			
Office expenses, and Salaries, &c.....				2546	7	8			
Advertising and Printing.....				500	1	4			
Insurance.....				129	14	0			
Interest paid to Stockholders.....				1712	0	6			
Interest paid for Exchange and Discount.....				1324	6	0			
Amount due by City Bank.....	311	6	5						
Do do Bank of British North America.....	1440	14	11						
Do do B. Pomeroy, Collector.....	888	15	1						
Do due in England.....	2106	12	9						
Do due by Bills Receivable on hand.....	7648	0	8						
				12395	9	10			
				£192653	19	4			£192653
									19
									4

THOMAS STEERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
February 13th, 1849.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 8th February, 1849.

COPIES of Petitions and Applications of Alexander Morrison, of Niagara, regarding Lot 71, Township of Niagara, and Copies of the Surveyor General and Cown Land Commissioners' Reports, and the decision of the Executive Government upon the several Petitions on this matter; and also, Copies of Affidavits and Letters referring to the Purchase of Lot 71, in the Township of Niagara, by Alexander Morrison.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in Council.

The Petition of ALEXANDER MORRISON, of the Township of Niagara, Carpenter:

Humbly Sheweth:—

That Your Petitioner, meeting with Roger Bradt, of Louth, Yeoman, he agreed to sell him Lot 71, in the Township of Niagara, for a valuable consideration.

That Your Petitioner was shown the Patent for the land of the said Roger Bradt, and also previous to purchasing the same, he proceeded to Toronto, and there found the name of the said Roger Bradt, entered on the Map of the said Township of Niagara, as owner of said Lot, and was informed in the Surveyor General's Office, that Roger Bradt alone, or those deriving title under him, could assure the Estate in the said Lot. Your Petitioner, therefore, upon ascertaining these facts, and receiving this information, and finding the said Roger Bradt in possession of the said Lot, *bonâ fide*, agreed for the purchase of the same, as stated in the affidavit of Thomas Foley, herewith. That not long after the said purchase, one Mary Crooks, daughter of Thomas Butler, Esquire, deceased, claimed the same, under a conveyance from him, as grantee of the Crown, to her; and afterwards, and not till after Your Petitioner ascertained that a Patent had issued to her late father, previous to the one issuing to Roger Bradt, and upon a trial at Law, Your Petitioner was turned out of possession; and afterwards having applied to a Court of Equity, has tested the matter far enough to ascertain that no relief can be there granted. Your Petitioner has thus been put to great loss and expense, namely, £700, and unless Roger Bradt, and Your Petitioner, be relieved on their application, Your Petitioner will be seriously injured; and trusts Your Excellency will see fit to grant that relief that the parties seek for, by a repeal of the first Patent, or by causing an equivalent grant to be made to the said Roger Bradt, or Your Petitioner, his Assignee.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

Dated at St. Catherines,
the 2nd day of April, 1840.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, in Council.

The Petition of ROGER BRADT, of the Township of Louth, Yeoman:

Sheweth:—

That Your Petitioner, about the year 1786, located Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, and upon the issuing of Patents one was made out for Your Petitioner's Lot, styling him Bradt Roger, which he objected to receive at the time it was offered. That previous to locating said Lot, he received a locating ticket, or land certificate of authority to do so, and accordingly entered into possession of the same, and made improvements thereon. That Your Petitioner's brother, John Bradt, also procured a location of land in the Township of Ancaster, and being desirous of exchanging Lots Your Petitioner agreed with him to do so, upon his brother clearing as much land on the Ancaster Lot as Roger had on his, also building as good a house, &c., with other conditions, and the location tickets, or land certificates, were exchanged between them. Not long afterwards John Bradt, Your Petitioner's brother, sold his right to the Ancaster Lot to one Hodderman, and gave an order on Petitioner for the location ticket, and left for the United States of America; but Your Petitioner refused to give it up until his, which he supposed his brother had taken away with him, for Lot 71, in the Township of Niagara, was delivered up, or his deed for that Lot obtained in his own name,—he being willing to treat with Hodderman, if his own Lot was made secure to him.

That your Petitioner in the year 1805, proceeded to York with Hodderman, to have the matters properly settled, and called upon the Attorney General and Captain M'Gill to enquire for the certificate, or location ticket, of said Lot No. 71; but it could not be found in any of the Public Offices, where it was supposed it might be. Your Petitioner was thereupon informed by the Attorney General aforesaid, that he could not procure the deed for said Lot No. 71, unless he would swear he had never transferred the land, or to that effect. That Your Petitioner's brother having failed in his agreement of exchange, having left the Province, and assigned all his rights to the Ancaster land to the aforesaid Hodderman, who desired to secure it, he considered the

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(I.I.)
15th February.

understanding for exchange at an end, and thereupon made an affidavit to the effect that he had not transferred the Lot No. 71, and thereupon Your Petitioner obtained the Patent in his own name, for the last mentioned Lot, bearing date the 27th December, 1805, which is still in his possession. That Your Petitioner, upon procuring the Patent, considered himself perfectly secured against all claims whatsoever, and thereupon delivered to Hodderman the certificate he held of the Ancaster Lot, located to his brother John Bradt, and Hodderman procured the Patent to himself, all which transactions took place in the Public Offices; Your Petitioner and Hodderman being acting continually in the presence of those Public Officers, whose duty it was to forward the issuing of said Patents. That having, as he considered, fairly and honestly closed this business, and returned to Niagara, he made an agreement for the sale of the said Lot to one Alexander Allen, and not long after, a great outcry was raised against Your Petitioner, in consequence of the affidavit made by him to procure his deed, and upon which (to dispense faith the production of the location ticket) he had obtained the same; that threats were made against Your Petitioner, particularly emanating from the Butler family, who seemed to urge some pretended claim, and of which Your Petitioner was wholly ignorant. Your Petitioner therefore consulted several of his friends and acquaintances about Niagara; some of them advised him to leave the country. That considering Your Petitioner impressive as to the former agreement with his brother, being at an end, might be erroneous, and that his friends exercised a correct judgment in the view they took of the matter, he did leave the Province, and proceeded to the United States of America, where, having engaged in business, he became settled, and remained away a number of years until 1835, when he returned. That having his Patent in possession, Your Petitioner seeks for the Lot in question, upon which he finds a person by the name of Archibald Gardiner, who did not claim the land himself, nor had rented from any known owner, although it had for some years been considered land belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Gardiner, of Niagara, deceased, to whom the said Archibald Gardiner claimed to be a relation. That upon application for possession to the said Archibald Gardiner, he desired to be allowed two years to remain upon the property, which was assented to, and a lease given to him accordingly by Your Petitioner; but previously a few weeks, Your Petitioner obtained from Alexander Allen a quit claim in release of all his right or interest in the said Lot, in case he might have any claim in law or equity. That Your Petitioner considering himself now secure in his title to the aforesaid Lot, sold the same to Alexander Morrison, of the Township of Niagara, Carpenter, for a valuable consideration, as by reference to the affidavit of Thomas Foley, herewith, will appear by his petition, also herewith. Your Petitioner further states that he never had any agreements or transactions relating to the said Lot No. 71, except with John Bradt, Alexander Allen, and Alexander Morrison, as above mentioned, and from none but the latter received any of the consideration, or part consideration, of the agreement for sale, and that at the time of obtaining his Patent in 1805, he had no positive knowledge of a Patent having issued previously to his, to Thomas Butler, Esquire, deceased; nor did he acquire that knowledge until the spring of the year 1839; and now he is informed, by persons who have searched the office at Toronto, that a Patent did issue previous to Your Petitioner's, to the said Thomas Butler, deceased, for the same lot, and that upon the margin of the said deed is minuted or

entered words to the following effect:—"Sold by Roger Bradt to John Caughell, and by John Caughell to Thomas Butler." Your Petitioner declares that he never had any transaction whatever with the said John Caughell relating to land, nor did he at any time sell the said Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, to him or any part thereof, or any other lands, which he the said John Caughell, who is still living, has declared in an affidavit herewith; but deponent has heard it reported that John Bradt, whilst he held the location ticket for the said lot as hereinbefore mentioned, did sell or agree to sell it to the said John Caughell, who assigned, as he hears, to the said Thomas Butler; but Your Petitioner asserts that neither John Bradt, or John Caughell, or Thomas Butler, ever performed, or attempted to perform or carry into effect, the agreement with said John Bradt; but upon Hodderman's becoming the Assignee, in writing, of John Bradt's claims to the lot in Ancaster, as before mentioned, his getting the Patent therefor, and upon Your Petitioner getting his Patent for Lot 71, he felt assured of his title and the extinguishment of any claim of John Bradt. Your Petitioner has caused search to be made for the certificate or location ticket, said to be assigned by him to John Caughell, and by the latter to the said Thomas Butler, but cannot hear of or see the same; and Your Petitioner is informed and believes that the father of the said Thomas Butler was a member of the Land Board previous to the year 1800, and from that circumstance only can suppose that his report of such a pretended transfer has been incautiously or carelessly acted upon by the Government to his prejudice, who alone was entitled to the Patent, and to whom it was delivered after examination by, and consideration of, the Public Officers in 1805.

Your Petitioner, therefore, at this point of his case, conceives that the falsifying of the pretended title to this lot, as asserted and claimed by the Butler family, ought to ensure the revoking of the Patent to the said Thomas Butler, deceased, who certainly obtained the same illegally without any consideration whatever; and which, if allowed to operate, will deprive Your Petitioner of a valuable property, granted to him at an early period when he, as a remuneration from Governor Simcoe for a service performed, and as U. E. Loyalists, were invited with others to settle in the wilderness of Canada. Latterly, Your Petitioner has also heard that, it is asserted that the Butler family that Alexander Allen, with whom deponent first agreed for the sale of this lot, as above mentioned, finding that a Patent had issued to the said Thomas Butler, deceased, petitioned the Executive Government for remuneration, and received a grant of land in Beverly to the extent of 300 acres, and that he being an alien or traitor, it was afterwards confiscated as his property and sold; this Your Petitioner with some confidence denies; but if true, of course the public records will prove the facts. Your Petitioner further begs to state that he came into the Province in the year 1783, as a U. E. Loyalist, with several brothers and connections; that he remained in it about 23 years, and although absent in the United States during the late war, he did not at any time take up arms against this Province, or assist by word or deed in the operations against it, but remained in retirement at Rome, State of New York, where he suffered great loss by his political enemies, in consequence of his loyalty and attachment to the British Government. Your Petitioner, being advanced in years, and having little to depend upon for subsistence, prays that his case may be fully examined into. He has given, as far as his recollection serves him, a full statement of facts and

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circumstances, whether operating for or against him in the matter, but humbly submits to Your Excellency and Council, that the Patent to the said Thomas Butler being illegally or improvidently issued to his prejudice, and being as yet the means of depriving him of his just rights, should not be suffered to subsist.

Your Petitioner begs further to submit to the consideration of Your Excellency and Council, that should lapse of time or other cause be considered an objection to the above prayer, that then, if Your Excellency is convinced that Your Petitioner has neither received his grant of land, nor yet any assignee, or pretended assignee, under him; and that the Patent to Thomas Butler did issue improvidently or without care on the part of Government; that then Your Excellency will cause a proper satisfaction to be made according to the value of the loss to Your Petitioner, or otherwise deal with his case as in Your wisdom Your Excellency may deem just.

The claim in opposition to Your Petitioner's assignee, Alexander Morrison, having succeeded against the latter in the Courts of Law and the Court of Equity to which appeal was also made, being unable to give relief against the first Patent, Your Petitioner is compelled to apply to the Tribunal having power to remove the obstacle. He submits herewith the Patent to himself, and also the affidavits of John Caughell, and will produce, as far as in his power, such other testimony as may be required of him.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed,) ROGER BRADT.

Dated at St. Catherines,
this 2nd day of April, 1840.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

I am respectfully to state for Your Excellency's information, in reference to the accompanying Petitions of Roger Bradt and Alexander Morrison, that in the year 1795, a description issued for Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, in the name of Roger Bradt.

A description in the same name issued in December, 1805, for the said lot and on the back of the office copy, is this endorsement "Mr. Jarvis will please to take notice that a description was formerly made out to Roger Bradt for the within mentioned land, and sent to the late Attorney General, but as no specification of the clergy seventh was inserted in the description, the deed was not then completed.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
S. G.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th April, 1840.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th April, 1840.

I certify that a patent to Thomas Butler, Senior, for lot No. 71 in the Township of Newark, was

completed in this office on the 24th day of July, 1799, with this memorandum inserted on the margin of the Registry:—The within granted lot No. 71, was purchased of Roger Bradt by John Cochell, and also purchased of the said John Cochell by the within mentioned Thomas Butler, and transferred with the consent of the Land Board of the District in compliance with their instructions.

(Signed,) J. WHITE,
A. G.

I also certify that a patent to Roger Bradt for lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, was completed in this office on the 27th day of December.

(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
Prov. Registrar.

IN COUNCIL,
23rd April, 1840.

The Executive Council having attentively considered the petition of Roger Bradt and Alexander Morrison, they have heard the parties personally, and have inspected all the documents produced.

The only ground on which Alexander Morrison can claim, arises from the fact that an assignment, with the assent of the Land Board, took place under which a patent issued to Thomas Butler, not to the original nominee, the description issued in favour of the original nominee, but the patent issued under the Attorney General's fiat in favour of the assignee—consequently the assignment not appearing in the Surveyor General's Office, and no patent having issued to the original nominee, he was enabled to obtain a patent in his own name, under an affidavit that he had made no assignment; he appears to have been alarmed for the consequences of having made the affidavit, and to have fled the country, and to have remained away for upwards of thirty years, he afterwards returned and obtained possession from a person who held it under and by permission of the Butler family who held under the first patent.

Morrison purchased under the original nominee, under the second patent; he asserts his ignorance of the first patent, and of the counter claim, but the Council are of opinion, that the length of possession in the adverse claimant, would have been sufficient without the first patent, to have defeated the claim of Morrison, and the Council are further of opinion, that he had so much reason to know the want of *bonâ fides* in the transaction, and feel so convinced that he did know it, that they cannot recognize any claim on his part to relief from Government.

The Council are of opinion that Roger Bradt has not the shadow of a claim; he has evidently been seeking to take an undue advantage, in which design it is not at all clear that the other claimant, Alexander Morrison, has not fully participated.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
P. C.

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To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of ALEXANDER MORRISON, of the County of Lincoln :

Humbly Sheweth :—

That Your Petitioner in the month of April, in the year of Our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty, represented to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, that Your Petitioner, meeting with one Roger Bradt, of the Township of Louth, yeoman, the said Roger Bradt agreed to sell to your Petitioner, for a valuable consideration, lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara; that Your Petitioner was shewn the patent for the said land to the said Roger Bradt, and also that previous to purchasing the same, your Petitioner proceeded to Toronto, to investigate the Title among the Public Records, in the offices of the Provincial Secretary, and Surveyor General, and that your Petitioner there found the name of the said Roger Bradt entered on the map of the Township of Niagara, as the owner of the said lot, and registered as such, and was informed that none other than the said Roger Bradt, or those deriving title from him, could convey an indefeasible estate therein; that having ascertained this fact, and having received this information, and finding the said Roger Bradt in possession of said land, Your Petitioner *bonâ fide* agreed for the same. Your Petitioner further represented that some time after he had purchased, one Mary Crooks claimed the said land, under a conveyance from Thomas Butler, Esquire, deceased, he having been, as she contended, the original grantee of the Crown; that afterward on trial at law, Your Petitioner's title to said land, was defeated, and he accordingly deprived of possession of the same, and that having since applied to the Court of Chancery for relief, he had tested the matter sufficiently to ascertain that no relief could there be granted; that Your Petitioner has thus been put to great loss and expence, to an amount of upwards of seven hundred pounds, and that unless he or the said Roger Bradt were relieved, Your Petitioner would be seriously injured, and that he trusted His Excellency would think it proper to grant the relief for which Your Petitioner sought either by a repeal of the first patent, or by causing an equivalent grant to be made to the said Roger Bradt, or to Your Petitioner, who had purchased from him.

After consideration, His Excellency's Council reported; "that the first patent had been given to Thomas Butler, Esquire, under an assignment from the said Roger Bradt, who had wrongfully procured a Patent to be issued in his name," that Morrison asserted his ignorance of the first patent, and of the counter claim, but that the Council are of opinion that the length of possession in the adverse claimant, would have been sufficient, without the first patent, to have defeated the claim of Morrison, and the Council are of opinion, that he has so much reason to know the want of *bonâ fides* in the transactions, and feel so convinced, that he did know it, that they cannot recognize any claim on his part, to relief from the Government.

These are the objections made by His Excellency's Council against Your Petitioner's claim, and Your Petitioner humbly would submit, that as he had no reason to apprehend these objections, he was not prepared with evidence to refute them. This evidence

Your Petitioner has since obtained; the accompanying affidavit will shew that Your Petitioner has paid the full value of the land, as the purchase money of the same, and that therefore, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that believing the title to the said land to be bad, Your Petitioner would purchase the same from an individual whose only property was the land which he was selling, and pay the full value of an indefeasible estate therefor, or that any dishonest motives Your Petitioner might entertain in this matter, could be in any way effected by so doing. As to the second objection, Your Petitioner begs leave to submit, that he has procured affidavits to prove that length of possession could not have given title to the adverse claimant, and that the said Mary Crooks recovered possession of the said land, as she only could as deriving title from the aforesaid Thomas Butler, deceased.

The above mentioned affidavits Your Petitioner begs leave to lay before Your Excellency, for Your Excellency's consideration,—and Your Petitioner trusts that from them it will be fully evident that the said Mary Crooks, the adverse claimant, never could maintain a title to the said land by virtue of the length of her possession thereto, and that dishonest intentions cannot with justice be attributed to Your Petitioner in purchasing said land; that in so doing he was influenced by the information he was given at the Government Offices in Toronto, and the assurance he there received that Roger Bradt alone had a good title to the same.

Your Petitioner, therefore humbly prays that he may be afforded an opportunity of removing by this evidence the objections which have been made to his claim for relief by the late Government of Upper Canada, and that for his serious loss he may accordingly receive the compensation to which, he hopes, he will in Your Excellency's opinion be thought entitled.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

MAY 7, 1842.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

"I beg reference to the Report from this Office on the Petition of Alexander Morrison and Roger Bradt, dated, 7th April, 1840.

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 15th November, 1842.

IN COMMITTEE,
2nd December, 1842.

The Committee see no ground for re-opening this case.

(Signed,) R. B. S.

Approved in Council,
3rd December, 1842.

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To the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES T. METCALFE, G. C. B., Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of ALEXANDER MORRISON, of the Township of Grantham, Carpenter,

Humbly Sheweth :—

That having purchased Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, under a title from the Crown, which was registered and considered indisputable, and having been dispossessed of the said lot by another deed of an older date, Your Petitioner applied to the Honourable the Executive Council for redress on 23rd April, 1840; an unfavourable Report was made on his application, which was renewed, with additional evidence; on 3rd December, 1842, a Report was again made declining to re-open the case; Your Petitioner again applied through William H. Merritt, Esquire, with the same result, as will appear by reference to the Report of 23rd February, 1844.

Your Petitioner has learnt with grief and surprise that the Honourable the Executive Council by their first Report on his case suspect him of dishonesty, that he never paid for the land so purchased by him, or that he knew of there being a deed of a prior date from the Crown for the lot in question to that under which he obtained his title. In order to remove those unjust and unfounded impressions, Your Petitioner prays a commission of enquiry may be ordered in the Town or Township of Niagara, where the land lies; that the justice of his claim may be investigated and reported on for the information of Your Excellency; and Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

KINGSTON, 8th May, 1844.

IN COMMITTEE,
9th September, 1844.

This case received a most careful consideration in April, 1840, at which one of the present Members of Council assisted, and after the fullest enquiry and hearing parties, and considering oral as well as written testimony, the Report of that date was unanimously adopted. The Committee see no reason to question the correctness of the opinion then formed, and they do not see any propriety in delegating to any person the duty of revising a former Report of Council. If any new facts or proofs not before stated or submitted can be advanced, the Committee conceive that the most proper place for their consideration is before Your Excellency in Council.

Confirmed in Council,
11th September, 1844.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable C. T. BARON METCALFE, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council Assembled :

The undersigned would approach Your Excellency praying that you would reconsider the last decision in Council, on or about the nineteenth September last, with reference to Your Petitioner's claim to Lot

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No. 71, in the Township of Niagara; the accompanying affidavits bear proof that Your Petitioner paid his money in good faith, and has sustained a loss in consequence of two patent deeds being issued. The considerations of the deeds are as follows: Your Petitioner was to pay four hundred pounds, and have no benefit of the place for two years and a half; of the four hundred pounds Your Petitioner has paid three hundred and forty pounds, and the balance in promissory notes, which the parties still hold; the law expences in Queen's Bench, Court of Chancery, Petitioning, &c., amount to three hundred and fifty pounds, besides loss of time. Your Petitioner prays that Your Excellency in Council will take Your Petitioner's claim into consideration, and grant relief from the difficulties which he has long been suffering under.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

St. CATHERINES,
March 20th, 1845.

IN COUNCIL,
25th June, 1845.

This renewed application is supported by affidavits of parties whose means of information are not of a character to shake the confidence of the Committee in the Report of April, 1840, which was made on a full investigation and the hearing of parties.

Approved in Council same day.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency to give the following your favourable consideration. From the enclosed letter you will see that it was my intention to visit Montreal, as was mentioned in my letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date the 26th November, 1847, in which I enclosed a document and three affidavits relative to my case. Little did I think when I was paying for a search of the Government Offices, that I was being led into great loss of time and law costs; from this search my course appeared perfectly clear, and I therefore purchased the land, but I had not long enjoyed my purchase when a person holding an older Patent, and of which no record at that time could be found on the Government Books, made his appearance and I was dispossessed. When this happened to me I did not expect the Government, which issued the double Patent, and which had Land or Register Offices for the stranger's guide, from a search of which I was led to make the purchase that I did, would have allowed me to suffer so much expense, as well as loss of time, in endeavouring, and that in vain, to recover my just rights. I have been upwards of eight years engaged in such endeavour, and have, time after time, petitioned with additional affidavits. If the Government had referred the case to a Court of Enquiry, when first petitioned, in the Township of Niagara, where the land is situated, it would have spared me a great expenditure and loss of time, and I would also have had a better opportunity of drawing out the truths and facts of the case. Some who

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knew the facts are since dead, so that it is impossible to bring them as witnesses. I humbly beg that Your Excellency will give my petition your most favourable consideration. I cannot think that either you or the Ministers of the Government will suffer me to be so imposed upon. What I crave is, that the Government will recall their deed, and grant me compensation for the great loss I have sustained.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

ST. CATHERINES,
December 24th, 1847.

We, the undersigned, being acquainted with Alexander Morrison, your Petitioner, recommend the prayer thereof to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed,) A. F. ATKINSON,
Rector, St. Catherines.
WILLIAM HEWSON,
Baptist Minister.
JOHN LAW,
Wesleyan Minister.
W. PATRICK M'DONOUGH,
Catholic Pastor.
LACHLAN TAYLOR,
Wesleyan Minister, Thorold.
WILLIAM H. MERRITT,
J. W. BAYNES,
Presbyterian Minister,
St. Catherines.
WM. T. HUBBARD,
Principal,
St. Catherines Grammar School.
A. MACINTOSH,
Presbyterian Minister, Thorold.
R. E. TUPPER,
Wesleyan Minister,
Drummondville.
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
United Presbyterian Minister,
St. Catherines.
WM. LEEMING,
Rector of Chippewa.
GEORGE RYKERT,
ALPHEUS S. ST. JOHN,
District Councillor.

I beg leave respectfully to recommend the Petition of Alexander Morrison, to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

THOMAS B. FREEAR,
Clerk, Rector of Thorold.
GEORGE CHENEY,
Minister, Presbyterian Church,
Saltfleet.
FRANCIS C. MUBURN,
Surgeon, Drummondville,
Canada West.
THOMAS CREEN,
Rector of Niagara.

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J. CRUIKSHANK,
Minister, Niagara.
EPHRAIM B. HARPER,
Wesleyan Minister, Niagara.
WALTER H. DICKSON,
Niagara.
JOHN CARROLL,
Catholic Priest, Niagara.

THOROLD, December 20, 1847.

CROWN LANDS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Petitioner states, that having purchased Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, from one Roger Bradt, who held a Patent for the same from the Crown, he has lost possession of the land, in consequence of another and earlier Patent having been produced; and he represents, including the consideration money, law expenses, loss of his time, interest on his purchase, &c., &c., he has sustained injury to the extent of £1307 8s. 6d., and he prays for compensation.

The case of the Petitioner has been before the Honourable Executive Council on two former occasions, and reference is requested to an application made by him, jointly with Roger Bradt, reported upon 7th April, 1840, and to another by himself, reported on 15th November, 1842. Upon looking into the subject, the following are the official facts which appear. The Lot in question was on the first settlement of the Niagara District, located in the name of Roger Bradt, and a description for Patent issued in his name for it, in the year 1795. The issue of this description supposed that any patent which might be founded thereon, would be prepared in the name of the person named in the description. It now appears, upon searching the Office of the Registrar of the Province, that a Patent upon it, completed in the name of Thomas Butler, Senior, dated 24th July, 1799, was recorded 8th August, 1799. In the margin of the Register is a Memorandum:—

"The within granted No. 71, was purchased of Roger Bradt by John Cockell, and also purchased of the said John Cockell by the within mentioned Mr. Thomas Butler, and transferred with the consent of the Land Board of the District, in compliance with their instructions."

(Signed,) J. WHITE,
A. G.

The Lot was redescribed for patent, 26th December, 1805; also, in the name of the locatee, Roger Bradt, with a Memorandum attached:—"Mr. Jarvis will please to take notice, that a description was formerly made out to Roger Bradt for the within mentioned land, and sent to the late Attorney General, but as no specification of the Clergy seventh was inserted in the description, the deed was not then completed." A Patent on the second description, dated 27th December, 1805, was recorded 27th December, 1805, in the name of Roger Bradt, the locatee. The Record of both Patents shews, that in each case a specification of the Clergy seventh was inserted, as having been taken in the Clergy Reserve Block set apart in respect to the County of Lincoln; the first description

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issued without the specification being inserted, but in filling up the Patent the omission was evidently in some way supplied.

It is thus apparent that two Patents for the Lot 71 were completed, and the question which now suggests itself for consideration is, has the Petitioner a right to require from the Government compensation? In correspondence with this Department, and in his applications, the Petitioner has laid much stress upon the circumstance that an assurance was officially given him (and an affidavit made by James Thompson, 30th March, 1840, is submitted, asserting it), that Roger was the person to whom the Lot was granted; various affidavits are also submitted with the view of showing that he purchased in good faith, and confiding in the belief that Roger Bradt could give him a good title. It is almost superfluous to remark, that while all persons holding official appointments, owe it as a duty to the Province to employ the utmost circumspection in replying to enquiries, and affording information to all who may require it, nor neither Government could with propriety be regarded as accountable to an individual situated as the Petitioner is, who made a purchase from the Grantee of the Crown thirty years after the issue of the last Patent, and while there were upon record in the Office of the Registrar of the County in which the land is situated (as will be seen from the Registrar's Extract, dated the 9th instant,) several instruments affecting the title to the land. The Petitioner apparently paid in whole, or in part, a valuable consideration (specified as £400). It seems that the conveyance to him from Roger Bradt was drawn out by a person named Thomas Foley, and in his affidavit dated 26th March, 1840, he states that Morrison gave a bond for the payment of the sum of £225, in five years from its date, and that he secured the payment by deeding to him two Lots in the Village of St. Catherines. It further appears by the affidavit of Roger Bradt, dated 12th January, 1841, that the remaining one hundred and seventy-five pounds was made good to him "in money, property, notes of hand." These particulars comprehend the features of the purchase.

Upon referring to a Petition in the name of Roger Bradt, reported upon by the Surveyor General's Office, 7th April, 1840, the statement is found to have been made by that person, that he exchanged Lot 71, in the Township of Niagara, with his brother John Bradt, for a lot in the Township of Ancaster. In looking further into this portion of the subject, it will be perceived on referring to the affidavit of John Caughell, (the same doubtless, as John Cockell,) dated 18th October, 1838, that he made an exchange ("swapt") with John Bradt, other land for Lot 71, and this, taken in connection with Attorney General White's memorandum on the Butler Patent, establishes the grounds upon which Mr. Thomas Butler acquired the lands, and shews the affidavit made by Roger Bradt, 2nd April, 1840, in which he declares that Mr. Butler obtained the patent in a fraudulent manner, having purloined his, the Deponent's, location tickets, to be inconsistent with the facts:—

These points have been alluded to, in consequence of the Petitioner having put forward affidavits with the object of impugning Mr. Butler's title, and giving to the claim of Roger Bradt, a *bonâ fide* character which he does not possess.

After comparing all the papers offered by the Petitioner and others connected therewith, his misfortunes seem to have been mainly the result of his own unbusiness like proceedings and disregard of the occupation held by the tenant, who was in possession

under the Butler Patent; for, although in the instrument dated 2nd January, 1837, executed by Roger Bradt, he alluded to Archibald Gardiner as lessee under him, the inference throughout is clear that Gardiner was not placed upon the land by Roger Bradt.

The unfortunate circumstance of two patents having been completed for the lot No. 71 may have been unknown to the Petitioner until after he had purchased; and this idea may be supposed from the affidavits which he has made, and those by the affidavits of Joseph Clement, George Cain, and David Bradt, made in the year 1840.

It now remains to offer a recommendation upon the subject of the application. To grant compensation to the extent which the Petitioner names as the amount of his loss, the character of his case will not justify, while to withhold relief altogether would be a course inconsistent with the spirit of liberality which has usually influenced the Provincial Government when the act of a public officer has led to consequences injurious to individuals.

The act of Mr. Attorney General White was decidedly irregular. There was at the time an Heir and Devisee Commission, to whom it pertained to take cognizance of claims such as Mr. Butler's, and neither the Land Board nor the Attorney General were justifiable in assuming to themselves the functions of the Commission.

The two patents in question having issued, and conveyances under both of them having taken place, it is, after a careful examination of the whole case, respectfully suggested, whether the Petitioner ought not to be allowed the value of lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, to be estimated at the present time as wild land, the value to be ascertained by the District Agent, subject to confirmation and approval. This would seem to be the full extent to which the Petitioner could, under any circumstances, be afforded relief, without affording encouragement for the making of imprudent purchases, and afterwards falling back upon the Government in order to be extricated from difficulties occasioned by want of circumspection.

(Signed,) J. H. PRICE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 19th May, 1848.

IN COMMITTEE,
14th June, 1848.

The Petitioner's case had been upon several occasions before the Executive Government since the 23rd April, 1840, when he was personally heard before the Council Board, and his application reported on unfavourably. The Committee are of opinion, that as the present renewed application contains no further facts than those mentioned in the former applications, the claims set forth on which were considered invalid, the decision thereon given should be adhered to, and that the Petitioner be informed the decision is a final one.

Approved in Council,
17th June, 1848.

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CROWN LANDS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT upon the printed Petition of ALEXANDER MORRISON, received in January, 1849.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying printed Petition, dated 24th December, 1848, placed in his hands by Mr. Alexander Morrison, the petitioner.

The case of this person was reported upon at considerable length, 19th May, 1848, upon a claim for compensation for alleged losses in connection with his purchase of lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, and reference is requested to the Report alluded to.

The additional papers now presented by Mr. Morrison consists of an affidavit made 4th September, 1848, by Archibald Gardiner, the tenant who was in occupation of the lot previous to the applicant's purchase, in which he states, that in giving possession to Roger Bradt, the party who sold to the Petitioner, he was not influenced by the latter, and that the transaction was with Bradt alone. Another paper is a memorandum of Mr. Justice M'Lean's, dated 1st July, 1848, comprising a short detail of the principal points of evidence elicited at the trial on the 9th May, 1839, which resulted in Mrs. Crooks, the widow of the late William Crooks, ejecting the Petitioner from the possession of the lot in question. From Judge M'Lean's notes, it would appear that Mrs. Crooks, and others claiming or holding under her, held possession from the year 1812 until the 3rd November, 1836, when Archibald Gardiner, before alluded to, who had been her tenant, accepted a lease from Roger Bradt.

This paper, put in to support Petitioner's claim, appears rather to militate against it, inasmuch as it tends to prove an uninterrupted occupancy by the contending party extending over a period of about twenty-four years.

The other paper submitted by applicant is a certificate as to the character of himself, signed by John Miller, cabinet-maker, who, it seems, knew him in Scotland.

In a printed paper attached to the Petition, a series of arguments designed to advocate the claim in question are offered, upon which little comment is now required, as a full exposition of his case, in all its features, is presented in the Report of 19th May, 1848.

The Petitioner may have suffered some portion of the loss which, in his Statement Nos. 1 and 2, he has particularized, and the issue of a second patent for the same lot is a circumstance which affords abundant material upon which to found a case seemingly constituting a claim upon Government; but when it is considered that the commonest prudence, if employed in searching the County Registry, would have decided the fact that several instruments were upon record affecting the title to the lot, his case assumes a very different aspect, and when considered in conjunction with the circumstances that there were upon the land old and extensive improvements, and an individual in possession, holding possession from a person claiming under a different title, it becomes difficult to repress the conviction that the Petitioner was aware that he was, in taking a conveyance from Roger Bradt, purchasing a disputed claim.

The decision adopted by the Council upon the last application and Report, does not render it de-

sirable to renew the suggestions put forth in the Report, and the papers accompanying this Report are respectfully submitted for consideration.

(Signed,) J. H. PRICE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
1st February, 1849.

The Committee of Council see no reason to reverse the decision made on this case, upon the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the 19th May, 1848.

(Signed,) W. H. M.
P. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
3rd February, 1849.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN CAUGHELL,
Dated 18th October, 1838.

Personally came before me, Henry Warren, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said District, John Caughell, late of Butler's Rangers, and now residing in the Township of Yarmouth, in the London District, who being duly sworn and saith, that he swapped with John Bradt the John Young's Farm at Four Mile Creek, for the Lands or Farm of Lot No. 71, in Niagara Township; and further saith, that he never had any dealings whatsoever with Roger Bradt in lands.

his
JOHN + CAUGHELL.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me,
at St. Thomas,
this 18th day of October, 1838.

(Signed,) HENRY WARREN, J. P.

I hereby certify, that John Caughell is unable to undergo the journey from hence to Niagara, from infirmity and old age, and being partly blind. I further certify, that John Caughell was a soldier in Butler's Rangers in the American Revolution.

St. THOMAS,
this 18th day of October, 1838.

(Signed,) HENRY WARREN, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS FOLEY,
Dated 26th day of March, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit:

Thomas Foley, of the Township of Leath, Niagara District and Province of Upper Canada, School-teacher, came before me William Adams, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Province, this 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty. He, the said Thomas Foley, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was the writer of a warrantee, Deed of Bargain

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and Sale from Roger Bradt, of the Township and District aforesaid, to Alexander Morrison, of the Township and District of Niagara aforesaid; and that said Deed was written by him, the said Thomas Foley, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada aforesaid; and furthermore, he, the said Thomas Foley, deposeth and saith, that the said Alexander Morrison purchased the aforesaid Lot from the said Roger Bradt, in good faith and assurance that the said Roger Bradt was the rightful and lawful owner, from the circumstance or fact of the said Roger Bradt having and being in possession of the Government Deed for the aforesaid Lot. And he, the said Thomas Foley, verily believes and saith, the said Alexander Morrison would never purchase the aforesaid Lot if he was aware that any other person or persons possessed a better right for said Lot than the aforesaid Roger Bradt; and furthermore, he, the said Thomas Foley, deposeth and saith, the said Alexander Morrison in lieu of the above Lot, conveyed and bargained two valuable Lots in the Village of St. Catherines which was his own property. After the bond being written, by which the said Morrison engaged to pay the said Roger Bradt or his nephew, in five years from the date of such bond, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds currency, but, lest he the said Morrison should not, at the end of the specified time, be ready to pay the amount of the bond, he, the said Morrison, deeded the above Lots as part of the consideration money, which circumstance leads Deponent to conclude that he considered Roger Bradt's title to the said Lot to be indisputable; and, consequently, that the said Morrison considered himself safe in purchasing the aforesaid Lot; and furthermore, he, the said Thomas Foley, considered at the time he wrote the Deed referred to, that Roger Bradt was in possession of said Lot.

(Signed,) THOMAS FOLEY.

Sworn before me, at Louth,
this 26th day of March, 1840.

(Signed,) W. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES THOMPSON,
Dated 31st day of March, 1840.

District of Niagara, to wit :

James Thompson, of the Township of Niagara, Yeoman, being duly sworn before me, deposeth and saith, that about three years ago, this Deponent was at Toronto, and made a search for the title of Lot No. 71 in the said Township, and at the Surveyor General's Office was informed that the owner of said Lot was Roger Bradt, and that he would hold the Lot unless he had transferred it, and shewed Deponent the name of Roger Bradt on the map; and further, the Deponent was told, at said Office, that if he wanted to buy the right title it must be from the said Roger Bradt, and Deponent was therefore insured to believe that said Roger Bradt was the right owner, and Deponent, had he been inclined to purchase, would certainly have treated with him as the owner.

(Signed,) JAMES THOMPSON.

Sworn before me, at Niagara,
this 31st day of March, 1840.

(Signed,) JOHN S. ALLMA, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID BRADT,
Made on the 2nd day of April, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit :

David Bradt, of the Township of Louth, in the Niagara District and Province of Upper Canada, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, this second day of April, eighteen hundred and forty, and being duly sworn, make oath and saith, that he, the said David Bradt, frequently, previous to his father's decease, heard him say, that Roger Bradt was fraudulently deprived of Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, in the aforesaid District. And he, the said David Bradt, further saith, that he has been acquainted with the said Roger Bradt, for better than forty years; and he, the said David Bradt, verily believes that the aforesaid Roger Bradt has never received any consideration or value for the aforesaid Lot No. 71, save and except what he has received from Alexander Morrison, of the Township of Niagara, to whom he sold and conveyed said Lot No. 71.

(Signed,) DAVID BRADT.

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
in the said District,
this 2nd day of April, 1840.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROGER BRADT,
Dated 2nd April, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit :

Roger Bradt, of the Township of Louth, in the said District, came before me, Elias S. Adams, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and maketh oath and saith, that the said Roger Bradt occupied Lot number seventy-one, in the Township of Niagara, and in the said District, which was granted to him, the said Roger Bradt, previous to his taking the possession, as before mentioned, which he, the said Bradt located, as he supposes, about the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and he, the said Roger Bradt deposeth, that a short time after the aforesaid year, the Government executed a deed for him, the said Roger Bradt, in which deed the said Bradt's surname appeared in the said deed before his Christian name, thus Bradt Roger, which deed, the aforesaid Roger Bradt refused to accept; and further saith, he, the said Bradt received a Land Board ticket in or about the year above mentioned for the above Lot No. 71. Deponent saith that he never had any dealings with a man by the name of John Cockell in land affairs; neither did he, this deponent, make any agreement with the said John Cockell in any manner whatever as regards Lot No. 71 before referred to. Deponent further saith, he received the original deed, which is now in possession of Alexander Morrison, of the Township of Niagara aforesaid, which Deed was granted him in the year eighteen hundred and five, to the best of his, this deponent's recollection, previous to deponent's receiving the above original deed; and further saith, that the deceased Thomas Butler, of Niagara, aforesaid, received also a deed of the same kind, which the said deponent asserts was obtained by or in a fraudulent manner, the said Thomas Butler having purchased his, deponent's location ticket, from the said John Cockell. Deponent further saith, that the said John Cockell never received the forementioned location ticket from me,

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and deponent further saith, that he had never received any equivalent or remuneration from Government for the aforesaid Lot 71 in the Township and District aforesaid.

(Signed,) ROGER BRADT.

Sworn before me at St. Catherines,
in the said District,
this 2nd day of April, 1840.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF HUGH FREEL,

Dated 21st day of April, 1840.

District of Niagara, to wit:

Hugh Freel, of the Township of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, Yeoman, maketh oath and saith, that Roger Bradt, now of the Township of Louth, formerly of the said Township of Niagara, yeoman, in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, was in actual and undisturbed possession of Lot number seventy-one, in the said Township of Niagara, and that he, the said Roger Bradt, lived at that time in the dwelling house upon the said lot, of which a considerable portion was at that time cleared and fenced; and this Deponent further maketh oath and saith that the said Roger Bradt was at that time, and for many years afterwards reported and considered as the owner of the said lot.

his
HUGH + FREEL.
mark.

Sworn before me, at Niagara, in the District of Niagara, this 21st day of April, 1840, and I hereby certify that the above Affidavit was read in my presence to the above named Deponent, who seemed perfectly to understand the same, and did make his mark thereto in my presence.

(Signed,) A. GILKISON,
A Com. & B. R. Niagara District.

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID BRADT,

Dated 15th day of August, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit:

David Bradt, of the Township of Louth, and District of Niagara, and Province of Upper Canada, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and made oath and saith, that he was present when Alexander Morrison purchased lot No. 71 from Roger Bradt, and he, the said Alexander Morrison, said to Roger Bradt, that he had 200 acres of land in the London District, and wished Roger Bradt to accept of that for the remainder of the purchase money of lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, which conversation was at the transaction, and after it was understood that David Bradt was to receive the village lots in St. Catherines, which lots were conveyed by Alexander Morrison to David Bradt, being payment of a debt that Roger Bradt was owing him, and turn as part of the purchase money of lot No. 71; and he, the said David Bradt, further saith, that the tran-

saction between Roger Bradt and Alexander Morrison appeared to him to be done in good faith and assurance of a good title, and he, the said Alexander Morrison, told him, the said David Bradt, that when he was getting his deed recorded for lot No. 71, that he went and examined the public offices in Toronto, and they told him that Roger Bradt was owner of lot No. 71 in the Township of Niagara, and he was the man I had to look to for a good title.

(Signed,) DAVID BRADT.

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
in the said District,
this 15th day of August, 1840.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE CAIN,

Dated 24th day of August, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit:

George Cain, of the Township of Niagara in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District of Niagara, and made oath and saith, that on or about the month of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, Alexander Morrison, of the said District, carpenter, requested the said George Cain to endorse a promissory note for the said Alexander Morrison, payable at the Bank of Upper Canada, saying at the same time, that he the said Alexander Morrison had payments to make to Roger Bradt for lot No. 71 in said Township of Niagara, having, as he said, lately purchased it; that the said Alexander Morrison on that occasion further said, that he had carefully examined the title at the Surveyor General's Office and other public offices at Toronto, and thought the information there received that he was assured that the title was indisputable. The above Deponent further made oath and said, that he Deponent did endorse a promissory note, payable at the said Bank of Upper Canada, to enable the said Alexander Morrison to make such payment as aforesaid; that the said Morrison procured the money from the Bank and paid it again when the note fell due; and the Deponent further made oath and said, that the said Alexander Morrison ever appeared to Deponent to be very industrious in making exertions to pay the purchase-money of said Lot No. 71, in the said Township of Niagara.

GEORGE CAIN.

Sworn before me, at Niagara,
this 24th day of August, 1840.

(Signed,) JOHN C. BALL, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH CLEMENT,

Dated the 14th day of September, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit:

Joseph Clement, of the Township of Niagara, in the Niagara District, and Province of Upper Canada, Yeoman, came before me, one of Her Majesty's

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Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and made oath and said, that in or about the month of November, and in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, Alexander Morrison, of the said Township, Carpenter, called upon him the said Deponent, and requested him, the said Deponent, to sell him, the said Morrison, a yoke of oxen, to give to Roger Bradt, in part payment for Lot number seventy-one, in the Township of Niagara, and that Deponent let the said Morrison have the said oxen, for which Morrison has paid him. The said Joseph Clement further made oath and said, that the said Morrison, on this occasion, stated that he had been at Toronto, and had examined the title at the public offices, and that he had found it secure, and that Roger Bradt, or those deriving title from him, could alone give an indefeasible title in the land; and this the said Deponent readily believed, having been told so by old settlers, who had received the same information from the same source. And the said Joseph Clement further made oath and said, that the consideration being, as the said Morrison informed him, four hundred pounds, and to give the then tenant the quiet possession and full benefit for two years, was, as Deponent verily believes, the fair value of said land, and that, in Deponent's opinion, there had been better land sold in the said Township of Niagara for a lower price than the price the said Morrison was, he told Deponent, about to give for Lot number seventy-one. The said Deponent further made oath and said, that judging from conversations with the said Morrison, he believed the said Morrison acted quite conscientiously in this transaction, that the said Morrison believed the title to be in Roger Bradt, and in no one else, and that the said Morrison believed himself paying to the said Roger Bradt the fair value of the land. The said Deponent further made oath and said, that the said Morrison had two hundred acres of land in the London District, which David Bradt has—Morrison had offered to exchange in part payment of Lot number seventy-one aforesaid,—and that Deponent had purchased other fifty acres of land from one John Davis, for which he gave two hundred and fifty pounds, and which he, the said John Davis, had purchased from the said Morrison for the aforesaid two hundred acres of land in the London District.

(Signed,) JOSEPH CLEMENT.

Sworn before me, at the Township
of Niagara, in the Niagara District,
this 14th day of September, 1840.

(Signed,) JOHN C. BALL, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN COX,

Made the 9th day of May, 1842.

Niagara District, to wit :

John Cox, of the Township of Niagara, District and Province of Canada, Yeoman, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and made oath and said, that he has been well acquainted with Lot No. seventy-one, in the Township of Niagara, about forty-five years ago, and has been living on Lot No. seventy-four, in the said Township, and has lived there ever since; and he, the said John Cox, never knew Mistress Crooks to be in possession of Lot No. seventy-one,

until she dispossessed Alexander Morrison, about two years ago, and got possession from the Sheriff of the Niagara District; and he, the said John Cox, further maketh oath and saith, that Alexander Morrison was in actual possession of said Lot in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight or thirty-nine.

(Signed,) JOHN COX.

Sworn before me at Niagara aforesaid,
this 9th day of May, 1842.

(Signed,) JACOB KEEFER, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF J. BOULTON,

Dated 11th day of December, 1844.

James Boulton, of Niagara, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, maketh oath and saith, that he was consulted by one Alexander Morrison, respecting the title of one Roger Bradt to Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, on which said Roger Bradt had a deed; that, at the time of such consultation, this Deponent had no knowledge of any other deed for said Lot, and gave his opinion, in consequence, as to the validity of such title; that Deponent did not finally close the purchase of said Lot for said Alexander Morrison, but that he believes said Morrison ultimately employed Edward C. Campbell, Esquire, as his legal adviser; but Deponent, from an intimate acquaintance with the matters relative to such purchase, by said Morrison, was put in possession of all the information relative thereto, as Deponent believes, which said Morrison had knowledge of, and this Deponent does verily believe that said Morrison had no knowledge of any other or prior deed having been issued; and Deponent afterwards, on a suit being brought to try the title, searched fully into the matter, and could only find the first entry of the first deed in the Register Office, but none in the Surveyor General's Office, as in other cases, which accounts for the error into which he or any one would fall in making a purchase.

(Signed,) JAMES BOULTON.

Sworn before me, at Niagara,
this 11th day of December, 1844.

(Signed,) T. BUTLER, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF JESSE JONES,

Dated the 27th day of October, 1845.

District of Niagara, to wit :

Jesse Jones, of the Township of Louth, in the said District, Yeoman, personally came before me, Daniel Beamer, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, and this Deponent doth say, that on the first day of August, 1836, he wrote a deed of quit claim from Alexander Allen to Roger Bradt for Lot 71, in the Township of Niagara. On one or more days after, Deponent saith that he wrote a deed of bargain and sale for said Lot from Roger Bradt to David Bradt, and that he saw

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both of the said deeds duly executed; and on the 11th day of August, the same year, he went to Niagara, in company with Roger and David Bradt, and put the said deed of quit claim on record; and that he went with Roger and David Bradt to the said Lot of Land, and that he went into the house with said Bradts, and saw them take possession of the said House and Lot, and give it into the possession of Archibald Gardiner, as a tenant under the said Bradts. Then the said Bradts retired some small distance from the house, and stood talking together. Deponent went nearer then, and heard them say that Mrs. Crooks had a deed that was older than Bradt's deed. Deponent then asked David Bradt if he would put his deed on record at that time, and Bradt gave the Deponent a kind of evasive answer, that he had it only as a security; and some time after David Bradt told Deponent that he had made a thousand dollars out of his bargain by selling it to Morrison; and at that time Deponent knew nothing of Morrison; and Deponent further saith, he believes that Morrison has been greatly wronged and deceived by the said Bradt.

(Signed,) JESSE JONES.

Sworn before me, this
27th day of October, 1845.

(Signed,) DANIEL BEAMER, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT CHRISTIE,

Dated 27th January, 1845.

Robert Christie, of the Township of Grantham, and District of Niagara, and Province of Canada, yeoman, personally came before me, E. S. Adams, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and made oath that he has been acquainted with Alexander Morrison ever since he was in existence, and the said Morrison often came to my house, before he bought Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, and the said Morrison was particularly in the practice of advising with me concerning his business, and especially concerning the purchase of said Lot for some weeks before he got the deed from Bradt, of whom he purchased it; and among other circumstances, seeing and knowing the exertions that Morrison made to pay for said Lot, and the certain knowledge I had of his business concerning the purchase of said Lot, I verily believe that Alexander Morrison did not know of any other Deed or Government Grant for said Lot than the one Roger Bradt had, which was in my house; and I verily believe that Morrison did not know that there was an older double Patent for said Lot, until it was produced in Court, when the lawyers made a bet concerning it. Those lawyers were Edward Campbell and Roland McDonald. And the said Robert Christie further saith, that from a certain knowledge of all the circumstances, namely, the purchase of Lot No. 71, verily believes it was a *bonâ fide* transaction on the part of Alexander Morrison; and the said Robert Christie truly believes that the said Alexander Morrison was an innocent purchaser of said Lot, and that four hundred pounds was the full value of said Lot; and from Roger Bradt's statement, in presence of Morrison, the title appeared to be clear and indisputable, the said Roger Bradt being then in possession of said Lot, and that it was impossible that Alexander Morrison could have any hand or confederation with Bradt in the year of Our Lord, 1805, for this date was long before said Mor-

rison was in existence, for his father and his mother were neighbours to me in Scotland.

(Signed,) ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
January 27th, 1845.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

This is to certify that I, Agnes Christie, wife of Robert Christie, have heard this read and read the same myself, and do confirm the whole of the above statement.

her
AGNES + CHRISTIE.
mark.

Sworn before me,

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

This is to certify that I, Thomas Morrison, of the Township of Niagara and District of Niagara, freeholder, do confirm the whole of the above statement.

(Signed,) THOMAS MORRISON.

Witness to the Signature,

JOHN C. BALL, J. P.

NIAGARA, January 27, 1845.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN COX,

Dated the 30th day of January, 1845.

John Cox, of the Township of Niagara, and District of Niagara, Canada, personally came before me, Thomas Butler, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and made oath and saith, that he did talk with Alexander Morrison before and after the Sheriff dispossessed Alexander Morrison of the land, viz., Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, and, from circumstances which I have seen and heard, enables me to say that I verily believe Alexander Morrison, was not known to any other Patent or Government Grant before he bought the said Lot, than the one Roger Bradt had.

(Signed,) JOHN COX.

Sworn before me,
this 30th day of January.

(Signed,) T. BUTLER, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Dated 25th day of May, 1847.

I make oath and declare, that I had some conversation with Walter Butler, A. D. 1845, and he, the said Walter Butler, informed me that he made

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Affidavit in the Court of Chancery at Toronto, and swore that he told me, before I purchased Lot No. 71, there was no older Patent in his father's name than the one Bradt had for said Lot; I being filled with astonishment, asked him when and where said conversation was; he replied, that it was upon the road in the time of the rebellion, A. D. 1839 or 1838. I then told him it was bought long previous, and the Deed would show that he was wrong; he then asked the date, it being 23rd of November, 1836, he then appeared sensible of his error, and said he would correct it; he went along with me to Niagara to to make a counter affidavit; after he had conversation with one of his relations, he refused to correct his mistake although sensible of it. I hereby swear positive that Walter Butler did not tell me there was a double Patent issued for said Lot, previous to my purchasing it, nor had he any conversation with me concerning Bradt's claim, nor did he inform me there was any dispute between Bradt and him concerning said Lot. Previous to my purchasing it Butler was living in the Township of Esquesing. When I purchased said Lot I bought it in good faith, and there was no collusion between me and the late Roger Bradt of whom I purchased said Lot in the Township of Niagara.

If it were referred to a Court of Enquiry in the Township of Niagara, where the land is situated, I could produce more proof which I now cannot do, having no power to compel witnesses to give testimony.

The said Walter Butler, who was one of the plaintiffs in the suit at law when I applied to Chancery for relief, he then became one of the defendants, as will appear from a notice I received from Chancery to pay the costs.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
in the Niagara District,
this 25th day of May, 1847.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF PETER GRIFFIS,

Dated 25th day of May, 1847.

Maketh oath and saith, that he heard Alexander Morrison's affidavit read, and verily believes that to be true, from circumstances, namely, that Walter Butler was living in the Township of Esquesing, and the said Walter Butler told me that the first time he had any conversation with Alexander Morrison, concerning Lot No. 71 in the Township of Niagara, was in the middle of the rebellion, which must have been A. D. 1838 or 1839.

^{his}
PETER + GRIFFIS.
_{mark.}

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
in the Niagara District,
this 25th day of May, 1847.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS BROWNLEY,

Dated 25th day of May, 1847.

Thomas Brownley, Township of Grantham, Yeoman, maketh oath and saith, that he heard Alexander Morrison's affidavit read, and has no reason to doubt the truth of it, from conversation and circumstances with Walter Butler, and the said Walter Butler was not living in this part of the country, November, 1836, near or about that time.

^{his}
THOMAS + BROWNLEY.
_{mark.}

Sworn before me, at St. Catherines,
in the Niagara District,
this 25th day of May, 1847.

(Signed,) E. S. ADAMS, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS FOLEY,

Dated 18th day of August, 1840.

Niagara District, to wit:

Thomas Foley, of the Township of Louth, in the Niagara District and Province of Upper Canada, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, and being duly sworn maketh oath and saith, that he was present at a certain bargain and sale of Lot No. 71 in the Township of Niagara between Roger Bradt of the aforesaid Township of Louth, and Alexander Morrison of the Township of Niagara, which lot the said Roger Bradt conveyed, sold and bargained to the said Alexander Morrison in good faith, and for which the said Alexander Morrison has made part payment to the amount as far as Deponent recollects, of between three and four hundred pounds; he the Deponent further saith, that he was the writer of the deed by which the said Bradt conveyed the aforesaid lot to the said Morrison, and as far as Deponent had the opportunity of judging, he verily believes the said Alexander Morrison considered the title of the said Roger Bradt to the above mentioned lot to be good, and therefore considered himself safe in purchasing said lot. Furthermore, Deponent saith that the agreement, bargain and sale, between the aforesaid Roger Bradt and Alexander Morrison, was a *bonâ fide* transaction, as far as Deponent understands the term.

(Signed,) THOMAS FOLEY.

Sworn before me, at Louth,
the 18th day of August, 1840.

JAMES W. O'CLARK, J. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF ROGER BRADT,

Dated 12th day of January, 1841.

Niagara District, to wit:

Personally appeared before me, a Magistrate for the District of Niagara, Roger Bradt, of the Township of Louth in the said District, labourer, and made oath and said, that in the year of our Lord

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one thousand eight hundred and five a Patent from the Crown issued to this Deponent for lot number seventy-one in the Township of Niagara, and that shortly afterwards Deponent left this Province for the United States of America, where he resided for the space of thirty years or thereabouts. Deponent further made oath and said, that after his return to Upper Canada in the year 1835, he the Deponent received quiet and peaceable occupation from the then person in possession. Deponent further made oath and said that, believing himself to be the rightful owner of the land, he afterwards conveyed it to Alexander Morrison, of the Township of Niagara, carpenter, for the sum of £400 lawful money of this Province, of which he answered to David Bradt for the amount of two hundred and twenty-five pounds currency, and has paid me in money, property and notes of hand, to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, lawful money aforesaid. The Deponent further states, he had refused of Henry Corns four hundred and fifty pounds for the land in question, in case he would put him the said Corns in immediate possession, but was unable to do so, in consequence of having leased the said lot unto Archibald Gardiner; I then sold to Alexander Morrison for the said sum of four hundred pounds.

I further make oath and say, I am unable to make good to the said Alexander Morrison the moneys paid to me. I always considered myself the lawful owner of the said lot; having a Government deed for same, and never sold the said lot to any person before getting the Government deed; further maketh and saith, that the said Morrison after purchasing waited two years before he got possession, in consequence of Gardiner's lease.

(Signed,) ROGER BRADT.

Sworn before me, at Louth, this 12th January, 1841.

(Signed,) W. ADAMS, J. P.

Copy of W. H. MERRITT'S Letter, dated 10th November, 1843. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

10th November, 1843.

SIR,

A man by the name of Alexander Morrison, who appears a steady industrious man, feels himself injured, by the Council declining to make him a compensation for purchasing lot 71 in Niagara, from R. Bradt. I had difficulty to prevent his intruding on His Excellency; when there I promised him to examine into his claim.

My only doubt is regarding the payment by him to Bradt; the affidavits are not positive; I would therefore beg leave to suggest whether under the circumstances it would not be advisable to allow Mr. Thorburn, any other person and myself to examine into the matter quietly on the spot (I would pledge myself to ferret out the truth from themselves,) and report to you what we find he has actually paid.

It is evident two deeds were issued, and the man was induced to purchase in consequence of the negligence of the Government of the day; therefore

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should be repaid what is clear he advanced either in land or money. I find the Council declined taking up the subject of the second application.

Am I to inform him, you still adhere to that decision, or will they consent to have a further investigation? Very truly yours,

(Signed,) W. HAMILTON MERRITT.

A. PARENT, Esquire.

AFFIDAVIT OF ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Dated 11th day of December, 1844.

Alexander Morrison, of the Township of Grant-ham, and District of Niagara, and Province of Canada, personally came before me and made oath and said, that he did not believe there was any other deed for Lot No. 71; in the Township of Niagara, nor did he expect he was buying trouble when I bought it of Roger Bradt; he, the said Roger Bradt, and others, said to me that the title was good which he would give for said Lot. I was shown the Government deed which Roger Bradt had got from the Government for said Lot; and was informed at the Land Offices, then in Toronto, that Bradt was the only man that I had to look to for a good title, and it was impossible there could be any other deed for said Lot. Then I believed that there was nothing wrong in paying the money, which I did in part—put very much confidence in Bradt, and continued so until he was examined before the Council. When the Council asked me if I did not think Bradt was deceiving me all the time, I told them that I did not; I spoke in his behalf, and I spoke as I thought in my heart. I then proposed sending for Bradt, and when he came and I heard him examined, I was very much shaken in my opinion of him. I further say, it was a bond fide transaction on my part, so far as I know; and I bought the land in good faith and belief of a good title. There is no collusion between me and Bradt, or attempt on my part to impose upon the Government. If I have acted wrong, it was Bradt and the Government Officers that caused me to err. The truth of what I have said will appear by a bet that was made concerning the two Patents at the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Roland M'Donald was then Attorney for Mistress Crooks, and my Attorney, Mr. Campbell, made a bet with him that he had the oldest Patent, and Mr. Campbell lost the bet and put us in confusion. The trial was then put off until another Court.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

Sworn before me, at Niagara, this 11th day of December, 1844.

(Signed,) T. BUTLER, J. P.

Thomas M'Kay heard the above affidavit read, and does not know anything in said affidavit that is opposite to truth; and from conversation before and

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after purchase of said Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, and having seen Morrison pay money freely, at different times, to the said Roger Bradt, in consideration of said Lot, verily believes that Alexander Morrison did not know of any other Patent than the Grant that Roger Bradt had for said Lot, and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, it was truly a *bonâ fide* transaction on the part of the said Morrison to have been an innocent purchaser.

(Signed,) THOMAS M'KAY.

Sworn before me, at Louth,
this 14th day of January, 1845.

(Signed,) W. ADAMS, J. P.

Letter of ALEXANDER MORRISON, dated the 11th October, 1847, to His Excellency the Governor.

I wrote to you on the 1st March, and gave you a statement of the losses I have sustained by purchasing Lot No. 71, in the Township of Niagara, a double Patent having issued for said Lot, which was unknown to me when I purchased said Lot. I have often petitioned the Executive for redress, or refer it to a Court of Enquiry, in Niagara, where all the facts will be known, and, to my grief and surprise, they have not done either of them. The great difficulty under which I labour is, having no power to compel people to give testimony. I pray Your Excellency to do that which will bring it to a conclusive settlement, or do some something for my relief.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRISON.

October 11th, A.D., 1847.

St. CATHERINES,

28th January, 1848.

SIR,

Yours of the 13th was received on the 26th current. In answer to it, I have to state, that I understood from James Cummings, Esq., and also from a letter dated 23rd March, 1847, from that Department, that all the answers which was required to the letter mentioned by you, of date the 26th June, 1846, has been already given. I may state, however, before I purchased Lot No. 71, in Niagara, I was perfectly satisfied that the late Roger Bradt had not transferred it. The Patent by which I was dispossessed was not a transfer, but another "Grant" from the Crown, given to the late Thomas Butler, Esq. You will find a record of this in the Secretary's Office. Besides, I have sent a number of Affidavits, at different times, of which you do not seem to be aware. You will find, in the Crown Lands Department Office, Affidavits from Thomas Foley, David Bradt, Joseph Clement, George Cain, James Boulton, Esq., Robert Christie, Mrs. Christie, John Cox, Roger Bradt, Thomas Mackay, James Thompson, &c., &c., from which the facts of the case are made fully apparent. You will also find the Patent under which I purchased the Lot No. 71, the first transfer from it, and a deed given by me to David Bradt, for Lots in the Town of St. Catherines, as part of the purchase-money for Lot No. 71, in Niagara. All these papers you will find in Orders in Council, on Petitions of 3rd December, 1842; 11th September, 1844; and 25th June, 1845. If you enquire of Mr. Wm. H. Lee, the Clerk, to whom I gave all these papers, he will get them for you, and give you the information.

If these papers are not attended to, I intend memorialising the Governor General himself about this matter. I have drawn up a Memorial, and have got it signed by all the Clergymen and influential gentlemen in this neighbourhood. I hope, however, that justice, however tardy, shall at last be given to me.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

ALEXANDER MORRISON.

T. BOUTILLIER, Esquire,
Crown Land Department,
Montreal.

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R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 8th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, Copies of any Correspondence between the Executive Government and Peter Stuart, of Cornwall, Esquire, relative to the intended appointment of that gentleman to the Office of Sheriff of the Eastern District.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 13th February, 1849.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 10th January, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that his Excellency has had under His consideration, certain testimonials in your favour, recommending you for the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District, vacated by the resignation of Alexander M^cMartin, Esquire, and that His Excellency will be ready to confer upon you the office in question, as soon as you shall have complied with the requirements of the Law, for which purpose you will have the goodness to place yourself in communication with the Honourable the Inspector General, who will instruct you as to the necessary securities, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

PETER STUART, Esquire,
Cornwall.

I am desired by His Excellency to express His regret, if the announcement of His Excellency's intention by Mr. Meredith has caused you any trouble or inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

PETER STUART, Esquire,
Cornwall, C. W.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of PETER STUART, of the Town of Cornwall, Eastern District.

Humbly Sheweth :—

That Your Memorialist was informed by the official letter of Mr. Assistant Secretary Meredith, dated 10th January, 1848, that he had the honour, by Command of Your Excellency, to inform Your Memorialist that Your Excellency in Council had had under consideration certain testimonials in his favour, recommending him for the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District, vacant by the resignation of Alexander M^cMartin, Esquire, and that Your Excellency would be ready to confer the office in question, as soon as he had complied with the requirements of the law, for which purpose he was directed to place himself in communication with the Honourable the Inspector General, who would instruct him as to the necessary securities.

That Your Memorialist lost no time in communicating with the Inspector General, under the directions of Mr. Meredith's letter, procured suitable and highly respectable sureties, entered into the necessary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 21st March, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to the letter of Mr. Assistant Secretary Meredith, of the 10th January last, informing you of the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, to confer upon you the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District, so soon as you should have complied with the requirements of the law, as to the necessary securities, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that, under present circumstances, His Excellency has come to the conclusion that the public service requires the appointment of another gentleman, instead of yourself, to the office in question.

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bonds and covenants, ready for approval at the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Having thus received Your Excellency's nomination to the office in question, signified his acceptance thereof, and complied with the directions received from Your Excellency, he felt that the next steps to be taken by Your Memorialist should be those of preparation for assuming the duties of the office to which he conceived he was virtually appointed. And the late Sheriff, whose Deputy he had been for years, but whom he could leave at a short notice, having been informed that Your Memorialist had been appointed his successor, at once transferred a mass of unsettled business to him, taking a Bond of Indemnification to settle and wind up the same, upon terms which Your Memorialist would not have assented to, unless in connection with the new business to accrue from his appointment; that Your Memorialist is, therefore, by the terms of this engagement, involved to the extent of being compelled to wind up the office of the late Incumbent, and will incur loss of time and expenses.

That Your Memorialist, also, in the faith of Your Excellency's decision, so as to be enabled to give his sole, earnest, and undivided attention to the duties of the responsible office, made arrangements in the rental of valuable real estate which he possesses the right of, on terms which he otherwise would not have done, and from the possession and enjoyment of which he will be debarred for a term to come. Your Memorialist also entered into other arrangements for the due performance of the office, departing from which will subject him to further inconvenience and losses.

That Your Memorialist has been notified by the Honourable the Secretary of the Province, under date of the 21st March instant, that he has been commanded to inform Your Memorialist, that Your Excellency had, under present circumstances, come to the conclusion, that the public service required the appointment of another gentleman, instead of Your Memorialist, to the office in question. This announcement, if carried into effect, is calculated not only to impair his circumstances, as shown, but will affect his reputation, which he prizes above all, for it had become well known from Your Memorialist applying to certain gentlemen as his Sureties, that the office was conferred on him; and seeing that he has been superseded, the inference must be injurious to Your Memorialist. He feels he may, therefore, approach Your Excellency and explain his position, and he prays that the office may be confirmed to him.

And, as in duty bound, he will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,) PETER STUART.

CORNWALL,

29th March, 1848.

CORNWALL, 5th April, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to lay the enclosed Document before His Excellency the Governor General, with as little delay as possible, as circumstances have occurred which

have induced me to take this course in preference to sending it through the usual channel.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) PETER STUART.

Major CAMPBELL,
Private Secretary,
Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES,
Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor
General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned Justices, composing the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, assembled at the April Quarter Sessions, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, in and for the Eastern District, have heard with much regret, that it is not now the intention of Your Excellency to appoint Peter Stuart, Esquire, to the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District, vacant by the resignation of Alexander M'Martin, Esquire, as was expressed by a letter addressed by Mr. Assistant Secretary Meredith, to Mr. Stuart, by command of Your Excellency, bearing date the tenth day of January last, because we consider him qualified, in every respect, to discharge the duties of the Office.

Mr. Stuart has held the situation of Deputy, under the late Sheriff, for upwards of six years, during the four latter of which, the whole of the duties of the office were conducted and performed by him, and we can bear witness that they were discharged to the satisfaction of all parties. We, therefore, feel persuaded that his appointment to the office, according to Your Excellency's original intention, would be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by the great body of the people of the District. Wherefore, we hope and trust that Your Excellency may be pleased to reconsider the matter, and bestow the appointment upon Mr. Stuart.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN M'GILLIVRAY, J. P.
G. BROUSE, J. P.
ALEX. M'LEAN, J. P.
P. VANKOUGHNET, J. P.
ISAAC ROSE, J. P.
MICHAEL PILLAR, J. P.
WM. CLINE, J. P.
B. G. FRENCH, J. P.
JOHN M'BEAN, J. P.
JOHN M'DONALD, J. P.

COURT HOUSE,
Cornwall, 5th April, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th April, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of duplicates of certain securities for the office of

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Sheriff of the Eastern District, appearing to be executed in the expectation of your appointment to the office.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to direct to be placed in my hands, a Memorial from yourself, to the Governor General, which you preferred sending through His Excellency's Secretary, rather than by the usual channel for communication, in matters relating to the Civil Government.

This Memorial was accompanied by a Report from John M'Gillivray, Esquire, and nine other gentlemen, Justices of the Peace for the Eastern District.

Your Memorial states, that the late Sheriff, whose Deputy you had been for years, having been informed that you had been appointed his successor, at once transferred a mass of unsettled business to you, taking your Bond of Indemnification to settle and wind up, upon terms which you would not have consented to, unless in connection with the new business to accrue from your appointment.

You also mention your having, in consequence of the intimation of the intention to appoint you to the office of Sheriff, made arrangements for the rental of valuable real estate, on terms which you otherwise would not have agreed to, and from the possession of which you would be debarred for a long time to come, and also, that you entered into other arrangements for the due performance of the office, from which you will be subject to inconvenience and losses.

And you complain that the change of intention, with regard to your appointment, will affect your reputation.

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The representation of the Justices of the Peace, commends you as qualified in every respect, to discharge the duties of the office, and as having filled the situation of Deputy Sheriff for four years, and as having discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all parties.

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to state, in reply to these communications, that at the time when it was resolved to appoint the present incumbent to the office of Sheriff of the Eastern District, the fact of your having filled the office of Deputy of the late Sheriff, was fully understood by His Excellency, and nothing derogatory to your reputation was alleged, or in any manner caused the change in the determination of the Government.

I am also commanded to inform you, that had His Excellency been aware of your arrangement with the late Sheriff, who resigned for the purpose of putting himself in nomination as a candidate at the ensuing election, entered into immediately upon the announcement of the intention of the Government to appoint you his successor, it could not have made any difference in the course, which, under the circumstances, it was thought expedient to pursue; neither could the private arrangements regarding your property have effected a question settled upon public grounds, considered of importance by the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

PETER STUART, Esquire,
Cornwall.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PETERBOROUGH AND PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY, January 10th, 1849.
Pursuant to Act 10 Vic., Cap. 109.

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

The DIRECTORS of the PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY, in compliance with the requirements of the Act 10th Vic., Cap. 109, beg leave most respectfully to report—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Stock disposed of to sundry persons.....	1852	0	0				
Stock unsold.....	8148	0	0				
Amounting to the Capital Stock.....	10000	0	0				
January 10, 1848 ... To Balance in hand	87	14	7½	May 1, 1848			
July 14, do ... To First Instalment on Five Shares.....	1	5	0	do do			
				do do			
				January 10, 1849			
	£88	19	7½				
				By Balance of Salary to Secretary, Rent of Office, and Travelling Expenses.....	59	17	6
				By Stationery, Advertising and Petty Expenses.....	3	10	6½
				By Interest on 20 Shares paid up in full	12	0	0
				By Balance in hand at this date	13	11	7
	£88	19	7½		£88	19	7½

DAVID SMART,
President.
WILLIAM MILLARD,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at Port Hope,
this 13th day of February, 1849.
J. ROBERTSON, J. P.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 8th February, 1849, and praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House copies of any correspondence between James Moir Ferres, Esquire, late Inspector of Revenue for the Second Division of the District of Montreal, and the Executive Government, relative to his dismissal from that Office, as well as of any correspondence or communications from any person or persons that may have induced his dismissal therefrom, and explanatory of the causes thereof.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 14th February, 1849.

No. 610.

MONTREAL, 31st March, 1848.

SIR,—You are aware that by the terms of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the 7th year of Her Majesty's Reign (7 Vic. ch. 65), it is among other things enacted that persons employed in the collection of revenue, &c., shall not vote at contested elections; and as it is evident that the intention of the Legislature in passing the Act was not only to prevent such persons from voting at elections, but also from canvassing and otherwise interfering to influence the electors, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact, that Mr. James Moir Ferres, Inspector of Licenses, was for many weeks actively engaged in canvassing at the last General Election.

Had that gentleman confined himself to the expression of his opinions in the County where he resides, no complaint should have been preferred against him by me or any of my constituents; but as he thought proper, after the close of the election in Missisquoi, to repair to Shefford, and to interfere in the election for that County, by addressing the people at the hustings, and at other places, in a most violent manner, by assailing in the most abusive terms the late lamented Mr. Gibb, a Clergyman of the Congregational Church, by representing the gentleman who opposed me at one of the Polls, where (if the instructions I have received to bring actions for defamation of character against him are correct) he accused several French Canadian voters of being ever ready to perjure themselves, and caused the Deputy Returning Officer to reject their votes—I cannot shrink from the painful necessity of bringing his conduct under the notice of the Department in which this gentleman is employed: it is a duty which I owe to my constituents in Shefford, and especially to those amongst them—and there are many—who feel deeply aggrieved by Mr. Ferres' conduct towards them during the last election, and who have urged me strongly to represent the case to the Executive Government, in the hope that such measures will be adopted as will prevent in future any such illegal and unjustifiable interference in elections on the part of the officers in your Department.

I have the honour,
&c. &c. &c.,

(Signed,) LEWIS T. DRUMMOND.

To the Honourable
F. Hincks
Inspector General.

No. 6.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS,
MONTREAL, 1st April, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a communication (610 to be returned,) from L. T. Drummond, Esquire, M. P. P., for any observation you may wish to make thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

James Moir Ferres, Esq.,
Revenue Inspector,
Montreal.

No. 7.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, April 4th, 1848.

SIR,—Adverting to the letter addressed to you on 1st instant, (No. 6,) I am now directed to acquaint you that the Inspector General is of opinion the subject of complaint being a matter of public notoriety, it neither requires nor will admit of any explanation.

And I have it in command to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services as Revenue Inspector for the second division of the District of Montreal.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

J. M. Ferres, Esq.,
Montreal.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS,
MONTREAL, April 7th, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st March, containing certain allegations against James Moir Ferres, Esquire, Revenue Inspector, affecting his conduct during the late General Election, and in reply am to acquaint you that the Inspector General, after mature consideration of the subject matter of your complaint, and fully concurring with you that Revenue Officers canvassing and otherwise interfering in elections for Members of the Legislature, is not only contrary but in direct

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violation of the spirit, meaning and intention of the law in that behalf, (7 Vic. c. 5.) is of opinion that Mr. Ferres' conduct on this occasion is absolutely unjustifiable, and has consequently felt it his duty to recommend the Governor General to visit the same with the highest mark of His Lordship's displeasure.

His Excellency has accordingly been pleased to dispense with Mr. James Moir Ferres' services as Revenue Inspector.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

L. T. Drummond, Esq.,

M. P. P.,

&c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 21st April, 1848.

MY LORD,—As one who has been visited with Your Lordship's displeasure, and by removal from office, and believing myself to be an injured man, I offer no apology for trespassing upon Your Lordship's time, and although the circumstances attending my dismissal, and the reasons assigned for it, forbid the faintest expectation that any attempt at reparation will be made, I venture to hope (and I act upon that hope) that a calm perusal of my case by Your Lordship may shield others—if it be but some one other of the many who like myself are dependent on Your Lordship's pleasure for their means of support, from a similar exercise of the power which Our Sovereign has delegated to Your Lordship in this Province. The two following letters show the grounds of my dismissal.

(Copy)

No. 6.

I. G. O., CUSTOMS,

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a communication from L. T. Drummond, Esq., M. P. P., for any observations you may wish to make thereon.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

James Moir Ferres, Esq.,

Revenue Inspector,
Montreal.

(Copy)

No. 7.

I. G. G., CUSTOMS,

MONTREAL, 4th April, 1848.

SIR,—Adverting to the letter addressed to you on the 1st instant, I am now directed to acquaint you that the Inspector General is of opinion the subject of the complaint being a matter of public notoriety, it neither requires nor will admit of any explanation.

And I have it in command to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to dispense with your services as Revenue Inspector for the second division of the District of Montreal.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

James Moir Ferres, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

These letters, My Lord, were placed in my hand yesterday, having during my absence from Montreal on official business, been sent to the Revenue Inspec-

tor's Office. The enclosure referred to in the first I have never seen. It was recalled a few hours after it was forwarded, as I am informed by Mr. Stuart, Inspector of Division No. 1, who opened a letter, pursuant to a mutual understanding between him and me respecting official communications, and handed the enclosure to the Government messenger.

The reasons for the recall appear to be assigned in the second letter, namely, that the subject of complaint being a matter of public notoriety, it neither required nor would admit of any explanation.

I am therefore, my Lord, officially ignorant of the grounds for the summary proceedings taken against me, unless I am to consider the Montreal Pilot, reputed to be the present Inspector General's newspaper, as an official intimation. From it I learn that the subject referred to in the letter written by Your Excellency's "command" is the part I took on the hustings at an election for the County of Shefford some three months ago.

Although the Inspector General neither requires explanation to be made nor admits it when made, I hope that Your Lordship is not equally resolute in resisting the means of receiving truth, and I venture therefore to explain to Your Excellency some facts with respect to my conduct at the election in question, on the presumption that the interpretation of the Pilot as to the official "public notoriety" is correct.

I have the honour accordingly, to state that I was not in the County of Shefford at all until two days before the day of nomination, and that up to the latter day I had not met any of the electors of that County, except a very few, some eight or ten, whom I saw one day in the County of Missisquoi.

Being on intimate terms of friendship with the late Mr. Wood of Farnham, (a gentleman whom as a public man and a private friend I loved and revered for his many virtues,) I accompanied him to the hustings. Mr. Drummond spoke first, and in the course of his speech attacked me by name. Mr. Wood then spoke, and Mr. Drummond replied at great length, again attacking me personally, and, among a variety of topics, he introduced also Your Excellency's name, asserting, in language by no means choice and measured, that Your Excellency was leagued with your then Ministry to establish a dominant Church in Canada,—to set up a High Church tyranny in the country, and to rob the poor settler on the Clergy Reserves, of lands which he had enriched by his labour; and that Your Excellency was to endow that dominant Church with the spoil.

Well, My Lord, hearing Your Lordship's name unjustifiably brought into an electioneering address, and astonished at the unblushing presumption with which acts and intentions were attributed to Your Excellency, which I knew must be totally devoid of truth, because the law had placed the Clergy Reserves entirely beyond the Governor General's power, I deemed it my duty as an officer of Government to shew the impropriety of bringing Your Excellency, without cause, into a party contest and for a party purpose, as also the absurdity of the motives attributed personally to Your Excellency; and finding myself attacked by name, taunted and threatened as a public officer, I saw no reason why I should not defend myself, and Your Excellency's Administration, which had appointed me.

If Your Excellency had disapproved of my conduct at the time when, as a matter of "public notoriety," it was fresh before you, Your Excellency might have been pleased to give me some notice of your intentions towards me—probably some opportunity of explanation; but Your Excellency must pardon my considering myself harshly dealt with, now that months have intervened, and the "public notoriety" of the elections has passed away, I find myself, unconscious of any act of impropriety, and with

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a precipitate haste totally unexampled, informed that my services are dispensed with. Nay more, My Lord, I have reason to complain that advantage was taken of my absence from Montreal, and that the first intimation I had of my removal was through the newspapers.

This condemnation, My Lord, upon "public notoriety," without trial, without hearing, without warning,—this most unconstitutional and arbitrary exercise of power, stands, I believe, without parallel in the practise of the Mother Country, or in the practice of Your Excellency's predecessors in this colony, and appears to me most directly at variance with the spirit of a recent Despatch of Your Lordship's noble relative, the present Secretary for the Colonies.

But, My Lord if "notoriety" is sufficient proof of guilt, what is the crime of which I have been found guilty, and which has called forth so prompt and so severe an exercise of the Royal Prerogative?—The attempt to defend, with my humble ability, Your Lordship and the Government whose servant I was, against foul and unwarrantable aspersions cast upon it by a political opponent, and to justify myself against a personal and unmanly attack—how unmanly, when defence was punishable with dismissal from office!

In the absence of all law on the subject, and without any departmental regulation for my guidance, I had laid down for myself, the principle, that so long as I remained an officer of Government, I would support those who appointed me while they remained in power, and would do nothing in opposition to their successors whenever a change should take place, however opposite in political creed.

This principle I believed, and still believe, to obtain in England; and although Mr. Drummond publicly threatened that he would procure my dismissal if his party came into power, I felt assured that as long as I contravened no law nor departmental regulation, was knowingly guilty of no wrong, and zealously discharged the duties of my office, I had between me and the indulgence of political animosity, the Queen's Representative as a shield; nay more, the high personal honour and independent character of a British Nobleman. The letter of the 4th of April has shewn me the sufficiency of that reliance.

As Your Lordship's commands are conveyed in the same communication in which I am favoured with the "opinion" of Mr. Hincks, that the subject of complaint being matter of "public notoriety," it neither required nor admitted of any explanation, it may be deemed obtrusive in me to question a doctrine propounded by the Honourable Inspector General, and yet, My Lord, I can scarcely believe that Your Lordship is prepared to carry out the principle that rumour shall stand in the place of evidence, and notoriety be deemed sufficient proof of guilt.

Your Lordship, in giving it the sanction of your name, cannot have weighed the fearful odds against, and the hopeless position of, any subordinate officer under the circumstances, incurring the enmity of the present Inspector General, who, as an Editor, has for some years past wielded the powerful instrument of the press, by which "public notoriety" is created, and now stands armed with Your Excellency's authority to adjudge that that notoriety is sufficient for all the purposes of condemnation.

As I am referred, by Your Excellency's command, to the columns of the newspapers for the charge against me, Your Lordship will pardon me for selecting the same medium for my defence.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,) JAS. MOIR FERRES.

The Right Honble. the Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 25th May, 1848.

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MY LORD,—By the announcement to me of my dismissal from office on grounds of "public notoriety," which neither required nor would admit of any explanation, I have been taught the painful and un-British lesson, that the tenure of office by a public officer under Your Lordship, may depend upon private and *ex parte* misrepresentations, communicated by an individual inimical to him, and made known for the first time to him and to the public generally through the columns of a newspaper, as the only channel of official communication between the Executive and himself.

In the letter which I had the honour to address to Your Lordship on the 21st ultimo, I ventured to put myself right in Your Lordship's opinion, and supposing myself in the position of a man charged with crime, I replied strictly and explicitly to the crime as alleged. I would there have left the matter to the operation of those feelings and principles of justice which sooner or later prevail in repairing injury done, had not the same newspaper, to which I was indebted for the explanation of the "public notoriety" which Your Lordship informed me had caused my dismissal, announced to the public and myself its authority for publishing Mr. Drummond's letter to the Inspector General, as containing the true reasons on which Your Lordship was pleased to dismiss me from office.

This authority with reference to a public document in the sole possession of the Government, could not have been received from any other source than the Government itself, which had withdrawn that document from me, not only without allowing me to become acquainted with its contents, but with the official intimation that the misconduct therein imputed to me "neither required nor admitted of explanation."

I have reason, My Lord, to feel gratified at the position in which Your Lordship's Administration has placed itself in this affair, while my respect for the Queen's Representative, and permit me to add, a national deference for Your Lordship's ancestry, make me deeply regret that Your Lordship should have sanctioned the injustice of which I have been the object. I desire, My Lord, to speak most respectfully, but it is my duty, as the victim of political oppression, at the same time to speak most freely; and I pray Your Lordship to consider that the recent course adopted against me by your Administration, with Your Lordship's sanction, is not only a continuation but an aggravation of the gross injustice already inflicted upon me by Your Excellency's command.

To condemn and punish without hearing and without trial, is under any circumstances unjustifiable; but to condemn and punish, and afterwards to try, is revolting to the most uneducated mind; while to condemn and punish and afterwards to conduct the trial *through the medium of the newspapers*, as Your Excellency's Administration are now doing in my case, involves an intensity of ridicule to which no other Government, in no other country, would rashly subject themselves.

However distinguished, My Lord, by rank or property, by office or position, in the rights of justice all Her Majesty's subjects are equal; and as my dismissal from office was declared by Your Lordship's command to be alone on *matter of "public notoriety,"* I had a right to expect that a stop would have been put to the publication of new charges of which not one was matter of "public notoriety," and that protection from persecution, by Your Lordship's Administration, which the Governor General is commissioned by the Queen to afford.

It is no idle complaint, My Lord, that such claims have been in effect denied to me. Having suffered the extreme of punishment which could be inflicted by Your Lordship, and that upon the charge of "public

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notoriety," I have reason to complain that the publication of these new charges is calculated to accumulate injury upon me, without the possibility of increasing the penalty under which I was labouring in the privation of office and of the means of subsistence; and that I have been officially misled as to the ground of complaint for my removal as announced to me, if the assertions in Mr. Drummond's letter were those on which that removal was predicated.

Public officers are constrained, My Lord, to yield to the power in Your Lordship's hands to dismiss them without cause; but when a cause, however vaguely to be ascertained, is publicly and officially announced, the publication by authority of other matter against them must be regarded as a gratuitous outrage upon their feelings.

In my case I had not asked from Your Lordship re-instatement in office. I had claimed no indemnification for its loss, and I therefore search in vain for a motive for this persevering persecution, except in the political animosity entertained against me individually by Your Lordship's Administration. To have submitted without reply to the letter of the 4th ultimo, conveying the official announcement of my dismissal, would have argued me insensible to the conviction of right and wrong; to permit the publication, by authority, of Mr. Drummond's letter to remain unnoticed would argue me likewise dead to feeling.

Impressed with this conviction, and in deference to the almost unanimous decision of the country respecting the injustice of my treatment, I am constrained to repel these new allegations, as I did the charge of "public notoriety" formerly advanced against me.

But previous to commenting upon those allegations it is my duty to notice the general incorrectness of Mr. Drummond's statements in this matter, and the carelessness with which he makes them.

In the same Journal which publishes his letter to Mr. Hincks, he authorizes the Editor to say that he had sent a copy of it to my address before it was sent to the Inspector General. The *truth*, my Lord, is, that the letter bears date the 31st March, while his note enclosing a copy to me and the post mark on the envelope, together with Mr. Dunscomb's letter, in which the original was transmitted, all bear the same date, the first of April.

Mr. Drummond, therefore, could not have sent me the copy before he had sent the original to Mr. Hincks, thus affording a proof of the recklessness with which he risks his veracity, in opposition to written documents under his own hand, and to be only equalled by the extreme promptitude with which Mr. Hincks stood prepared to act upon his suggestion, for the gratification of private feeling.

To prevent the humiliation to Mr. Drummond attending a denial of this statement, I have the honour to submit to Your Lordship a copy of his note, which however did not reach me until the 12th April, eight days after my dismissal:—

(Copy.) MONTREAL, 1st April, 1848.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter which I have this day forwarded to the Head of the Department in which you are employed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed,) LEWIS T. DRUMMOND.

James M. Ferres, Esq.

I will now proceed to remark upon the allegations contained in the letter alluded to.

Upon the first, by which I am accused of contravening the law by interfering at the Shefford election,

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I shall content myself by remarking that the prohibition in the Statutes applies to the votes of Revenue Officers at contested elections, but is silent respecting their presence or interference thereat. It is a principle held by every *distinguished* lawyer and Jurist, except the learned Solicitor General for Canada East *in posse*, that "penal statutes shall be taken strictly and literally, and the general words restrained for the benefit of him against whom the penalty is inflicted, and they shall not be extended by construction." Although the law of England does not allow of constructive offences or *arbitrary punishments*, a different rule has been enforced in my case; and Mr. Drummond has sought to procure my condemnation upon an inference arbitrarily and illegally drawn from the Statute, the letter and plain meaning of which I did not contravene; injury has thus been inflicted and Justice violated by negation, and her balance as effectually inclined against me by lessening the weight in the one scale as by increasing it in the other.

In the second place, Mr. Drummond charges me with having been actively engaged in canvassing "for many weeks." This is another of Mr. Drummond's wild assertions, the incorrectness of which can be shown by reference to public records. The Proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament bears date the 6th December last, and the polling for Missisquoi took place on the 27th December, a period of not *many days* instead of "*many weeks*" during which I might have canvassed there had I been so disposed; while in the County of Shefford, I neither sought nor availed myself of any opportunity of canvassing at all.

Again he charges me with having "assailed in most abusive terms the late lamented Mr. Gibb, a Clergyman of the Congregational Church.

By this statement, Mr. Drummond would induce Your Lordship to believe that I had assailed the dead. The grave has no sanctity in his eyes; the shroud of the lamented dead yields no protection. When political hatred is to be gratified, a private revenge accomplished, the portals of the tomb are opened by Mr. Drummond with as little ceremony as the doors of the bar room. The public will expect nothing better from one who in a public speech delivered on the *Place d'Armes* in Montreal, made Lord Metcalfe's dying agonies the subject for a sarcasm, and his excruciating disease for a disgusting metaphor. Any other man than Mr. Drummond, if he could not otherwise compass his malice against a political opponent, would a thousand times rather forego it, than desecrate the grave or attack his enemy over a dead man's remains.

At the hustings at Shefford, a gentleman who by his conduct appeared to be a supporter of Mr. Drummond's, whom I had never seen before and did not know, seemed so disturbed at the impression I was fortunate enough to be making among the people when exposing Mr. Drummond's mis-representations, that he frequently and unceremoniously interrupted me. Of this I complained as was natural; but I said nothing and could have said nothing abusive or personal against one who was a perfect stranger to me. That gentleman I afterwards understood was the Reverend Mr. Gibb, and I regret that Mr. Drummond's mention of his name should have forced me to say so much respecting him, even in my own defence.

I have thus, My Lord, noticed the material assertions in Mr. Drummond's letter, and it becomes necessary now to reply to his denial of the statements I made in my letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to Your Lordship. I therein stated that he had attacked me by name, before I spoke at all during the Shefford election. I also stated that he had assailed Your Lordship as in league with your then Ministry to set up a dominant Church in Canada, and endow it with the spoils of Clergy Reserves.

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Mr. Drummond has had the hardihood to declare those statements UNTRUE; and in order that the denial might be made in the most offensive way, he directed the UNTRUE to be printed in large capitals.

Mr. Drummond, My Lord, appears to be a curiosity. He publicly and needlessly attributed to your Excellency acts and motives of an odious character, in order to make Your Excellency obnoxious to the people of the country. Those acts and motives I knew could not but be unfounded, and he knew it too; but still, without the least stop or hesitation, he dwelt upon them as if everything he uttered had been pure truth.

Subsequently, Mr. Drummond offensively states, that my account of that part of his speech is UNTRUE. He first publicly holds up Your Lordship personally to reprobation; he then publicly denies it. A gentleman, My Lord, more jealous of his own reputation for accuracy, would have said that I had misunderstood him. But to prove to Your Lordship that I neither misunderstood him, nor penned that which was UNTRUE of him, I have the honour to lay before Your Lordship the following certificate and letters from gentlemen, who were upon the hustings at the time, and with whose respectability I trust even Mr. Drummond will be satisfied.

(Copy.)

We hereby certify that we were present on the hustings at Froste Village on the day of nomination for the election of the County of Shefford in January last; that we have read the letter of Mr. Ferres to the Earl of Elgin, dated 21st April last; and that the statements therein made respecting Mr. Drummond's attack upon Mr. Ferres, by name, and of Mr. Drummond's allusion to Lord Elgin and a dominant Church, are substantially correct and true.

(Signed,) JOSEPH SCOTT, Church of England Minister,
P. H. KNOWLTON, Mem. Leg. Co.
WILLIAM MOSES, Brome.
DAVID WOOD, Major, Froste Village.
STEPHEN SEWELL FOSTER, M. D., late M.
P. P. for Shefford.
MARK WHITCOMBE, Captain.
JOHN BARTON, Com. S. C.
ALONZO WOOD, late Capt. Shefford Cavalry,
and Retg. Officer for Shefford in Jan. last.
W. H. FOSTER, M. D.
R. CARTER, Shefford.
BENJAMIN SAVAGE, Captain.
JOHN GOODWILL, Prof. Math.
H. P. GODDARD, Shefford.

County of Shefford, 6th May, 1848.

(Copy.)

DUNHAM, 9th May, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—According to your request I beg leave to state that having been present on the hustings at Froste Village in January last, and having perused your letter to Lord Elgin of the 21st ultimo, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Drummond alluded to you by name in his speech, as mentioned in your letter; and that he also pointed out to the people the attempt that was in contemplation to establish a dominant Church, and endow it with the spoils of the Clergy Reserves.

I remember also that he brought in the Governor General along with his Administration in that attempt; but my memory does not, at this distance of time, enable me to say whether he mentioned his name, or whether he only mentioned the "Head of the Government;" but I certainly understood him as you did.

I may further state that when Mr. Drummond perceived the position in which you were placing him, on

this point, he was desirous of making some explanation; but as you had been frequently interrupted before, you desired him to wait till you were done.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) WM. BAKER.

J. M. Ferres, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.,

Sutton.

(Copy.)

CHURCHVILLE, 16th May, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen the letter of Mr. Baker to you, of the 9th instant, I beg to express my full concurrence in what he states relative to what took place at the Shefford Election in January last.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) GARDNER H. SWEET.

I may state, My Lord, that Mr. Baker is a Magistrate, and represented Missisquoi in the Lower Canada Parliament.

With the above testimonials, My Lord, I can afford to leave the question of veracity to be settled between Your Lordship and the gentleman who so lately maligned you, and who, it is said, Your Lordship is about to reward with the commission of Solicitor General.

But in order that the public generally may also be enabled to decide upon it, Your Lordship will again pardon me for following the example set me, by Your Lordship's Administration, of publishing this communication in the newspapers.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) JAS. MOIR FERRES.

To the Right Honble.

The Earl of Elgin,

&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 31st May, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General, soon after the receipt of your letter of the 21st April ultimo, addressed to him, placed it in my hands, at the same time observing that the letter had been published in one of the newspapers, and that, therefore, he did not suppose it was intended to elicit any answer.

Your letter of the 25th May, also addressed to the Governor General, was, by His Excellency's commands, handed to me. It also has been published, and would, like the first letter, appear to be rather intended to provoke controversy, into which it would not be proper for me to enter in His Excellency's name, than as requiring a reply to you from His Excellency; but, nevertheless, His Excellency desires me to communicate for your information the grounds for your removal from office which he entertained, and which you appear to have hitherto misunderstood.

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His Excellency is of opinion that however changes in public sentiment may render it necessary to make corresponding changes in the incumbency of the higher public offices, yet to introduce a system of universal change in subordinate officers, upon changes of Administration, would be both mischievous and unnecessary; but His Excellency sees no way of avoiding this evil but the obvious one of understanding it to be the privilege of subordinate officers who expect permanency to abstain from interference at popular elections—an interference which, I am commanded to say, His Excellency never desired or knowingly permitted on the part of any of the subordinate or non-political officers of his Government.

His Excellency can see very little distinction between its being required of this class of public servants, to interfere at elections and their being permitted to do so under protection from the odium which their interference necessarily creates. The power possessed by the Executive of promotion, retention, or removal of functionaries who hold their offices during pleasure, would influence, or be supposed to influence, all within that power, so as to make them serviceable in party conflicts. Should the services of subordinate officers at elections be permitted or enjoined, it would follow, almost as a matter of right, to Administrations professing to require the support of popular opinion, to have all official employments filled by persons who would and could help to maintain them in their position. Universal change in the offices of the Government would, under such a system, follow every change in the Administration. The influence of office at elections would then be legitimately and avowedly used, and no one would be properly competent to hold office, whose opinion and zeal in party politics did not enable him to be of use as a partizan. If this state of things is not to exist here, as it actually does exist in some countries, it must be owing to the fact that the permanent and non-political officers of the Government are not expected to interfere at elections, or at least, if they will do so, they cannot expect to be relieved from the consequences which are attached to the advocacy of political opinions in higher situations.

The Legislature of this Province, in the Act for securing the independence of Parliament, shows itself properly jealous of official influence at elections.

The great body of public servants, and amongst those, particularly all engaged in the collection of the revenue, are deprived of the right of sitting in Parliament, and of the privilege of voting at elections. You appear to be of opinion that the influence so deprecatd by the Legislature as to cause it to make office-holders incapable of exercising rights common to other members of the community, may yet with propriety be brought openly to bear upon elections by the more effectual presence and speeches of revenue officers at the hustings;—but His Excellency commands me to say, that this is not his opinion, and that it is not compatible with his notions of the accordancy which should subsist between the action of the Executive and the plain spirit of Parliamentary provisions.

When, therefore, it became a subject of complaint to His Excellency that an officer employed in the collection of the revenue had openly made speeches on the hustings at a County election, and had endeavoured by this means to influence the voters, he did not enquire narrowly into the language used or the means of influence supposed to be possessed by the party complained of. If in truth you ought to have been present at, and to have taken a part in the election, His Excellency would have judged of your proceedings there, with the allowances usually accorded to parties present and active upon such occasions. But having no right of your own to exercise, you engaged actively in the party discussions which of necessity arise at a contested election. This was re-

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presented as a matter of public notoriety, as, indeed, it must have been if the circumstance took place at all. His Excellency did not expect that you would have been disposed to deny this fact, and your letters to him contain no denial of it. You say that you spoke in defence of His Excellency, but he desires me to say that this does not alter the case, and, moreover, that no misrepresentation against himself personally would be felt so much by him as a supposed necessity for his being defended before the people by an officer of the revenue.

In directing your removal His Excellency has imputed no moral offence against you, or for a moment supposed that it was necessary for your removal, that you should have acted in any way in which a person not in your position might not have acted without blame. You appear to have taken one view of your duties and position; His Excellency felt bound to take the one which by His command I have endeavoured to explain, and upon complaint made of the facts, your removal became, in His Excellency's opinion, necessary. He regrets that you should have suffered the loss of an employment upon which you profess to have set some value; but this does not prevent His Excellency from thinking that the course you took was such as you should have known would have exposed you to complaints against which it would not be in His Excellency's power, with propriety, to afford you protection.

His Excellency commands me to say in conclusion, that he has neither taken nor authorized to be taken, any part in the newspaper discussion consequent upon the publication of your letters, and that he has no power of preventing or influencing such a discussion, or any inclination to interfere with parties, whoever they may be, who make the newspaper press a medium for placing their individual views upon matters of interest before the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secretary.

James M. Ferres, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 22nd April, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to submit to the Governor General, at your earliest convenience, my request that His Excellency will be pleased to permit my name to be withdrawn from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MOIR FERRES.

Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 2nd May, 1848.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 22nd April last, requesting that your name be withdrawn from the Commission of the Peace for the District of

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Montreal, I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to comply with your request, and that at the issue of the next Commission your name will be omitted accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

James Moir Ferres, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 8th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether an Order in Council exists directing my removal from the office of Inspector of Revenue for the Second Division of the District of Montreal; and if so, that you will further submit to the Governor General my request that he will be pleased to order a copy of it to be furnished to me as soon as convenient.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. MOIR FERRES.

The Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th June, instant, requesting to be informed whether an Order in Council exists directing your removal from the office of Inspector of Revenue for the Second Division of the District of Montreal, and further requesting that if it do exist, His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to order a copy of such Order to be furnished to you as soon as convenient.

I have submitted your letter to His Excellency, and am commanded to say that His Excellency conceives you have been sufficiently informed of the reasons which induced your removal, and that His Excellency does not think that the particular form or mode in which the step has been advised, is a proper subject for enquiry on your part.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

James M. Ferres, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Montreal, 12th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state with reference to my respectful application for a copy of the Order in Council directing my removal from office, *if any such existed*, that His Excellency the Governor General conceives I have been sufficiently informed of the reasons which induced my removal, and that he does not think that the particular "form or mode," in which the step was advised is a proper subject for enquiry on my part.

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I am aware, Sir, of its being laid down among those principles of human nature which are reprobated, that he who inflicts undeserved injury upon an individual, will certainly pursue him with oppression; but until lately, I was not aware that it had found its way into the practice of a Government.

Your letter of the 10th inst., being continued proof of the fact, is not unworthy of your previous proceedings.

Your letter appears to ascribe to His Excellency the possession of peculiar ideas as to official propriety. But, Sir, if you had studied correctly the duties of your office as practised in England, you would have learned to place the odium of an unreasoning refusal, not upon the ever gracious head of the Government, but expressly upon the confidential advisers of the Crown.

Allow me, Sir, with all deference to draw a distinction which you ought to have established by carefully separating the name of the Governor General from a vicious act on the part of his Ministry.

I am not to be told that among the nobility of England one man is to be found who, having sworn to protect Her Majesty's subjects in a colony confided to his care, will inflict a punishment upon any one without stating to him his fault or shewing him by what "form or mode" he was condemned; I cannot and I will not believe it by whomsoever it may be asserted. It were a blot upon his family name to which the light of past history would give too deep a shade.

You, therefore, will account it no improper breach of official etiquette on my part, if, in my deep respect for the Representative of my Sovereign, I assign to yourself and your colleagues alone the assertion that I am not entitled to know the particular form or mode in which I was judged.

If the present Executive Council is a Star Chamber, in which a man is to be indicted in secret conclave, upon charges which it carefully conceals, and to be condemned as to his means of living and reputation by a "form or mode," concerning which he is even denied the liberty to enquire, the country will unmask your tyrannical proceedings, and, on the pillory of public opinion, will hold you up to execration.

The Country knows, Sir, that an Order in Council is never refused to individuals whom it singly affects. It knows that in such a case as mine, I have a right to demand a copy of the Order in Council, *if any such exist*, and that you are bound to give it.

You may pursue your course of gross injustice against me, by continuing to deny me my rights as a subject, but humble although I be, and without influence in the Country, I trust that there are men in the Colony patriotic enough to regard the oppression of one fellow citizen as an injury to all.

They have seen me deprived, by the abuse of power, of all information respecting the charges brought against me; they now see me refused all information respecting the "form or mode" used for my condemnation.

You are pleased to say that His Excellency conceives I have been sufficiently informed of the reasons which induced my removal. I asked you for a copy of the Order in Council directing my removal, not for the reasons upon which it was predicated. The one being a demand for a copy of a public paper, I could justify to myself in making; the other, my sense of personal honour would prevent me from asking for.

I thank you, however, for bringing the "reasons" to my recollection, and as the letter of my dismissal was written by order of Mr. Hincks, the Inspector General, it were to be regretted that those reasons should not be recorded upon the files of the Secretary's Office also. I shall, therefore, for your benefit do myself the honour of transcribing them as follows:

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Mr. Hincks "is of opinion the subject of complaint
" being matter of public notoriety, it neither requires
" nor will admit of any explanation."

That, Sir, is a "sufficiency of reason," which it
requires nothing to complete!

In conclusion, permit me to express the satisfaction
I feel with the testy manner in which you close your
letter of the 10th instant. I cannot blame you for
evincing a little hastiness of temper on receiving mine
of the 8th. My enquiry, I know, could not have
been agreeable to you, if no Order in Council existed.
But a Secretary of common courage would have
answered me at once that no such document did
exist; you expose yourself to a humiliating charge
when you attempt to cover up its absence by saying
that its existence was not a proper subject of inquiry
on my part. You must know that such inquiries are
made by parties every day, and that favourable
answers are returned.

As you have not been pleased to give a direct reply
to my inquiry, let me do it for you:—

There exists no Order for the dismissal of Mr.
Ferres in the records of the Government.

I hope it is not necessary for me to assure you
that I will some time or other make a proper use of
the fact.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES MOIR FERRES.

The Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th June, 1848.

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SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of this day's date, the only part of
which I feel called upon to answer is that which
ascribes to me an intention to place the odium of
what you are pleased to call an unreasoning refusal,
upon the head of Her Majesty's Representative, and
not upon the confidential advisers of the Crown.

As regards this imputation, I am able to assure you
that you have quite mistaken my communication to
you, as whatever may be the form adopted in convey-
ing to individuals the determinations of Government,
the desire of myself and my colleagues is, that while we
continue in office, all odium attached to the measures
of Government should rest with ourselves.

That any portion of that odium should be cast
upon the Queen's Representative, would be unjust in
fact as well as directly contrary to the principles of
Government under which we profess to serve in the
Councils of this Province.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

James Moir Ferres, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Montreal :

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SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

Appendix
(M.M.)
19th February.

STATEMENT

Of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the TORONTO HOSPITAL, from 2nd March, 1848, to 1st January, 1849; pursuant to the Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 57.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance of Cash in hand as per statement dated 2nd March, 1848.....	706 7 1	Cash paid Hospital Expenses.....	1076 18 9½
Cash on account of Rent and Interest.....	608 11 11½	do Incidental Expenses.....	182 16 8½
do do Sales of Park Lots.....	124 0 2	do on account of Real Estate.....	60 9 4
do from King's College.....	45 16 8	do do Sales.....	127 0 0
do on account of Pay Patients.....	682 0 10	do Interest on Mortgage, &c.....	100 8 5
do do Admission Fees.....	28 10 0	do Hospital Furniture.....	25 4 8
do do Dividends on Bank Stock.....	77 2 6	do Salaries.....	122 1 8
do do Provincial Grant, (in part).....	875 0 0	do Medicines.....	22 5 7½
do do Amount placed to credit of Trust, by late Treasurer, in Bank of Upper Canada.....	85 4 5	Balance in hand.....	329 18 6
do from Treasurer, balance in his hands.....	14 10 1		
	£3647 3 9½		£2647 8 8½

J. W. BRENT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TORONTO, January 1, 1849.

Appendix
(M.M.)
19th February.

Appendix
(N.N.)
20th February.

Appendix
(N.N.)
20th February.

STATEMENT

Of the PROPERTY of the HIGH SCHOOL of MONTREAL, submitted in conformity with the Act 8 Vic., Cap. 104; also, of the REVENUE and DISBURSEMENTS for the year ending 31st July, 1848.

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE.									
School Fees for Session ending July 1848, including Government allowance for the Education of 20 Boys—							1310	0	0
Paid.....	1532	4	6				265	1	7
Due.....	180	0	0				480	0	0
Deficiency for last year				1662	4	6			
				392	17	1			
				£2055	1	7	£2055	1	7

Average number of Boys in-attendance during Session..... 162

D. DAVIDSON,
Treasurer.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA,
FOR 1848.EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 9th February, 1849.Honorable James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c. &c.

SIR,—In conformity with the 6th Article of the 35th Section of the Common School Act, 9 Vic. chap. 27, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and the Houses of the Legislature, a Statistical Report containing tables:—

1st. Of the Schools which have been kept under the said Act, under the management of School Commissioners and of Trustees of dissenting schools, shewing the number of schools so kept, the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen who have attended them, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office, from the 1st January 1847, to the 1st January, 1848; shewing the amount granted to each school municipality during that year, and also shewing the school municipalities to which no Legislative grant has been made, either because they have sent in no Report, or because their Secretary Treasurer has been unable to state that he had received the sum required by law to be raised, in the manner prescribed by the 27th Section, or finally because the Reports having come in too late, were not included in the list last submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in order that warrants might issue in their favour; but this latter observation applies more especially to the Reports which have been transmitted for the year 1848.

2nd. Similar Tables of the School Municipalities, and of the Schools which have been kept as aforesaid, from the 1st January, 1848, to the 1st January, 1849, and containing the same details.

3rd. A Table of the School Municipalities in which Government has appointed School Commissioners, under the 3rd and 12th Sections of the Act, during the years 1847 and 1848.

I have now, Sir, only to solicit your attention to the following fact:—

1st. That the School Commissioners of divers School Municipalities, in order to allow the rate payers more time and facility to pay the sum assessed upon them, wait until the end of the scholastic year, that is, until the first of July, to transmit the Report of the Schools kept during the entire year, and consequently to receive their share of the Legislative grant for the twelve months. It even happens, not unfrequently, that the School Commissioners send in their School Reports to this Office at a still later period.

This will explain the reason why the Table of these Schools kept during the last six months of 1848, is so incomplete, and why the Table of the Schools kept in 1847, is so satisfactory.

This practice of sending in to this Office an annual Report, in place of a semi-annual one, is undoubtedly inadvisable, as it frequently tends to deprive the teachers too long of their share of the Legislative grant; but it has also its advantages, since following this practice those who contribute have every possible facility to dispose of their produce and to pay their assessments for schools with the proceeds.

It is, however, much to be desired that it were otherwise; and I have reason to hope, that, as the

rate-payers come to understand their own interest in this matter, they will make more efforts and sacrifices than ever, to place it in the power of the School Commissioners to pay the Teachers for the future in a more regular and more generous manner. If this be not done, the services of the Teachers cannot be so generally effective, as well from the difficulty there will be in procuring persons properly qualified, as, losing courage, they will be led to neglect the faithful performance of their duties.

Two things are necessary in order to procure a sufficient number of intelligent and strictly moral Teachers, and to ensure their steadfast determination faithfully to fulfil the important duties of their office. The first is a Normal School, where such Teachers may be in every respect properly prepared; and the second is a generally increased contribution, so that each of them may be paid according to his merits and capacity. The first of these measures depends exclusively on the Provincial Legislature, the second is mainly dependent on the relatives of the parties and on the friends of education on the spot; but they will only be led to contribute towards the expenses of procuring Teachers, in proportion to their capacity as such. I believe it then to be my duty again to draw the benevolent attention of Government and of the Legislative Houses to the pressing necessity which exists for a good Normal School in Lower Canada.

2nd. That the present Common School Act, having undergone no alteration since the Report on Elementary Education in Lower Canada, which I had the honor to submit to His Excellency on the 11th March, 1848, and circumstances and opinions relative to this law being at the present day, with few exceptions, more favourable than they were at that time, I am enabled to refer with confidence to that Report, for more ample information, and to declare my adherence to its conclusions. This is to say very clearly, that I wish the Legislature merely to amend the present School Act in the manner, or at least in the spirit which I suggested in that Report, that is, without making any considerable alteration in the principles of the Act, and without introducing therein any new principle which would have the effect of disconcerting or over-burdening the people, because any such change might prejudice them against the law, and make them lose all confidence in it.

And besides, the unfortunate resistance which the inhabitants of certain exceptional localities may still make to the present School Law, cannot be kept up for any length of time in the face of public opinion, which is generally so favourable; the experience the people have already so happily acquired of this law, and the simultaneous co-operation of so many wealthy and influential men in all ranks of society, who concur in so active, so constant, so generous and praiseworthy a manner in rendering its operation beneficial, and above all in the face of that inexorable necessity everywhere so strongly felt in the country, of providing proper means of instruction for our amiable youth.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servt.,

J. B. MELLEUR, S. E.

Appendix
(O. O.)

20th February

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which any portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the first six months of 1847, the second half-year under the law now in force, 9. Vic. ch. 27, shewing the number of Schools in each Municipality, and of children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them, and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

Appendix
(O. O.)

20th February

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anicet.....				34	8	10			
St. Clément.....	9	2	698	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee.....	8	...	161	34	7	2	34	7	2
Godmanchester.....	11	...	338	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford.....	16	...	367	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrook.....	11	1	341	69	2	5	69	2	5
St. Martine.....	13	...	704	113	0	8	113	0	8
Ormstown.....	10	1	760	87	0	0	87	0	0
Russelltown.....	11	1	462	66	13	0	66	13	0
St. Thimothée.....	6	...	328	80	13	1	80	13	1
Total.....	95	5	4159	683	7	10	648	19	0

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont.....	3	...	83	22	18	1	22	18	1
Berthier.....	3	...	85	21	15	0	21	15	0
St. Charles.....	6	...	166	49	10	3	49	10	3
St. François, rivière du sud.....	4	...	101	32	12	6	32	12	6
St. Gervais.....	12	...	347	81	3	0	81	3	0
St. Lazare.....	...	...	.....	14	16	7			
St. Michel.....	6	...	178	43	19	11	43	19	11
Standon.....	1	...	35	4	15	7	4	15	7
St. Valier.....	6	...	240	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total.....	41	...	1225	312	8	2	297	11	7

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Barthélemi,.....	6	...	259	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier,.....	10	...	475	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon,.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1	...	...	...
St. Cuthbert,.....	7	...	268	60	9	5	60	9	5
Ste. Elizabeth,.....	6	...	360	61	12	6	61	12	6
St. Félix de Valois,.....	...	...	.....	36	19	10	...	...	...
Isle du Pads,.....	2	...	113	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie,.....	5	...	194	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare,.....	6	1	310	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie,.....	3	...	107	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie,.....	3	...	132	30	9	8	30	9	8
Ste. Mélanie,.....	4	...	102	23	16	2	23	16	2
St. Paul,.....	6	...	156	49	5	4	49	5	4
St. Thomas,.....	2	...	108	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total,.....	60	1	2574	592	15	5	532	17	6

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton,.....	3	...	106	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox,.....	4	...	189	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton,.....	3	...	85	21	0	2	21	0	2
Hope,.....	2	...	70	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann,.....	...	...	.....	8	4	9	...	...	...
Maria,.....	5	...	128	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapedia,.....	...	...	.....	6	11	10	...	...	...
New Richmond,.....	4	1	123	22	4	11	22	4	11
Port Daniel,.....	1	...	26	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoolbred,.....	...	...	.....	6	11	10	...	...	...
Total,.....	22	1	727	167	14	9	146	6	4

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie,.....	7	1	311	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville,.....	4	...	264	58	14	10	58	14	10
Saint Bruno,.....	3	...	148	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly,.....	9	...	676	94	16	6	94	16	6
Saint Jean,.....	6	...	284	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil,.....	10	...	443	80	1	7	80	1	7
Saint Luc,.....	3	...	144	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total,.....	42	1	2275	400	11	3	400	11	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne Lapérade,.....	8	...	288	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscan,.....	...	...	.....	18	4	2	...	...	...
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	2	...	72	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain,.....	...	...	.....	33	7	4	...	...	...
Ste. Geneviève,.....	3	...	103	41	2	2	41	2	2
St. Maurice,.....	...	...	.....	16	9	7	...	...	...
St. Stanislas,.....	...	...	.....	41	7	2	...	...	...
Total,.....	13	...	463	224	13	4	115	5	1

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil,.....	13	...	575	92	0	6	92	0	6
St. Augustin,.....	7	...	208	54	14	1	54	14	1
St. Benoit,.....	12	1	501	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham,.....	10	...	217	50	11	9	50	11	9
St. Columban,.....	4	...	150	24	7	8	24	7	8
St. Eustache,.....	7	...	338	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore,.....	6	...	298	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville,.....	6	...	158	47	9	1	46	9	1
St. Hermas,.....	4	...	211	37	17	11	37	17	11
Isle Bizarre,.....	...	...	.....	19	8	10	...	...	...
Ste. Scholastique,.....	11	...	445	111	12	8	111	12	8
Total,.....	80	1	3101	628	8	10	609	0	0

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anselme,.....	...	...	.....	52	12	10	...	...	...
Aubert Gallion,.....	...	...	.....	25	2	6	...	...	...
St. Bernard,.....	...	...	.....	13	11	11	...	...	...
Ste. Claire,.....	...	...	.....	51	14	10	...	...	...
Cranbourne,.....	...	...	.....	6	1	11	...	...	...
St. Elzéar,.....	...	...	.....	41	12	1	...	...	...
Frampton,.....	...	...	.....	48	5	7	...	...	...
St. François,.....	...	...	.....	51	19	9	...	...	...
St. Henri,.....	14	...	368	63	12	0	63	12	0
St. Isidore,.....	...	...	.....	45	1	4	...	...	...
St. Jean Chrisostôme,.....	2	...	35	47	5	10	47	5	10
St. Joseph de Beauce,.....	...	...	.....	64	6	10	...	...	...
Ste. Marguerite,.....	...	...	.....	51	13	2	...	...	...
Ste. Marie de Beauce,.....	...	...	.....	66	11	4	...	...	...
Metchermet,.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2	...	...	...
St. Nicolas,.....	7	...	240	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi,.....	11	...	529	92	5	6	92	5	6
Total,.....	34	...	1172	792	14	5	261	13	2

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(O. O.)
20th FebruaryAppendix
(O. O.)
20th February

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Arthabaska,	1	...	38	£ 25 15 9	£ 25 15 9
Aston, .....	..	..	.....	5 17 0	
Durham,	9	..	201	42 0 4	42 0 4
Grantham, .....	..	..	.....	23 9 7	
Kingsey,	5	..	131	47 10 9	47 10 9
Stanfold,	4	..	162	23 19 6	23 19 6
Tingwick, .....	..	..	.....	16 14 6	
Upton, .....	..	..	.....	25 12 5	
Wickam, .....	..	..	.....	7 14 10	
Total,	19	..	532	218 14 8	139 6 4

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Cap Chat,	2	..	42	£ 14 14 11	£ 14 14 11
Cap Rosier, .....	..	..	..	12 7 2	
Douglas, .....	..	..	..	13 3 8	
Bay North,	2	..	48	16 9 7	16 9 7
Bay South,	2	..	66	12 7 2	12 7 2
Grande Rivière,	2	..	66	19 15 5	19 15 5
Isles la Magdeleine,	2	..	70	44 3 2	44 3 2
Malbaie,	2	..	45	14 16 7	14 16 7
Newport,	2	..	59	8 4 9	8 4 9
Percé,	4	..	162	21 8 5	21 8 5
Total,	18	..	558	177 10 10	152 0 0

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Caughnawaga, .....	..	..	.....	£ 23 7 11	£ 23 7 11
Chateaugay,	5	..	398	45 11 3	45 11 3
St. Constant,	7	..	279	61 2 8	61 2 8
St. Cyprien,	13	..	552	89 17 8	89 17 8
St. Edouard,	12	..	433	95 11 4	95 11 4
St. Isidore,	4	..	305	49 2 0	49 2 0
St. Jacques Mineur,	4	..	242	41 17 1	41 17 1
Lacolle,	13	..	498	74 19 5	74 19 5
Laprairie,	10	..	424	97 1 0	97 1 0
St. Philippe,	7	..	357	62 5 8	62 5 8
Ste. Philomène,	4	..	206	42 18 6	42 18 6
St. Rémi,	9	1	527	77 15 5	77 15 5
St. Valentin,	6	1	443	58 1 8	58 1 8
Total,	94	2	4664	819 11 7	796 3 8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbotsford,	5	...	130	7	9	11	7	9	11
St. Césaire,	15	...	450	103	9	7	103	9	7
St. Damase,	10	...	407	66	1	6	66	1	6
St. Dominique,	5	...	201	22	13	1	22	13	1
St. Hugues,	5	...	226	35	13	6	35	13	6
St. Hyacinthe,	18	...	700	92	12	1	92	12	1
St. Pie,	11	...	427	48	17	1	48	17	1
La Présentation,	5	...	234	35	3	7	35	3	7
Ste. Rosalie,	3	...	136	31	4	6	31	4	6
St. Simon,	3	...	154	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,	80	...	3065	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. André, .....	...	...	...	78	3	8	78	3	8
Ste. Anne,	11	...	339	64	8	7	64	8	7
St. Denis,	6	...	242	35	3	7	35	3	7
Kamouraska,	6	...	279	60	12	8	60	12	8
St. Paschal,	10	...	295	75	15	11	75	15	11
Rivière Ouelle,	9	...	316	78	18	6	78	18	6
Total,	42	...	1471	393	2	11	314	19	3

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Esprit,	4	...	197	41	8	10	41	8	10
St. Jacques,	13	...	681	128	10	5	128	10	5
La Chenaie,	2	...	61	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,	10	...	333	79	16	8	79	16	8
St. Lin,	5	...	183	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche,	7	...	284	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon,	12	...	440	61	4	3	61	4	3
Répentigny,	4	...	150	38	4	6	38	4	6
St. Roch,	6	...	302	51	14	9	51	14	9
St. Sulpice,	1	...	29	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total,	64	...	2660	553	4	6	553	4	6

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES,—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap St. Ignace,.....	9	...	308	51	9	10	51	9	10
Saint Cyrille,.....	...	...	.....	17	6	0	11	13	11
Isle aux Grues,.....	3	...	122	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet,.....	9	...	301	52	12	11	52	12	11
Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	5	...	180	26	10	7	26	10	7
Port Joli,.....	10	...	457	70	17	1	70	17	1
Saint Roch des Aulnets,.....	11	...	346	64	13	6	64	13	6
Saint Thomas,.....	10	...	513	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total,.....	57	...	2227	375	7	1	358	1	1

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	10	...	502	66	13	0	66	13	0
Sainte Croix,.....	13	...	389	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailions,.....	7	...	177	27	15	3	27	15	3
Saint Flavien,.....	4	...	88	8	1	5	8	1	5
Saint Giles,.....	...	...	.....	27	8	9	27	8	9
Lotbinière,.....	14	...	514	67	6	2	67	6	2
Saint Sylvestre,.....	...	...	.....	85	13	8	85	13	8
Total,.....	48	...	1670	329	19	1	216	16	8

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier,.....	10	...	363	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau,.....	5	...	194	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé,.....	9	...	446	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac,.....	3	...	149	31	1	2	31	1	2
Rivière du Loup,.....	8	...	395	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers (Town),.....	6	...	337	63	5	6	63	5	6
Three Rivers (Suburbs),.....	2	...	75	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ste. Ursule,.....	4	...	101	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche,.....	16	...	741	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total,.....	63	...	2801	487	12	10	487	12	10

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(O. O.)

20th February

Appendix
(O. O.)

20th February

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton,.....	..	..	.....	8	11	5			
Halifax,.....	..	..	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness,.....	..	..	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland,.....	..	..	.....	19	12	2			
Leeds,.....	..	..	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,.....	3	..	149	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,.....	2	..	94	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,.....	5	..	243	160	13	1	35	16	9

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Durham,.....	17	..	355	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg,.....	8	..	382	31	11	1	31	11	1
Phillipsburg,.....	10	..	264	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,.....	16	..	491	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,.....	9	..	447	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total,.....	60	..	1939	233	13	0	233	13	0

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne,.....	3	..	85	13	6	11	13	6	11
Chateau Richer,.....	3	..	121	24	6	1	24	6	1
Ste. Famille,.....	2	..	90	17	12	7	17	12	7
St. Férol,.....	..	..	.....	14	3	5			
St. François,.....	1	..	31	10	10	11	10	10	11
St. Jean,.....	2	..	143	26	10	7	26	10	7
St. Joachim,.....	1	..	64	14	6	9	14	6	9
L'Ange Gardien,.....	2	..	38	14	14	11	14	14	11
St. Laurent,.....	1	..	57	12	7	2	12	7	2
St. Pierre,.....	3	..	34	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,.....	18	..	663	164	3	11	150	0	6

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(O. O.)
20th FebruaryAppendix
(O. O.)
20th February

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Isle,.....	2	...	76	18	0	10	18	0	10
Côte des Neiges,.....	4	...	113	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation,.....	2	...	77	7	3	6	7	3	6
Coteau St. Louis,.....	2	...	125	15	13	6	15	13	6
Ste. Geneviève,.....	5	...	211	39	2	8	39	2	8
St. Henri,.....	2	1	126	14	17	0	14	17	0
Hochelaga,.....	2	...	89	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine,.....	4	2	287	48	7	2	48	7	2
St. Laurent,.....	8	1	318	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue Pointe,.....	3	...	101	18	19	0	18	19	0
St. Pierre,.....	2	...	71	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe aux Trembles,.....	3	...	118	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe Claire,.....	6	...	224	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies,.....	2	...	75	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet,.....	4	...	275	42	6	11	42	6	11
City (Catholics),.....	8	...	332	133	8	2	133	8	2
City (Protestants),.....	3	...	162	69	15	1	69	15	1
Total,.....	62	4	2780	604	7	8	604	7	8

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour,.....	11	...	504	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford,.....	1	...	36	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly,.....	8	...	346	57	10	1	57	10	1
St. Grégoire,.....	11	...	563	77	10	6	77	10	6
Ste. Monique,.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2	44	8	2
Nicolet,.....	6	...	247	54	9	2	54	9	2
St. Pierre les Becquets,.....	12	...	630	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total,.....	49	...	2326	369	8	5	325	0	3

COUNTY OF OTTAWA

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bristol,.....	3	...	99	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham,.....	...	...	.....	25	19	1	25	19	1
Clarendon,.....	5	...	117	29	5	0	29	5	0
Eardly,.....	...	...	.....	6	5	2	6	5	2
Hull,.....	7	...	142	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield,.....	4	...	96	30	4	8	30	4	8
Lochaber,.....	5	...	124	16	1	3	16	1	3
Onslow,.....	2	...	17	7	10	0	7	10	0
Petite Nation,.....	...	...	.....	42	18	6	42	18	6
Templeton,.....	5	...	168	19	8	10	19	8	10
Wakefield,.....	...	...	.....	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,.....	31	...	763	270	14	5	183	12	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	...	333	41	3	10	41	3	10
Saint Augustin.....	2	...	77	28	8	5	28	8	5
Saint Basile.....	...	...	.....	16	9	6			
Cap Santé.....	9	...	337	66	3	2	66	3	2
Saint Casimir.....	3	...	102	16	9	6	16	9	6
Sainte Catherine.....	...	...	.....	43	0	2			
Deschambault.....	3	...	187	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecureuils.....	2	...	81	10	12	6	10	12	6
Grondines.....	5	...	194	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	170	37	8	1	37	8	1
Saint Raimond.....	...	...	.....	23	16	3			
Total.....	34	...	1484	352	5	8	268	14	9

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Ambroise.....	8	...	380	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport.....	...	...	.....	47	0	10			
Charlesbourg.....	6	...	272	36	19	10	36	19	10
Saint Danstan.....	...	...	.....	8	18	2			
Saint Foye.....	2	...	40	29	13	3	29	13	3
Saint Roch.....	...	...	.....	23	17	11			
Stadacona.....	...	...	.....	30	17	11			
Stoneham.....	1	...	75	8	19	8	8	19	8
Valcartier.....	...	...	.....	30	19	8			
City (Catholics).....	25	...	2056	288	3	2	288	3	2
City (Protestants).....	3	...	97	95	8	8	95	8	8
Total.....	45	...	2920	650	6	1	508	11	7

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Aimé.....	5	...	223	73	16	5	73	16	5
Saint Barnabé.....	5	...	140	31	16	0	31	16	0
Saint Charles.....	4	...	183	33	4	1	33	4	1
Saint Denis.....	8	...	335	63	7	1	63	7	1
Saint Jude.....	5	...	125	31	6	2	31	6	2
Saint Ours.....	6	...	271	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel.....	10	...	375	117	12	11	117	12	11
Sainte Victoire.....	3	...	30	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	46	...	1690	471	5	0	471	5	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic,.....	3	..	77	17	6	0	17	6	0
Ile-Verte,.....	3	..	258	57	18	4	57	18	4
Kakouna,.....	8	..	245	81	17	10	81	17	10
Lessard,.....	..	..	.....	27	12	0			
Lepage,.....	..	..	.....	21	3	6			
Matane,.....	..	..	.....	11	17	3			
Metis,.....	1	1	76	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski,.....	8	..	353	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup,.....	6	..	234	69	7	4	69	7	4
St. Simon,.....	..	..	.....	34	15	4			
Trois-Pistoles,.....	10	..	357	65	11	7	65	11	7
Total,.....	44	1	1600	461	7	2	365	19	1

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Athanase,.....	15	..	745	107	7	0	107	7	0
Ste. Brigide,.....	5	..	258	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville,.....	7	..	218	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault,.....	5	..	153	23	7	11	23	7	11
St. Grégoire,.....	8	..	405	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville,.....	15	..	625	87	11	7	87	11	7
St. Jean-Baptiste,.....	6	..	273	47	5	9	47	5	9
Ste. Marie,.....	9	..	479	107	2	1	107	2	1
St. Mathias,.....	5	..	270	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,.....	3	..	85	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total,.....	78	..	3511	556	5	5	556	5	5

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Agnès,.....	3	..	89	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot,.....	..	..	.....	27	3	9			
Bas St. Paul,.....	10	..	422	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi,.....	..	..	.....	12	7	2			
Eboulemens,.....	3	..	149	45	17	9	45	17	9
St. Irénée,.....	..	..	.....	19	18	9			
Isle aux Coudres,.....	4	..	127	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,.....	8	..	319	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,.....	1	..	32	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac,.....	..	..	.....	6	10	2			
St. Urbain,.....	4	..	113	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,.....	33	..	1251	335	7	10	269	8	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome,	11	...	449	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely, .....	..	..	.....	9	16	1			
Farnham,	12	..	433	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby,	10	..	285	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton,	4	2	218	23	1	4	23	1	4
Shefford,	11	..	574	44	3	2	44	3	2
Stukely,	5	..	85	22	3	3	22	3	3
Total,	53	2	2044	220	9	4	210	13	3

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot,	13	..	341	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton,	4	..	53	8	9	9	8	9	9
Bury,	7	..	171	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton,	16	..	473	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell,	5	..	121	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton,	15	..	505	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford,	3	..	57	16	11	2	16	11	2
Melbourne,	9	..	200	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton,	19	..	288	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor, .....	..	..	.....	5	18	8			
Total,	91	..	2209	309	2	2	303	3	6

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston,	18	..	350	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton,	15	..	349	34	2	2	34	2	2
Hatley,	16	..	319	41	15	4	41	15	4
Potton, .....	..	..	.....	29	14	11			
Stanstead, .....	..	..	.....	85	18	7			
Total,	49	..	1018	254	3	3	138	9	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne des Plaines,.....	4	...	158	38	12	10	38	12	10
St. François de Sales,.....	2	...	80	19	8	10	19	8	10
St. Jérôme,.....	4	...	87	92	18	7	92	18	7
La Corne,.....	4	...	148	26	15	6	26	15	6
St. Martin,.....	..	...	.....	69	15	8			
Ste. Rose,.....	5	...	228	54	7	6	54	7	6
Terrebonne,.....	5	...	233	37	9	9	37	9	9
Ste. Thérèse,.....	5	...	208	82	9	4	82	9	4
St. Vincent de Paul,.....	4	...	203	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total,.....	33	...	1345	467	7	6	397	11	10

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac,.....	8	...	397	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle Perrot,.....	3	...	76	23	1	4	23	1	4
Sainte-Marthe,.....	..	...	.....	26	15	6			
Newton,.....	2	...	67	9	6	3	9	6	3
Nouvelle-Longueuil,.....	14	1	595	99	5	6	99	5	6
Rigaud,.....	9	...	475	71	10	3	71	10	3
Soulanges,.....	5	...	257	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil,.....	5	...	263	69	10	8	69	10	8
Total,.....	46	1	2130	416	4	4	389	8	10

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Antoine,.....	4	...	94	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil,.....	5	...	294	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur,.....	3	...	165	44	6	6	44	6	6
Saint-Marc,.....	3	...	171	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennes,.....	9	...	480	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères,.....	4	...	292	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total,.....	28	...	1496	283	19	9	283	19	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
Baie du Fevre,.....	8	...	360	73	18	0	73 18 0
St. David,.....	4	...	240	52	1	5	52 1 5
St. François du Lac,.....	14	...	609	87	18	1	87 18 1
Yamaska,.....	5	...	158	53	16	0	53 16 0
St. Zéphyrin,.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6	
Total,.....	31	...	1367	284	8	0	267 13 6

RECAPITULATION, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1847.

Number of Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Sum allowed for six months to Lower Canada.			Amount allowed.			Number of Municipalities which have not yet sent in their Report.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
339	1708	19	68,133	14,500	0	0	12,510	2	1	70

Certified, J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Education Office, Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which any portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the last six months of 1847, the third half-year under the law now in force, 9. Vic. ch. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and of children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
St. Anicet,.....	5	...	123	34	8	10	34 8 10
St. Clément,.....	10	2	681	66	6	5	66 6 5
Dundee,.....	4	...	113	34	7	2	34 7 2
Godmanchester,.....	11	...	300	60	12	8	60 12 8
Hemmingford,.....	16	1	430	71	3	7	71 3 7
Hinchinbrook,.....	12	...	339	69	2	5	69 2 5
St. Marie,.....	12	...	588	113	0	8	113 0 8
Ormstown,.....	10	...	451	87	0	0	87 0 0
Russelltown,.....	8	...	331	66	13	0	66 13 0
St. Timothée,.....	8	...	437	80	13	1	80 13 1
Total,.....	96	3	3793	683	7	10	683 7 10

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont,.....	..	..	..	22	18	1	21	15	0
Berthier,.....	3	..	90	21	15	0	49	10	3
St. Charles,.....	9	..	262	49	10	3	32	12	6
St. François, Rivière du Sud,.....	2	..	50	32	12	6	81	3	0
St. Gervais,.....	12	..	379	81	3	0	14	16	7
St. Lazarre,.....	..	..	..	43	19	11	4	15	7
St. Michel,.....	..	..	..	4	15	7	40	17	3
Standon,.....	1	..	40	40	17	3	230	13	7
St. Valier,.....	6	..	212						
Total,.....	33	..	1033	312	8	2			

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Barthélemi,.....	5	..	242	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier,.....	10	..	440	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon,.....	..	..	..	22	18	1	60	9	5
St. Cuthbert,.....	6	..	208	60	9	5	61	12	6
Ste. Elizabeth,.....	6	..	324	36	19	10	36	19	10
St. Félix de Valois,.....	2	..	62	21	18	4	21	18	4
Isle du Pads,.....	2	..	97	36	13	3	36	13	3
Industrie,.....	5	..	181	43	1	9	43	1	9
Kildare,.....	5	1	160	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lanoraie,.....	4	..	160	30	9	8	23	16	2
Lavaltrie,.....	3	..	120	49	5	4	49	5	4
Ste. Mélanie,.....	4	..	103	28	11	9	28	11	9
St. Paul,.....	5	..	166						
St. Thomas,.....	2	..	112						
Total,.....	59	1	2375	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton,.....	3	..	94	22	13	13	22	13	1
Cox,.....	3	..	163	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton,.....	1	..	21	21	0	2	16	10	0
Hope,.....	1	..	38	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann,.....	..	..	..	8	4	9	21	0	2
Maria,.....	5	..	125	21	0	2	6	11	10
Matapédia,.....	..	..	..	22	4	11	22	4	11
New-Richmond,.....	2	..	55	16	9	6	16	9	6
Port-Daniel,.....	1	..	44	6	11	10			
Shoolbred,.....	..	..	..			
Total,.....	16	..	541	167	14	9	141	16	2

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie,.....	9	1	339	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville,.....	4	...	313	58	14	10	58	14	10
Saint Bruno,.....	3	...	115	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly,.....	10	...	601	94	16	6	94	16	6
St. Jean,.....	3	...	164	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil,.....	10	...	471	80	1	7	80	1	7
St. Luc,.....	3	...	136	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total,.....	42	1	2139	400	11	3	400	11	3

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne LaPérade,.....	7	...	307	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batiscan,.....	...	...	...	18	4	2	...	...	...
Cap de la Magdeleine,.....	3	...	141	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain,.....	3	...	148	33	7	4	33	7	4
Ste. Geneviève,.....	4	...	170	41	2	2	41	2	2
St. Maurice,.....	...	...	...	16	9	7	...	...	...
St. Stanislas,.....	3	...	201	41	7	2	41	7	2
Total,.....	20	...	967	224	13	4	189	19	7

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil,.....	16	...	591	92	0	6	92	0	6
St. Augustin,.....	...	...	...	54	14	1	...	...	...
St. Benoit,.....	11	1	479	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham,.....	10	...	221	50	11	9	50	11	9
St. Columban,.....	4	...	150	24	7	8	24	7	8
St. Eustache,.....	8	...	349	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore,.....	6	...	273	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville,.....	...	...	...	47	9	1	...	...	...
St. Hermas,.....	4	...	220	37	17	11	37	17	11
Isle Bizard,.....	...	...	...	19	8	10	...	...	...
Ste. Scholastique,.....	11	...	480	111	12	8	111	12	8
Total,.....	70	1	2763	628	8	10	506	16	10

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anselme,.....	...	...	.....	52	12	10			
Aubert Gallon,.....	...	...	.....	25	2	6			
St. Bernard,.....	...	...	.....	13	11	11			
St. Claire,.....	...	...	.....	51	14	10			
Cranbourne,.....	...	...	.....	6	1	11			
St. Elzéar,.....	...	...	.....	41	12	1			
Frampton,.....	...	...	.....	48	5	7			
St. François,.....	...	...	.....	51	19	9			
St. Henri,.....	14	...	421	63	12	0	63	12	0
St. Isidore,.....	...	...	.....	45	1	4			
St. Jean Chrysostôme,.....	5	...	197	47	5	10	47	5	10
St. Joseph de Beauce,.....	...	...	.....	64	6	10			
St. Marguerite,.....	...	...	.....	51	13	2			
Ste. Marie,.....	...	...	.....	66	11	4			
Metschemet,.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2			
St. Nicolas,.....	9	...	345	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi,.....	12	...	464	92	5	6	92	5	6
Total,.....	40	...	1427	792	14	5	261	13	2

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aston,.....	...	...	.....	5	17	0			
Durham,.....	9	...	224	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham,.....	...	...	...	23	9	7			
Kingscy,.....	7	...	202	47	10	9	47	10	9
St. Norbert,.....	3	...	85	25	15	9	25	15	9
Stanford,.....	4	...	138	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick,.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Upton,.....	...	...	.....	25	12	5			
Wickham,.....	...	...	.....	7	14	10			
Total,.....	23	...	640	218	14	8	139	6	4

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat,.....	2	...	51	14	14	11	14	14	11
Cap Rosier,.....	...	...	...	12	7	2			
Douglas,.....	...	...	...	13	3	8			
Bay North,.....	1	...	29	16	9	7	16	9	7
Bay South,.....	3	...	75	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grande Rivière,.....	2	...	127	19	15	5	19	15	5
Iste l Magdeleine,.....	2	...	70	44	3	2	44	3	2
Malbaie,.....	2	...	43	14	16	7	14	16	7
Newport,.....	...	...	...	8	4	9			
Percé,.....	...	...	...	21	8	5			
Total,.....	11	...	395	177	10	10	122	6	10

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caughnawaga,.....	..	...	.....	23	7	11			
Chateauguay,.....	5	...	263	45	11	3	45	11	3
St. Constant,.....	7	...	306	61	2	8	61	2	8
St. Cyprien,.....	12	...	437	89	17	8	89	17	8
St. Edouard,.....	12	...	384	95	11	4	95	11	4
St. Isidore,.....	4	...	259	49	2	0	49	2	0
St. Jacques le Mineur,.....	5	...	285	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle,.....	14	...	510	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie,.....	11	...	515	97	1	0	97	1	0
St. Philippe,.....	6	...	308	62	5	8	62	5	8
Ste. Philomène,.....	5	...	243	42	18	6	42	18	6
St. Rémi,.....	9	1	484	77	15	5	77	15	5
St. Valentin,.....	6	1	371	58	1	8	58	1	8
Total,.....	96	2	4365	819	11	7	796	3	8

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbotsford,.....	4	...	106	7	9	11	7	9	11
St. Césaire,.....	17	...	531	103	9	7	103	9	7
St. Damase,.....	10	...	396	66	1	6	66	1	6
St. Dominique,.....	4	...	168	22	13	1	22	13	1
St. Hugues,.....	5	...	217	35	13	6	35	13	6
St. Hyacinthe,.....	18	...	644	92	12	1	92	12	1
St. Pie,.....	11	...	490	48	17	1	48	17	1
La Présentation,.....	4	...	173	35	3	7	35	3	7
Ste. Rosalie,.....	5	...	187	31	4	6	31	4	6
St. Simon,.....	4	...	239	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,.....	82	...	3151	476	10	6	476	10	6

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. André,.....	...	...	...	78	3	8			
La Pocatière,.....	...	...	...	64	8	7			
St. Denis,.....	5	...	198	35	3	7	35	3	7
Kamouraska,.....	5	...	244	60	12	8	60	12	8
St. Paschal,.....	10	...	238	75	15	11	75	15	11
Rivière Ouëlle,.....	10	...	397	78	18	6	78	18	6
Total,.....	30	...	1077	393	2	11	250	10	8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES,—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Esprit,.....	7	...	248	41	8	10	41	8	10
St. Jacques,.....	13	...	619	128	10	5	128	10	5
La Chenaie,.....	2	...	105	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,.....	7	...	130	79	16	8	79	16	8
St. Lin,.....	5	...	158	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche,.....	7	...	329	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon,.....	13	...	347	61	4	3	61	4	3
Repentigny,.....	3	...	143	38	4	6	38	4	6
St. Roch,.....	5	...	251	51	14	9	51	14	9
St. Sulpice,.....	1	...	62	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total,.....	63	...	2392	553	4	6	553	4	6

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap St. Ignace,.....	9	...	266	51	9	10	51	9	10
Saint Cyrille,.....	2	...	.....	17	6	0	.....	.....	.....
Isle aux Grues,.....	2	...	110	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet,.....	10	...	330	52	12	11	52	12	11
Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	3	...	148	26	10	7	26	10	7
Port Joli,.....	13	...	478	70	17	1	70	17	1
Saint Roch,.....	10	...	240	64	13	6	64	13	6
Saint Thomas,.....	9	...	412	80	3	3	80	3	3
Total,.....	56	...	1984	375	7	1	358	1	1

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	10	...	381	66	13	0	66	13	0
Sainte Croix,.....	10	...	351	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschailons,.....	7	...	208	27	15	3	27	15	3
Saint Flavien,.....	3	...	80	8	1	5	8	1	5
Saint Giles,.....	...	...	.....	27	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Lotbinière,.....	14	...	531	67	6	2	67	6	2
Saint Sylvestre,.....	...	...	.....	85	13	8	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	44	...	1551	329	19	1	216	16	8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier,.....	10	...	389	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau,.....	6	...	162	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé,.....	9	...	446	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac,.....	...	...	.....	31	1	2			
Rivière du Loup,.....	9	...	388	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers (Town),.....	6	...	266	63	5	6	63	5	6
Three Rivers (Suburbs),.....	3	...	177	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ste. Ursule,.....	2	...	101	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche,.....	16	...	763	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total,.....	61	...	2632	487	12	10	456	11	8

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton,.....	...	...	.....	8	11	5			
Halifax,.....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness,.....	...	...	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland,.....	...	...	.....	19	12	2			
Leeds,.....	...	...	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,.....	4	...	179	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,.....	2	...	89	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,.....	6	...	268	160	13	1	35	16	9

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Durham,.....	18	...	414	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg,.....	8	...	430	31	11	1	31	11	1
Philipsburg,.....	10	...	347	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,.....	17	...	524	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,.....	9	...	411	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total,.....	62	...	2126	233	13	0	233	13	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne,.....	2	...	61	13	16	11	13	16	11
Chateau Richer,.....	4	...	126	24	6	1	24	6	1
Ste. Famille,.....	2	...	107	17	12	7	17	12	7
St. Féréol,.....	...	...	.....	14	3	5			
St. François,.....	1	...	23	10	10	11	10	10	11
St. Jean,.....	3	...	134	26	10	7	26	10	7
St. Joachim,.....	1	...	45	14	6	9	14	6	9
L'Ange Gardien,.....	3	...	102	14	14	11	14	14	11
St. Laurent,.....	1	...	60	12	7	2	12	7	2
St. Pierre,.....	3	...	115	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,.....	20	...	776	164	3	11	150	0	6

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Isle,.....	3	...	115	18	0	10	18	0	10
Côte des Neiges,.....	4	...	106	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation,.....	2	...	67	7	3	6	7	3	6
Coteau St. Louis,.....	2	...	90	15	13	6	15	13	6
Ste. Geneviève,.....	4	...	178	39	2	8	39	2	8
St. Henri,.....	2	...	114	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelega,.....	2	...	85	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine,.....	3	1	184	48	7	2	48	7	2
St. Laurent,.....	5	1	288	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue Pointe,.....	3	...	121	18	19	0	18	19	0
St. Pierre,.....	2	...	117	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe aux Trembles,.....	4	...	177	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe Claire,.....	6	...	218	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies,.....	2	...	66	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet,.....	4	...	224	42	6	11	42	6	11
City (Catholics),.....	9	...	380	133	8	2	133	8	2
City (Protestants),.....	3	...	162	69	15	1	69	15	1
Total,.....	60	2	2692	604	7	8	604	7	8

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour,.....	12	...	465	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford,.....	2	...	46	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly,.....	8	...	373	57	10	1	57	10	1
St. Grégoire,.....	11	...	418	77	10	6	77	10	6
Ste. Monique,.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2			
Nicolet,.....	8	...	286	54	9	2	54	9	2
St. Pierre les Becquêts,.....	11	...	361	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total,.....	52	...	1949	369	8	5	325	0	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF OTTAWA

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Bristol,.....	3	..	82	£ s. d. 12 5 6	£ s. d. 12 5 6
Buckingham,.....	..	..	.....	25 19 1	25 19 1
Clarendon,.....	7	..	204	29 5 0	29 5 0
Eardly,.....	..	..	.....	6 5 2	.....
Hull,.....	9	..	208	68 17 6	68 17 6
Litchfield,.....	4	..	89	30 4 8	30 4 8
Lochaber,.....	5	..	98	16 1 3	16 1 3
Onslow,.....	..	..	.....	7 10 0	.....
Petite Nation,.....	..	..	.....	42 18 6	.....
Templeton,.....	..	..	.....	19 8 10	.....
Wakefield,.....	..	..	.....	11 18 11	.....
Total,.....	28	..	681	270 14 5	182 13 10

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	..	324	£ s. d. 41 3 10	£ s. d. 41 3 10
Saint Augustin.....	2	..	57	28 8 5	28 8 5
Saint Basile.....	..	..	.....	16 9 6	.....
Cap Santé.....	8	..	309	66 3 2	66 3 2
Saint Casimir.....	3	..	79	16 9 6	16 9 6
Sainte Catherine.....	..	..	.....	43 0 2	.....
Deschambault.....	5	..	267	42 6 11	42 6 11
Ecureuils.....	1	..	56	10 12 6	10 12 6
Groindines.....	5	..	171	26 7 4	26 7 4
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	3	..	139	37 8 1	37 8 1
Saint Raimond.....	..	..	.....	23 16 3	.....
Total,.....	33	..	1402	352 5 8	268 19 9

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Saint Ambroise.....	8	..	419	£ s. d. 49 7 0	£ s. d. 49 7 0
Beauport.....	..	..	.....	47 0 10	.....
Charlesbourg.....	5	..	332	36 19 10	36 19 10
Saint Dunstan.....	..	..	.....	8 18 2	.....
Saint Foye.....	2	..	138	29 13 3	29 13 3
Saint Roch.....	..	..	.....	23 17 11	.....
Stadacona.....	..	..	.....	30 17 11	.....
Stoneham.....	1	..	42	8 19 8	8 19 8
Valcartier.....	..	..	.....	30 19 8	.....
City (Catholics).....	24	..	1982	288 3 2	288 3 2
City (Protestants).....	..	..	.....	95 8 8	.....
Total,.....	40	..	2813	650 6 1	413 2 11

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Aimé.....	5	...	251	73	16	5	73	16	5
Saint Barnabé.....	5	...	149	31	16	0	31	16	0
Saint Charles.....	4	...	168	33	4	1	33	4	1
Saint Denis.....	6	...	292	63	7	1	63	7	1
Saint Jude.....	5	...	106	31	6	2	31	6	2
Saint Ours.....	6	...	287	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel.....	12	2	560	117	12	11	117	12	11
Sainte Victoire.....	4	...	125	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total.....	47	2	1938	471	5	0	471	5	0

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic.....	1	...	30	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle-Verte.....	7	...	108	57	18	4	57	18	4
Kakouna.....	8	...	330	81	17	10	81	17	10
Lessard.....	...	...	.....	27	12	0			
Lepage.....	...	...	.....	21	3	6			
Mataue.....	...	...	.....	11	17	3			
Metis.....	1	1	81	8	6	5	8	6	5
Rimouski.....	9	...	306	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup.....	6	...	239	69	7	4	69	7	4
St. Simon.....	5	...	192	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois-Pistoles.....	9	...	312	65	11	7	65	11	7
Total.....	46	1	1598	461	7	2	400	14	5

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Athanase.....	15	1	635	107	7	0	107	7	0
Ste. Brigide.....	5	...	223	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville.....	7	...	218	27	18	7	27	18	7
Foucault.....	6	...	209	23	7	11	23	7	11
St. Grégoire.....	8	...	289	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville.....	11	...	374	87	11	7	87	11	7
St. Jean-Baptiste.....	6	...	251	47	5	9	47	5	9
Ste. Marie.....	10	...	446	107	2	1	107	2	1
St. Mathias.....	5	...	233	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville.....	4	...	153	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total.....	77	1	3017	556	5	5	556	5	5

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Agnès,.....	2	...	71	24	19	3	24	19	3
Bagot,.....	...	...	.....	27	3	9	...	...	...
Baie St. Paul,.....	10	...	446	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi,.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2	...	...	...
Eboulemens,.....	3	...	188	45	17	9	45	17	9
St. Irénée,.....	...	...	.....	19	18	9	...	...	...
Ile aux Coudres,.....	4	...	112	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,.....	8	...	302	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,.....	1	...	26	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac,.....	...	...	.....	6	10	2	...	...	...
St. Urbain,.....	5	...	140	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,.....	33	...	1285	335	7	10	269	8	0

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome,.....	13	...	458	39	17	6	39	17	6
Ely,.....	...	...	.....	9	16	1	...	...	...
Farnham,.....	13	...	412	46	11	0	46	11	0
Granby,.....	11	...	291	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton,.....	5	...	109	23	1	4	23	1	4
North Stukely,.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½	...	...	...
Shefford,.....	13	...	574	44	3	2	44	3	2
South Stukely,.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½	...	...	...
Total,.....	55	...	1844	220	9	4	188	10	0

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot,.....	12	...	303	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton,.....	...	...	.....	8	9	9	...	...	...
Bury,.....	7	...	193	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton,.....	17	...	791	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell,.....	5	...	106	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton,.....	12	...	408	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford,.....	3	...	46	16	11	2	16	11	2
Melbourne,.....	8	...	240	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton,.....	18	...	269	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor,.....	...	...	.....	5	18	8	...	...	...
Total,.....	82	...	2356	309	2	2	294	13	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston,.....	18	...	350	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton,.....	15	...	353	34	2	2	34	2	2
Hatley,.....	16	...	387	41	15	4	41	15	4
Potton,.....	11	...	311	29	14	11	29	14	11
Stanstead,.....	28	...	883	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total,.....	88	...	2284	254	3	3	254	3	3

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne des Plaines,.....	4	...	178	36	5	0	36	5	0
St. François de Sales,.....	3	...	82	19	8	10	19	8	10
St. Janvier,.....	4	...	208	30	4	9	30	4	9
St. Jérôme,.....	..	...	...	84	18	9	...	...	...
La Corne,.....	4	...	128	26	15	6	26	15	6
St. Martin,.....	..	...	...	69	15	8	...	...	...
Ste. Rose,.....	5	...	208	54	7	6	54	7	6
Terrebonne,.....	5	...	196	37	9	9	37	9	9
Ste. Thérèse,.....	6	...	333	62	12	3	62	12	3
St. Vincent de Paul,.....	4	...	200	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total,.....	35	...	1533	467	7	6	312	13	1

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac,.....	8	...	424	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle Perrot,.....	2	...	75	23	1	4	23	1	4
Sainte-Marthe,.....	4	...	91	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton,.....	2	...	70	9	6	3	9	6	3
New-Longueuil,.....	14	1	556	99	5	6	99	5	6
Rigaud,.....	10	...	423	71	10	3	71	10	3
Soulanges,.....	5	...	291	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil,.....	12	1	437	69	10	8	69	10	8
Total,.....	57	2	2367	416	4	4	416	4	4

Appendix (O. O.) STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.) Appendix (O. O.)

Appendix
(O. O.)
20th February

Appendix
(O. O.)
20th February

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
St. Antoine.....	5	...	141	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil,.....	5	...	285	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur,.....	1	...	215	44	6	6	44	6	6
Saint-Marc,.....	3	...	149	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennes,.....	9	...	451	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères,.....	7	...	380	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total,.....	30	...	1621	283	19	9	283	19	9

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Baie du Febvre,.....	9	...	360	73	18	0	73	18	0
St. David,.....	7	...	353	52	1	5	52	1	5
St. François du Lac,.....	11	...	512	87	18	1	87	18	1
Yamaska,.....	5	...	194	53	16	0	53	16	0
St. Zéphyrin,.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Total,.....	32	...	1419	284	8	0	267	13	6

RECAPITULATION, LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1847.

Number of Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Sum allowed for six months to Lower Canada.	Amount allowed.			Number of Municipalities which have not yet sent in their Report.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.			£	s.	D.			
339	1725	16	67,257	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	66
				14,500	0	0	12,283	12	10	

Certified, J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Education Office, Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which any portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the first six months of 1848, the fourth half-year under the law now in force, 9. Vic., ch. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and of children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anicet,.....	6	..	138	34	8	10	34	8	10
St. Clément,.....	9	2	484	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundee,.....	..	..	..	34	7	2	..	..	..
Godmanchester,.....	11	..	362	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford,.....	19	..	455	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrooke,.....	10	..	381	69	2	5	69	2	5
St. Martine,.....	10	..	670	113	0	8	113	0	8
Ormstown,.....	13	..	613	87	0	0	87	0	0
Russelltown,.....	8	..	265	66	13	0	66	13	0
St. Timothée,.....	8	..	356	80	13	1	80	13	1
Total,.....	94	2	3724	683	7	10	649	0	8

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont,.....	..	..	..	22	18	1	..	..	..
Berthier,.....	3	..	90	21	15	0	21	15	0
St. Charles,.....	9	..	373	49	11	3	49	11	3
St. François, Rivière du Sud,.....	5	..	67	32	12	6	32	12	6
St. Gervais,.....	14	..	429	81	3	0	81	3	0
St. Lazare,.....	..	..	..	14	16	7	..	..	..
St. Michel,.....	..	..	..	43	19	11	..	..	..
Standon,.....	1	..	40	4	15	7	4	15	7
St. Valier,.....	6	..	249	40	17	3	40	17	3
Total,.....	38	..	1248	312	8	2	230	14	7

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Barthélemi,.....	5	...	232	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier,.....	10	...	443	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon,.....	...	...	.....	22	18	1			
St. Cuthbert,.....	6	...	202	60	9	5	60	9	5
Ste. Elizabeth,.....	5	...	350	61	12	6	61	12	6
St. Félix de Valois,.....	...	...	.....	36	19	10	36	19	10
Isle du Pads,.....	2	...	90	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie,.....	4	...	199	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare,.....	6	1	357	43	1	9	43	1	9
Lanoraie,.....	4	...	108	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie,.....	3	...	151	30	9	8	30	9	8
Ste. Mélanie,.....	3	...	67	23	16	2	23	16	2
St. Paul,.....	4	...	199	49	5	4	49	5	4
St. Thomas,.....	1	...	124	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total,.....	53	1	2525	592	15	5	569	17	4

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton,.....	2	...	73	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox,.....	3	...	177	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton,.....	1	...	26	21	0	2	21	0	2
Hope,.....	1	...	30	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann,.....	...	...	...	8	4	9			
Maria,.....	1	...	32	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapédia,.....	...	...	...	6	11	10			
New-Richmond,.....	3	...	79	22	4	11	22	4	11
Port-Daniel,.....	4	...	113	16	9	6	16	9	6
Shoolbred,.....	...	...	...	6	11	10			
Total,.....	15	...	530	167	14	9	146	6	4

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie,.....	8	1	397	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville,.....	4	...	342	58	14	10	58	14	10
Saint Bruno,.....	3	...	115	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly,.....	10	...	742	94	16	6	94	16	6
St. Jean,.....	3	...	164	72	16	7	72	16	7
Longueuil,.....	10	...	488	80	1	7	80	1	7
St. Luc,.....	3	...	187	25	17	5	25	17	5
Total,.....	41	1	2435	400	11	3	400	11	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Ste. Anne LaPérade,.....	7	...	307	52	6	3	52	6	3
Batisseau,.....	..	..	...	18	4	2			
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	3	...	141	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain,.....	3	...	174	33	7	4	33	7	4
Ste. Geneviève,.....	4	...	170	41	2	2	41	2	2
St. Maurice,.....	..	..	...	16	9	7			
St. Stanislas,.....	3	...	201	41	7	2	41	7	2
Total,.....	20	...	993	224	13	4	189	19	7

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Argenteuil,.....	16	...	591	92	0	6	92	0	6
St. Augustin,.....	7	...	276	54	14	1	54	14	1
St. Benoit,.....	11	1	462	96	19	5	96	19	5
Chatham,.....	13	1	348	50	11	9	50	11	9
St. Columban,.....	3	...	84	24	7	8	24	7	8
St. Eustache,.....	8	...	350	63	7	2	63	7	2
Gore,.....	6	...	273	29	19	9	29	19	9
Grenville,.....	..	..	...	47	9	1			
St. Hermas,.....	4	...	212	37	17	11	37	17	11
Isle Bizard,.....	..	..	...	19	8	10			
Ste. Scholastique,.....	..	..	...	111	12	8			
Total,.....	68	2	2596	628	8	10	449	18	3

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
St. Anselme,.....	..	..	.....	52	12	10			
Aubert Gallion,.....	..	..	.....	25	2	6			
St. Bernard,.....	..	..	.....	13	11	11			
Ste. Claire,.....	..	..	.....	51	14	10			
Cranbourne,.....	..	..	.....	6	1	11			
St. Elzéar,.....	..	..	.....	41	12	1			
Frampton,.....	..	..	.....	48	5	7			
St. François,.....	..	..	.....	51	19	9			
St. Henri de Lauzon,.....	14	...	518	63	12	0	63	12	0
St. Isidore,.....	..	..	.....	45	1	4			
St. Jean Chrysostôme,.....	5	...	189	47	5	10	47	5	10
St. Joseph,.....	..	..	.....	64	6	10			
Ste. Marguerite,.....	..	..	.....	51	13	2			
Metschermet,.....	..	..	.....	12	7	2			
Ste. Marie,.....	..	..	.....	66	11	4			
St. Nicolas,.....	9	...	384	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi,.....	11	...	499	92	5	6	92	5	6
Total,.....	39	...	1590	792	14	5	261	13	2

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.					
Aston,.....	...	...	...	£ 5 17 0		
St. Chrystophe,.....	...	...	.....	12 12 10½		
Durham,.....	11	...	241	42 0 4	42	0 4	
Grantham,.....	...	...	.....	23 9 7		
Kingsey,.....	7	...	202	47 10 9	47	10 9	
St. Norbert,.....	3	...	74	12 12 10½	25	15 9	
Stanford,.....	3	...	154	23 19 6	23	19 6	
Tingwick,.....	...	...	.....	16 14 6		
Upton,.....	...	...	.....	25 12 5		
Wickham,.....	...	...	.....	7 14 10		
Total,.....	24	...	671	218 14 8	139	6 4	

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.					
Cap Chat,.....	2	...	51	£ 14 14 11	14	14 11	
Cap Rosier,.....	...	...	...	12 7 2		
Douglas,.....	...	...	...	13 3 8		
Bay North,.....	1	...	20	16 9 7	16	9 7	
Bay South,.....	2	...	52	12 7 2	12	7 2	
Grande Rivière,.....	2	...	120	19 15 5	19	15 5	
Isle la Magdeleine,.....	2	...	70	44 3 2	44	3 2	
Malbaie,.....	1	...	18	14 16 7	14	16 7	
Newport,.....	...	...	...	8 4 9		
Percé,.....	...	...	...	21 8 5		
Total,.....	10	...	331	177 10 10	122	6 10	

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.					
Caughnawaga,.....	...	...	.....	£ 23 7 11		
Chateauguay,.....	5	...	313	45 11 3	45	11 3	
St. Constant,.....	6	...	344	61 2 8	61	2 8	
St. Cyprien,.....	11	...	590	89 17 8	89	17 8	
St. Edouard,.....	12	...	427	95 11 4	95	11 4	
St. Isidore,.....	4	...	277	49 2 0	49	2 0	
St. Jacques le Mineur,.....	5	...	286	41 17 1	41	17 1	
Lacolle,.....	16	...	562	74 19 5	74	19 5	
Laprairie,.....	11	...	625	97 1 0	97	1 0	
St. Philippe,.....	6	...	399	62 5 8	62	5 8	
Ste. Philomène,.....	5	...	320	42 18 6	42	18 6	
St. Rémi,.....	10	1	373	77 15 5	77	15 5	
St. Valentin,.....	6	1	395	58 1 8	58	1 8	
Total,.....	97	2	4911	819 11 7	796	3 8	

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued).

20th February

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COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Abbottsford,.....	4	...	110	£ 7 9 11	£ 7 9 11
St. Césaire,	17	...	471	103 9 7	103 9 7
St. Damase,.....	10	...	415	66 1 6	66 1 6
St. Dominique,.....	5	...	154	22 13 1	22 13 1
St. Hugues,.....	5	...	219	35 13 6	35 13 6
St. Hyacinthe,.....	16	...	623	92 12 1	92 12 1
St. Pie,	11	...	459	48 17 1	48 17 1
La Présentation,	4	...	206	35 3 7	35 3 7
Ste. Rosalie,.....	5	...	190	31 4 6	31 4 6
St. Simon,.....	4	...	248	33 5 8	33 5 8
Total,.....	81	...	3095	476 10 6	476 10 6

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Cap St. Ignace,.....	9	...	322	£ 51 9 10	£ 51 9 10
Saint Cyrille,.....	2	...	.....	17 6 0	
Isle aux Grues,.....	2	...	106	11 13 11	11 13 11
L'Islet,	9	...	397	52 12 11	52 12 11
Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	3	...	208	26 10 7	26 10 7
Port Joli,.....	12	...	562	70 17 1	70 17 1
Saint Roch,	10	...	293	64 13 6	64 13 6
Saint Thomas,.....	9	...	466	80 3 3	80 3 3
Total,.....	54	...	2354	375 7 1	358 1 1

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
St. André,.....	...	...	...	£ 78 3 8	£ 78 3 8
Ste. Anne,.....	...	...	...	64 8 7	
St. Denis,.....	5	...	198	35 3 7	35 3 7
Kamouraska,	5	...	274	60 12 8	60 12 8
St. Paschal,.....	9	...	267	75 15 11	75 15 11
Rivière Ouelle,.....	10	...	397	78 18 6	78 18 6
Total,.....	29	...	1136	393 2 11	250 10 8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Esprit,.....	7	..	240	41	8	10	41	8	10
St. Jacques,.....	13	..	735	128	10	5	128	10	5
La Chenaie,.....	2	..	105	16	16	2	16	16	2
L'Assomption,.....	10	..	272	79	16	8	79	16	8
St. Lin,.....	4	..	158	64	11	10	64	11	10
Mascouche,.....	7	..	329	50	8	5	50	8	5
Rawdon,.....	13	..	392	61	4	3	61	4	3
Repentigny,.....	4	..	188	38	4	6	38	4	6
St. Roch,.....	5	..	248	51	14	9	51	14	9
St. Sulpice,.....	1	..	62	20	8	8	20	8	8
Total,.....	66	..	2729	553	4	6	553	4	6

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	11	..	311	66	13	0	66	13	0
Sainte Croix,.....	10	..	357	47	0	10	47	0	10
Deschaillons,.....	7	..	217	27	15	3	27	15	3
Saint Giles,.....	..	..	.....	27	8	9	..	..	..
Lotbinière,.....	14	..	507	67	6	2	67	6	2
Saint Sylvestre,.....	..	..	.....	85	13	8	..	..	..
Saint Flavien,.....	3	..	80	8	1	5	8	1	5
Total,.....	45	..	1472	329	19	1	216	16	8

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton,.....	..	..	.....	8	11	5	..	..	..
Halifax,.....	..	..	.....	23	9	7	..	..	..
Inverness,.....	..	..	.....	38	9	6	..	..	..
Ireland, (New),.....	..	..	.....	19	12	2	..	..	..
Leeds,.....	..	..	.....	34	13	8	..	..	..
Somerset,.....	4	..	174	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,.....	2	..	89	11	18	11	11	18	11
Total,.....	6	..	263	160	13	1	35	16	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Durham,.....	18	...	349	63	10	5	63	10	5
Frelighsburg,.....	8	...	451	31	11	1	31	11	1
Phillipsburg,.....	10	...	279	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,.....	15	...	434	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,.....	9	...	411	37	6	5	37	6	5
Total,.....	60	...	1924	233	13	0	233	13	0

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Ste. Anne.(Côte Beaupré),.....	2	...	76	13	6	11	13	6	11
Chateau Richer,.....	3	...	127	24	6	1	24	6	1
Ste. Famille,.....	2	...	115	17	12	7	17	12	7
St. Féréol,.....	..	...	.....	14	3	5			
St. François,.....	1	...	47	10	10	11	10	10	11
St. Jean,.....	2	...	119	26	10	7	26	10	7
St. Joachim,.....	1	...	56	14	6	9	14	6	9
L'Ange Gardien,.....	3	...	109	14	14	11	14	14	11
St. Laurent,.....	1	...	66	12	7	2	12	7	2
St. Pierre,.....	3	...	137	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,.....	18	...	852	164	3	11	150	0	6

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Dumontier,.....	10	...	378	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau,.....	6	...	130	37	13	0	37	13	0
Maskinongé,.....	9	...	466	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac,.....	..	...	.....	31	1	2			
Rivière du Loup,.....	9	...	433	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers (Town),.....	6	...	266	63	5	6	63	5	6
Three Rivers (Suburbs),.....	3	...	121	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ste. Ursule,.....	3	...	132	39	4	3	39	4	3
Yamachiche,.....	16	...	712	79	5	1	79	5	1
Total,.....	62	...	2638	487	12	10	456	11	8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Isle,.....	2	...	85	18	0	10	18	0	10
City (Catholics),.....	9	...	453	133	8	2	133	8	2
City (Protestants),.....	...	...	.....	69	15	1			
Côte des Neiges,.....	3	...	91	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation,.....	2	...	75	7	3	6	7	3	6
Coteau St. Louis,.....	2	...	102	15	13	6	15	13	6
Ste. Geneviève,.....	4	...	217	39	2	8	39	2	8
St. Henri,.....	2	1	114	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelaga,.....	3	...	80	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine,.....	3	1	197	48	7	2	48	7	2
St. Laurent,.....	5	1	339	60	11	1	60	11	1
Longue Pointe,.....	3	...	109	18	19	0	18	19	0
St. Pierre,.....	2	...	117	20	6	11	20	6	11
Pointe aux Trembles,.....	4	...	157	21	13	3	21	13	3
Pointe Claire,.....	6	...	218	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies,.....	2	...	72	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet,.....	4	...	214	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total,.....	56	3	2640	604	7	8	534	12	7

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour,.....	11	...	573	75	19	2	75	19	2
Blandford,.....	2	...	57	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly,.....	8	...	376	57	10	1	57	10	1
St. Grégoire,.....	11	...	540	77	10	6	77	10	6
Ste. Monique,.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2			
Nicolet,.....	8	...	307	51	9	2	51	9	2
St. Pierre les Becquets,.....	11	...	338	51	8	2	51	8	2
Total,.....	51	...	2191	369	8	5	325	0	3

COUNTY OF OTTAWA

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bristol,.....	3	...	80	12	5	6	12	5	6
Buckingham,.....	...	...	.....	25	19	1			
Clarendon,.....	6	...	293	29	5	0	29	5	0
Eardly,.....	...	...	.....	6	5	2			
Hull,.....	11	...	232	68	17	6	68	17	6
Litchfield,.....	3	...	83	30	4	8	30	4	8
Lochaber,.....	...	...	.....	16	1	3			
Onslow,.....	...	...	.....	7	10	0			
Petite Nation,.....	...	...	.....	42	18	6			
Templeton,.....	...	...	.....	19	8	10			
Wakefield,.....	...	...	.....	11	18	11			
Total,.....	23	...	688	271	14	5	140	12	8

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	...	345	41	3	10	41	3	10
Saint Augustin.....	3	...	64	28	8	5	28	8	5
Saint Basile.....	...	...	.....	16	9	6	...	...	...
Cap Santé.....	3	...	309	66	3	2	66	3	2
Saint Casimir.....	3	...	79	16	9	6	16	9	6
Sainte Catherine.....	...	...	.....	43	0	2	...	...	...
Deschambault.....	5	...	280	42	6	11	42	6	11
Ecureuils.....	1	...	52	10	12	6	10	12	6
Gronelines.....	5	...	176	26	7	4	26	7	4
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	...	200	37	8	1	37	8	1
Saint Raimond.....	...	...	.....	23	16	3	...	...	...
Total,.....	35	...	1505	352	5	8	268	19	9

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Ambroise.....	8	...	408	49	7	0	49	7	0
Beauport.....	...	...	.....	47	0	10	...	...	...
City (Catholics).....	...	...	.....	288	3	2	...	...	...
City (Protestants).....	...	...	.....	95	8	8	...	...	...
Charlesbourg.....	5	...	356	36	19	10	36	19	10
Saint Dunstan.....	...	...	.....	8	18	2	...	...	...
Sainte Foye.....	2	...	111	29	13	3	29	13	3
Saint Roch.....	...	...	.....	23	17	11	...	...	...
Stadacona.....	...	...	.....	30	17	11	...	...	...
Stoneham.....	1	1	132	8	19	8	8	19	8
Valcartier.....	...	...	.....	30	19	8	...	...	...
Total,.....	16	1	1007	650	6	1	124	19	9

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Aimé.....	2	...	107	73	16	5	73	16	5
Saint Barnabé.....	5	...	97	31	16	0	31	16	0
Saint Charles.....	4	...	185	33	4	1	33	4	1
Saint Denis.....	6	...	436	63	7	1	63	7	1
Saint Jude.....	4	...	70	31	6	2	31	6	2
Saint Ours.....	6	...	341	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel.....	12	2	717	117	12	11	117	12	11
Sainte Victoire.....	4	...	159	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total,.....	43	2	2112	471	5	0	471	5	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Bic,.....	2	...	73	£ 17 s. 6 d. 0	£ 17 s. 6 d. 0
Isle-Verte,.....	7	...	108	57 18 4	57 18 4
Kakouna,.....	7	...	385	81 17 10	81 17 10
Lessard,.....	...	...	.....	27 12 0	
Lepage,.....	...	...	.....	21 3 6	
Matane,.....	...	...	.....	11 17 3	
Metis,.....	1	...	45	8 6 5	8 6 5
Rimouski,.....	9	...	300	65 11 7	65 11 7
Rivière du Loup,.....	10	...	360	65 11 7	65 11 7
Trois-Pistoles,.....	...	...	.....	34 15 4	34 15 4
St. Simon,.....	...	...	.....
Total,.....	36	...	1271	461 7 2	331 7 1

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
St. Athanase,.....	16	1	811	£ 107 s. 7 d. 0	£ 107 s. 7 d. 0
St. Brigide,.....	5	...	288	26 13 10	26 13 10
Clarenceville,.....	...	...	.....	27 18 7	
Foucault,.....	6	...	172	23 7 11	23 7 11
St. Grégoire,.....	8	...	329	51 14 9	51 14 9
Henryville,.....	10	...	319	87 11 7	87 11 7
St. Jean-Baptiste,.....	5	...	278	47 5 9	47 5 9
St. Marie,.....	11	...	210	107 2 1	107 2 1
St. Mathias,.....	5	...	254	49 0 5	49 0 5
Rouville,.....	3	...	175	28 3 6	28 3 6
Total,.....	69	1	2836	556 5 5	528 6 10

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Ste. Agnès,.....	2	...	71	£ 24 s. 19 d. 3	£ 24 s. 19 d. 3
Bagot,.....	...	...	.....	27 3 9	
Baie St. Paul,.....	10	...	390	75 9 4	75 9 4
Chicoutimi,.....	...	...	.....	12 7 2	
Eboulemens,.....	3	...	188	45 17 9	45 17 9
St. Irénée,.....	...	...	.....	19 18 9	
Isle aux Coudres,.....	4	...	121	16 4 7	16 4 7
Malbaie,.....	9	...	298	77 2 3	77 2 3
Petite Rivière,.....	1	...	24	9 16 1	9 16 1
Tadoussac,.....	...	...	.....	6 10 2	
St. Urbain,.....	5	...	108	19 18 9	19 18 9
Total,.....	34	...	1200	335 7 10	269 8 0

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome, .....	...	...	.....	39	17	6			
Ely, .....	...	...	.....	9	16	1			
Farnham, .....	...	...	.....	46	11	0			
Granby,	11	...	231	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton,	4	2	144	23	1	4	23	1	4
Shefford,	10	1	522	44	3	2	44	3	2
Stukely, South, .....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
Stukely, North, .....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
Total,	25	3	897	220	9	4	102	1	6

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot,	15	...	328	54	9	1	54	9	1
Brompton, .....	...	...	.....	8	9	9			
Bury,	7	...	203	28	3	6	28	3	6
Compton,	17	...	791	52	12	10	52	12	10
Dudswell,	5	...	112	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton,	14	...	455	45	9	6	45	9	6
Hereford,	3	...	46	16	11	2	16	11	2
Melbourne,	8	...	240	35	0	4	35	0	4
Shipton,	15	...	292	51	13	2	51	13	2
Windsor, .....	...	...	.....	5	18	8			
Total,	84	...	2467	309	2	2	294	13	9

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston,	18	...	350	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton,	16	...	360	34	2	2	34	2	2
Hatley,	16	...	447	41	15	4	41	15	4
Potter,	11	...	311	29	14	11	29	14	11
Stanstead,	28	...	882	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total,	89	...	2350	254	3	3	254	3	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne des Plaines,.....	4	...	158	36	5	0	36	5	0
St. François de Sales,.....	3	...	54	19	8	10	19	8	10
St. Jérôme,.....	...	...	...	84	18	9	...	...	...
La Corne,.....	4	...	128	26	15	6	26	15	6
St. Martin,.....	...	...	...	69	15	8	...	...	...
Ste. Rose,.....	5	...	254	54	7	6	54	7	6
St. Janvier,.....	4	...	203	30	4	9	30	4	9
Terrebonne,.....	6	...	274	37	9	9	37	9	9
Ste. Thérèse,.....	6	...	333	62	12	3	62	12	3
St. Vincent de Paul,.....	4	...	220	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total,.....	36	...	1624	467	7	6	312	13	1

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac,.....	8	...	452	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle Perrot,.....	2	...	75	23	1	4	23	1	4
Sainte-Marthe,.....	4	...	91	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton,.....	2	...	61	9	6	3	9	6	3
New-Longueuil,.....	14	1	627	99	5	6	99	5	6
Rigaud,.....	9	...	440	71	10	3	71	10	3
Soulanges,.....	5	...	309	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil,.....	8	...	380	69	10	8	69	10	8
Total,.....	52	1	2435	416	4	4	416	4	4

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Com-missioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Antoine,.....	5	...	158	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil,.....	5	...	288	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur,.....	4	...	237	44	6	6	44	6	6
Saint-Marc,.....	3	...	169	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varennes,.....	7	...	536	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères,.....	7	...	367	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total,.....	31	...	1755	283	19	9	283	19	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipality.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Baie du Febvre,.....	8	...	390	£ 73 s. 18 d. 0	£ 73 s. 18 d. 0
St. David,.....	8	...	376	52 1 5	52 1 5
St. François du Lac,.....	11	...	512	87 18 1	87 18 1
Yamaska,.....	7	...	206	53 16 0	53 16 0
St. Zephyrin,.....	...	...	.....	16 14 6	
Total,.....	34	...	1484	284 8 0	267 13 6

RECAPITULATION, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1848.

Number of Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Sum coming to Lower Canada for the six months.	Amount allowed.	Number of Municipalities which have sent in reports since the last application for His Excellency's Warrant.	Number of Municipalities from which no Return has been received.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.					
339	1634	19	66,579	£ 14,500 s. 0 d. 0	£ 11,637 s. 2 d. 4	.....	87

(Certified,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Education Office, Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

STATISTICAL TABLES of the School Municipalities, to which any portion of the Legislative Grant was allowed for the last six months of 1848, the fifth half-year under the law now in force, 9. Vic. ch. 27, shewing the number of Schools in operation in each Municipality, and of children between the ages of 5 and 16 who have attended them; and also the amount granted for their maintenance during the said period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods; shewing also, the Municipalities to which no money has yet been allowed, because the Secretary-Treasurer was unable to declare that he had received the sum required by Law, agreeably to the 27th Section. These latter Municipalities have, for these reasons, no figures opposite to them.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anicet,.....	6	..	152	34	8	10	34	8	10
St. Clément,.....	9	2	655	66	6	5	66	6	5
Dundec,.....	..	..	..	34	7	2	..	..	..
Godmanchester,.....	10	..	362	60	12	8	60	12	8
Hemmingford,.....	18	..	412	71	3	7	71	3	7
Hinchinbrooke,.....	15	..	433	69	2	5	69	2	5
Ste. Martine,.....	12	..	518	113	0	8	113	0	8
OrNSTOWN,.....	16	..	517	87	0	0	87	0	0
Russelltown,.....	..	..	..	66	13	0	..	..	..
St. Timothée,.....	..	..	..	80	13	1	..	..	..
Total,.....	86	2	3019	683	7	10	501	14	7

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beaumont,.....	..	..	..	22	18	1	..	..	..
Berthier,.....	..	..	..	21	15	0	..	..	..
St. Charles,.....	9	..	310	49	10	3	49	10	3
St. François, Rivière du Sud,.....	..	..	..	32	12	6	..	..	..
St. Gervais,.....	15	..	466	81	3	0	81	3	0
St. Lazare,.....	..	..	..	14	16	7	..	..	..
St. Michel,.....	..	..	..	43	19	11	..	..	..
Standon,.....	1	..	23	4	15	7	4	15	7
St. Valier,.....	..	..	..	40	17	3	..	..	..
Total,.....	25	..	799	312	8	2	135	8	10

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

20th February

20th February

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carleton,.....	2	...	73	22	13	1	22	13	1
Cox,.....	3	...	158	21	16	8	21	16	8
Hamilton,.....	..	...	...	21	0	2			
Hope,.....	2	...	49	21	1	10	21	1	10
Mann,.....	..	...	...	8	4	9			
Maria,.....	3	...	101	21	0	2	21	0	2
Matapedia,.....	..	...	...	6	11	10			
New-Richmond,.....	3	1	111	22	4	11	22	4	11
Port-Daniel,.....	..	...	...	16	9	6			
Shoolbred,.....	..	1	15	6	11	10	6	11	10
Total,.....	13	2	507	167	14	9	115	8	6

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Barthélemi,.....	3	...	181	38	17	8	38	17	8
Berthier,.....	8	...	439	102	16	5	102	16	5
Brandon,.....	..	...	.....	22	18	1			
St. Cuthbert,.....	..	...	.....	60	9	5			
St. Elizabeth,.....	6	...	302	61	12	6	61	12	6
St. Félix de Valois,.....	4	1	149	36	19	10	36	19	10
Isle du Pads,.....	2	...	68	21	18	4	21	18	4
Industrie,.....	5	...	177	36	13	3	36	13	3
Kildare,.....	6	1	256	41	1	9	41	1	9
Lanoraie,.....	4	...	151	35	5	3	35	5	3
Lavaltrie,.....	3	...	137	30	9	8	30	9	8
D'Aillebout,.....	4	...	84	23	16	2	23	16	2
St. Paul,.....	2	...	187	49	5	4	49	5	4
St. Thomas,.....	2	...	91	28	11	9	28	11	9
Total,.....	50	2	2222	592	15	5	509	7	11

COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blairfindie,.....	8	1	271	52	4	8	52	4	8
Boucherville,.....	4	...	312	58	14	10	58	14	10
Saint Bruno,.....	2	...	125	15	19	8	15	19	8
Chambly,.....	10	...	668	94	16	6	94	16	6
St. Jean,.....	..	...	.....	72	16	7			
Longueuil,.....	10	1	412	80	1	7	80	1	7
St. Luc,.....	..	...	.....	25	17	5			
Total,.....	34	2	1788	400	11	3	301	17	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne LaPérade,.....	..	..	..	52	6	3	..	..	..
Batiscan,.....	..	..	..	18	4	2	..	..	..
Cap de la Magdeleine.....	2	..	101	21	16	8	21	16	8
Champlain,.....	4	..	203	33	7	4	33	7	4
Ste. Geneviève,.....	..	..	..	41	2	2	..	..	..
St. Maurice,.....	..	..	..	16	9	7	..	..	..
St. Stanislas,.....	2	..	141	41	7	2	41	7	2
Total,.....	8	..	415	224	13	4	96	11	2

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Argenteuil,.....	..	..	..	92	0	6	..	..	..
St. Augustin,.....	..	..	..	54	14	1	..	..	..
St. Benoit,.....	..	..	..	96	19	5	..	..	..
Chatham,.....	12	..	285	50	11	9	50	11	9
St. Columban,.....	4	..	133	24	7	8	24	7	8
St. Eustache,.....	..	..	..	63	7	2	..	..	..
Gore,.....	..	..	..	29	19	9	..	..	..
Grenville,.....	..	..	..	47	9	1	..	..	..
St. Hermas,.....	4	..	181	37	17	11	37	17	11
Isle Bizard,.....	..	..	..	19	8	10	..	..	..
Ste. Scholastique,.....	..	..	..	111	12	8	..	..	..
Total,.....	20	..	599	628	8	10	112	17	4

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Anselme,.....	52	12	10	..	..	..
Aubert Gallion,.....	25	2	6	..	..	..
St. Bernard,.....	13	11	11	..	..	..
Ste. Claire de Joliette,.....	51	14	10	..	..	..
Cranbourne,.....	6	1	11	..	..	..
St. Elzéar,.....	41	12	1	..	..	..
Frampton,.....	48	5	7	..	..	..
St. François,.....	51	19	9	..	..	..
St. Henri de Lauzon,.....	63	12	0	..	..	..
St. Isidore,.....	45	1	4	..	..	..
St. Jean Chrysostôme,.....	47	5	10	..	..	..
St. Joseph de la Beauce,.....	64	6	10	..	..	..
Ste. Marguerite de Joliette,.....	51	13	2	..	..	..
Ste. Marie de la Beauce,.....	66	11	4	..	..	..
Metschermet,.....	12	7	2	..	..	..
St. Nicolas,.....	10	..	410	58	9	10	58	9	10
Pointe Lévi,.....	92	5	6	..	..	..
Total,.....	10	..	410	792	14	5	58	9	10

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Norbert d'Artabas,.....	2	...	70	12	12	10½	25	15	9
St. Chrystophe,.....	...	...	...	12	12	10½			
Aston,.....	...	...	.....	5	17	0			
Durham,.....	12	...	242	42	0	4	42	0	4
Grantham,.....	...	...	.....	23	9	7			
Kingsey,.....	...	...	.....	47	10	9			
Stanford,.....	3	...	130	23	19	6	23	19	6
Tingwick,.....	...	...	.....	16	14	6			
Upton,.....	...	...	.....	25	12	5			
Wickham,.....	...	...	.....	7	14	10			
Total,.....	17	...	442	218	14	8	91	15	7

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap Chat,.....	...	...	...	14	14	11			
Cap Rosier,.....	...	...	...	12	7	2			
Douglas,.....	...	...	...	13	3	8			
Gaspé Bay, North,.....	2	...	45	16	9	7	16	9	7
Gaspé Bay, South,.....	2	...	50	12	7	2	12	7	2
Grande Rivière,.....	...	...	.....	19	15	5			
Isle de la Magdeleine,.....	...	...	...	44	3	2			
Malbaie,.....	...	...	...	14	16	7			
Newport,.....	...	...	...	8	4	9			
Percé,.....	...	...	...	21	8	5			
Total,.....	4	...	95	177	10	10	28	16	9

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caughnawaga,.....	...	...	.....	23	7	11			
Chateauguay,.....	...	...	.....	45	11	3			
St. Constant,.....	6	...	315	61	2	8	61	2	8
St. Cyprien,.....	...	...	.....	89	17	8			
St. Edouard,.....	12	...	468	95	11	4	95	11	4
St. Isidore,.....	4	...	217	49	2	0	49	2	0
St. Jacques le Mineur,.....	5	...	258	41	17	1	41	17	1
Lacolle,.....	16	...	571	74	19	5	74	19	5
Laprairie,.....	10	...	517	97	1	0	97	1	0
St. Philippe,.....	6	...	326	62	5	8	62	5	8
Ste. Philomène,.....	...	...	.....	42	18	6			
St. Rémi,.....	9	...	370	77	15	5	77	15	5
St. Valentin,.....	...	...	.....	58	1	8			
Total,.....	68	...	3042	819	11	7	559	14	7

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued).

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
St. André,.....	£ 78 s. 3 d. 8	£ s. d.
Ste. Anne la Pocatière,.....	64 8 7	
St. Denis,.....	35 3 7	
Kamouraska,	60 12 8	
St. Paschal,.....	75 15 11	
Rivière Ouelle,.....	78 18 6	
Total,.....	393 2 11	

COUNTY OF LEINSTER.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
St. Esprit,.....	...	...	.....	£ 41 s. 8 d. 10	£ s. d.
St. Jacques,.....	14	...	721	128 10 5	128 10 5
La Chenaie,.....	2	...	80	16 16 2	16 16 2
L'Assomption,.....	...	...	.....	79 16 8	
St. Lin,.....	...	...	.....	64 11 10	
Mascouche,.....	...	...	.....	50 8 5	
Rawdon,.....	...	...	.....	61 4 3	
Repentigny,.....	...	...	.....	38 4 6	
St. Roch,.....	5	...	285	51 14 9	51 14 9
St. Sulpice,.....	...	...	.....	20 8 8	
Total,.....	21	...	1086	553 4 6	197 1 4

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.	Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.			
Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	11	...	363	£ 66 s. 13 d. 0	£ 66 s. 13 d. 0
Sainte Croix,.....	11	...	321	47 0 10	47 0 10
Deschailions,.....	4	...	137	27 15 3	27 15 3
Saint Flavien,.....	2	...	45	8 1 5	8 1 5
Saint Giles,.....	...	...	.....	27 8 9	
Lotbinière,.....	...	...	.....	67 6 2	
Saint Sylvestre,.....	...	...	.....	85 13 8	
Total,.....	28	...	866	329 19 1	149 10 6

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cap St. Ignace,.....	8	..	211	51	9	10	51	9	10
Saint Cyrille,.....	..	..	.....	17	6	0			
Isle aux Grues,.....	1	..	67	11	13	11	11	13	11
L'Islet,.....	10	..	344	52	12	11	52	12	11
Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	..	..	.....	26	10	7			
Port Joli,.....	10	..	411	70	17	1	70	17	1
Saint Roch des Aulnets,.....	..	..	.....	64	13	6			
Saint Thomas,.....	..	..	.....	80	3	3			
Total,.....	29	..	1033	375	7	1	186	13	9

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broughton,.....	..	..	.....	8	11	5			
Halifax,.....	..	..	.....	23	9	7			
Inverness,.....	..	..	.....	38	9	6			
Ireland,.....	..	..	.....	19	12	2			
Leeds,.....	..	..	.....	34	13	8			
Somerset,.....	3	..	117	23	17	10	23	17	10
Tring,.....	..	..	.....	11	18	11			
Total,.....	3	..	117	160	13	1	23	17	10

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côte Beaupré,.....	2	..	71	13	6	11	13	6	11
Chateau Richer,.....	4	..	138	24	6	1	24	6	1
Ste. Famille,.....	1	..	91	17	12	7	17	12	7
St. Féréol,.....	..	..	.....	14	3	5			
St. François,.....	..	..	.....	10	10	11			
St. Jean,.....	..	..	.....	26	10	7			
St. Joachim,.....	1	..	30	14	6	9	14	6	9
L'Ange Gardien,.....	3	..	121	14	14	11	14	14	11
St. Laurent,.....	1	..	59	12	7	2	12	7	2
St. Pierre,.....	3	..	129	16	4	7	16	4	7
Total,.....	13	..	639	164	3	11	112	19	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

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20th February

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunham,.....	...	...	...	63	10	5			
Frelighsburg,.....	...	...	...	31	11	1			
Philipsburg,.....	3	...	261	34	17	0	34	17	0
Stanbridge,.....	16	...	479	66	8	1	66	8	1
Sutton,.....	...	...	...	37	6	5			
Total,.....	24	...	740	233	13	0	101	5	1

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bout de l'Isle,.....	1	...	53	18	0	10	18	0	10
City (Catholics),.....	...	...	.....	133	8	2			
City (Protestants),.....	...	...	.....	69	15	1			
Côte des Neiges,.....	2	...	81	27	10	8	27	10	8
Côte Visitation,.....	1	...	51	7	3	6	7	3	6
Coteau St. Louis,.....	3	...	121	15	13	6	15	13	6
Ste. Geneviève,.....	...	...	.....	39	2	8			
St. Henri,.....	2	1	116	14	17	1	14	17	1
Hochelaga,.....	2	...	61	15	1	11	15	1	11
Lachine,.....	3	1	167	48	7	2	48	7	2
St. Laurent,.....	...	...	.....	60	11	1			
Longue Pointe,.....	3	...	87	18	19	0	18	19	0
St. Pierre,.....	...	...	.....	20	6	11			
Pointe aux Trembles,.....	4	...	161	21	18	3	21	18	3
Pointe Claire,.....	5	...	160	33	9	0	33	9	0
Rivière des Prairies,.....	2	...	72	17	15	11	17	15	11
Sault au Récollet,.....	4	...	217	42	6	11	42	6	11
Total,.....	32	2	1347	401	4	5	281	3	9

COUNTY OF NICOLET.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bécancour,.....	...	...	.....	75	19	2			
Blandford,.....	2	...	46	8	3	2	8	3	2
Gentilly,.....	8	...	304	57	10	1	57	10	1
St. Grégoire,.....	...	...	.....	77	10	6			
Ste. Monique,.....	...	...	.....	44	8	2			
Nicolet,.....	...	...	.....	54	9	2			
St. Pierre les Becquets,.....	...	...	.....	51	8	2			
Total,.....	10	...	350	369	8	5	65	13	3

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF OTTAWA

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
Bristol,.....	..	..	.....	12	5	6	£ s. d.
Buckingham,.....	..	..	.....	25	19	1	
Clarendon,.....	..	..	.....	29	5	0	
Eardly,.....	..	..	.....	6	5	2	
Hull,.....	..	..	.....	68	17	6	
Litchfield,.....	3	..	89	8	15	4	8 15 4
Lochaber,.....	..	..	.....	16	1	3	
Onslow,.....	..	..	.....	7	10	0	
Petite Nation,.....	..	..	.....	42	18	6	
Templeton,.....	..	..	.....	19	8	10	
Wakefield,.....	..	..	.....	11	18	11	
Calumet and Allumettes,.....	3	..	65	21	9	4	10 17 6
Total,.....	6	..	154	271	14	5	19 12 10

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
Ancienne Lorette.....	6	..	325	41	3	10	£ s. d. 41 3 10
Saint Augustin.....	3	..	114	28	8	5	28 8 5
Saint Basile.....	..	..	.....	16	9	6	
Cap Santé.....	..	..	.....	66	3	2	
Saint Casimir.....	..	..	.....	16	9	6	
Sainte Catherine.....	..	..	.....	43	0	2	
Deschambault.....	6	..	234	42	6	11	42 6 11
Ecureuils.....	1	..	90	10	12	6	10 12 6
Groindines.....	..	..	.....	26	7	4	
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	4	..	220	37	8	1	37 8 1
Saint Raymond.....	..	..	.....	23	16	3	
Total,.....	20	..	983	352	5	8	159 19 9

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
Saint Ambroise.....	8	..	402	49	7	0	£ s. d. 49 7 0
Beauport.....	..	..	.....	47	0	10	
City (Catholics).....	..	..	.....	288	3	2	
City (Protestants).....	..	..	.....	95	8	8	
Charlesbourg.....	5	..	231	36	19	10	36 19 10
Saint Dunstan.....	..	..	.....	8	18	2	
Sainte Foye.....	2	..	112	29	13	3	29 13 3
Saint Roch.....	..	..	.....	23	17	11	
Stadacona.....	..	..	.....	30	17	11	
Stoneham.....	..	..	.....	8	19	8	
Valcartier.....	..	..	.....	30	19	8	
Total,.....	15	..	745	650	6	1	116 0 1

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bic,.....	3	...	67	17	6	0	17	6	0
Isle-Verte,.....	...	...	.....	57	18	4			
Kakouna,.....	...	...	.....	81	17	10			
Lessard,.....	...	...	.....	27	12	0			
Lepage,.....	...	...	.....	21	3	6			
Matane,.....	...	...	.....	11	17	3			
Metis,.....	...	...	.....	8	6	5			
Rimouski,.....	9	...	338	65	11	7	65	11	7
Rivière du Loup,.....	...	...	.....	69	7	4			
St. Simon,.....	7	...	208	34	15	4	34	15	4
Trois-Pistoles,.....	...	...	.....	65	11	7			
Total,.....	19	...	613	461	7	2	117	12	11

COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saint Aimé.....	5	...	264	73	16	5	73	16	5
Saint Barnabé.....	5	...	137	31	16	0	31	16	0
Saint Charles.....	4	...	165	33	4	1	33	4	1
Saint Denis.....	7	...	351	63	7	1	63	7	1
Saint Jude.....	4	...	115	31	6	2	31	6	2
Saint Ours.....	6	...	314	67	7	10	67	7	10
Sorel.....	14	2	742	117	12	11	117	12	11
Sainte Victoire.....	4	...	125	52	14	6	52	14	6
Total,.....	49	2	2213	471	5	0	471	5	0

COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Athanase,.....	14	1	636	107	7	0	107	7	0
Ste. Brigide,.....	5	...	248	26	13	10	26	13	10
Clarenceville,.....	...	...	.....	27	18	7			
Foucault,.....	6	...	177	23	7	11	23	7	11
St. Grégoire,.....	5	...	315	51	14	9	51	14	9
Henryville,.....	16	...	532	87	11	7	87	11	7
St. Jean-Baptiste,.....	5	...	206	47	5	9	47	5	9
Ste. Marie,.....	...	...	.....	107	2	1			
St. Mathias,.....	5	...	225	49	0	5	49	0	5
Rouville,.....	3	...	146	28	3	6	28	3	6
Total,.....	59	1	2485	556	5	5	421	4	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

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COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Municipalities.	Schools		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Agnès,.....	...	...	.....	24	19	3			
Bagot,.....	...	...	.....	27	3	9			
Baie St. Paul,.....	11	...	392	75	9	4	75	9	4
Chicoutimi,.....	...	...	.....	12	7	2			
Eboulemens,.....	...	...	.....	45	17	9			
St. Irénée,.....	...	...	.....	19	18	9			
Isle aux Coudres,.....	1	...	120	16	4	7	16	4	7
Malbaie,.....	7	...	238	77	2	3	77	2	3
Petite Rivière,.....	1	...	17	9	16	1	9	16	1
Tadoussac,.....	...	...	.....	6	10	2			
St. Urbain,.....	3	...	63	19	18	9	19	18	9
Total,.....	26	...	830	335	7	10	198	11	0

COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dumontier,.....	10	...	366	66	9	9	66	9	9
Gatineau,.....	...	...	.....	37	13	0			
Maskinongé,.....	9	...	445	80	16	5	80	16	5
Pointe du Lac,.....	...	...	.....	31	1	2			
Rivière du Loup,.....	9	...	384	62	13	11	62	13	11
Three Rivers (town,).....	7	...	299	63	5	6	63	5	6
Three Rivers (Banlieue,).....	3	...	115	27	3	9	27	3	9
Ste. Ursule,.....	...	...	.....	39	4	3			
Yamachiche,.....	...	...	.....	79	5	1			
Total,.....	38	...	1609	487	12	10	300	9	4

COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ascot,.....	54	9	1			
Brompton,.....	8	9	9			
Bury,.....	28	3	6			
Compton,.....	52	12	10			
Dudswell,.....	5	...	95	10	14	2	10	14	2
Eaton,.....	45	9	6			
Hereford,.....	16	11	2			
Melbourne,.....	35	0	4			
Shipton,.....	51	13	2			
Windsor,.....	5	18	8			
Total,.....	5	...	95	309	2	2	10	14	2

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbottsford,.....	5	...	100	7	9	11	7	9	11
St. Césaire,.....	...	...	.....	103	9	7			
St. Damase,.....	...	...	.....	66	1	6			
St. Dominique,.....	5	...	203	22	13	1	22	13	1
St. Hugues,.....	5	...	245	35	13	6	35	13	6
St. Hyacinthe,.....	...	...	.....	92	12	1			
St. Pie,.....	13	...	503	48	17	1	48	17	1
La Présentation,.....	4	...	153	35	3	7	35	3	7
Ste. Rosalie,.....	3	...	118	31	4	6	31	4	6
St. Simon,.....	4	...	244	33	5	8	33	5	8
Total,.....	39	...	1566	476	10	6	214	7	4

COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnston,.....	21	...	563	62	12	3	62	12	3
Bolton,.....	...	...	.....	34	2	2			
Hatley,.....	...	...	.....	41	15	4			
Potton,.....	...	...	.....	29	14	11			
Stanstead,.....	30	...	989	85	18	7	85	18	7
Total,.....	51	...	1552	254	3	3	148	10	10

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brome,.....	...	...	.....	39	17	6			
Ely,.....	...	...	.....	9	16	1			
Farnham,.....	...	...	.....	46	11	0			
Granby,.....	11	...	259	34	17	0	34	17	0
Milton,.....	...	...	.....	23	1	4			
Shefford,.....	...	...	.....	44	3	2			
Stukely, South.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
Stukely, North.....	...	...	.....	11	1	7½			
Total,.....	11	...	259	220	9	4	34	17	0

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ste. Anne des Plaines,.....	..	..	..	36	5	0			
St. François de Sales,.....	3	..	82	19	8	10	19	8	10
St. Jérôme,.....	..	..	.....	84	18	9			
La Corne,.....	..	..	.....	26	15	6			
St. Martin,.....	..	..	.....	69	15	8			
Ste. Rose,.....	..	..	.....	54	7	6			
St. Janvier,.....	4	..	123	30	4	9	30	4	9
Terrebonne,.....	4	..	129	37	9	9	37	9	9
St. Thérèse,.....	6	..	286	62	12	3	62	12	3
St. Vincent de Paul,.....	5	..	234	45	9	6	45	9	6
Total,.....	36	..	854	467	7	6	195	5	1

COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Côteau du Lac,.....	8	..	383	68	15	10	68	15	10
Isle Perrot,.....	2	..	73	23	1	4	23	1	4
Sainte-Marthe,.....	4	..	170	26	15	6	26	15	6
Newton,.....	..	..	.....	9	6	3			
New-Longueuil,.....	..	..	.....	99	5	6			
Rigaud,.....	..	..	.....	71	10	3			
Soulanges,.....	5	..	319	47	19	0	47	19	0
Vaudreuil,.....	..	..	.....	69	10	8			
Total,.....	19	..	945	416	4	4	166	11	8

COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.		
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Antoine,.....	5	..	169	33	13	11	33	13	11
Belœil,.....	5	..	283	43	18	3	43	18	3
Contrecoeur,.....	4	..	241	44	6	6	44	6	6
Saint-Marc,.....	3	..	145	24	9	4	24	9	4
Varenes,.....	6	..	420	86	0	3	86	0	3
Verchères,.....	8	..	375	51	11	6	51	11	6
Total,.....	33	..	1633	283	19	9	283	19	9

STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITIES.—(Continued.)

COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Amount allowed for six months out of the portion of the Legislative grant belonging to Lower Canada.			Amount granted.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	
Baie du Febyre,.....	73	18	0	
St. David,.....	52	1	5	
St. François du Lac,.....	87	18	1	
Yamaska,.....	53	16	0	
St. Zéphyrin,.....	16	14	6	
Total,.....	284	8	0	

RECAPITULATION, LAST SIX MONTHS, 1848.

Number of Municipalities.	Schools.		Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending the schools.	Sum coming to Lower Canada for the six months.			Amount allowed.			Number of Municipalities which have sent in returns since the last application for His Excellency's Warrant.	Number of Municipalities from which no Return has been received.
	Under Commissioners.	Under Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
339	979	11	38,193	14,500	0	0	6,489	8	4	19	167

(Certified,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Education Office, Montreal, 9th February, 1849

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Statistical Tables of Schools which have received their share of the Legislative grant, from the year 1842 to the 1st January 1849, inclusively.

Period of instruction.	Number of schools in operation.	Number of children attending the schools.	Amount paid by Government for schools.			Total amount paid for building and repairing school-houses during the years above mentioned.			Grand total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1842.....	804	4935*	9290	7	6						
1843.....	1298	39397	17131	18	8½						
1844.....	1832	61031	25409	9	9½						
1st part of 1845.....	1737	59389	12713	16	6						
1845-46.....	1830	69887	26097	12	2						
Last six months of 1846—Table 16th June, 1847.....	1211	46325	8698	15	8						
Last six months of 1846, from the date of this table...	1632	60685	11859	13	9						
1st six months of 1847.....	1727	68133	12510	2	1						
2nd do do.....	†1741	67257	12283	12	10						
1st do of 1848.....	†1651	66579	11637	2	4						
2nd do do.....	909	36012	6489	8	4						
			154121	19	8	26059	1	9			
									180181	0	9

* As the number of children attending schools has not been given in the Returns of all the schools in 1842, the total given above does not represent the whole.

† As the Reports of Schools held during the two periods of instruction of the year 1848, have not yet been all transmitted to this office, this table does not represent all those in operation under the law, nor the whole number of children who attend them.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

TABLE of School Municipalities in which School Commissioners have been appointed in 1847, under the 3rd or the 12th Section of the School Act 9th Vict. ch. 27.

MUNICIPALITIES.	COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.
(a) Beaumont,	Bellechasse,.....	Quebec.
" Félix de Valois, (St.).....	Berthier,	Montreal.
(b) Carleton,	Bonaventure,	Gaspé.
(a) La Pêrade,.....	Champlain,.....	Three Rivers.
" Batiscau,.....	Do	Do.
" Stanislas, (St.).....	Do	Do.
" Isle Bizard,.....	Two Mountains,.....	Montreal.
" Chatham,.....	Do	Do.
" Aubert Gallion,.....	Dorchester,.....	Quebec.
" Bernard, (St.).....	Do	Do.
" Henri de Lauzon,	Do	Do.
" Philippe, (St.).....	Huntingdon,.....	Montreal.
" André, (St.).....	Kamouraska,	Quebec.
" Lapocatière,	Do	Do.
" Féréol, (St.).....	Montmorency,.....	Do.
" Laurent, (St.).....	Do	Do.
(b) City, (Catholics).....	Montreal,.....	Montreal.
(a) Monique, (Ste.).....	Nicolet,.....	Three Rivers.
(b) Blandford,	Do	Do.
(a) Valcartier,.....	Quebec,.....	Quebec.
" Victoire, (Ste.).....	Richelieu,.....	Montreal.
" Lessard,	Rimouski,	Gaspé.
(b) Bic,.....	Do	Do.
" Pointe du Lac,.....	St. Maurice,.....	Three Rivers.
" Lacome,.....	Terrebonne,.....	Montreal.
(a) Marthe, (Ste.).....	Vaudreuil,	Do.
" Yamaska,.....	Yamaska,.....	St. Francis.

Note.—In the localities marked a, five Commissioners were appointed. In some cases the same persons who had been elected were appointed, whether from neglect to establish the assessment within the time required by law, or from want of formality in the proceedings. In the localities marked b no appointments were made except of one or two in the place of others, whether through negligence or for any other reasons, the election had not taken place within the time required by law.

Education Office, (Certified,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.
Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

TABLE of School Municipalities in which School Commissioners have been appointed in 1848, under the 3rd or the 12th Section of the School Act 9th Vict. ch. 27

MUNICIPALITIES.	COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.
(b) Russelltown,	Beauharnois,.....	Montreal.
Beaumont,	Bellechasse,.....	Quebec.
" Félix de Valois, (St.).....	Berthier,	Montreal.
St. Jean Dorchester,.....	Chambly,	Do.
Grenville,.....	Two Mountains,	Do.
François, (St.).....	Dorchester,.....	Quebec.
Upton,	Drummond,	St. Francis.
Grantham,	Do	Do.
(b) Durham,	Do	Do.
Magdalen Islands,	Gaspé,	Gaspé.
(a) Port-Joli,	L'Islet,.....	Quebec.
Ireland,	Megantic,	Do.
(a) Halifax,	Do	Do.
(b) Durham,	Missisquoi.....	Montreal.
" City, (Protestants).....	Montreal,.....	Do.
" Geneviève, (Ste.).....	Do	Do.
" Grégoire, (St.).....	Nicolet,.....	Three Rivers.
" Valcartier,.....	Quebec,.....	Quebec.
(a) Do	Do	Do.
" Beauport,	Do	Do.
(b) Sorel,.....	Richelieu,	Montreal.
(a) Matane,	Rimouski,	Gaspé.
" Trois-Pistoles,.....	Do	Do.
(b) Kakouna,	Do	Do.
(a) Irénée, (St.).....	Saguenay,	Do.
(b) Three-Rivers, (Town).....	St. Maurice,.....	Three Rivers.
" Dumontier,	Do	Do.
" Compton,	Sherbrooke,.....	St. Francis.
(a) Barnston,.....	Stanstead,.....	Do.
(b) Janvier, (St.).....	Terrebonne,	Montreal.
" Thérèse, (Ste.).....	Do	Do.
(a) Jérôme, (St.).....	Do	Do.
" Martin, (St.).....	Do	Do.
(b) Yamaska,.....	Yamaska,.....	St. Francis.

Note.—In the localities marked a, five Commissioners were appointed. In some cases the same persons who had been elected were appointed, whether from neglect to establish the assessment within the time required by law, or from want of formality in the proceedings. In the localities marked b no appointments were made except of one or two in the place of others, whether through negligence or for any other reasons, the election had not taken place within the time required by law.

Education Office, (Certified,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.
Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, dated the 8th February, 1849, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, copies of any Petitions, Papers, and Correspondence (in addition to those already on the Journals of the House) that may be in the possession of the Executive Government, relative to the dismissal of A. B. Papineau, of St. Martin, Esquire, as well previous as subsequent to his dismissal from the Magistracy of the District of Montreal, and other offices of Trust and Honour under Her Majesty's Government, and explanatory of the cause of his said dismissal.

By Order.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 14th February, 1849.

EXTRACT from the Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on matters of State, dated the 3rd May, 1848, and approved on the same day by His Excellency the Governor General, on the various Documents relative to the complaints against André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace.

As early as the month of May, 1847, a great number of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, complained of the conduct of André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, of that Parish, and respectfully but urgently prayed for his dismissal from the offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes.

They accused Mr. Papineau not only of not giving as a private individual an example of submission to the School Law, but even of having compromised his character as a Magistrate by giving an example at once immoral and subversive of good order; of inviting and even encouraging his fellow citizens to violate the law, although himself invested at that time with a judicial character, and sworn to enforce the execution of that very law.

His pernicious counsels appear unfortunately to have had but too much effect in his Parish; it is to his advice and his conduct that the non-election of School Commissioners is attributable, whereby the intervention of the Executive authority became necessary.

The Commissioners appointed by that authority appear to have used all their efforts to attain the object of the law, and to meet the views of the Government. They instituted actions against several persons who, allowing themselves to be led into error by the said A. B. Papineau, refused to pay their assessments for the support of the Schools in their Parish, Mr. Papineau himself being one of the parties sued. But just as the cases were on the point of being called, he paid his assessment, with the sole view of being afterwards enabled to take his seat on the Magistrates' Bench, and to judge upon the actions which his perverse counsels had obliged the School Commissioners to institute.

There were duly at that time three Justices of the Peace in the Parish of St. Martin, to wit, Mr. Bélanger who, having been appointed Secretary-Treasurer to the School Commissioners, could not act as a Magistrate on this occasion; Mr. Stephens, whose authority was paralyzed by that of Mr. Papineau, who, although he was the cause of this opposition to the School Act, and had, consequently, all the interest of a partisan in the success of the said opposition, persisted, nevertheless, in adjudging upon the actions brought by the Commissioners.

This conduct of Mr. Papineau obliged Mr. Stephens, at a later period, to send in his resignation as a Magistrate; from that time Mr. Papineau was the only Justice of the Peace to whom the Commissioners and the well-disposed inhabitants could apply, in order to enforce respect to the law. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, if the School Act could not be made to work in the Parish of St. Martin, and if that Parish has hitherto, through the advice and example of Mr. Papineau, been deprived of its share of the public moneys appropriated to the objects of the Act.

The complaints thus brought against Mr. Papineau gave rise to an enquiry which was conducted by William Ermatinger, Esquire, as Special Commissioner appointed for that purpose, conformably to the advice of the late Attorney General, Mr. Badgley, and an Order in Council.

Mr. Ermatinger's Report of the 24th July, 1847, establishes the truth of the charges brought against Mr. Papineau; the Commissioner of Enquiry says among other things: "It is evident that Mr. Papineau, by example and by public addresses, infused a spirit of resistance into the people, to the operation of a law commonly known as the Education Bill."

A Report, dated the 20th August, 1847, shews that the Superintendent of Schools, to whom the matter had been referred, recommends the removal of Mr. Papineau from the Commission of the Peace, and in his letter of the 21st of the same month, Mr. Attorney General Badgley also recommends it in the strongest terms.

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It appears that on Mr. Papineau's hearing that his dismissal was determined upon, he was advised, or thought proper to present a Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, on the 24th of August, 1847, in which he seems to express regret for his conduct, and to acknowledge his error, in consequence of which His Excellency was induced, according to a Report in Council, to acquaint Mr. Papineau, "That His Excellency could not but disapprove of the course he adopted, with respect to the operation of the School Act, but, being willing to believe that his conduct may have been the result of a mistaken judgment, and in consideration of his acknowledgment of his error, and expression of his regret for his imprudence, His Excellency had been pleased to extend to him his indulgence on this occasion."

It appears that, up to that time, the actions brought by the School Commissioners, and mentioned above, had not been decided, having always been kept *en délibéré* by Mr. Papineau; and it was only on the 22nd November last, that judgment was given therein by Mr. Papineau, in favour of the Defendants, a decision which might naturally be expected, from the active part which Mr. Papineau had already taken to obstruct, and even entirely to paralyze the operation of the School Act. Were his decision even well founded, it would not the less, under such circumstances, have the appearance of having been dictated by partiality or passion, which must necessarily have the effect of diminishing, and even of destroying, all confidence in the administration of justice, and of inspiring the people with a contempt for the laws.

Three of the School Commissioners have shewn by their Petitions of the 29th November, 1847, and of the 3rd March, 1848, the impossibility under which they laboured, of enforcing the observance of the law in their Parish, so long as the said André Benjamin Papineau should continue to be a Justice of the Peace, and Commissioner of Small Causes.

The Committee of Council acknowledge the justice of the complaints of these Commissioners, who, in the exercise of the onerous duties they have undertaken at the request of the Executive Government, are entitled to the protection of that Government, not only for their own sake, but also for that of all the inhabitants of their parish. Mr. Papineau's conduct is reprehensible in every respect, and as it is evident that it is to him that the non-working of the School Act, in his parish, is attributable, and that so long as he retains his offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes, it cannot be hoped that this law will, for the future, work easily at St. Martin, or that the inhabitants of that Parish can have confidence in his decisions, the Committee of Council think it their duty to recommend respectfully to Your Excellency, to remove the said André Benjamin Papineau from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and from the office of Commissioner for the Summary Decision of Small Causes for the Parish of St. Martin.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Honourable
The Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 4th May, 1848.

SIR,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency, in Council, having reconsidered the complaints against you, and which has formed the subject of a regular inquiry, which has strongly brought out their truth, and feeling that your remaining in office has had, and continues to have, an injurious effect, with respect to the working of the School Act, in your Parish, has come to the determination of dispensing with your services in your capacity of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes.

You will therefore, on receipt hereof, consider yourself as being no longer included in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, nor in that for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in your Parish.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

A. B. PAPINEAU, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,
St. Martin, District of Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 4th May, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,

I have it in command from the Governor General, to state, for your information and guidance, that His Excellency has been pleased to direct the preparation of an instrument, which will bear date this day, for discharging A. B. Papineau, Esquire, of St. Martin, from the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. DELISLE & BREHAUT,
Clerk of the Peace,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES BRUCE, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, sheweth:

That they have learnt with regret, the removal of Mr. A. B. Papineau from the offices of Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and Commissioner of Small Causes for the Parish of St. Martin.

That in the course of the last six years, during which he has filled those offices, they are not aware of his having done anything to call for this removal, or even to merit any reproach; that, on the contrary, he has acquired the esteem and confidence of all.

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That they do not think this confidence ill-founded, inasmuch as none of his decisions have, to their knowledge, been brought before the Superior Courts for revision, although he has had before him more than 600 causes, and as well when sitting alone as with his colleagues, has rendered a great number of judgments.

That the said A. B. Papineau was generally known, in the Parish, to possess an education and a knowledge of jurisprudence, which more particularly qualified him to fulfil the functions of the said offices.

That in the opinion of Your Petitioners the offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioners of Small Causes, cannot, any more than any other office, deprive those who hold them of the right of expressing their opinions for or against other public men, or for or against the laws of their country.

That it is even, by taking this course, that the greater number of the Members of Your Executive Council have attained their respective offices.

That Your Petitioners acknowledge that, as a public functionary, sitting and speaking in Court on every matter submitted to his jurisdiction, the said A. B. Papineau, Esquire, was under the obligation of obeying the laws, as he has always done, but that acting and speaking as a private subject, and not in his official capacity, he had also the liberty of disapproving of those laws, and of expressing his sentiments on every subject of public discussion, in such manner as he might think proper.

That they do not perceive what motives can have obliged Your Executive Council to consider and judge anew what had already been considered and adjudged upon.

That they cannot allow themselves to suppose that this dismissal has been pronounced in consequence of new complaints on which the said A. B. Papineau, Esquire, has been condemned, without being afforded an opportunity of defending himself, in order to avenge the wounded pride of a few individuals.

That this extraordinary act of depriving a Parish of the services of a man who has well deserved of it, cannot but be considered as a dangerous abuse of power, and a serious attack upon the rights and liberties of the subjects of any portion of the British Empire, and which, under a responsible Executive Council, is unpardonable.

That, under these circumstances, Your Petitioners, as well in order to offer the said A. B. Papineau a tribute of their esteem for the impartiality of his conduct in the execution of his duties, as to show their desire to see re-established in their Parish, a Court of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Small Causes, which they require, and in which they can place confidence, think it their duty to pray Your Excellency to place the Parish in a position to have once more the benefit of the services of the said A. B. Papineau, Esquire, and

thereby to render him that justice to which Your Petitioners consider him entitled, and which, in their opinion, would be of equal advantage to the Government and to the said Parish.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray for the preservation and prosperity of Your Excellency.

(Signed),
George Andrew Cluine, Joseph Labelle,
A. C. Johnston, Félix Miller, fils, shoe-
maker,
Henry Cluine, Charles Labelle,
Olivier Lemay, François Labelle,
Isidore Champagne, ta- J. Guillaume, bailiff,
vern keeper, Léon Saurial,
Hilaire Pontas, Jean Baptiste Lavoie,
Louis Lavoie, père, Olivier Touchette, stone-
cutter,
Venance Lemay, Elie Migneron,
Louis Lavoie, fils, Jean Baptiste Chartrand,
Jean Baptiste Valiquette, Jos. Bigras.
Louis Paré,
Jean Miller, fils, shoema-
ker,

The following persons have also apposed their signatures,—their names being placed promiscuously with the others, have been brought over on this page.

JEREMIE TALLEFER,
And 601 others.

We certify that the 602 signatures above written, were received by us, and in the presence of other persons who have also signed.

St. Martin, 25th May, 1848.

(Signed),
Elie Migneron, Isidore Champagne,
Jean Baptiste Chartrand, Cyrille Leveillé,
Nicolas Cleroux, Venance Lemay.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 2nd June, 1848.

Sir,

In your quality of signer and certifier of the signatures to the Petition of certain inhabitants of St. Martin, praying that Mr. A. B. Papineau be reinstated in the office of Justice of the Peace for the District, and in that of Commissioner of Small Causes for the Parish of St. Martin, I am commanded by the Governor General to acquaint you, for the information of the Petitioners, that His Excellency in Council did not come to the determination by them complained of without mature deliberation, and that he sees nothing in the said Petition to induce him to alter his decision.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed), R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

ELIE MIGNERON,
St. Martin.

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(P.P.)

20th February.

REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS appointed for the Relief of Indigent INVALIDS and FOUNDLINGS, in the DISTRICT of QUEBEC.

The Commissioners have the honour to report, that there are under their charge the following Invalids and Foundlings, viz:

At the General Hospital..... 28 Invalids.
At the Hotel-Dieu..... 22 Foundlings.

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

	£	s.	d.
For 28 Invalids, at 1s. per diem	511	0	0
“ clothing for the same.....	100	0	0
“ 22 Foundlings, at 5d. per diem	167	5	10
“ 2 Guardians, at 1s. 3d. per diem.....	45	12	6
“ allowance to the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu for attending indigent sick.....	200	0	0
	£1023	18	4

Forming a sum of One thousand and twenty-three pounds eighteen shillings and four-pence currency, for which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

The expense incurred for the Foundlings will cease in the course of this year as mentioned in the last report.

It is expected that it will be possible to dispense with the two Guardians at the end of the present six months.

The Commissioners have received with great satisfaction, from the Religious Ladies of the Hotel-Dieu, the following statement of the number of Indigent Sick persons received in the Hospital during the last five years, shewing an average of Six hundred and forty Patients attended to each year, of whom nearly one-half are strangers; towards which attendance the Government contributes only the sum of Two hundred pounds a-year.

STATEMENT of the Number of INDIGENT SICK PERSONS received in the HOTEL-DIEU of QUEBEC, from 1st January, 1844, to 31st December, 1848, including a period of Five years.

Y E A R .	Admittance.	Natives of Canada.	Strangers.
1844.....	561	294	269
1845.....	628	356	272
1846.....	698	320	378
1847.....	645	315	330
1848.....	670	383	287
Total in five years	3202	1668	1534
Total average.....	640 $\frac{2}{3}$		

The whole humbly submitted.

CHS. T. BAILLARGEON, *Ptre.*
E. W. SEWELL, *Clerk.*
JOS. MORRIN.
L. MASSUE.

QUEBEC, 13th February, 1849.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, of the 12th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of the number of Suits which have been instituted for the last twelve months, in the Superior Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, and the number of Judgments obtained in such Suits; also, the number of Suits pending, upon which evidence has been closed, but on which Judgments have not been pronounced; also, the number of Suits, whether argued or not argued, still pending before the said Court.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 19th February, 1849.

A STATEMENT made on the Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, and in obedience to the Order of His Excellency the Governor General, of the 12th instant.

SUITS.		Judgments in Suits returned.	SUITS PENDING IN WHICH			TOTAL.
Instituted and not returned.	Instituted and returned.		Evidence closed and Cases not argued.	Evidence closed and Cases argued.	Evidence not closed.	
701	2177	966	48	172	991	1211

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th February, 1849.

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of the 12th instant, to His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, praying him to direct the proper officer to lay before the House, any Documents that may be in the possession of the Provincial Government, connected with the case of Mr. Joseph Donegani, of the City of Montreal, on the Bill passed in the year 1845 for his relief, or any copies of Despatches connected therewith that may be in the possession of the Government.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 21st February, 1849.

Extract from a Despatch from LORD METCALFE to LORD STANLEY, dated 21st May, 1845.

6. "An Act to quiet the Title to lands, of persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, passed in the first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

"I have reserved this Bill because it gives retrospective effect to an alteration of the Law, and seems to be intended for the sole purpose of deciding a single case which is already before a Court of Law. The parties concerned are uncle and nephew; the uncle being an alien, and the nephew a Canadian born, the latter became entitled by law, to property which the former was entitled to by justice. The uncle petitioned the Legislature, and this Bill was the consequence. It appears to me to rectify a great injustice; but for the reasons stated, I have considered it to be my duty to reserve it. I have already forwarded an Appeal against it from one of the parties, and the other has announced his intention of submitting a representation in its support."

Extract of a Despatch from LORD STANLEY to LORD METCALFE, dated 3rd September, 1845.

"I transmit for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the Report of Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, on the Bill, numbered 319, intituled, 'An Act to quiet the Title to lands, of persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, passed in the first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, and for other purposes therein mentioned.' The objections made by them to that Bill will render it impossible for me

to advise Her Majesty to confirm it, unless, indeed, they shall be found by Your Lordship to admit of any satisfactory answer. From the terms of your Despatch of the 21st May last, No. 278, I should, however, rather infer that you are prepared to affirm the accuracy and to acknowledge the conclusive weight of those objections."

EXTRACT.

As to the third Bill, No. 319, intituled, "An Act to quiet the Title, &c.," we regard it as legally objectionable; although framed in general terms, it appears clearly to have been introduced for the purpose of meeting a particular case, and acting upon it retrospectively. This case has been before several legal tribunals, in all of which the judgments have been uniform. It is now depending before the Provincial Court of Appeal upon a question as to the construction of the Act of the Canadian Legislature, 1 Will. 4, cap. 53. If the Court of Appeals or the Privy Council, if the case should ultimately be carried before it, should reverse the judgment of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, this Bill would be unnecessary as far as the particular case of Donegani vs. Donegani is concerned. And if the Court of Appeal should confirm the decision of the Court below, we think it would not only be unjust, but of mischievous consequence, if upon any notion of hardship in the particular case, the repeated solemn decisions of the legal Tribunals of the country should be overturned by this species of Legislation.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) FRED. THESIGER.
FITZROY KELLY.

Appendix
(T.T.)
22d February.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of TOLLS collected upon the several MACADAMIZED and PLANK ROADS in UPPER CANADA, for the years 1847 and 1848, respectively, and the expenses attending the collection thereof.

	1847.						1848.						INCREASE.			DECREASE.			
	Net Revenue.			Gross Collections.			Expenses of Collection.			Net Revenue.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
R O A D S.																			
Hamilton and Port Dover.....	2405	10	6	2232	0	2	233	12	4	1998	7	10	407	2	8				
London and Brantford.....	2085	16	8	3147	8	1	340	4	7	2807	3	6	721	6	10				
Hamilton and Brantford.....	* 6401	18	10	3604	2	4	187	9	8	3416	12	8	2885	1	2				
London and Port Stanley.....	2139	3	2	2304	10	8	227	9	6	2077	1	2	62	2	0				
Port Hope and Rice Lake.....	315	0	0	415	10	8	68	11	4	346	19	4							
Kingston and Napanee.....	1325	4	1	1667	7	9	244	19	0	1422	8	9	97	4	8				
Toronto Roads.....	6465	14	11	8088	5	11	751	14	1	7386	11	10	870	16	11				
Queenston and Crimsby.....	61	2	11	183	14	6	30	0	0	153	14	6	92	11	7				
West Gwillimbury.....	67	0	0	209	1	8				209	1	8	142	1	8				
Totals.....	£21266	6	1	21852	1	9	2084	0	6	19768	1	3	1956	1	0	3454	5	10	
Increase in favour of 1847.....										1498	4	10	1498	4	10				
	£21266	6	1							21266	6	1	3454	5	10				

* Included in this amount is £3,004 ls. 4d. received from P. H. Hamilton, for arrears of Tolls.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 21st February, 1849.

Appendix
(T.T.)
22d February.

LIST of PERSONS at present employed in the CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
BYTOWN, 1849.

NAME.	OFFICE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY.		
			£	s.	d.
James Stevenson.....	Collector.....	1st November, 1837.....	350	0	0
A. Douglas.....	Clerk.....	Employed since February, 1845.....	150	0	0
A. Russell.....	Surveyor.....	Per Order in Council, 24th July, 1846.....	250	0	0
J. R. M'Vicar.....	Assistant.....	Employed from July, 1846, at 6s. 6d. per day.....	117	7	6
John Cameron.....	Forest Ranger.....	7s. 6d. per diem while employed, 57½ days in 1848.....	21	12	6
Wm. Thomson.....	do.....	do do 39½ do.....	12	10	0
John Patterson.....	Timber Counter.....	Yearly allowance.....	80	0	0
John Cameron.....	do.....	do.....	80	0	0
Wm. Thomson.....	Check Officer.....	Chatham, 7s. 6d. while employed, 220 days in 1848.....	82	10	0
John Gregor.....	Boatman.....	For the Season.....	54	12	0
Louis Petite.....	do.....	do.....	54	12	0
QUEBEC.					
M'Lean Stewart.....	Sub-Collector.....	Employed since 1841, salary fixed per O. C., July 12, 1848...	350	0	0

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of the COMMISSION of ENQUIRY into the CROWN
TIMBER OFFICE, BYTOWN, 1845 and 1846.

	£	s.	d.
Asa Cooke, for 80 days' attendance as Commissioner, at 20s. per day.....	80	0	0
James Sculthorpe, as Commissioner, Secretary and Treasurer, from the 20th October, 1845, to 31st March, 1846, 163 days, at 25s.....	203	15	0
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			
Travelling Expenses, Postage, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	27	7	7
	£311	2	7

T. BOUTHILIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 22nd February, 1849.

STATEMENT

Of the AFFAIRS of the GUELPH and ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY for the year 1848, pursuant to Act 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. 91.

ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.
Amount of Assessment made on Shares.....	369	7	10
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount paid for work done on the Road in 1848.....	369	3	2
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	6	4	8
Balance due on Assessment of 20 per cent.....	271	12	2
	£277	16	10

A Contract has been entered into for Work to be executed by the 1st October, 1849, to the amount of £2680, of which one-fourth is to be paid by Shares of the Stock, and for payment of the balance assessments will be levied on the Shareholders as required.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The number of Shares subscribed for is 641 at £5 per Share, which will make	3205	0	0			
Less 20 per cent. for the first Assessment.....	641	0	0			
Leaving				2564	0	0
Applicable to the purposes of the Company, and the above balance.....				277	16	10
Total.....				£2841	16	10

The Company have no other Liabilities.

AL. DINGWALL FORDYCE,

President, Guelph and Arthur Road Company.

I, Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, President of the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, and residing at Fergus, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the foregoing Account is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

AL. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

Declared to and signed before me, at Fergus,
Wellington District, this 26th day of January, 1849.

JAMES WEBSTER,

J. P., Wellington District, C. W.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 15th February, 1849, and praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, the Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the latter and any private individuals, with reference to the Act to regulate the Shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th February, 1849.

(Copy.)

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF
SEAMEN, CUSTOM HOUSE,
London, 28th July, 1845.

SIR,

In obedience to Lord Haddington's commands, conveyed to me in your letter of the 24th instant, that I should communicate with Mr. Robson, Solicitor to the Admiralty, upon the subject of a Despatch addressed to His Lordship by Captain Edward Boxer, R. N., dated Montreal, 10th June, 1845, representing the numerous desertions of Seamen, from British merchant vessels trading to Montreal and Quebec, and also that I should endeavour to suggest in what manner any misapprehension of the meaning of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, may be removed in Canada.

I have conferred with Mr. Robson on the subject, and that gentleman concurs with me in the opinion that the Provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act are sufficiently stringent to check the practice of desertion, provided the parties aggrieved will adopt the means which the law affords them for punishing offenders.

The numerous desertions from merchant vessels, which have occurred for several years past in Canada, are induced by the practice which prevails in that Province, of building new ships for the Home market. They are disposed of, under the stipulation that they shall be delivered to the purchasers in the United Kingdom; and in order to provide crews to navigate them, Crimps are employed, who induce the Seamen arriving in the spring fleet from Europe, to desert, with a view to obtaining higher wages in the new ships.

The wages in some instances extend to the exorbitant sum of £20 per man, per month, and in many cases from £8 to £12; whereas the usual rate of wages in the North American trade is from 50s. to 55s. per man, per month.

The Seaman however, derives little benefit from this, for the Crimp who harbours him takes especial care that he shall incur debt amounting to the sum he calculates on receiving, and the man is shipped again, after two or three weeks hiding, in no better

condition than when he was induced to violate his agreement and desert his ship.

In order to ensure his own remuneration, the Crimp, when contracting to provide a crew for a new ship, insists that the wages agreed on, shall be paid in advance.

This practice unceasingly pursued, year after year, has a very demoralizing effect upon the character of Seamen; and it was anticipated that the provision introduced into the Merchant Seamen's Act of last Session, which requires every person, serving in trading ships, (Masters and Surgeons excepted), to deposit his Register Ticket in the custody of the Master, during the period of his service, would have tended to prevent desertion.

Undoubtedly, the provision is calculated very greatly to facilitate the means of convicting offenders, by proving their identity without difficulty or delay, and it has worked beneficially to a very great extent. But I submit, unless the persons aggrieved, avail themselves of the measures open to them for bringing offenders to justice, there is nothing in the existence of the Register Ticket, however applied or worked, which will put an end to desertion, either at home or abroad, unless, indeed, very onerous and arbitrary conditions were enacted.

The remedy is, in fact, in the hands of the parties aggrieved, if they will be at the trouble to lodge their complaint before a Magistrate, in order that the offenders may be apprehended and brought forward to answer the charge against them. On proof of desertion, the Justice is empowered to commit the offender to prison, (or to hard labor in the House of Correction, if he sees fit), for any period not exceeding thirty days. The deserter moreover, forfeits all his wages, clothes, &c.

The 6th section of the Act empowers Justices of the Peace, in and for any of Her Majesty's Dominions, or the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, to exercise this authority, so that the remedy for desertion is available abroad as well as at home, for in Foreign Countries, the British Consuls have authority to deal with offences, and they are always supported by the Police of the countries wherein they are resident.

Appendix
(W.W.)

26th February.

I do not therefore imagine that any new law is required on this point, either in Canada or elsewhere, presuming that at Quebec the Police regulations are sufficiently effective to ensure the apprehension of those against whom Warrants are issued.

If the Canadian Police is defective, it should be remedied, before complaint of the inadequacy of the existing Law can be substantiated.

As regards Captain Boxer's suggestions for extending the Provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act, which relate to Register Tickets to Canada, and also as to the doubt which he states exists in that Province, "as to whether a British Ship can enter a Seaman in the Colonies, without a Register Ticket?" I beg leave to observe that the 2nd Section of the Act which governs this point, confines the provision to Vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom to Ports beyond the seas; but it is also provided by the 46th and other Sections, that no change shall take place in the Crew of any Vessel, when absent from the United Kingdom, without the consent of the Consul or a British Resident in Foreign Ports, and the Collectors and Comptrollers of Customs in the Colonies.

It is therefore compatible for these Authorities to sanction the engagement of men, with or without Register Tickets, when changes in the Crew arise from desertion or any other cause; for unless the issue of the Register Tickets was extended to the Colonies, it must often happen that Seamen arriving therein, from Foreign parts, or those who had lost their Tickets, would be unable to obtain employment.

The refusal of a new Ticket, to an applicant who represents that he has lost or even abandoned his former one, would have the same prejudicial effect, depriving the Seaman of employment under his own flag, and obliging him to resort to Foreign service.

All that is done under existing circumstances, is, to put the Applicant for a renewed Ticket, to inconvenience, by delaying the issue for some little time, pending the investigation as to the truth of his statement, and fining him to the extent of 10s., if he does not appear to have taken proper care of his former Ticket. Should he give false answers, (which he must do, to possess himself of two Register Tickets,) he is liable to the pains and penalties for misdemeanour.

It has been proposed by some Shipowners, that Government should prosecute deserters; but the offence is committed against the Master of the Vessel in which the Seaman engaged to serve, and not against the State; and the charge can only be substantiated by proof in possession of the aggrieved party, such as the Agreement, the entry in the Log Book &c. Moreover, the punishment for this offence is defined by Law, being imprisonment, forfeiture of clothes, &c., as already stated, and therefore it would not be just to withhold a renewed Ticket to an alleged deserter, or even to one known to be such, and thus deprive him of employment under his own flag. Even in the case of a convicted deserter, the Law provides that his Register Ticket shall be restored to him at the termination of his imprisonment.

When the Act of last Session was framing, it was considered desirable to extend the whole of its Provisions to the Colonies, so as to secure one uniform

* If the precaution is taken, of making the Agreement in duplicate, and making a Resident the Witness to the Signatures, the proof of desertion might be adduced after the Vessel had proceeded to sea.

Law and Practice, as to engagements between Master and Crew, and the obligations imposed on each, the quantity of Provisions to be issued, &c., in all Vessels under the British Flag. This was objected to by the Authorities at the Colonial Office, who deemed it an interference with those Colonies having a Legislative Assembly. It is optional, however, for any Colony to adopt those provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act, from which it is exempted, under the 61st Section, by passing a Law to that effect. In such event, it would only be necessary to furnish the Collectors and Comptrollers of Customs, at the Colonial Ports, with the Mariner's Register Tickets, to be filled up and issued, or renewed, under the same arrangements as now exist in the Ports of the United Kingdom. Such a course would be productive of general benefit, affording the Seamen ready means of identity as to character, claims, &c., and giving the Ship Master a more secure lien on his Crew; and I cannot imagine any valid reasons why this should be objected to, on the part of the Colonies, provided the Government considered it expedient to recommend its adoption.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. BROWN,
Registrar of Seamen.

Capt. the Hon. R. S. DUNDAS,
Royal Navy,
&c. &c. &c.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, L. C.,
Montreal, 30th March, 1848.

SIR,

I beg leave herewith to transmit to your Department as more properly belonging to it, a Letter with enclosures, I this morning received from Mr. Hawkins, Shipping Master at Quebec; and I have to add, that Mr. Hawkins has been informed of my having done so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) L. H. LAFONTAINE,
Attorney General.

ETIENNE PARENT, Esq.,
Assist. Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 28th March, 1848.

HONOURABLE SIR,

In order to obtain the best information for my guidance in my office of Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec, I put myself in communication with the Registrar General of Seamen, London; and I have now the honour of enclosing a Copy of the Correspondence, and to solicit from you, as the first Law Officer of the Crown, your friendly advice.

I have learnt within these few days, not officially, but from the public papers, that my situation has been altered, and that I have been put upon a Salary of £250 per annum; that the Fees are to be funded and paid into the hands of the Receiver General, after deducting necessary expenses and disbursements. On this latter point I am particularly anxious to be advised, and to move in accordance to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

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(W.W.)

26th February.

Appendix
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26th February.

I feel that I have a task of no ordinary difficulty before me, but I shall perform the duties of my Office to the best of my ability, in the hope of obtaining the support and approbation of Government, and of those for whose interests and protection the law has been called into force.

I communicated some days ago with the Honourable the Provincial Secretary on the subject of renting a suitable Office such as I intended to have obtained at my own expense.

In pursuance of the Act, I am required to take the Oath of Office, and to enter into Bonds with two responsible Sureties, in the sum of £500 each, for the faithful discharge of my duty.

My Oath of Office was administered in the Court of Queen's Bench in October last, and with respect to the Bond, I beg to be put into communication with the proper officer, to complete the same.

The season of navigation is likely to open early, and some vessels will be ready to leave the Port the first open water, and it is advisable to be prepared with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
L. H. LAFONTAINE,
Attorney General,
&c. &c. &c.

Correspondence with the Registrar General of Seamen, London, relating to the Shipping Master's Office, Quebec. January 1848.

QUEBEC, 10th December, 1847.

SIR,

I have observed in a recent Quebec Journal an extract of your letter, dated London, 21st October, 1847, addressed to the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port, on the subject of the Merchant Seamen's Act.

Having been appointed, by Commission under the Privy Seal, Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec, under the Provincial Statute 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of placing myself in communication with you, in order to express my readiness to receive and act on any suggestions you may be good enough to offer for the purpose of putting into efficient operation the provisions of the Act under which I am appointed.

I shall also be happy to receive from your Department a draft or form in which it will be desirable to keep the records of my office.

I have before me a copy of Deitrichsen's Naval Almanac for 1846, in which I find forms and schedules to which the Imperial Act 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, refers—as also to the Imperial Act 8 and 9 Vic., Cap. 116, for the protection of Seamen from Crimps, the provisions of which Act have been in some measure adopted by our Provincial Legislature.

In carrying out the provisions of the latter Act, many difficulties may occur; but I feel persuaded that temper and management will do much to overcome them.

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(W.W.)
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The Colonial Act, as you are aware, provides that all penalties and forfeitures shall and may be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace, residing at or near to the place where the offence shall be committed, or where the offender may be. Now, as the Court House and Justices' Rooms are situated in the Upper Town, at a very inconvenient distance from the Shipping, I propose to have a Justices' of the Peace room attached to my office, and have every reason to believe that Magistrates will be found among the leading Shipowners and Merchants of the Port who will willingly, by their attendance, lend their aid to put a stop to proceedings which have been so long injurious to the Shipping interests and trade of Quebec.

The section of the Colonial Act which gives authority to the Owner, Master or Ship's Husband, equal to that of the Shipping Master of the Port for the purpose of shipping Seamen, is considered likely to greatly obstruct the authority of the Shipping Master. I have the authority of one of the oldest resident Shipowners of the Port, (Mr. George Black,) to notice that fact, because it may tend to encourage the Crimps, and others, in their fraudulent and grievous impositions; whereas, had the Law made the Shipping Master's Office the only channel by which the business of shipping men could have been legally performed, desertion would have been stopped, and the door more effectually closed against the frauds complained of.

In a recent communication with the Government respecting suitable apartments for the transaction of the business of the Office, as well as on the subject of sanctioning the discharge of Seamen, (Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, Section 46,) I pointed out a suggestion which had been communicated to me respecting the said section, and I have the honour to refer you to the enclosed copy of the reply.

Of course you are aware that no business connected with my office, can commence before the opening of the Navigation, (say April) although the Act goes into operation on the 1st January, 1848.

Our Provincial Legislature has just been dissolved, and, it is thought, a new Parliament will assemble in February. By that time, I may hope to have the honour of receiving your acknowledgment of the receipt of this. I beg to assure you that no endeavour shall be wanting on my part, to render my office efficient, and to perform the duties thereof, to the satisfaction of those for whose interests and protection the Law has been called into force.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. HAWKINS.

To J. H. BROWN, Esquire,
Registrar General of Seamen,
Custom House, London.

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF
SEAMEN, CUSTOM HOUSE,

London, 21st January, 1848.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. In reply, I forward the form of License adopted by the Board of Trade, under

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26th February.

the 8th and 9th Vic., Cap. 116, which prescribes the manner in which Books have to be kept, and provides for the transmission of weekly Returns, such Returns being sent here to be scrutinized and preserved.

I recommend that your Books should be kept in the same form; and, if it will not be inconvenient, to transmit copies to me by the Mails, it may facilitate inquiries and afford you some assistance in the very difficult duty you will have to perform.

I think it would be greatly for the advantage of all parties, if a Stipendiary Magistrate was appointed at Quebec for the special business of deciding complaints relative to Seamen, and this, for the next year at least, will afford him full employment.

I quite agree with you that it is most desirable that all engagements in the Port of Quebec, should be made through your office, and if the Act could be amended in this respect, and provision made for a Stipendiary Magistrate, when the Legislature meets in February, it would be a great assistance to its working.

Here we have the assistance of the Stipendiary Magistrates; but the inconvenience of passing all men through a Shipping Office, which might be complained of at home, does not apply at Quebec, where the entries will, for the most part, result from the change of Ships.

Above all, if the system of granting the discharge of those men who wished it, throwing them on their own resources, and by obliging them to re-enter, allowing wages to find its level, I think the very great inconvenience now suffered, would be abated, and, eventually, entirely obviated.

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

(Signed,) J. H. BROWN,
Registrar.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—As relates to some inquiries in your letter, I think they will be best answered by reference to the Book inclosed, of which I beg your acceptance.

COUNCIL ROOM, BOARD OF TRADE,
Quebec, 23rd February, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, which, together with the letters that accompanied it, I immediately laid before the Council; and I am requested to offer you the thanks of the Board of Trade for having favoured them with the documents in question.

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

W. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

To ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
&c. &c. &c.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
7 P.M., June 6, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to your earnest consideration, the following Copy of a Communication which has, this evening, been addressed to me by the President of the Board of Trade.

To-day, two Gentlemen of the Board, Messrs. Gilmour and Oliver, waited upon me as a deputation on the subject, and to whom I expressed my earnest desire to do everything in my power to perform the Duties of my Office to the satisfaction of the Trade of the Port. I requested those gentlemen to favour me with a written authority from the Board as to their views, and assured them that I would, without delay, place the same before you in order to its reaching the Government for its decision as soon as possible.

For myself I have no hesitation in saying, that I look with confidence on the resolution of the Ship Masters to support the Office, and that with such additional assistants as are absolutely required, I have no fear of successfully carrying out the provisions of the Act, notwithstanding the difficulties which beset this Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS.

Honble. R. E. CARON,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 6th June, 1848.

SIR,

I have to inform you that the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade judge it necessary, that the following persons, viz.: John O'Connor, Robert H. Poole and J. D. DePhilippe, be appointed Deputy Shipping Masters under the Act 10th and 11th Vic., Cap. 25, as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES DEAN,
President Quebec Board of Trade.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th June, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a communication addressed to you by the President of the Quebec Board of Trade, informing you that the "Council of the Quebec Board of Trade judge it necessary that the following persons, viz., John O'Connor, Robert H. Poole and "J. D. DePhilippe, be appointed Deputy Shipping Masters," I have it in command from the Governor General to say, that His Excellency does not find himself possessed of such information on the

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subject as would justify his sanctioning the measure proposed by the President of the Quebec Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
June 12th, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 8th and 9th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. Worth as Deputy Shipping Master. You may rely I will attend to your observations; the office is and has been so crowded all day that I have not a moment to spare.

I enclose some printed papers which will show the steps the Ship Masters are taking.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

MEETING OF SHIP MASTERS.

(From the Quebec Mercury of Wednesday,
24th May.)

The above meeting took place last evening, at the Coffee Room of the Quebec Exchange. Captain Lightfoot, of the "Briton," was called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, when Mr. Hawkins, Shipping Master, spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

I did not take upon myself the liberty of calling you together without having previously written to the President of the Council of the Board of Trade on the subject; but finding that gentleman absent from town, and feeling the necessity of obtaining, with as little delay as possible, a meeting of the Ship Masters now in Port, I did not hesitate to ask your attendance here this evening, so that you may determine on the steps necessary to be taken, in order to put an end to the combination which exists to continue the practice of the notorious crimping and plundering system, which has rendered the Port of Quebec the most notorious for desertion and unbecoming conduct of Seamen throughout the world.

Men who should be looked up to with respect for the noble character achieved by British Seamen, are no sooner allowed to put foot on shore at Quebec, than they so entirely forget their duty, as to abandon themselves to the worst of passions; easily seduced to the haunts of intemperance and vice, mind and body they surrender into the hands of Crimps, who sell them as the Negro slaves are sold in Africa.

The Office which has been established by Government is intended to, and it is hoped will, with your

support, work advantageously for the benefit of the Seamen, and the security of the vast amount of property under your charge.

The Office you all know is a new one in Quebec. It has long been called for as I will presently show.

The difficulties attending its well working are indeed not trifling, as you must all be aware of; but, Gentlemen, I venture to assure you, that there shall be no doubt of the Office doing its duty towards you, if you will do yours in its support.

It is for you, Gentlemen, to decide on what measures you will adopt. Probably it may be advisable to appoint a Committee to draw up resolutions, and submit them for approval at another General Meeting as soon as convenient.

The rate of wages should be at once determined upon, as that seems now to be the greatest stumbling-block, owing to the enormous amount paid from this Port under the old system, and which they are still fruitlessly striving to continue.

Mr. Hawkins then read, by desire of the meeting, the proceedings and resolutions adopted at a very numerous meeting of Ship Masters on a former occasion (held precisely on the same grounds and for the same object), together with their address to the then Governor General, and His Excellency's reply thereto.

The following letters were then read by Mr. Hawkins to the meeting, and were well received:—

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF
SEAMEN, CUSTOM HOUSE,

London, 21st January, 1848.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. In reply, I forward the form of License adopted by the Board of Trade, under the 8th and 9th Vict., Cap. 116, which prescribes the manner in which Books have to be kept, and provides for the transmission of weekly Returns, such Returns being sent here to be scrutinized and preserved.

I recommend that your Books should be kept in the same form; and, if it will not be inconvenient, to transmit copies to me by the Mails. It may facilitate inquiries and afford you some assistance in the very difficult duty you will have to perform.

I think it would be greatly for the advantage of all parties, if a Stipendiary Magistrate was appointed at Quebec for the special business of deciding complaints relative to Seamen; and this, for the next year at least, will afford him full employment.

I quite agree with you, that it is most desirable that all engagements, in the Port of Quebec, should be made through your Office, and if the Act could be amended in this respect, and provision made for a Stipendiary Magistrate, when the Legislature meets in February, it would be a great assistance to its working.

Here we have the assistance of the Stipendiary Magistrates; but the inconvenience of passing all men through a Shipping Office, which might be complained of at home, does not apply at Quebec, where the entries will, for the most part, result from the change of ships.

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Above all, if the system of granting the discharge of those men who wished it, throwing them on their own resources, and by obliging them to re-enter, allowing wages to find its level, I think the very great inconvenience now suffered would be abated, and, eventually, entirely obviated.

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

(Signed,) J. H. BROWN,
Registrar.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—As relates to some inquiries in your letter, I think they will be best answered by reference to the book inclosed, of which I beg your acceptance.

(Copy.)

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF
SEAMEN, CUSTOM HOUSE,

London, April 6th, 1848.

SIR,

I am obliged to you for your letter of the 3rd ultimo, and, agreeably to your wish, I have got inserted in the Shipping Gazette a paragraph calling attention to the matter. I send you the forms in use by the licensed Shipping Masters here—also copies of convictions obtained, and lists of cancelled Register Tickets.

I shall be happy to give you any information or assistance in my power, and if you transmit me lists of men shipped by you, it will be the means of punishing, and therefore checking desertion. Wishing you success in your arduous undertaking,

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed,) J. H. BROWN.

The following Committee was then appointed, and resolutions adopted:—

1. Moved by Captain Roderick, of the "Ellen Douglas," seconded by Captain Jones, of the "Lady Peel,"—

That a Committee be appointed to draw up resolutions to be submitted, when the following Gentlemen were named:—

Captain Brown	.....	Elizabeth.
do Saddler	.....	Roslyn Castle.
do Beveridge	.....
do Joblin	.....	Atkins.
do Hesselton	.....	John.
do Turner	.....	Lanarkshire.
do Wilson	.....	Fatima.
do Hansel	.....	Feronia.
do Cothay	.....	Charles Jones.
do Simpson	.....	Isabella.
do Barker	.....	Horatio.
do Bolton	.....	Thornhill.
do Pollock	.....	Medusa.
do Boxer, R.N.	.....	Captain of the Port.
do Allen	.....	Wm. Bolsford.
do Cabbin	.....	Mersey.
do Scott	.....	Sampson.
do Dawson	.....

Captain Davis	.....	Syria.
do Symmonds	.....	Henry.
do Ferguson	.....	Transit.
do Lamb	.....	Hope.
do Stoe	.....	Bolton.
do Thompson	.....	Amy Ann.
do Chalmers	.....	Pearl.
do Swinburne	.....	Great Britain.
do Sewell	.....	Dykes.
do Marshall	.....	Nicuragua.
do Moon	.....	Spermaceti.
do Evans	.....	Ireland.
do Tozer	.....	Dahlia.
do Ady	.....	Delia.
do Brock	.....	Providence.
do Farrell	.....	Wm. Farrell.
do Patton	.....	Envoy.
do Coultherd	.....	Alex. Wyse.
do Wade	.....	Marion.
do Brown	.....	Geo. Wilkinson.

2. Moved by Captain Saddler, seconded by Captain Cothey,—

That the resolutions to be offered by any person interested be prepared and submitted on Saturday.

3. Moved by Captain Joblin, seconded by Captain Jones,—

That the above Committee assemble at this room on Saturday, at two, P.M.

4. Moved by Captain C. H. Jouett, seconded by Captain Joblin,—

That the thanks of this meeting be awarded to the Shipping Master, for his attention to the duties of his Office, and the interest of Shipowners and Ship Masters, in calling this meeting.

5. Moved by Captain Joblin, seconded by Captain Saddler,—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Captain Lightfoot, for his conduct in the chair.

(Signed,) C. H. JOUETT,
Secretary.

It was also determined that a general meeting of Ship Masters be held to receive the Report of the Committee, on Monday next, at two, P. M.

The meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF SHIP MASTERS.

(From the Quebec Mercury of Tuesday,
30th May.)

At a second general meeting of Ship Masters, held at the Exchange Coffee Room, on Monday the 29th instant.

Captain Morris, of the "James Fagan," was called to the Chair, and Captain Sadler, of the "Roslyn Castle," requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in stating the objects for which they met, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

The Committee having completed their Resolutions on the subject which has called us together, they will be now laid before you; and I trust that we have expressed in them, as briefly as possible, all that need be said or done to suit our purpose. Gen-

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gentlemen, before I proceed to read over to you the results of our deliberations, I would beg to trespass on your valuable time for a few moments only.

I have the honor of addressing the noblest work of the creation, honest men, met for an honest and honorable purpose; first, to support the laws, which have been enacted by the Provincial Government for the protection of the Shipping interest in this port; next, to combine, not for the purpose of injuring others, but to protect ourselves from the tyrannical oppression of designing knaves, who, in utter defiance of all law, social and moral, who, for several years past, up to the present hour, has successfully pursued their nefarious trade, which, if not manfully grappled with, by us, (for unity gives strength), will ultimately, I fear, lead to the most disastrous consequences to this port.

Gentlemen, I now come to the social law between Masters and their Crews, which are so cruelly trampled on by those "Crimps of hell and goblins damned." It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detail of how these miscreants act with the many Seamen, who, in simplicity of their hearts, allowed themselves to be persuaded into the belief that they are the worst used set of men that can possibly be. He is persuaded to employ a lawyer to apply to the Captain for his wages and discharge. If the Captain pays no attention to this letter, he gets a summons to attend Court, and that most probably at the time when his presence is most wanting, either on board the ship or on other duty. Well, he attends the Court, or is obliged to do so, leaving his more important duties undone. And what is it all about? This mountain in labour, perhaps the criminal (the unfortunate Captain) has committed the heinous offence of giving more bread or beef to them than is mentioned in the articles; or perhaps may have issued fresh beef, vegetables, &c., instead of the fine wholesome salt junk. It is very lucky for us, that potatoes have been so scarce, and they were not issued out; that would have been a most outrageous breach of contract. Nothing short of two years imprisonment and hard labour, for the offence, would satisfy those harpies of the law. Admitting the Captain defeats his opponents, and gets a verdict in his favor, he must pay the costs. He is told to stop it from the wages of the Seaman; aye, very fine; but the Seaman wont stop, he deserts the first opportunity, and then who pays the piper?

Gentlemen, the social law is still now more materially injured by those malpractices in separating from each other, those men, who, were they not interfered with, would live happily together as one family, taking the Master of the ship as the head of that family, and setting an example in himself, of sobriety and moral conduct. I believe it generally happens in ships on long voyages, such as to the East Indies, &c., that a man so isolated for so many months, and separated from all the world, that an imperceptible attachment is formed between them, from the Master down to the smallest boy. Should sickness or death visit them, there is the kind sympathy with the afflicted. Yes, gentlemen, there is to be witnessed the noble and generous heart, in the untutored mind and rough mould of the honest single hearted Seaman, who, were they not tampered with, by designing men ashore, would be an honor to their country and a credit to their profession. I have been living among them for the last forty-one years, and have frequently witnessed the most noble acts of generosity, benevolence, and charity to their fellow-men, (aye, even to their enemies) that would put to shame some of our greatest advocates for charitable institutions; and all this flows spontaneously as

a matter of duty which they owe to their fellow-creature.

Gentlemen, I feel proud, and justly so, to be named a Ship Master of the present day, to associate with men who hold so conspicuous a station in society. I have remarked, of late years, with unmixed pleasure, the great improvement in both the manners and morals of Masters of the present day. I first allude to the temperance movement on board ships. I hope, gentlemen, you will not consider I am obtruding myself on your notice, nor wearing your patience. For the temperance movement, I may safely assert, that we are chiefly indebted to our worthy neighbours and brethren, the Americans; and happy am I to find that we Britishers are following the example. This is striking the root of the evil, and I sincerely trust, under Divine Providence, after some time, that a moral regeneration will be so firmly established on board of our ships, that Crimps and others, now so obnoxious to the better thinking part of mankind, will find their occupation gone for ever.

After which, the following Resolutions were unanimously resolved:—

1. That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, pointing out the impositions we are subject to, and praying His Excellency * to recommend to the Legislature, the passing of an Act to compel all builders or owners of vessels, hereafter built in the Port of Quebec, or in other ports on the River St. Lawrence, to import at least two-thirds of the crew required to man each said ship.

2. That we consider it necessary that a law should also be enacted to compel all ships trading to, and clearing from, the aforesaid port or ports, to pay the police dues before clearing at the Custom House, and, that to insure us a more efficient police force, the said dues be one penny per ton.

3. That we believe in the good intention of the Legislature in appointing a Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec, and in the judicious choice which has been made to fill that important office, and we cannot too much applaud their having made his salary permanent instead of creating an office of fees; thus assuring no interest to the office, by the desire of Seamen to change from one ship to another. And we hereby declare our determination to support the above officer in the execution of his duty, by every means in our power.

4. That we recommend that no Stevedore shall be employed on board any ship or ships trading to this port, who will continue the practice of hiring Seamen as labourers.

5. That a Petition or Representation be made to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations—setting forth the urgent necessity of the contract, for a foreign voyage made between the Ship Master and Seamen in the United Kingdom, being strictly enforced, and binding until the arrival of the said ship at her final port of destination, as agreed upon in the said contract, and where all differences respecting such contract shall be legally determined upon, if required.

6. That we consider it necessary that two of the River Police shall always be in attendance near the Shipping Master's Office, to prevent all insults by Crimps or other parties.

* A printed Copy of this Memorial accompanied these papers, a Copy of which will be found at page 18.

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7. That we consider the Shipping Master's Office to be the most convenient office for all discharges to be made, and also for all engagements between Ship Masters and Seamen.

8. That we cheerfully accord to Mr. Russell, and the Police Force under his direction, our approbation of their zeal in the performance of their duties.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,

WM. MORRIS,
Chairman.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, June 14, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, informing me "that His Excellency does not find himself possessed of such information on the subject as would justify the sanctioning the measure proposed by the President of the Quebec Board of Trade," namely, the appointment of certain persons recommended by the Board of Trade to be Deputies in this Office.

I beg also to state, that at a meeting of Ship Masters held yesterday, according to public advertisement, the Address submitted by the Committee was unanimously approved of, and a Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same on Friday next. In my letter of the 12th instant, I enclosed to you printed copies of the proceedings had by the Ship Masters, and I now beg to enclose duplicates of the same, should it be convenient to place the same before His Excellency the Governor General previous to the arrival of the Deputation. You are probably aware, that the above gentlemen cannot conveniently be absent from their respective Ships even for a day, and they are in the hope of returning, with His Excellency's answer in their possession, on Friday evening's boat.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

Honourable
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th June, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received by me yesterday from the President of the Board of Trade, in answer to my note communicating to that body the sentiments of His Excellency, as expressed by the Honourable Mr. Secretary Sullivan, on the employment of certain persons "judged necessary by the said Board of Trade to be appointed Deputy Shipping Masters under the Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, as soon as possible."

You will observe, Sir, that the Board of Trade threaten me with a weight of responsibility if I decline or delay to appoint certain persons named by them, viz., John O'Connor, R. H. Poole, and J.

DePhilippe—the name of J. Wilson is omitted in their recommendation (one of the most notorious of the party of Crimps), and that of his son-in-law, R. H. Poole, inserted in the recommendation.

The very first line of the Statute convinces me, that the Legislature had in view the necessity of putting an end to the gross frauds practised by those very men upon the Seamen and the Shipping interests of the Port generally; and the third clause of the Act most distinctly disqualify the parties recommended by the Board of Trade.

I never had a doubt of the successful working of the Office after a time, and every day's experience convinces me of the truth of my impression. To-day when I asked the crowd of Seamen to retire outside the office, to allow me half an hour to take my dinner, every man good-humouredly went outside and sat down to wait for their different masters.

I trust, Sir, that I am not trespassing upon you, in begging you will do me the honour to call the attention of His Excellency to the facts herewith stated. I really have not leisure to state all I desire.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
R. E. CARON,
President of the Council,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 19th June, 1848.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of the 17th instant, transmitting to me for the information of the Board of Trade a copy of a letter from the Honourable R. B. Sullivan, dated 13th instant, relating to the communication addressed by me to you on the 6th instant, on the subject of Deputies for your Office; in which Mr. Sullivan states that he has it in command from the Governor General to say, that His Excellency does not find himself possessed of such information on the subject as would justify his sanctioning the measure proposed by the Quebec Board of Trade.

In answer to your letter I have to say, that I can find nothing in the Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, requiring any reference to His Excellency on the subject in question. By the 2nd Clause of the Act the Shipping Master is authorized and empowered to appoint such and so many Deputies as shall, by the Council of the Board of Trade at the said Port of Quebec, be in the first place judged to be necessary.

The Council, through me, informed you who are such and so many Deputies as they judge to be necessary, and if you decline or delay to appoint them, you do so on your own responsibility.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES DEAN,
President, Q. B. T.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
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SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23rd June, 1848.

SIR,

I have on a former occasion called your attention to the repeated insults and obstructions which I with those connected with this Office, as well as those Masters and Men desirous of lawfully transacting business at this Office, are constantly exposed to.

Yesterday not only was the office repeatedly crowded but the street also, by nearly a hundred vagabonds, from one of whom a large stone was thrown at the head of Mr. Worth, Deputy Shipping Master.

During the night the office sign has been defaced, and the door and entrance daubed with black paint. At this moment there are no less than seventy of these vagabonds loitering about the door intimidating men who wish to ship.

I believe, if some effectual means be not at once adopted, the law will be set at open defiance.

Begging your immediate attention to the above.

I have the honour, &c.,

ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

W. K. M'CORD, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

[The above letter was forwarded to its address this morning at 11 o'clock.]

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF POLICE,
Quebec, 23rd June, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, complaining of your being annoyed by vagabonds, &c., who crowd your office and the street.

In answer I beg to state, that I am informed by the Chief of Police that he has rendered you all the assistance in his power.

I have now sent him a copy of yours of this date.

In future, please address yourself to that officer for any assistance you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Insp. and Super't of Police.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th June, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th June instant, in reference to the opinion expressed by the Board of Trade, of Quebec, in which that Body "judge it necessary that the following persons, viz:—John O'Connor, Robert H. Poole, and J. D. DePhillipe, be appointed Deputy Shipping Masters, under the Act "10 and 11 Vict., as soon as possible."

On receipt of your communication of this recommendation or decision of the Board of Trade, I was instructed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General did not find himself possessed of such information on the subject, as would justify him in sanctioning the measure proposed.

It appears by your letter of the 20th June, and its enclosed letter to yourself, from James Dean, Esquire, President of the Board of Trade, that the Board does not approve of your referring its decision to the Executive Government, Mr. Dean observing as follows:—

"In answer to your letter, I have to say, that I find nothing in the Act 10 and 11 Vict., requiring any reference to His Excellency, on the subject in question. By the 2nd Clause of the Act, the Shipping Master is authorized and empowered to appoint such and so many Deputies as shall, by the Council of the Board of Trade, of the said Port of Quebec, be in the first place judged to be necessary."

"The Council, through me, informed you who are such and so many Deputies as they judge to be necessary, and if you decline or delay to appoint them, you do so on your own responsibility."

In answer to your communication on this subject, I have it in command to inform you, that although the Board of Trade must authorize and empower you in that behalf, before you can appoint one or more Deputies, there is nothing in the Act requiring you to appoint Deputies whenever the Board see fit to order the appointment.

I have not been given to understand, from any communication of yours, that you find the employment of any more Deputies necessary, and the Board of Trade have not chosen to afford any information on the subject.

The Act of last Session provides for the Funding of the Fees of the Shipping Master's Office, and for the payment of Salaries to the Shipping Master and his Deputies.

The appointment of Salaries and control over the Funds, are matters which must be managed under the direction, and at the responsibility of the Executive Government, and therefore you are quite right in awaiting instructions, before you accede to the recommendations of the Board of Trade, for the appointment of three new Deputies, whose services you do not appear to require.

There being no further information before the Government, showing the necessity for the appointments recommended, I can only refer you again to my letter of the 13th June, instant.

With respect to the aid you ask, in preserving the Peace and maintaining the Law regarding the Shipping of Seamen, I have to state that your sugges-

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tions are under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, and that I hope very soon to be able to convey to you His Excellency's pleasure on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 5th July, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 6th June ultimo, complaining of the disorderly conduct of certain individuals, to which you are exposed in the discharge of your duties, and requesting that measures may be taken to prevent or repress such disturbances, and to maintain the Law regarding the Shipping of Seamen, I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to convey to you His Excellency's authority to engage a Room for the accommodation of two or three Policemen, whom the Inspector and Superintendent of Police has been directed to supply from the Force at his disposal, if it is sufficiently strong to admit of it; if not, he is to provide the men required by you, the expense to be paid from the Fund arising from the Fees levied by you.

The above arrangement to continue, unless countermanded, until the close of the Navigation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

A. HAWKINS, Esquire,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 5th July, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to request and instruct you to supply to the Shipping Master, at the Port of Quebec, two or three Policemen, from the Force at your disposal, if it is sufficiently strong to admit of it; if not, to provide the men required by him, the expense to be paid from the Fund arising from the Fees levied by the Shipping Master.

This arrangement to continue, unless countermanded, until the close of the Navigation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

W. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Insp. and Supt. of Police,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF POLICE,

Quebec, 15th July, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that in compliance with the instructions received from you, I have appointed Thomas Delahunty and Michael Foy, Policemen, to attend at the Office of the Shipping Master, and have placed them under the immediate command and control of Mr. Russell, the Chief of Police.

I officially informed Mr. Hawkins, that they were to be paid out of the Funds of his Office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WM. K. M'CORD.
Insp. and Supt. of Police.

Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Ship Masters now in the Port of Quebec,

Most respectfully Sheweth,—

That your Memorialists suffer serious interruptions and loss from the desertion and unruly conduct of their Seamen at the Port of Quebec, which occurs here to a greater extent than in any other in the world.

That we feel we should be wanting in our duty to our respective Owners, did we not beg Your Excellency's earnest attention to the necessity of recommending to the Legislature the passing of an Act, obliging all persons building or owning new ships in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore called Lower Canada, to bring from distant parts at least two-thirds of the Seamen required to man the said new ships. In this view we see the prospect of securing employment to Seamen who, from shipwreck and other causes unforeseen, are annually thrown destitute upon the public, and who, in most years, would be found sufficiently numerous to complete the above new ships' crews.

Another evil which we point to is, the numerous low taverns and tipping-houses, whose principal support is derived from the practice which the occupiers put in force, but too successfully, to inveigle the Seamen into their hands, and, with their infernal fire-drink, render him insensible to the fact that he has become a concealed deserter, crimped and placed, during a state of continual inebriety, on board some ship bound to a different port altogether to that of his home or choice; he is drained of his last farthing, brought into debt, and, consequently, driven again

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to sea, scantily clothed, his advanced wages being mortgaged to satisfy the exorbitant demands made upon him in his then helpless state.

We beg also to represent to Your Excellency, that the strict enforcement of the Statute 47 Geo. IV., Cap. 9, Sec. 7, entitled, "An Act to prevent desertion of Seamen, and to punish persons encouraging Seamen, or harbouring or concealing him thereafter," would tend greatly to lessen the said evil.

That we feel assured that the great interests we represent will approve of Your Excellency's recommendation to the Provincial Legislature, to pass an Act imposing a tax of one penny per ton on all vessels trading to and from the Ports of the St. Lawrence, for the purpose of securing a more efficient Police force for our protection (and also to afford us the advantage of a Stipendiary Magistrate's Office in the Lower Town of Quebec, for the summary decision of refractory Seamen's cases.) We find that from a calculation of the average tonnage of this Port for the last four years, that an amount exceeding £2000 per annum would be raised by the above named tax, while at the same time it would only be an increase of one farthing per ton on the voluntary tax already paid by us for the present River Police.

That we earnestly entreat Your Excellency to recommend this our application, that one of Her Majesty's line-of-battle ships be spared, so as to be stationed at this Port for the more effectually carrying out our views.

That we consider a ship so stationed would be in accordance with the general feeling, not only of Ship Masters, but of Seamen also, inasmuch as the tedious and expensive practices now pursued by Courts of Law are vexatious to an unnecessary degree, and cause great loss of valuable time which we cannot conveniently spare, owing to the necessity of making the second voyage in so short a season as the Navigation of the St. Lawrence admits of; the loss of which time annually causes the melancholy loss of ships and property, and many valuable lives. Besides, we would remark, that a ship would be a much more desirable place for the confinement of refractory Seamen than a loathsome gaol where they are daily in contact with the lowest grade of human beings, and, consequently, become more demoralized on leaving the gaol than they were on entering it; they would also be kept under better discipline, and their labours while there rendered more useful than can be expected of them while in a shore prison.

That we consider the establishment of a Shipping Master's Office for the Port of Quebec, under the authority of the Provincial Legislature, to be the most salutary check which could have been devised in furtherance of our views; and we cordially approve of the gentleman chosen by Your Excellency to fill that important office.

That notwithstanding the benefits already experienced of the above Office, we beg earnestly to represent to Your Excellency, that we have witnessed the difficulties thrown in the way of its well working by designing parties, who are opposed to us and our Owners' interests; and we earnestly appeal to Your Excellency to lend your powerful authority to put down effectually the notorious system of fraud and plunder to which the vast amount of property entrusted to our care is exposed in the Port of Quebec.

We pray Your Excellency to cause a representation to be made to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, setting forth the urgent necessity that the contract for a foreign voyage made between the Ship Master and Seamen in the United Kingdom be strictly enforced and binding, until the arrival of the said ship (excepting casualties) at her final port of destination, as agreed upon in the said contract, where all difficulties or differences respecting such contract shall be determined upon if required. We also consider that the Shipping Master's Office is the most convenient and proper place for all discharges and engagements to be made between Ship Masters and Seamen, which would not only benefit the parties concerned, but facilitate the detection of deserters and other frauds, which are daily operating against the Shipping interests.

And Your Excellency's Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

COMMITTEE.

Captain Wm. Morris, Chairman. James Fagan.
do Richard Dreckon.....Britannia.
do Robert S. Keoch.....Woodbine.
do Joseph Fenwick.....Ellison.
do Wm. Sadler.....Rosslin Castle.
do Francis Wemyss.....Pandora.
do Charles H. Jouett.....Celt (late of)
do S. Hanby.....Red Wing.
do Charles Kelly.....Jessie.
do Wm. Ellerington.....Margaret Rait.
do Benjamin Pearson.....Hesperus.
do Charles Laferty.....Odessa.
do Matthew Kent.....Victory.
do John R. Kent.....Sherbrooke.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MORRIS,
Chairman.

QUEBEC, 8th June, 1848.

Captain Stewart.....Ship William Poole.
do Matthew Kent...Ship Victory.
do W. P. Worwell..Lancashire Lass.
do Wm. Morris.....Ship James Fagan.
do Alex. Webster...Brig William.
do Rich. Williams...Ship Ocean Queen.
do Hugh M'Pail....Bark Town Drogheda.
do John Carter.....Bark Gilmour.
do Ed. Williams....Bark Joseph Cunard.
do Geo. Heselton....Ship John.
do V. M. Sampson...Harbinger.
do Walter Paton, jr. Ship Torrance.
do Panitt Webster...Bark Ava.
do James Hibbard...Elgin.
do Chas. H. Jouett..-----
do Thos. Townsend..Josephia.
do Wm. Hargrave...Pallas.
do John R. Kent...Sherbrooke.
do Parritt Webster..Ava.
do Geo. W. Henzell.Feronia.
do E. Williams.....-----
do A. Robertson....Bark Alicia.
do Ed. Downing....Bark William Wallis.
do J. W. Howlin...Bark Moodkee.
do M. Warren.....Brig Energy.
do Thos. Leonard...Brig Edwin.
do Chas. Laverty....Bark Odessa.
do Robert Mills.....Bark Urania.
do Charles Weslin...Brig Milo.
do John Rodick.....Brig Hellen Douglas.
do Thos. Fourman...Brig Favourite.
do James Lockhart..Bark Wave.
do David Murphy...Bark Dominica.
do Rich. Dreckon....Bark Britannia.

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Captain W. Ellerington...Brig Margaret Rait.
do Wm. Griffiths....Brig Louisa Margatetta.
do Frs. Wemyss....Bark Pandora.
do John Dunn.....Ship Cremona.
do John Allan.....Brig Jane, Newcastle.
do Joseph Chaftey..Brig Shannon, Portsmouth
do Jas. W. Tacey...Brig John Hall.
do Charles Kelly....Bark Jessie, Sligo.
do Ed. Jos. Allen...Bark William Botsford.
do David Patton....Envoy.
do Mark Lambert...Brig Neptune, of Seaton,
Shields.
do John Millar.....Brig Maria.
do Robert Paton....Bark Cashmere.
do Hugh Jones.....Brig Palmerston.
do E. Shadwick.....Bark Collina.
do J. H. Meaders...Bark Wyke Regis.
do Robert Mills....Bark Urania.
do Peter White.....Bark Bolivar.
do John Rodick.....Brig Ellen Douglas.
do Hugh Jones.....Brig Palmerston.
do Rich. Breckan...Bark Britannia.
do Jno. M'Donald...Bark Boreas.
do Elisha Bard.....Brig Vanguard.
do Patt O'Donnell...Ship Lucy.
do Jas. Fitzgerald...Ship Jessie.
do Arch. M'Intosh...Ship Aam.
do Jas. W. Tacey...Ship John Hall.
do John Brock.....Providence.
do Alex. Donaea....Brig Bryan Abbs.
do John White.....Brig Mayflower.
do Jno. O'Donohoe..Ship Lydie.
do Tim. Gorman....Ship Jane Black.
do John Tillman....Brig John and Eleanor.
do Thos. Patterson..Brig Queen of the Tync.
do W. Williamson...Brig Fourteen.
do Peter Christie...Bark Robert and Ann.
do Robert Walker...Brig Richard Reynolds.
do John Brumage...Brig Florence.
do John Dunn.....Cremona.
do Oliver Wilkinson.Viola.
do Alex. Smison....Isabella.
do Richard Walsh...Dispatch.
do John Meyler. ...Marian.
do Wm. Seymour...Susan and Sarah.
do Jas. Laughlin....Alert.
do T. W. Custance..Countess Mulgrave.
do Thomas Hogg....Acadia.
do Wm. Blenkinsop..Bark Agnes.
do Thos. Newham...Brig Anne, Eliza and Jane.
do Ed. Downing....Bark William Wallis.
do John Evans.....Bark Ireland.
do Wm. Irwin.....Bark Britannia.
do John C. Rudolp..Brigantine Petrel.
do Henry Lightfoot..Bark Hercules.
do James Parker....Bark Horatio.
do Arch. Lester.....Brig Congress.
do John Nixon.....Bark Queen Victoria.
do John Bisson.....Bark Belle.
do Ed. Gascaigne...Brig Elliotts.
do Thos. Bulman....Brig Volmaa.
do Wm. Ellerington..Brig Margaret Rait.
do Ed. Mathews....Bark Chieftain.
do J. M. Kendall...Montezuma.
do Hugh Alexander..Bark Carleton, Aberdeen.
do John Kendall....Bark Euphemia Fleetwood
do John Craig.....Bark Fingalton.
do Alexander Nicol..Bark Canton.
do John Drynon....Ship Ottawa.
do Charles Gourlay..Caledonia.
do David Lawson....Bark Rankin.
do John Scott.....United Kingdom.
do David Couthard..Alexander Wise.
do John Pyer.....Yorkshire.
do Alex. Mitchell...Argo.
do J. A. Duguid....Princess Royal.
do Wm. Guthrie....Canada.

Captain James M'Aulay..Indus.
do John Williams....Bark Ant.
do John Younger....Bark Acadia.
do Thos. Blandford..Port Glasgow.
do Stephen Adey....Ship Delia.
do John Stoney.....British Tar.
do John Stewart....London.
do Wm. Cabbins....Mersey.
do George Dixon....Circassian.
do William Bray....Corinna.
do Wm. Riddock....Joanna.
do Wm. S. Sadler...Roslin Castle.
do David Irons.....Lady Elgin.
do Jas. Stevenson...Bark Elgin.
do G. W. Watson...Bark Victory, London.
do John Bale.....Bark Civility, Bideford.
do John Buchanan...Ship Anna.
do Francis Wemyss..Bark Pandora.
do Jas. Stephenson..Bark Elgin.
do James Lorby....Ship St. Andrew.
do John Thompson..Ship Symetry.
do W. B. Miles.....Ship Asia, London.
do Thomas Taylor...Bark Kate, Newcastle.
do Wm. Cabbin....Bark Mersey
do Peton Christie....
do T. W. Burrows...Bark Countess of Durham,
of Quebec.
do John Foster.....Bark Helen.
do Alex. Smison....Bark Isabella.
do James Burke.....Brig Dewdrop.
do Patrick O'Brien..Triumph.
do Hugh Hughes....Bark Norway.
do John M'Donald..Bark Boreas.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 16, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,

His Excellency the Governor General has placed in my hands, the Memorial presented to him to-day, by you, on the part of yourselves and the other Ship Masters at the Port of Quebec who have joined in the Memorial, and His Excellency has commanded me to transmit you a reply, in writing, which may be laid before the Memorialists.

The Governor General has understood from other sources as well as from your Memorial, that very great inconveniences arise to Ship Owners and Masters, and to the Trade generally, from the desertion of Seamen at the Port of Quebec, and from the necessity arising therefrom of engaging Seamen at exorbitant wages, for the homeward voyage.

The Legislature has attempted to remedy this evil by the establishment of the Office of Shipping Master at Quebec, and by the enactment of such regulations as appeared expedient for the purpose of correcting the evil.

His Excellency conceives it to be very probable, that much of the interest which causes designing individuals to induce desertion of Seamen arises from the fact, that the new Ships built at the Port of Quebec have been usually manned, for the voyage to the United Kingdom, from the Seamen found in the Port; and those being composed chiefly of the crews of Ships engaged for the outward and homeward voyage, the demand can only be supplied through desertion and breach of contract, the consequences of which appear to be the evils of which the Ship Masters complain.

It will be a matter for serious consideration, for His Excellency and the Provincial Legislature, how far this evil may be obviated by Legislative enact-

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ment. In the meantime the Ship Masters may be assured, that the Provincial Government will use every means allowed by law for protecting the Trade from fraud and imposition.

His Excellency commands me to say, that he will cause enquiry to be made of the local Magistrates, as to the extent of the grievance of low tipping houses at the Port of Quebec, and into the means by which this evil can be overcome.

His Excellency commands me to say, that the other suggestions contained in the Memorial of the Shipping Masters will engage his serious attention, and that he will take an early opportunity of transmitting a copy of the Memorial to Her Majesty's Government in England; and that His Excellency hopes, that all practicable means will be taken at both sides of the Atlantic, to place Legislation on the difficult and intricate subject of the Memorial on a sound and satisfactory footing.

The successful operation of any laws on the subject will, in a great measure, depend upon the practical course adopted by the Ship Owners and Masters themselves, and particularly in their taking pains to provide themselves, in proceeding on their outward voyage, with a sufficient number of hands in each case, to prevent, on the whole, a great scarcity of Seamen in the Port; as without that security it would not appear possible that the evils of which the Ship Masters complain, of desertion and exorbitant demands, could arise to the injurious extent to which they are found at present to prevail.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Captains JEWITT,
STOREY, and
DORRING.

26th August, 1848.

SIR,

Some time ago certain Ship Masters of the Port of Quebec placed a Memorial in the hands of the Governor General, of which, by His Excellency's desire, I have now the honour to transmit you a copy. Your position and experience entitle your opinion upon such matters as are treated in this document to much weight; and His Excellency would be glad to know from you, whether the operation of the present Law relating to Merchant Seamen, has tended to diminish or remove the evils complained of, and whether you would recommend that any measures should be taken, either by the Imperial or Colonial Legislatures, in relation to this matter.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. BRUCE,
Military Secretary,
in the absence of Major CAMPBELL.

Captain BOXER, R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 31st August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, enclosing, by His

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Excellency's desire, a copy of a Memorial from certain Ship Masters of the Port of Quebec, and requesting to be informed, whether I think the operation of the present Law relating to Merchant Seamen has tended to diminish or remove the evils complained of, and whether I would recommend any measures to be adopted, either by the Imperial or Colonial Legislatures, in relation to this matter.

In answer to which, I beg leave to inform you, for His Excellency's information, that since my appointment, in 1841, to the Office I hold, I have acted as one of the functionaries to carry out the Merchant Seamen's Act, which has necessarily called my attention to this important subject. And I have had the honour to be in correspondence on this subject with the First Lord of the Admiralty, through His Excellency the Governor General, as well as with the late Ministers of the Colonial Government, on whom I strongly impressed the necessity of the Shipping Master's Act being passed; but from there being some difference of opinion on Clause eight of the said Act, as to Masters and Owners of ships having the power to ship Sailors without the consent of the Shipping Master, it has not worked so well as I expected, the Crimps being still occasionally employed by Masters to ship their men. But if that Clause was amended, the Law made clear, and the Act rigidly and summarily carried out by enforcing all the penalties on offenders against it, I am decidedly of opinion it would, in a great measure, lessen this most serious evil to the Trade as well as to the Sailors themselves; and as a proof that it has already tended to diminish the evils complained of, we have less deserters this year than we had last, as appears by the Register of deserted Seamen, viz.:

	Deserters.
From the 1st May to the 27th August, 1847...	1386
do 2nd do do do 1848...	935

notwithstanding the very great opposition made to the Act by the Crimps, Sailors, and other interested persons.

That part of the Ship Masters' Memorial which states "Another evil which we point out is, the numerous low taverns and tipping-houses, whose principal support is derived from the practice which the occupiers put in force, but too successfully, to inveigle the Seamen into their haunts, and, with their infernal fire-drink, render him insensible to the fact that he has become a concealed deserter, crimped and placed, during a state of continued inebriety, on board some vessel bound to a different port altogether to that of his home or choice: he is drained of his last farthing, brought into debt, and, consequently, driven again to sea, scantily clothed, his advanced wages being mortgaged to satisfy the exorbitant demands made upon him in his then helpless state," which, from my knowledge and experience of Quebec, is founded on facts; and if the Act of 47 Geo. IV., Cap. 9, entitled, "An Act to prevent desertion of Seamen, and to punish persons encouraging Seamen, or harbouring or concealing them thereafter," was rigidly carried out, as recommended by the Ship Masters, it would tend greatly to lessen the said evil. But I should strongly recommend that measures should be adopted, either by the Imperial or Colonial Legislatures, to limit the advance to ten shillings, which would at once strike at the root of this great evil. At present half of the Seamen's wages for the homeward voyage is given to the Crimps (which is often at the rate of £12 per month, the average amount of wages when shipped in the Mother Country being only £2 10s.); it is therefore their interest to encourage desertions,

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and, by concealing the men, raise the rate of wages to that amount, for the purpose of exacting a greater sum from them for board and lodging when shipped; and it is well known during the interval they are in a continual state of drunkenness. Therefore by enacting a Law to limit the advance to that sum, with high penalties on Masters or Owners infringing it, it would, in my opinion, almost entirely prevent desertions. I am also of their opinion, that a legislative enactment imposing a tax for a more efficient Police force would be of great benefit, the present limited number being ineffectual to attain the object in view, namely, the apprehension of all deserters, which is of paramount importance. But I do not think it would be necessary to have a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Lower Town of Quebec, or one of Her Majesty's line-of-battle ships, for the purposes mentioned in the said Memorial, being of opinion a gaol is a more proper place for refractory Seamen, than a ship for their confinement, and those sentenced to hard labour should be made to feel their punishment by hard work, which I fear is not the case at present.

I should also strongly recommend that a Government War Steamer should occasionally visit Quebec, in the spring and fall months, as we have, during those months, at least, seven or eight thousand refractory Seamen in the Harbour, and Crimps urging them to acts of insubordination, and often Ship's Crews mutinying in the River, which would be prevented by the presence of a man-of-war.

I beg also to call His Excellency's attention to the fact of Masters of Merchant Ships, trading to the Port of Quebec, being frequently obliged to discharge their Seamen, in consequence of some error in drawing up the Articles in the Shipping Ports in England, which very often causes a very heavy expense on their Ships—the wages to Quebec being £2 10s. per month, when they have to replace them by paying £12, which, I consider, could be easily remedied by the Shipping Masters in England, who are authorized by law, to draw them up, and well paid for their trouble, to be made liable for any expense that might accrue in consequence of their ignorance or neglect in not drawing them up strictly, according to the Merchant Seamen's Act.

I am also of the same opinion of the Ship Masters; that all persons building or owning new Ships, should (if possible) be compelled to bring to Quebec, in the spring, a certain part of their Crews—it requiring on an average, about 600 Seamen to man the new Ships built in the winter; or if all ships were to bring one additional man, it would answer the same purpose. This would also be another check on desertion, and keep the wages lower.

I beg also to state, that I do not think, at present, it would be advisable to increase the duties of the Shipping Master, by adding to that Office, the discharge of Seamen, his arduous duties requiring his constant attention, without having any additional duty to perform.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD BOXER,
Royal Navy,
Captain of the Port, and
Harbour Master of Quebec.

Lieut. Colonel R. BRUCE,
Military Secretary,
In the absence of the Civil Secretary,
Montreal.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 4th July, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th ultimo, relating to the recommendations of the Board of Trade, of certain persons to be Deputies in this Office.

Nothing has been more pleasing to me, than the decision which His Excellency's Government have come to upon that subject, and conveyed to me in your letter of the above date.

I beg to state that two of the men recommended by Mr. Dean's letter of the 13th ultimo, have been positively sworn to before Mr. M'Cord, Police Magistrate, as being found on the night of the 22nd ult. in the act of defacing the sign and entrance of the Office with coal tar.

By some accident the deposition was mislaid in the Police Office, and could not be found or accounted for by any one; a second deposition was in consequence drawn up by Mr. Doucet, and the parties summoned before the Magistrate, when, before proceeding to trial, a flaw or omission of some kind was observed in this second document, and the case consequently set aside. The defendants' claim for costs was however promptly negatived by the Magistrate, Mr. M'Cord. I beg to enclose the said document for your inspection.

I should have written in answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo sooner, but was anxiously waiting His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure, on the subject of the aid which is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and maintaining the law regarding the Shipping of Seamen; and which you expressed a hope of being very soon able to convey to me.

It is a notorious fact, that the parties selected by the Board of Trade are the leaders of a lawless plundering gang, who hold a great portion of the fair trading Shipping interests at their mercy, some of whom, a few days ago, drove Captain Storey off the booms into the St. Lawrence, and forced him to swim to a raft to save his life; and this outrage, the ruffians told him, was because he was one of the party forming the Deputation to His Excellency with the Ship Masters' Address. Subsequently a billet of wood was thrown at him while passing towards his vessel, in a caleche, through Champlain Street.

I must also beg you to obtain for me His Excellency the Governor General's permission to offer a Government Reward of Ten Pounds, or any other sum thought necessary for the conviction of the parties who defaced the sign and entrance of the Office with coal tar on the night of Thursday the 22nd ultimo; I have no doubt the evidence of Price can be substantiated by several persons. I addressed a large number of Seamen in front of the Office on the following morning, and assured them of my conviction that it was no seaman who had done it, and that I would give a Reward myself of Ten Pounds if I could obtain satisfactory proof of the person who lent the brush.

Price informed me to-day, that DePhilippe had offered him Ten Pounds cash if he would retract his oath and swear against this Office.

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I am daily subject to interruptions which, I feel assured, will be continued in every possible shape until I can lay hold of them effectually.

Waiting your commands,

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th July, 1848.

Sir,

With reference to that part of your letter of the 4th July instant, wherein you request to obtain His Excellency the Governor General's permission to offer a Government Reward of Ten Pounds, or any other sum thought necessary for the conviction of the parties who defaced the sign and entrance of your Office with coal tar on the night of Thursday the 22nd ultimo; I have it in command from the Governor General to state, that His Excellency is not prepared to offer a reward for the above purpose.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

A. HAWKINS, Esquire,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 14th August 1848.

Sir,

In my own, and in behalf of the subscribers to the enclosed Memorial, I beg you will have the goodness to present it to the Governor General for his consideration.

And have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. WILSON,
Chairman.

To the Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

To His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Tavern-Keepers and Boarding-house Keepers, residing in and about the City and Banlieu of Quebec,

Most respectfully Sheweth,—

That from the effects of the Shipping or Seamen's Act, for the Port of Quebec, in its present shape, added to the general depression of trade, Your Excellency's Memorialists, conjointly with Ship Owners,

Builders, Masters, and the community at large, have suffered their ample share of privation and loss, by the revolution it has occasioned, in depriving them of their usual honest returns for boarding and very frequently clothing Seamen.

That many Seamen are in the habit, after having contracted a debt for board and lodging at one house, to leave it and go to another a few days before they ship, and thus deprive those who are justly entitled to their advance from receiving one farthing. And, with all the advance they receive on shipping, many of them frequently remain considerably indebted to their Landlords.

That though Your Excellency's Memorialists are ready to admit that too much latitude may be allowed to Seamen in some houses, though it is difficult to restrain them, which the honest and regular Landlord cannot prevent, they respectfully submit, that they should not therefore be the sufferers, but should be protected by legislative enactment.

That those who are fortunate enough to obtain an order from the Captain, with whom some of their Boarders have shipped, at the risk of being paid the same after the ship shall have sailed, if the men do not run, though they still frequently remain several pounds in arrear, is a grievous hardship, as the instant the Captains ship the men they should look after them themselves. Another grievance to which the holders of such orders are subjected in getting them cashed at the Shipping Office, is to pay a discount, which they believe cannot legally be exacted from them, of £5 per cent., and deserters are shipped as before in the Office.

Wherefore Your Memorialists respectfully and earnestly beg leave to call Your Excellency's serious attention to the premises, so that such remedies may be applied to the evils under which they labour, either by legislative enactment or otherwise, as to Your Excellency's wisdom shall seem meet.

And Your Excellency's Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) DANIEL KELLY,
and by 91 others.

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1848.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd August, 1848.

Sir,

In reply to the enclosed Memorial of J. Wilson and others, to His Excellency the Governor General, complaining of their sufferings "from the effects of the Shipping or Seamen's Act for the Port of Quebec," transmitted to me from your Office on the 17th instant, for my report thereon; I have the honour to state, that with respect to the complaints named in the first paragraph of said Memorial, as far as some of the signers thereto are concerned, that the Act has proved a very serious check to the notorious frauds heretofore practised by them in restricting, what they are pleased to term, their usual honest returns for boarding, and very frequently, clothing Seamen.

With respect to the sufferings of the Ship Owners, Builders, Masters, and the community at large, also complained of, I can trace no evidence of the fact in the list of signatures attached to the Memorial.

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To the second paragraph, respecting Seamen leaving one Boarding-house and going to another without paying their debts, I have no doubt they have been taught those tricks by the Crimps themselves, who have been accustomed while putting one party of men on board a vessel to rob the Ship of another, and Boarding-houses have not been exempt from similar practises.

To the third paragraph, praying for Legislative protection, I presume the Shipping Master's opinion would be of little weight in the case.

To the fourth paragraph, respecting the "risk" Memorialists run of being paid after the Ship shall have sailed, if the men do not run, and another grievance to which the holders of such orders are subject in getting them cashed at the Shipping Office is, to pay a discount, which they believe cannot be legally exacted from them, of five per cent."

I beg to state, that in consequence of resolutions come to by themselves about the first of May last, printed, published, and posted about the town, and in which they boast of having formed a combination to nullify the Act by every means in their power, (a copy of said resolutions is herewith enclosed), I thought it necessary to adopt measures to overcome the difficulty, and the result will prove I have not been mistaken.

Gradually the non-Crimping Boarding-house keepers found the Office not to be such a crying evil as reported, and as the Crimps had resolved not to accept Seamen's Advance Notes, in payment of their Bills, it became my duty to show them the folly of their determination, and I adopted the following method:—

The Ship Master requires to draw upon his Merchant for cash required to pay the Office Fees, and also the amount of the advance required for his men. A check or an acceptance is given by the Merchant, for the sum required. In almost every instance, the Boarding-house keeper's account against the Seaman, amounts to the whole of his advance, and the man pays his bill by giving his order to the Boarding-house keeper, to be paid two days after he and the Ship have sailed; the advance being entered and certified on the Ship's Articles, in the man's presence. As soon as the Seaman has paid his bill in this way, it is handed over to the Clerk, by the Boarding-house keeper, and a Check, such as now enclosed, is filled up for the amount, and paid in due course at the Office; out of the money which remains in the Clerk's hands for the purpose, the Seaman's receipt having been taken.

The object of showing those people the working of the Office having been accomplished, and the facility they found in obtaining their money having been frequently acknowledged, I explained to them the great inconvenience, trouble, and risk attending the payment of so many small sums, besides the many extra hours' labour it cost, in performing a task entirely unconnected with the duties of the Office. I recommended them to adopt the old system of waiting the return of the Pilot, whose custom it was to bring a letter from the Captain to the Merchant, that all was right as to the men on board, and the Seamen's Advance Notes were then payable by the Merchant.

May, June and July had been freely given by the Office, to their interests, and from the first of August instant, they were required to relieve us of the task, but instead of doing so, thirty-six of the

keepers of Sailors' boarding houses agreed, on and from the 1st instant, to allow 5 per cent. for the privilege of continuing their money transactions at the Office. They are the most respectable of their class in Quebec, and afford great facilities to the Office, in bringing forward their men when wanted, and seeing them safe on board the Ships.

The Memorialists also state that deserters are also shipped in the Office; to which charge I answer that deserters are not shipped from any vessel in Port. There have been very many of the poor fellows crimped away into the country, soon after their arrival, under a promise of high wages, if they agree to hide themselves in their covers for a time. The poor men finding themselves duped, come to the Office, acknowledge their fault, and beg to be shipped. Certificates of every man shipped, are forwarded with every information, at least twice a month, to the Registrar General of Seamen, Custom House, London, by which means every deserter is traced out, and his wages forfeited to the Ship deserted from, or to the Seaman's Hospital. No one could desire to see a crowd of these misguided men detained and wandering about our streets during the winter.

I am happy to report that the Office works very quietly, and the wages are now reduced to five pounds, five shillings sterling, per month.

In the month of August, last year, the wages paid for Seamen, was thirteen pounds.

You will observe that Mr. John Gilmour, and Mr. Brown, certify that they did not sign the Memorial.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 31st August, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th August instant, with the accompanying Petition from certain Tavern keepers and Boarding-house keepers, in and about the City and Banlieu of Quebec, which Petition I have had the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor General.

I am commanded to state, for the information of the Petitioners, that their representations will receive due consideration, should it be thought advisable to amend the Law regarding the Shipping of Seamen.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

J. Wilson, Esquire,
Quebec.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 31st August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Report upon the Petition of certain Tavern and Boarding-house Keepers, in and about Quebec.

My attention has been called to that portion of the Report which admits the practice in the Shipping Master's Office, of cashing the orders of Masters of Ships, in favour of the Creditors of Seamen, and of charging a discount in so doing.

I have submitted the Statements in the Petition, and in the Report regarding this practice, to the Governor General, and am commanded to inform you that His Excellency disapproves altogether of your engaging in any business of this kind, while employed as Shipping Master. It does not belong to the duties of your Office to discount their orders, and His Excellency cannot permit the position in which you are placed, to be made the means of drawing to you business, and of making charges against persons having official relations with the Office under your charge.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that Captain Boxer, R.N., C.B. and Captain of the Port of Quebec, has just called at this Office and informed me of his having received an official letter from home on the subject of desertion at this Port. The subject I perceive has been brought before the House of Commons, but my English papers have not yet come to hand, and I am not in possession of the views entertained at home since this Office came into operation.

I have great anxiety for its successful working, and earnestly solicit His Excellency the Governor General's commands on that portion of my communication, dated 22nd instant, relating to the shipping of men who have been Crimped from their Ships, and after their vessels have sailed, come to the Office, acknowledge their error, and being reported from this Office to the Registrar General of Seamen, become amenable to the penalties inflicted under the Merchant Seamen's Act. Waiting your instructions on this interesting and important point,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.Honble. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

Some remarks by HARRY THORP on the Act for regulating the Shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec; published, together with the Act, at Liverpool, December, 1847.

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This Act, intended, I suppose, by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, to repress, in some measure, the desertion of Seamen from vessels frequenting the Port of Quebec, which has been carried to so enormous a pitch, this year, as to entail on British Ship Owners, in many instances, losses to the extent of £200 per vessel in wages alone, comes into operation on the 1st of January next.

I propose briefly to examine this Act, and see if there are not other causes at work than those which the Act endeavours to controul, pressing hard upon the Colonial built vessel owned in the United Kingdom, and preventing the Owner and Master from receiving that justice and protection which they have a right to expect in a British Colony.

The 1st clause appoints one Shipping Master for the Port of Quebec, who is to find sureties for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The 2nd clause allows the said Shipping Master to appoint Deputies, who are also to find sureties for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The 3rd clause excludes Publicans from the Office of Shipping Master.

The 4th refers to the Fees payable for each man shipped.

The 5th provides a Registry to be kept of all Seamen shipped.

The 6th enacts, that all Seamen shall produce their Register Tickets prior to shipment, or shall show satisfactory cause to the Shipping Master why such Ticket is not produced.

The 11th clause states, that no advance Note shall be given until six hours after the Articles are signed, and then only to the Seaman himself.

The 13th clause enacts, that no person shall go on board any vessel previous to her arrival at the quay without the consent of the Master, and empowers the Master to take any person found on board into custody, excepting the Harbour Master, and Custom House and Health Officers.

The 16th clause states, that all penalties imposed under this Act may be recovered before two Justices of the Peace.

The 18th clause enacts, that no conviction shall be quashed for want of form, or removed into a Superior Court; and that no commitment shall be held void by reason of defect, provided there be a good and valid conviction to sustain it.

The 20th clause repeals all Acts interfering with this Act; and the 21st clause provides, that the Act shall come into operation on the 1st January next.

Such then are the principal provisions of this Act, which must do some good, yet will not eradicate the system of desertion, or give a British Ship Owner due protection.

What is required is to exterminate the lawless race of Crimps from the Town and River of Quebec, to give us a Court where our Sailors may be tried fairly by an impartial Judge, not by a Magistrate

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interested himself in allowing Seamen to brow-beat Masters, by allowing them to obtain their discharge on the most petty quibble, and thus obtain for his new ships a crew to navigate them to England,—to give us, in fact, a Stipendiary Magistrate quite independent of the Quebec Merchants and Ship-builders, whose personal interest, it is obvious, is to get crews for their new ships; and a Court, moreover, where the salaries of the Magistrates and their Clerks are not paid by Fees, but by a tax levied upon every ship,—and, beyond all, to give us an active body of River Police, enough in number to allow any Master who requires it to have two or three always on board his vessel, who may be held accountable for the desertion of the crew.

The Act allows Sailors to ship without Register Tickets, upon a satisfactory reason being given to the Shipping Master. Nothing is easier than to get an American protection in Quebec, and to forge a Discharge Note. It is well known that three-fourths of the American Sailors are Englishmen; and most of them, since the passing of the last Merchant Seamen's Act, have had Register Tickets. Since Mr. Balantine's decision, in London, when he refused to grant a summons to a Sailor shipped at Quebec, unless he produced his Discharge Note and Register Ticket; I have known instances where these old American protections have been produced, and a story made up about going from the States to Quebec, which, upon cross-examining the man, was proved to be false by his own incoherent statement. The truth was only arrived at after a long examination of the man and his comrades, time for which, I should be fearful, the Shipping Master at Quebec could not give to each case brought before him.

The 13th clause forbids all persons, except those allowed by the Master, to be on board the vessel. To carry out this clause, an active Police must be organized. Nothing can exceed the audacity of the Crimps in the Quebec river. One instance will suffice to show to what a pitch their lawless interference with the crews of Merchant Ships is carried: The Captain of the "Elizabeth" was up the river looking after his cargo, leaving his Mate in charge, and his crew, some of whom had been two or three voyages with him, at supper. A Crimp boat drops under the bows, six men get into the fore-castle with some rum, and of course the Sailors are made drunk. The Mate, hearing a noise forward, orders the men to work, and the Crimps to be off; they however, with pistols and cutlasses, dare him to come forward; and pack all the crew, with their clothes, ashore; leaving the Mate and five boys on board the vessel. When the Captain came on board, he made all inquiry into the case, and endeavoured, with the assistance of Police Officers, to secure his men, but without avail: and he was obliged to ship another crew at £10 per month, in lieu of those who were taken away from the Ship, and had 50s. per month. These men would be taken to the Crimp's Lodging-house, and shipped in a vessel proceeding to some port other than that to which their own vessel was bound, receiving, as wages, £10 or £12 per month; half of which would be paid, in Quebec, to the Crimp who supplied the ship with men; and the only benefit the Sailors derived might be three days of intoxication.

This instance, one I believe, of many, shows the state of the Quebec River; and if the greatest care and precaution be not taken, these rascals, emboldened by their success last year, will endeavour to play the same game the next; and by purchasing a quantity of American Protections, and forging Dis-

charge Notes, will dupe the Shipping Master and his Deputies.

Another want, at Quebec, is a Stipendiary Magistrate. It is marvellous how worthy Justices can allow pettifogging, quibbling lawyers to demand and obtain, on behalf of crews, their discharge; simply because the lime juice and sugar were not mixed when served out. The following Clause being inserted in the Articles: "As much bread as they can eat, without waste, not exceeding 1 lb. per day," the Captain of a Ship, whose owners had always treated their Crews in the most liberal and best of ways, was ordered to discharge twenty-two men, who had been on board 70 days, because he could not swear to having given them exactly 1 lb. each, per day! This is neither justice nor equity: but, as I have just said, new Ships are ready for sea, which must be manned, and how are they to get sailors, except by allowing three or four impudent Attorneys to quibble law points before them, fleece the sailors of their wages due, as a reward for getting them their discharge, and taxing the British owner with men for the run home, at £10, £12, and even £14 per month wages? But no, we have stood this long enough. Make the Quebec Ship Builder import his own Crew into the Colony, and give us a protection from the lawless Crimp, and justice in the Courts at Quebec.

It is true, that to pay a more numerous and more efficient body of River Police in the St. Lawrence, and to remunerate properly, a Police Magistrate, a tax must be levied upon our ships; but what would the cost be compared with the expense of £12 per month wages, and the ruin of our Sailor's habits and characters?

That, in a British Colony, Crimps, Attorneys, and Ship Builders should so long have stolen Sailors from Ships arriving from the United Kingdom, and to have allowed the Law, so entirely to have been upset, as has often been the case this year, is, indeed, strange. But, to suppose that we shall be satisfied merely with the present new Act, (which, I trust, will do some good, yet does not touch the Crimp, the Courts, or the Attorneys, who boast that "lime juice and vinegar are their fortune,") would be to think that we had lost sight of all economy, justice, or wish for the improvement of our Sailors.

Let us then combine, and impress upon our Colonial Office, the necessity of looking into this matter, and of enforcing, not only the new Quebec Act, but also of adopting more stringent measures for our protection, and for extirpating from the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. John, those lawless marauders the Crimps.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, September 1, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to that part of your letter of the 30th August, which relates to your letter of explanation, respecting a complaint made of your shipping deserters, I have again examined your explanation, with a view of sending you instructions on the subject, according to your request, which instructions were not thought necessary at the time of receiving your letter of explanation, the course taken by you, not having been disapproved of, or considered one which you could avoid.

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I understand that you do permit the shipping of men who have deserted, but not while the Ships to which they belong are in Port, and that you are forced to this course by the fact, that otherwise, the men would be left in Quebec without employment; and it appears also, from your letter of explanation, that certificates of every man shipped, are forwarded with full information to the Registrar General of Seamen, at the London Custom House, by which means the deserter can be traced, and his wages forfeited to the Ship deserted from, or to the Seamen's Hospital.

The refusal to permit the shipping of these men who have been deluded by Crimps to break their contracts; if this refusal were continued after the opportunity of restoring them to their Ships, had passed by, could only have the effect of leaving the unfortunate men destitute in Quebec, during the winter, when their maintenance would fall upon the people of that City.

The only course open, therefore, appears to be, to permit them to be engaged on board other Ships outward bound, when they have opportunities of being so got rid of.

This is a point which you will explain to Captain Boxer, to whom I have the command of His Excellency the Governor General, to direct you to afford every facility and information in your power, on the subject of the inquiry he has been ordered to institute.

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

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 2nd November, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to transmit a copy of a letter recently received from the Registrar General of Seamen, Custom House, London, to whom I forwarded a copy of the Honourable Mr. Secretary Sullivan's letter, dated Montreal, September 1st, 1848, on the subject of shipping deserters at this Office.

It is gratifying to me to find the course I had adopted, in regard to these deluded men, approved of by the Government; and also to learn from the Registrar General that that course has given satisfaction in that quarter.

The main object of the Colonial Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, being to put a stop to great frauds which have been practised, and the inconvenience felt from the inconvenience of shipping Seamen at the Port of Quebec, and to check the unprecedented system of desertion; for the accomplishment of which ends the said Act distinctly states in the 5th Section, "That the Shipping Master shall keep a Register of all Seamen shipped." The 7th Section, which alludes to the hiring, engaging, supply-

ing or providing a Seaman by Owner, Master or Ship's Husband, does not, I conceive, exonerate him or them from the duty of enregistering men, so engaged, at this Office as enacted by the above Section.

On this point I feel it my duty to solicit your instructions for my guidance, with as little delay as possible, as the Crimping system, which has been kept at bay tolerably well hitherto, is at this moment taking every advantage of the closing season to entrap Ship Masters, and defraud this Office, and also depriving the Ship Owners in the United Kingdom of the advantages acknowledged by the Registrar General to result from the regular transmission of certificates of Seamen shipped.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary.

(Copy.)

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF
SEAMEN, CUSTOM HOUSE,

London, 27th September, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to the Certificates which you have forwarded from time to time, and the Reports received from the Collector of Customs at Quebec, with the Register Tickets of deserters, I have to inform you, that the course adopted has greatly facilitated the conviction of those Seamen who have deserted at your Port; and that in very many cases the wages they have agreed for, or rather the balance remaining due to them at the termination of the home voyage, has been claimed and recovered by the Owners of the ships from which they deserted, in consequence of information given by this Office.

As regards the shipping of deserters after their vessels have left the Port, I quite concur in the view taken by the Colonial Authorities, for if this was not done the Seamen would be subject to great hardships, and the Colony to a considerable expense. I am in hopes, that when an amendment of the 8th and 9th Vic., Cap. 116 is effected, provisions will be introduced calculated to check the evil of desertion abroad and at home.

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

(Signed,) T. H. BROWN,
Registrar.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 4th November, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant, soliciting instructions for your guidance concerning

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the registering of Seamen shipped by the Owner, Master or Ship's Husband; I have the honour to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General is advised that, whatever may have been the intention of the Legislature, the Act 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, contains no such words as would justify legal proceedings for the recovery of penalties from Owners or Masters of Vessels who engage Seamen without registering the names at your Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

ALFRED HAWKINS, Esq.,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 18th January, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed documents and Statement.

Not having the advantage of printed forms to guide me, I submitted my drafts to Mr. M'Cord, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, for his suggestions, and have placed a copy of the papers in his hands to be laid, with documents of his own, relating to the Seamen's Act, before the Council of the Board of Trade.

Of the enclosed papers No. 1 contains the number and classification of Seamen entered at the Shipping Master's Office; namely, 2263 men shipped for 401 vessels (including those which made two voyages). No. 2 contains an alphabetical list of vessels, with Master's name and place of register, which reported the number of men discharged, and also desertions from each; together with the number of men supplied from the Office; namely, 87 ships lost by being discharged 142, by desertion 330, total 472. Shipped at Office for 17 of said ships 68 men.

No. 3 will show the proportion of deserters from the different vessels; namely, from 131 ships one man each, from 76 ships two men each, and so on; total 1355 from 406.

No. 4 will show the proportion of men discharged from the different vessels; total 914 men from 227 ships.

The amount of Office fees for the above mentioned 2263 men, at 5s. each, is.....£565 15 0
Printed Certificates for 543 of the above men, at 2s. 6d.....£67 17 6
Received for printed Articles of Agreement..... 15 0 0

82 17 6

£648 12 6

Of which sum there remains due the fees, &c., of seven vessels, amounting to 31 15 6

£616 17 0

but most, if not all, may be expected to be recovered.

Commencing with the season of navigation, the duties of the Office have been constantly subject to obstructions from men who have long held unbridled sway over the Shipping interests and Seamen at this Port.

Early in May last the streets of Quebec were placarded with resolutions, passed by them on the first of that month, at what they stated a numerous meeting of the citizens of Quebec, in which they resolve, "That the Act for the better regulating of the shipping of Seamen is highly injurious to a very large number of persons; also, that we consider it our duty to nullify, by every constitutional means, the operations of said Act, on account of its general evil tendency. That, on account of the insecure state of monetary affairs, we cannot with safety accept of Seamen's Advance Notes for payment of their bills—that knowing as we do the determination of a number of Seamen not to ship unless they are paid through their Landlords the amount of their run—that we will, by all lawful means, assist them in their determination, and assist one another in any expense that may be incurred in carrying out the same, and in endeavouring to nullify or obtain a repeal of the Act."

A judgment was given but yesterday against one of the leading parties who has been most active and mischievous (Joseph DePhillippe), one of the individuals who was charged with defacing the Office sign, door, &c., with coal tar, in the month of June last; the particulars, together with the depositions sworn to, I had the honour to state in my letter dated 4th July.

The case occupied the Magistrates nearly two days, the 29th and 30th December, and was yesterday dismissed with costs, the plaintiff having endeavoured to prove that I had employed an unauthorized person to ship a crew for Mr. Vaughan's vessel, the "Elizabeth." A copy of his letter to me, sent herewith, will explain the whole case.

The inability of the Shipping Master to enforce the 5th Section of the Act, and to enregister all Seamen shipped, has very materially lessened the receipts anticipated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

The Honourable
JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

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No. 1.—NUMBER and Classification of SEAMEN entered at the SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CLASSIFICATION.	Registry Tickets.	Discharged and Certificates.	Satisfactory reason given for not having Tickets.	Lakes and United States.	From Marine Hospital, Quebec.	Wintered here.	Stowed away.	Passengers out.	Foreigners.	Wrecked.	From Gaol.	Deserters.	TOTAL.
First Mates.....	20	6	7	1									34
Second do	22	1	6			1		2		1		3	36
Carpenters.....	18	5	12						1				36
Boatswains.....	1	1											2
Sailmakers.....	1	1	1										3
Stewards.....	13	5	11		2			1				1	33
Cooks.....	21	22	14	2	1			2	1			7	70
Able Seamen.....	652	454	112	132	12	10	1	8	106	12	3	343	1845
Ordinary do	33	50	25	12	4	5	4	10	2	1	1	54	201
Paid 1s. each as passengers home.			3										3
	781	545	191	147	19	16	5	23	110	14	4	408	
Grand Total.....													2263

The above 2263 men shipped on board of 401 vessels.

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

QUEBEC, 18th January, 1849.

No. 2.—ALPHABETICAL LIST of 87 Vessels having reported the Number of Men Discharged—and also Desertions from each—together with the number supplied from the Shipping Master's Office.

DATE. ENTERED OUT.	VESSEL.	MASTER.	REGISTERED AT	Deserters.	Discharged.	Shipped at Office.
June 23, 1848	Alderbaron.....	Burns.....	Newcastle.....	3		
September 16, do	Ann Kenny.....	Baldwin.....	Waterford.....	4	1	
June 19, do	Argo.....	A. Mitchell.....	Glasgow.....	12		
do 8, do	Alicia.....	Robertson.....	Plymouth.....	5		
October 26, do	Argo, (2nd voyage).....	A. Mitchell.....	Glasgow.....	5		2
June 24, do	Affghan.....	Black.....	Quebec.....	11		
November 9, do	do (2nd voyage).....	do.....	do.....	5		
June 19, do	Achilles.....	Morris.....	Glasgow.....	3		
October 10, do	Albert.....	Smart.....	Aberdeen.....	3		
July 24, do	Abbotsford.....	Pierce.....	Galway.....	3		
June 11, do	Agnes.....	Williams.....	Pwhehle.....	12		
do do do	Annie.....	M'Garrie.....	Montreal.....	3		
October 19, do	Adeline.....	Swinton.....	Newcastle.....	3		
August 10, do	Blake.....	Armstrong.....	Quebec.....		6	
September 22, do	Britannia.....	Hamilton.....	Padstow.....	5		
July 3, do	Bella.....	Bisson.....	Glasgow.....	5		
August 31, do	Bona Dea.....	Buckley.....	Liverpool.....	4		
September 23, do	Bellona.....	Wylie.....	Glasgow.....	7		
June 10, do	Collingwood.....	Guthrie.....	Ayr.....		7	4
do 12, do	Canton.....	Nicol.....	Glasgow.....	7		2
July 1, do	China.....	Attridge.....	Quebec.....	0	6	
May 30, do	Chieftain.....	Payne.....	Lancaster.....	6		
June 22, do	Celeste.....	Metcalfe.....	Limerick.....	4		
November 3, do	Covenanter.....	Patterson.....	Liverpool.....	9		
			Carried forward.....	119	20	8

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of 87 Vessels, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.		VESSEL.	MASTER.	REGISTERED AT	Deserters.	Discharged.	Shipped at Office.
ENTERED.	OUT.						
				<i>Brought forward.....</i>	119	20	8
September 30,	do	Chieftain, (2nd voyage).....	Payn.....	Lancaster.....	9	5	5
July 8,	do	Don.....	Stevenson.....	Whitby.....	9	4	4
do 19,	do	Dromahair.....	Payne.....	Sligo.....	11	6	6
do 3,	do	Don.....	Thompson.....	Newcastle.....	4		
June 19,	do	Emperor.....	Hooper.....	Plymouth.....	5		
July 11,	do	England's Queen.....	Robinson.....	Newcastle.....	3		
do 28,	do	Echo.....	Fellin.....	Jersey.....	5	1	1
June 27,	do	Esther.....	M'Lean.....	Liverpool.....	3		
October 25,	do	Euxine.....	Livingston.....	Glasgow.....	3		
do 20,	do	Florentia.....	M'Linnett.....	London.....	17	11	11
June 3,	do	Five Sisters.....	Hoves.....	Prince Edward Island..	2		
do do	do	Fingalton.....	Creig.....	Glasgow.....	7		
October 28,	do	Faside.....	Potts.....	do.....	3		
August 18,	do	George Guilford.....	Taylor.....	Sunderland.....	4		
June 14,	do	Gilmour.....	Carter.....	Bristol.....	7	3	3
October 20,	do	do (2nd voyage).....	do.....	do.....	7		
June 17,	do	Hartland.....	Rundle.....	Quebec.....	2	1	1
July 18,	do	Hydras.....	Hartnell.....	Barnstaple.....	3		
August 3,	do	Hibernia.....	Ryan.....	Glasgow.....	3		
October 6,	do	Hereyna.....	O'Brien.....	Quebec.....	10		
June 12,	do	Jessy.....	M'Gorman.....	Limerick.....	8		
October 5,	do	Jane Black.....	M'Gorman.....	do.....	5	2	2
June 21,	do	Ireland.....	Evans.....	Gloster.....	3		
do do	do	Industry.....	Pearson.....	Penzance.....	6	3	3
July 8,	do	Jane Sowden.....	Langford.....	Padstow.....	12	9	9
do 13,	do	Jessie.....	Kelly.....	Limerick.....	5		
September 1,	do	Joseph Hutchings.....	Foster.....	Portsmouth.....	7		
August 5,	do	Jay.....	Byres.....	Sunderland.....	5		
October 18,	do	Lady Campbell.....	Hodge.....	Waterford.....	11	7	7
May 25,	do	Lady Falkland.....	Smith.....	Glasgow.....	4		
June 8,	do	Lotus.....	Watson.....	do.....	12		
October 12,	do	do (2nd voyage).....	do.....	do.....	4		
May 25,	do	Margaret Poynter.....	Frew.....	do.....	8	4	4
June 8,	do	Marianne.....	Campbell.....	Belfast.....	2	2	2
October 12,	do	Mearns.....	Smith.....	Glasgow.....	5		
July 8,	do	Miltiades.....	Groom.....	Belfast.....	3		
do 13,	do	Mary Campbell.....	Hannah.....	Londonderry.....	6		
June 15,	do	Marion.....	Taylor.....	Belfast.....	3		
September 27,	do	Northumbria.....	Thompson.....	Newcastle.....	4		
July 20,	do	Orion.....	Seeds.....	do.....	5		
June 23,	do	Oronoco.....	Flaherty.....	Waterford.....	3		
do 26,	do	Pallas.....	Perris.....	Newcastle.....	3		
July 28,	do	Pomona.....	Johnston.....	Shields.....	5		
October 10,	do	Provincialist.....	Williams.....	Londonderry.....	6		
June 6,	do	Resolution.....	Gales.....	London.....	3	1	1
July 29,	do	Recovery.....	Burke.....	Dublin.....	3	3	3
August 29,	do	Robert A. Parke.....	Morton.....	Belfast.....	8		
June 1,	do	Royalist.....	Beveridge.....	Alloa.....	3		
August 9,	do	Rolla.....	Keightley.....	Hull.....	3		
June 7,	do	Sir.....	Ray.....	Newcastle.....	3		
do 17,	do	St. Johns.....	Oliver.....	Quebec.....	4		
September 20,	do	Sarah Ann.....	Fortune.....	Liverpool.....	6		
June 29,	do	Susan and Sarah.....	Seymour.....	Newcastle.....	3		
July 12,	do	Tecumseth.....	Johnston.....	do.....	3	1	1
June 29,	do	Thetis.....	Woods.....	Limerick.....	2	3	3
July 22,	do	Tasso.....	Potts.....	Sunderland.....	4		
August 31,	do	Thetis.....	Cassiday.....	Dumfries.....	3		
July 5,	do	Undine.....	Stribly.....	Limerick.....	4		1
June 22,	do	Voluna.....	Bulman.....	Padstow.....	4		1
do 12,	do	Wm. Botisford.....	Allen.....	Whitby.....	3	1	1
October 23,	do	Wolfe's Cove.....	Stickney.....	Glasgow.....	2	1	1
June 21,	do	Wm. Wallace.....	Downing.....	Newcastle.....	6		3
July 18,	do	Wm. Wilberforce.....	Dennis.....	Barnstaple.....	3		
				Total.....	330	142	68

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No. 3.—STATEMENT of Desertions from Vessels at the Port of Quebec, 1848.

From	Vessels	Each	Men	Total
From	191	Vessels	.....	Each
do	76	do	.....	do
do	60	do	.....	do
do	37	do	.....	do
do	32	do	.....	do
do	19	do	.....	do
do	15	do	.....	do
do	11	do	.....	do
do	6	do	.....	do
do	7	do	.....	do
do	5	do	.....	do
do	3	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
do	2	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
Total	406	do		Total Men..... 1955

No. 4.—STATEMENT of Men discharged at the Port of Quebec, 1848.

From	Vessels	Each	Men	Total
From	107	Vessels	.....	Each
do	20	do	.....	do
do	16	do	.....	do
do	12	do	.....	do
do	6	do	.....	do
do	13	do	.....	do
do	7	do	.....	do
do	12	do	.....	do
do	5	do	.....	do
do	7	do	.....	do
do	7	do	.....	do
do	5	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
do	9	do	.....	do
do	2	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
do	1	do	.....	do
Total	227	do		Total Men..... 914

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, December 30th, 1848.

SIR,

Agreeable to your wishes, I now state in writing the facts I was prepared to give in evidence, during the two days past (yesterday and to-day) before the Justices of the Peace, in the cause of one DePhillipe, against you as Shipping Master for this Port.

As your Counsel was of opinion the Plaintiff had totally failed to prove his case, and considered it unnecessary to detain the Magistrates for the hearing of your several witnesses, who, with myself, were in attendance, the following statement is therefore at your service:—

The case was respecting the shipping of Seamen for the Ship "Elizabeth," of which vessel I was builder and owner, and Daniel Dogherty was Master. I brought Captain Dogherty to your Office, in June last, and introduced him to you as being Master of said Ship, in which capacity he then wrote his name on a printed form of Articles of Agreement, and left the same at your Office, to receive Seamen's signatures. After some days, several men offered themselves to me, and also to the Captain; and as Seamen and others assembled in crowds, about the Office of the Shipping Master, to intimidate men from shipping there, I wished the

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Articles, in consequence, to be taken with the names of a few men who had shipped, from the Office to the vessel where Captain Dogherty or myself engaged the men, and received their signatures on the said Articles.

On the eve of the departure of the said Ship, I believe, on or about the 20th June, the said Articles having become torn and soiled, Captain Dogherty desired that a new sett should be obtained from the Shipping Master's Office, and as the Crew were all shipped and on board, that some one from the Shipping Master's Office, should go on board and transfer the names of the men shipped, to the clean Articles, and, at the same time, to witness the payment of the several sums engaged to be given the men as advance wages.

Mr. Hawkins, Junr., was good enough to attend on that occasion on board. A regular Office Certificate, that of the men being duly enregistered from the Ship's Articles in the Office, signed by the Shipping Master, was obtained. I paid the Fees of Office and took a receipt for the same.

Captain Dogherty, had he returned to Port this Fall, would have proved his signature to the first sett of Articles returned to your Office, and produced to the Magistrates this day. I also know it to be his signature thereon, and that Captain Dogherty, as Master, together with self as owner of the Ship, engaged, hired, and paid the Crew of the said Ship "Elizabeth," the advance wages agreed upon.

(Signed,) D. VAUGHAN.

A. HAWKINS, Esquire,
Shipping Master,
Quebec.

MONTREAL, 7th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose herewith, a few suggestions and amendments, which, I think, would be of service to the Mercantile and Shipping interests of this Colony, which, I request, you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General, at your earliest convenience; and should they meet with His Excellency's approbation, I am desirous they should be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, for their consideration, with His Excellency's recommendation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Insp. and Supt. of Police.

The Honourable
The Provincial SECRETARY,
&c. &c. &c.

Suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and proposed amendments to the Imperial Act 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112-

The first error which causes much inconvenience, is the negligent manner in which Masters generally execute their Articles. Some do not sign the contract

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at all, and others are not present when their men sign, or when the Articles are read over, and therefore cannot testify to the fact of the Seaman having signed or made his mark, or that the Articles were read over to him. Now, it must be evident that inasmuch as every Master is, by the 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, a competent witness to prove his contract, he is expected to attend to the due execution thereof, and be thereby enabled fully, to prove the same. A strict adherence to this, would prevent the discharge of many Seamen on the ground that the contract is defective; in fact, so much negligence in the execution of the Articles, every day occur, that Seamen sue for their wages, in hopes that some flaw may be found, and getting their discharge, ask any sum they think proper, for the return voyage.

The next point is, the inserting of the scale of provisions, in strict conformity with the Act, for unless this be done, it would be impossible to enforce that part of the 12th Section which grants an extra allowance to Seamen, when short of Provisions.

It is the opinion of all medical men, that on a voyage from Great Britain, to any Port in North America, the use of either lime or lemon juice, or vinegar, is not necessary. The repeal of this portion of the 18th Sec. of 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, would be beneficial, as at present, the Seamen make a speculation of it, to obtain their discharge. For instance, if the Master have omitted, even once, to deliver it to them, they demand their discharge, and threaten, if refused, to prosecute for the penalty. Of late, however, the penalty has been reduced to the lowest sum, and sixpence awarded to the informer; but Masters have frequently discharged their men, rather than stand the prosecution for the penalty.

It would be advantageous, if it were enacted, that all penalties under the 7 & 8 Vic., Cap. 112, should be sued for, at the termination of the voyage, in Great Britain. This course could be of no disadvantage to the Seaman, nor would it exonerate the Masters, but would prevent the Seamen from making it the means of forcing the Masters to discharge them in the Colony. The Magistrate's Jurisdiction in that case, would be restricted to suits of wages, only up to £20, as at present; however, should this amendment not be approved of by the authorities in England, it would be advisable that that part of the penalty which is by the said Act, applied to the benefit of the Seamen's Hospital Society, should be made payable to the Marine Hospital, situated in the District of Quebec, where all sick Seamen, and those having received injuries, are sent.

The Colonial Act, 10 and 11 Vic., Cap. 25, will remedy many of the inconveniences felt, more particularly as a Bill will be laid before our next Legislature for the regulating and controuling Boarding-house keepers, as they style themselves, but who are, in fact, keepers of low taverns, without license, and who do not attend to anything but inducing Seamen to desert, and harbouring them. These measures will nearly, if not entirely, put a stop to the desertion of Seamen.

But, as the Crews necessary to carry home the Ships built in the Colony, are supplied chiefly from this source (desertion) it would be well to provide, by Imperial Legislative Action, for the legal hiring and shipping of a certain number of extra Seamen, to be hereafter re-shipped in the Colonies, on board of some new vessel already finished, or about to be finished, and the hiring should be by separate con-

tract, binding them, at the same time, to do duty as Seamen, on board of the Ship in which they come out, until re-shipped.

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Insp. and Supt. of Police.

Montreal, 7th March, 1848.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on Matters of State, dated the 19th April, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the letter of William K. M'CORD, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Quebec, dated 7th March ultimo, transmitting certain suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and also proposed amendments to be made to the Imperial Act, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, called the Merchant Seamen's Act,—

The Committee have considered these suggestions and proposed amendments to the Merchant Seamen's Act, and respectfully recommend that they be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, for the Colonies, with a request that they may be submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Certified,

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. B.

To the Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 3rd May, 1848.

SIR,

I have it in command from the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration, your letter of the 7th March ultimo, transmitting certain suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and also proposed amendments to be made to the Imperial Act, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112; and that he has been pleased to direct their transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a request that they may be submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

W. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Insp. and Supt. of Police,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

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(Copy.)
No. 53.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 7th May, 1848.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit to Your Lordship's consideration, a copy of a letter from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, at Quebec, transmitting certain suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and proposed amendments to be made to the Imperial Act, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, called the Merchant Seamen's Act; together with a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honourable
The Earl GREY,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 309.

DOWNING STREET,
4th January, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 53, of the 7th of May last, enclosing a letter from the Superintendent of Police at Quebec, containing suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and for the amendment of certain provisions in the Imperial Act 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112, together with the copy of a Minute of Council recommending their adoption.

Having referred this subject for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, I transmit, for your information, a copy of their Lordship's Report.

Your Lordship will not fail to bring this Report under the notice of your Council, and represent to them the importance of more effectually carrying into effect the provisions of the Act passed by the Canadian Legislature, in the year 1847, for the protection of Seamen, in the manner pointed out.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable
The Earl of ELGIN,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL
FOR TRADE,
Whitehall, 23rd December, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 8th June, transmitting, by Earl Grey's directions, for the consideration of this Committee, copies of a Despatch from the Earl of Elgin and its enclosures, containing

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suggestions for the guidance of Ship Masters, and for the amendment of certain provisions in the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 112; I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that they cannot entertain the proposition contained in the letter from the Superintendent of Police at Quebec, that all penalties under 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 112 should be sued for only at the termination of the voyage; and that it should be made obligatory upon Ship Owners to take out an extra number of Seamen to meet the excess in demand for hands at Quebec; inasmuch as the first would deprive the Seaman of a protection to which my Lords consider him fairly entitled, and the second would be tantamount to the imposition of a tax upon the British Ship Owner for the benefit of the Colonial Ship-builder.

The proposed alteration in the dietary of Seamen may possibly be found desirable.

The subject of the desertion of Seamen in the Port of Quebec has been for sometime under the consideration of this Committee, and my Lords have in contemplation measures for the regulation of Agreements between Masters and Seamen, with a view of preventing the careless and ignorant manner in which they are at present undertaken, and of removing whatever conditions, as to diet or other matters, appear to throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of their observance.

Beyond this my Lords conceive, that the Imperial Legislature cannot usefully interfere. It is already in the power of Ship Masters to confine their engagement to the outward voyage, by mutual agreement with the Seaman. They are also at liberty to carry out additional hands to supply the Quebec Market for Seamen, if either of these courses appear to them calculated to relieve them from their present difficulties.

Among the means, however, of correcting the existing evils, my Lords are of opinion that all measures which it is in the power either of Her Majesty's Government or of Ship Masters to adopt, must be entirely subordinate to the suppression of the present Crimping system at Quebec.

It was with this view that the Colonial Legislature passed, in July 1847, an Act for the protection of Seamen, and established a Shipping Office. This Office is now represented as unequal to the duties that devolve upon it, from which great delays result, and owing to the defective supply of River Police, the Seamen are still exposed to the operations of the Crimps.

My Lords therefore recommend that Earl Grey should urge upon the Executive Government at Quebec, the importance of more effectually carrying out the provisions of the above Act, both by an extension of the facilities for registration, and by the establishment of a more efficient system of Police.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) DENIS LE MARCHANT.

HERMAN MERIVALE, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

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(Extract.)

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st January, 1849.

SIR,

I perceive that a Petition * has been presented to the House of Assembly, praying for a repeal of the Act regulating the shipping of Seamen, &c. This Petition has not been got up in the usual way of public petitions from the Citizens of Quebec. I could not by any means obtain a sight of it, or I might have pointed out many names which are not the signatures of the individuals. The establishment of the Office, and its working, has frequently been very earnestly noticed in the "London Shipping and Commercial Gazette," and the sentiments therein expressed are by no means in accordance with those of the Petitioners. I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying printed paper for the facts.

(Signed,) ALFRED HAWKINS,
Shipping Master.

J. LESLIE, Esquire,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

The following observations on the Colonial Act, for Regulating the Shipping of Seamen, at the Port of Quebec, and check desertion; are extracted from the London "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette."

LONDON, Saturday, September 9, 1848.

The Act of the Quebec Legislature, to put a stop to desertion, to regulate the shipment of Seamen at that Port, and to remedy the grievous abuses which Ship Masters had to contend with, from the influence exercised by the pettifogging * * * * and Crimps (callings frequently combined in the same person) over Seamen, is, we are gratified to learn, ameliorated, owing partly to the provisions of that Act in establishing a Shipping Office, through which all Seamen were to be engaged, and the combined endeavours of Ship Masters at the commencement of the season, to support that Office, and protect their Owners from the fraudulent practices of Crimps. We have reason to believe that much more might have been accomplished, had all the Masters who arrived subsequently, observed the provisions of the Law, and not made common cause with Crimps, in violation of the Law, and to the injury of the Owners; for, when Masters and Crimps combine, what chance have the Owners but to pay what they modestly think is fair? In the course of this year, there is an immense latitude to veer and haul upon; namely, from the last quotation of 1847, £12 per month to £5 10s., with, by late returns, a downward tendency. We will leave the sequel, for the Ship's Articles to explain.

We are informed that a large Ship left Quebec, for Liverpool, a few weeks back, with a crew of 40. The Agent of that Ship left verbal orders at the Shipping Office for the Crew, and several men were sent from thence to her; but no, it would not do; the Crimp (honest man) had supplied the compliment; the Master was quite satisfied, and the Owner is made to pay a price considerably above the quotation of the day.

* A copy of this Petition having also been presented to His Excellency the Governor General, it has not been thought necessary to insert a copy of it here.

Here is an instance of a preconcerted plan to infringe the Act, arising out of a scheme to entrap Masters to do a quick trade, irrespective of that which the Law prescribes. Nothing but exposure will put a stop to this, and we shall feel it our duty to publish every case that comes to us in an authorized shape.

"SHIPPING GAZETTE,"
Wednesday, November 22, 1848.

The best evidence of improvement, in the moral condition of a community, is, when those who have lived by the exercise of demoralization, begin to find that their business is on the wane. We need no better evidence of this being the case at Quebec, than the fact, that the Act of the Colonial Legislature to check the desertion of Seamen, and establishing an Office for the purpose of providing Crews to vessels, under salutary regulations, has so far succeeded, as to rouse the ire of * * * * * who have heretofore united to perpetuate the old nefarious system of desertion from Ships on arriving out, to the injury of the shipping and commerce of the Mother Country. The aggrieved parties have lately held a meeting at Diamond Harbour, and appointed a Committee "to enquire into the efficiency of the Merchant Seamen's Act, passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the Port of Quebec only." The Committee, faithful to their duty, have produced a Report, setting forth the numerous grievances which they, in consequence, labour under, and advert to some imaginary evils entailed upon Seamen. Its general bearing and length, preclude the possibility of our giving it in *extenso*. They assembled, not with a view of showing an example of obedience to the Laws, but to endeavour to subvert them; to continue the habits inculcated by their progenitors, and cherished by themselves, to destroy all confidence and engagements entered into between Seamen and their employers, that they may take upon themselves the Office of Arbiters of Seamen's duty, and the Directors for Shipping Seamen, at a price to be determined upon, after their own vessels had been provided with Crews. The complainants, we have no doubt, have enjoyed better days, at the expense of Ship Owners, and the commercial interest of this country, and which expense is calculated and included in chartering Ships, and must ultimately fall upon the community to pay. But we trust that "better days are coming," for Ship Owners and Seamen, trading to the St. Lawrence. Every device and argument are resorted to, to show that the evils are alone to be ascribed to the "Register Tickets," which, the community say, drive Seamen to the "United States for employ." It is very probable, that the Seamen referred to would disgrace any country, therefore they are no loss to this. As the Register Ticket is a document of recent introduction, and could not be the cause of the wholesale desertion and flight to the United States, which yearly took place in the St. Lawrence, long before the Register Ticket was thought of, probably some other equally injurious and groundless reason can be assigned for such conduct.

The Report speaks of the peculiar hardship inflicted upon Seamen, by compelling them to sign an agreement out and home, and suggest that all Crews should be at liberty to leave their vessels on arrival out; that the Masters would then be at liberty to make such arrangements with other Crews, to navigate their vessels home, as may appear advisable; which would be to employ these persons to rob Ship Owners to the extent of £100 or £200, each voy-

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age, besides "taking in" the unfortunate dupes of Seamen already in their clutches. This is the kind of advice given by these disinterested Colonists; but, unfortunately, it is followed by an extraordinary recital of evils which may carry with it the appearance of truth, by no means contemplated by them—viz: that the Legislative Act has worked so well during the past season, that 3,000 labourers, who, from time immemorial, have calculated upon the continuance of the old system of desertion, were unemployed, and who would otherwise have been paid 3,000 dollars daily, or 18,000 dollars a week; that the same number of Seamen, who, under the new regulation, have remained steadily at their work, would have spent, if they had deserted and been on shore during the week, 36,000 dollars. "None of this money," so says the Report, "is expended at the present time, so that the City has, this summer, been deprived of a weekly income of 54,000 dollars—an enormous sum to contemplate; and real property has already diminished in value, to the extent of several hundreds of thousands of dollars, and labourers, tradesmen, store-keepers, and others, are already almost ruined, and should the Act be continued, must ultimately be so."

If to thrive and prosper, by dishonest practices, secures wealth, the loss of which is now complained of, we congratulate the injured party, that the system of plunder, which they per force have submitted to, is at length checked, but not effectually stopped, by the Colonial Act in question; and we sincerely hope, for the credit of the country, that the Local Legislature will persevere in giving greater effect to that Act, and so frustrate the objects of these nefarious traffickers. The whole affair savours much of romance. Men in a Christian country have been allowed to habituate themselves to rifling the pocket of others, under the pretext of custom, till they are impressed with a belief that they have a prescriptive right to continue the exercise of their callings, and that any effort to protect the party plundered, is an usurpation of power uncalled for and oppressive. This is the sum and substance of the Committee's Report on the Colonial Merchant Seamen's Act.

"SHIPPING GAZETTE,"

Thursday, 14th December, 1848.

We know that the remarks which we have felt it our duty to make, in reference to the demoralized condition of those colonists at Quebec, who have lived by alluring Crews of Ships, as they arrive out, from their engagements, and throwing the whole of the Commercial Marine into difficulties and expenses totally uncalled for, have not been very favourably received by them; but, while we make some allowance for the angry feelings they have displayed, we are aware that they will resort to every device and threat with their Representatives in the Colonial Assembly, to obtain a repeal of the Act for the regulation of Shipping Seamen, which came into operation on the 1st of last January—an Act which has been found to work beneficially, for Ship Owners and Seamen, notwithstanding the disgraceful tricks and manœuvres to neutralize its provisions. We do not know how far the Acts of a Colonial Legislature are binding upon the community they profess to govern; whether they are understood to give discretionary powers to those falling under their provisions, to obey or not, as may best suit convenience. If they do not grant this power, the Colonial Government have been found wanting in their duty, in neglecting to bring the offending parties to trial.

Petitions are prepared and numerous signed, to be laid before the House of Assembly, next month, by the City and County Members of Quebec, who are made to sympathize with their constituents for the loss which the Shipping Act has occasioned them. Did this loss arise from any interference with the honest pursuits of the Colonists, they would find us amongst their warmest supporters; but when we have been informed by the Petitioners themselves, for the abrogation of the Act, that its provisions have rescued the Commerce, Shipping and Seamen, belonging to the Mother Country, from plunder of a weekly sum of 54,000 dollars, merely by requiring Crews of Ships to fulfil their lawful engagements—not engagements peculiarly applicable to the St. Lawrence, crammed with provisos operating against Seamen, but similar to all others entered into, whether trading to the Colonies or Foreign Ports—we feel at a loss to know upon what just grounds they can frame a Petition to the House of Assembly, deserving of attention, except it be to enlarge the powers of the Act in question, by making its provisions more stringent, to facilitate the engagement of men who can satisfactorily account for themselves, and to discourage deserters. If the Colonial Legislature should listen to any application for the relaxation of the present Law, we shall not be surprised at any course which may be taken. Constituted as society is at Quebec, there are grounds for apprehending that some measure of a nullifying character will at least be attempted; we therefore advise all Ship Owners trading to the St. Lawrence, to Petition the Secretary for the Colonies, pointing out the protection conferred upon Shipping and Seamen, by the Act in question, and praying that its provisions may not be weakened by any alteration which the Colonists may suggest.

QUEBEC, 14th February, 1849.

SIR,

It has just come to my knowledge that several persons have been called up to Montreal to give evidence respecting the operation of the Law establishing a Shipping Office here.

The complaints of those connected with the trade led to the enactment of this Law, and, like all other measures, it has met with opponents as well as advocates; and from the conflicting representations which will be made it may become difficult for the Government to arrive at a correct conclusion.

In venturing to offer my humble opinion upon the subject, I am induced to do so from my connexion with the Shipping interests, here as well as in England, and from the experience which, in the course of a long professional career, I have necessarily obtained in matters of this kind.

It is well known to you that a number of persons here support themselves by decoying Seamen from their ships, and keeping them concealed until they run up a bill against each unfortunate victim to about the amount he is entitled to receive upon being again shipped on a new voyage, which amount they contrive to obtain by bills payable three days after the vessel proceeds to sea. The voyage home is about one month, or from that to a month and a half, and upon his arrival in England the wages which, under a different state of things, the poor Seaman ought to have it in his power to hand over to his family, have already been received by the unprincipled persons to whom I have ad-

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verted, and he, poor fellow, finds himself penniless. By this process the provision contained in the Imperial Statute, commonly called the Merchant Seamen's Act, by which wages are declared to be unassignable, is evaded; the advance being in strictness a payment, though virtually an assignment, to the Crimp or individual by whom the Seaman has been duped. The class of persons in question are numerous, and from the improvident character of the Seamen with whom they deal, they have become wealthy, and, consequently, to a certain degree influential. These again are supported by a class of a higher order, such as their landlords, grocers and others, from whom they obtain their supplies, and by the various interests with which they come to be connected. It is not surprising, then, that in a large commercial city like Quebec, opponents should be found to any measure directed against such a nefarious traffic. On the other hand, I think I may safely say, that all classes really interested in the advancement of the trade of the place are favourably disposed to the Law in question. Among the agitators against it, I believe there will scarcely be found the name of any one Ship Owner, or of the Consignees of ships, or of those engaged in the navigation of ships. The feeling against it was got up by the class of persons above referred to, and by the persons supported or desirous of obtaining support or business from them; and statements from such interested persons ought to be received with extreme caution. It is known that I have a very large share of all the shipping business at Quebec, and that during the season of business I am in constant communication with most of the Ship Masters who come to this Port; all of whom were satisfied with the manner in which this Law was carried into effect during the last season. Several of our Ship Owners have also spoken to me on the subject, and their impression of the Law is equally favourable.

With respect to the Seamen themselves, any regulation of a nature to compel them to continue on board the ship in which they come out, under the usual engagement they enter into before commencing the voyage to return in the vessel to her ultimate port of destination, is quite as beneficial; indeed more so, to them than to the Owners or others interested in the success of the voyage. It is true that they ship at a higher rate of wages, but it cannot be said that they profit by the breach of their original engagement, though at a much lower rate of wages; for they are literally plundered not only of the excess but of the whole amount of wages for the voyage home, by the persons into whose hands they fall. Some slight improvements may be made to carry out the object of the Law, and to render it more general in its operation. These are details upon which it would be useful to have the views of our Board of Trade, and perhaps those also of the Captain of the Port who, under the Imperial Act, has had certain duties to perform for the purpose of restraining desertion. Trusting that these hasty observations may not be deemed unworthy of your perusal, and that if the subject is to be taken up by the Government its importance will be deemed by you a sufficient excuse for thus troubling you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

&c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 16th February, 1849.

Sir,

In addition to the observations which I took the liberty of making in my letter to you of the 14th instant, on the subject of the Seamen's Bill, I have now the honour to enclose several papers which will shew the interest I have taken in reference to this deeply important matter since the year 1820, and the consequent means I have had to form my opinions. My own occupations would render it inconvenient for me to absent myself from my business at this season, but since I wrote you I have seen Captain Boxer, one of the most disinterested persons who could be referred to, and I believe most valuable information might be procured from him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ARCH. CAMPBELL.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

&c. &c. &c.

Journal of proceedings had relative to the establishment of the Marine Register Office at Quebec.

With a view to remedy the evils so long and justly complained of by Masters of vessels frequenting the Port of Quebec, occasioned by the illicit and unwarrantable practice of certain unprincipled characters, who systematically concert and arrange plans for the decoying of Sailors from their respective vessels, and who afterwards literally sell them to other Masters, it was suggested by R. R. Storey, of the Ship "Bellona," that a meeting of the Owners and Masters of Vessels then in Port should take place, for the purpose of devising measures preventive of a practice so pernicious and destructive to Maritime Commerce; and the following advertisement was accordingly inserted in the "Quebec Mercury" and the "Gazette":—

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Masters of British Vessels will be held, at the Exchange Coffee Rooms, on Saturday, the 17th June instant, at Noon, on business connected with the Shipping interest at Quebec.

QUEBEC, 13th June, 1820.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

Quebec, June 17, 1820.

Conformable to the purport of an advertisement in the public papers, viz. the "Quebec Gazette" and "Mercury" of the 14th instant; in order to take into consideration and adopt measures of remedy against the inconveniences and prejudicial consequences resulting to Maritime Commerce in general, from the facilities afforded to the desertion of Seamen by several unprincipled characters, in Quebec, denominated Crimps, who actually make a traffic of— and for that purpose systematically arrange and lay out every device and encouragement to that class of men,—whereby Masters of vessels are frequently deprived of the principal part of their crew, and occasionally subjected to the greatest difficulties and inconveniences, as well as loss to the Freighters, Owners, or others interested, and to the almost inconceivable detriment and disadvantage of the Ship-

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ping interest generally. In order to obviate and prevent, as much as lies in our power, this illicit and unwarrantable practice, we, the undersigned, being respectively Masters and Owners of vessels trading to this Port, have unanimously come to the following Resolutions:—

In the first place, to request the concurrence of the Board of Trade, at Quebec, to what is hereinafter respectfully submitted, which, on deliberation, we conceive would be in a high degree preventive of the mischiefs hereinbefore alluded to; subject, however, to such amendments and alterations as may appear most consistent with the object of our present meeting.

With respect to the preceding detail, the following propositions are agreed upon as most likely to be conduively effective to the matter under consideration.

Firstly.—That an Agency should be appointed in Quebec, and the Office denominated "The Marine Register Office," where all Masters of vessels, on their arrival, would feel it their interest to give in a list of the Seamen on board, on their arrival, with their description, so that in the event of any of their men leaving the vessel, they may be laid hold of with more facility.

Secondly.—That any Seaman remaining away from a vessel, the Master shall immediately give notice thereof to the Registrar, who in such case will give the necessary directions for having the delinquent apprehended.

Thirdly.—That no Master of a vessel be allowed to hire a new hand, except through the medium of this Office, under a penalty of one hundred pounds; giving, nevertheless, a discretionary power of mitigation between that and twenty-five pounds.

Fourthly.—That any Seaman requesting a discharge and obtaining it from the Master, such discharge shall be signed by the Master, (according to a prescribed form, of which printed copies will be kept in the Office,) and shall also be signed by the Registrar.

Fifthly.—That the following parts of the Act of the 47th Geo. III, Cap. 9, with regard to the subject in agitation, would still be absolutely necessary for the Shipping interest, and, in fact, for the trade in the country; namely, that the penalty for harbouring, and that for persons encouraging Seamen to desert, or concealing them, should be inflicted, and the offenders proceeded against in the manner mentioned in section 4th. That Tavern Keepers, and others, keeping Boarding and Lodging-houses, should give in at this Office a list of their lodgers, particularly of seafaring people, and in case of default or of any Seaman being found clandestinely put out of the way or secreted, such Tavern Keeper or person keeping such Boarding-house, to be subjected to a penalty of _____, and such Seaman imprisoned in the Common Gaol till his Master get notice of him and take him on board.

Sixthly.—That a certain sum be imposed on each vessel entering the Port of Quebec, to be collected at the Navy Office, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the business in question; namely, at the rate of _____ shillings per 100 tons.

Seventhly.—That application be made to empower the Registrar to have authority to apprehend

all Seamen found on shore, unless they can satisfactorily account for their absence from their respective vessels.

Eighthly.—That the expenses of any action brought by a Seaman against the Master, and falling upon the latter shall, with the consent of a meeting of the Committee for the time being, be paid out of a fund to be raised for the general purposes of the proposed Institution.

Ninthly.—That the following persons shall constitute a Committee for framing such rules, and taking into consideration such matters as may be proposed relative to the business at present imperiously calling our attention, viz:—

R. R. Storey, President.	Bellona.
Isaac Ward.....	John Richard.
Jonathan Cram.....	Melton.
George Watson.....	Ajax.
James Harle.....	Harmony.
W. Dails.....	Samuel Whitbread.
Joseph Boyes.....	Regent.
J. C. Armstrong.....	Grape.
Robert Brown.....	Resolution.
Joseph Busby.....	George Symes.
Robert Maxwell.....	Governor Woodford.
Robert Kendall.....	Shannon.
Henry Chater.....	Blessing.
Robert Peart.....	Broderick.

And that Archibald Campbell is authorised to call a meeting of the said Committee as circumstances may require.

Tenthly.—That for the purpose of upholding a regular Committee, it shall be the duty of each party in office, on leaving the Port, to substitute some other in his place, who, if in any manner objectionable, shall be balloted for, and pass according to the decision of a majority of the members present.

Eleventhly.—That a second meeting will be held on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at Noon, at the Exchange Coffee Rooms, on special business relative to the Shipping interest.

That the nature of our profession disallowing our attendance personally to any Legislative provision which may be hereafter made in this behalf, we hereby appoint Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, our Agent, and give him full authority to take such measures as he may consider necessary by Petition to the Legislature or otherwise, for the revision of such parts of the Provincial Laws respecting Seamen as may appear ineffective, and therein to make such suggestions at the next ensuing Parliament as he or others interested in Shipping may devise or consider applicable for the prevention of the growing evil of desertion and its concomitant injurious effects.

That we request the said Archibald Campbell to communicate these Resolutions to the Board of Trade for their concurrence, revision or amendment, under a conviction that, from a sense of reciprocal interests, these Resolutions may be considered worthy of attention, and the most effective remedial means adopted with regard to the abolition of a practice so pre-eminently exigent, which we are assured could not fail to be productive of the most beneficial results.

(Signed,)

R. R. Storey, President....	Bellona.
Isaac Ward.....	John Richard.
George Watson.....	Ajax.

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John Taylor Mary.
 Samuel Brown Zephyr.
 William Kenn Suffolk.
 Joseph R. Jones John.
 Henry Chater Calypso.
 Henry Chater Blessing.
 George D. Rossignol Magdalen.
 John Carrick Minerva.
 Thomas Newport Henry.
 James Harvey Eliza.
 W. Hesilton Triton.
 John Gray Amity.
 Joseph Beckett Sophia.
 John Herbert Mariner.
 Joseph Turnbull Regent.
 John Gatenby Latona.
 Thomas Davison Canada.
 Charles Thompson Henry.
 W. Dails Samuel Whitbread.
 Joseph Boyes Regent.
 George Pratt Eagle.
 George Mainland Knapton.
 Alexander M'Coll Union.
 James Harle Harmony.
 Truefoot Mead Indian.
 J. C. Armstrong Grape.
 Robert Peart Broderick.
 Robert Maxwell Governor Woodford.
 Joseph Bushby George Symes.
 Charles Jackson Neva.
 Robert Kendall Shannon.
 John Addison Nelson.
 Robert Brown Resolution.
 Benjamin Morgan Catherine.
 Francis Skelton Spring.
 Alexander Hanna Waller.
 Henry Davis Harrison.
 Thomas Clarke Britannia.
 Jonathan Crane Melton.
 John S. Clark London.
 Thomas Robinson Thetis.
 William Green Thames.
 John Lewis Ann.
 David Walker Trindsbury.
 Robert Marshall Alexander.
 William Jenkinson Brothers.
 George Shaw Ann.
 William Collinson Kingston.
 Robert Davison Ross.
 William Fortune Leopard.
 James Kerr Antelope.
 Rowland Craige Halifax Packet.
 William Tickle Lord Wellington.
 J. K. Tyrie Friendship.
 William Stewart Britannia.
 Edwart Stewart Union.
 Robert Wishart Elizabeth and Sarah.
 Samuel Jefferson Robert and Anne.
 G. Bishop Skeen.
 Luke Bruce Peace.
 John Wood Collins.
 William Haigh Betsy and Anne.
 Edward Laing Johns.
 J. Anderson Cornet.
 Henry Marshall Doncaster.
 Henry Graigson Phillis.
 Joseph Grant General Elliot.
 James Wardle West Indian.
 John Brown Rosina.
 John Jacobson Marys.
 Thomas Meldrum Sarah Ann.
 Thomas Watson Lord Cathcart.
 Thomas A. Watson Harbinger.
 Isaac Peart Tasso.
 R. Potts Don.
 H. Potter Blucher.

George Smith Juliana.
 Robert Johnson Adrain.
 W. Peart Nerina.
 Richard Ward Triton.
 William Taylor Dorothy.
 Peter Hunter Hawkesbury.
 Charles Purnell Heywood.
 Thomas Ellison Mary Ann.
 Thomas Minnett Fame.
 N. Proctor Arno.
 B. Thompson Emily.
 Robert Carter Wakefield.
 John Young Alexander.
 T. Reed Rolla.
 F. Reed Zealous.
 Henry Wheatly Polly.
 William Cummings Sally.
 Alexander Murdock Jane.
 Thomas Waran Severn.
 John Longbotham Diana.
 James White Sterling.
 James Adamson Agnes.
 Hunter Estill Maida.
 John Edmans Diadem.
 N. Chilton Chilton.

Printed by order of the Committee.

(Signed,) ARCH. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

At a subsequent meeting, held at the Quebec Exchange, it was unanimously agreed—

That no Master of a vessel do keep in his employ, as a labourer, any British Seaman, for the loading or discharging of the cargo, unless permission from the Registry Office be first obtained.

(Signed,) A. C.,
Agent.

The following "Circular" at this meeting was presented by the Agent, approved of, and transmitted to those principally interested then in the Harbour.

"CIRCULAR."

"SIR,

"A meeting of the Masters and Owners of British vessels will be held on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at six o'clock, P.M., at the Exchange Coffee Rooms, on business relative to the Shipping interest, with an intention of immediately putting in force the rules and regulations proposed at the first meeting.

"Unless the whole of the Masters in the Port attend, the object of the meeting will not be attained; a general meeting is therefore requested.

"By order of the Committee.

"ARCH. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

"QUEBEC, July 24th, 1820."

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An assemblage of Masters of Vessels, &c. accordingly took place, when Mr. C. read and laid before the meeting, the two next succeeding papers:—

GENTLEMEN,

Having had the honour of being appointed Agent at the former meetings, for the proposed Institution, I shall always feel anxious to do my utmost towards promoting its success, and endeavouring for the interest of my constituents; by many of whom, I have been known, and favoured with their good Offices, in my professional capacity as a Notary, for a number of years past.

I now consider it a duty incumbent on me, as your Agent, to lay before you a sketch of what has already been done, with a few ideas which have occurred to me since the last meeting, and which, I conceive, may be considered virtually essential, for your concurrence and approval. This I have done, under the impression that your Successors, either in Office, or as Members of the Association, should be the more intimately and particularly acquainted with the Regulations of the proposed Institution, and the measures which have been adopted for its formation; as well as that the whole of the proceedings relative thereto should be of easy, immediate, and undeniable access to every interested individual in the place.

It is well known to the Mercantile world, that there is in no part of Her Majesty's Dominions, a Colony where the desertion of Seamen is carried on to a greater extent, nor where so many nefarious practices are held out for the entrapment and encouragement of Seamen to desert. This has been so much the case, that hardly one vessel out of ten has escaped those depredators, and obloquy thrown undeservedly upon the Captain; whilst many, in fact, have lost their whole freight by being obliged, for the want of Seamen, to winter in Quebec; with a variety of casualties and damages unavoidable in a Canadian winter, not necessary to be here descanted upon, being too well known.

The Act of the 47th Geo. III., was heretofore considered sufficient to prevent the then growing evil, but experience has shewn that, notwithstanding the penalties thereby inflicted, it has increased yearly, and has now become so aggravated, that, unless effective restrictive measures are adopted, the most serious consequences must be the result.

As many of the gentlemen now present were not at the former meetings, I shall lay before you (as aforesaid) the Resolutions then proposed, and deem it necessary to mention, that at the time of passing those Resolutions, there was no idea entertained of putting them into operation the present season, but merely to address Parliament, and endeavour to get a Bill introduced.

Since that period, I have particularly examined the Act of the 47th aforesaid, and am certain that if proper Rules and Regulations were entered into, in amendment thereof, the business cannot fail of success.

The Act I have just mentioned, inflicts penalties on persons harbouring or concealing Seamen, and lays out means for the apprehension of deserting Seamen, and their apprehension: it also empowers Justices of the Peace to demand and procure from Tavern-keepers a list of their Lodgers, and prescribes a form for Seamen obtaining a regular discharge, and at the same time stipulates that no Master of a ves-

sel shall hire a new hand or Seaman, unless he can produce his discharge from his former Master.

However good this Act may be, with respect to the preceding particulars, it is nevertheless defective in some measure, owing to the inertness and inactivity usually observable in putting the Law in force, and the Law expenses running so high, independent of delay, and an almost perfect certainty of losing the suit, without the production of evidences which a Master of a vessel, in most instances, could not, with propriety, leave behind, allow of no alternative, but that such differences as may occur between the Master and any of the Seamen, are frequently settled to the prejudice of the former, rather than he will run the risk of a suit so demonstratively conspicuous against him.

The absolute necessity of a general prosecutor, with regard to the business in contemplation, and in which the "Shipping interest" of the Port is so materially and manifestly involved, is so self-evident, that further comment is unnecessary.

I have, gentlemen, prepared certain Rules and Regulations, which, I conceive, will, for the present, provide for every defection of the aforesaid Act, and which I respectfully submit for your alteration and amendment, as circumstances may require, or as may be found necessary from time to time.

I have thought it necessary immediately to endeavour to put the matter in operation, as it will, by that means, be in a forward state by the meeting of the next Parliament, and that, from the experience of a few months, I may be enabled to shew and prove the benefits arising from such an Institution. It will, in fact, prepare the way for the Shipping the ensuing year.

I conclude, by stating it as my firm opinion (and without fear of animadversion) that this Institution cannot but have an effect equivalent to the views of its Institutors, if the Rules and Regulations now proposed, be strictly adhered to. Gentlemen, I beg your acceptance of my most grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me in naming me your Agent.

The following is a transcript of the Rules and Regulations alluded to in the immediately preceding paper, and presented to the gentlemen composing the meeting for their concurrence, and unanimously assented to.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,
Quebec, 26th July, 1820.

We, the undersigned, Ship Owners and Masters of vessels frequenting the Port of Quebec, in coincidence with the promoters of, and subscribers to, certain Resolutions heretofore made and agreed upon relative to the Shipping interest of the said Port, and in pursuance of that object *nemine dissentiente* come to the following conclusions, viz:—

Whereas, on the 17th June last, it was proposed, "that an Agency should be appointed in Quebec, and the Office denominated 'the Marine Register Office,' and certain Rules and Regulations were then assented, subscribed, and agreed to by upwards of an hundred Owners and Masters of vessels, with the intention of adopting measures

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“ of remedy against the inconveniences and prejudicial consequences resulting to Maritime Commerce in general, from the facilities afforded to the desertion of Seamen, by several unprincipled characters in Quebec denominated Crimps, who actually make a traffic of, and for that purpose arrange and lay out systematically every device and encouragement for that class of men to desert, whereby Masters of vessels are frequently deprived of the principal part of their crews, and occasionally subjected to the greatest straits and difficulties, as well as loss to the Freighters, Owners, and others interested, and almost to the inconceivable detriment and disadvantage of the Shipping interest generally.

“ And whereas, Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, was then appointed Agent, and full authority given to him to take such measures as he might consider necessary, by Petition or otherwise, to the Legislature, for the rescission of such parts of the Provincial Laws respecting Seamen as might appear ineffective, and therein to make such suggestions at the next ensuing Parliament, as he or others interested in Shipping may devise or consider applicable for the prevention of the growing evil of desertion, and its concomitant injurious effects.”

And whereas, the existing evils would be greatly diminished, if not wholly absconded, were certain Rules and Regulations immediately entered into and strictly carried into effect, and the Agent aforesaid fully authorized to put the subsisting Act of the 47th Geo. III., or any amended Act relating to the subject, in force upon every delinquent.

In the first place, that the Resolutions then agreed upon fully correspond with our respective sentiments on the subject in question, and merit our highest approbation, and that we consequently severally become subscribers to and members of the Institution; and with respect to the Resolution passed at the second meeting, “that no Master of a vessel do keep in his employ, as a labourer, any British Seaman for the loading or discharging of his cargo, unless permission from the Register Office be obtained, or he have a regular discharge from the Master,”—this Resolution being of the greatest moment to the Shipping interest it is agreed, that any person deviating from it shall, for the first offence forfeit Ten Pounds, and for the second double that sum, to be applied towards defraying part of the expenses of the Institution.

And whereas the Act hereinbefore recited, stipulates that it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master of Quebec, to provide a number of blank discharges countersigned by himself, and to distribute the same to all Masters of vessels, in such numbers as they may severally require, to be by them filled up, signed and delivered to every Seaman or Landsman whom they may discharge: it is therefore,—

Secondly.—Resolved and agreed, that no Master of a vessel be allowed to hire a new hand or Seaman as a Mariner, unless such Seaman produce his discharge from his former Master, or unless permission from the Register Office be obtained; and it is also agreed that no Master of a vessel shall discharge a Seaman, without providing him with a printed discharge from the Harbour Master. Any person deviating from this Regulation, shall pay a penalty of Twenty Pounds currency.

Thirdly.—It is agreed, that on any Seaman's leaving or deserting from a vessel, notice shall be

immediately given to the Registrar, with a description of the person, and he will cause search to be made and have the delinquent apprehended.

Fourthly.—That Five Shillings per hundred tons, shall be paid by each vessel entering the Port of Quebec, to be paid at the Register Office, or at the Naval Office, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Institution, and those incident to the business in question.

Fifthly.—In conformity with the eighth Resolution proposed at the first meeting, we agree that the expenses of any action brought by a Seaman against the Master, and falling upon the latter, shall, with the consent of a meeting of the Committee, for the time being, be paid out of a Fund to be raised for the general purposes of the present Institution; and we hereby nominate and appoint Andrew Stuart, Esquire, Solicitor to the said Institution.

Sixthly.—We request that our Agent do cause circulars to be delivered to all Masters of vessels arriving at the Port of Quebec, so that they may, on their first arrival, have it in their power to become Members of this Institution. It is, however, understood, that should any Master, receiving such circular, not become a Member thereof, in five days after his arrival, he shall forfeit all claim to any of the benefits and advantages accruing from the Institution, unless he be admitted a Member with the consent of the majority of the Committee, for the time being. And we hereby authorize and empower the said Archibald Campbell, to call a meeting of the Committee, as circumstances may require, and to manage and transact such matters and business, relating to the Institution, as he may consider necessary, with regard to the abolition of a practice so pre-eminently exigent, and which, we are convinced, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial results.

Seventhly.—It is resolved and agreed, that, for the purpose of upholding a regular Committee, it shall be the duty of each party in Office, on leaving the Port, to substitute some other in his place, who, if in any manner objectionable, shall be balloted for, and pass according to the decision of a majority of the Members present.

Eighthly.—It is agreed, that a Constable shall be employed to apprehend deserters, and to act as may be required by the Agent or Solicitor; and

Ninthly.—It is agreed, that all persons becoming Members of the present Institution, shall be entitled to receive from the Agent, a printed Copy of the Rules and Regulations now agreed upon, together with such amendments as may be made from time to time, by the existing and then appointed Committee.

In testimony of Our Consent and Agreement to the preceding premises, We have hereunto set Our Hands at the City of Quebec aforesaid, the Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and have delivered these present Rules and Regulations to the said Archibald Campbell, so that he may hereafter act in the premises, as he shall see needful, for the interest of all concerned in the same.

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MEETING OF SHIP MASTERS AND OWNERS.

QUEBEC, May 26, 1840.

A very numerous meeting of Masters and Owners of vessels now in the Port of Quebec, took place yesterday at the Victoria House, Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town. Captain Sellers, of the ship "General Hewitt," of London, being called to the chair, opened the business of the meeting by stating that it had been called by public advertisement, signed by Arch. Campbell, Esq., N. P., Agent *pro. tem.* for Ship Masters and Owners, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the continuance of the Water Police which had worked so well last year, and which it was desirable should again be brought into operation.

Arch. Campbell, Esq., then addressed the meeting, entering at considerable length into full particulars of what had already been done. He (Mr. C.) had for the last twenty years been endeavouring to procure a law by which the desertion of Seamen might be prevented. In the course of his observations Mr. C. read some correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Government on this subject, from which it appeared that the present Legislature, having no power to tax the shipping, cannot provide permanently for a River Police; and that the measure so often recommended for compelling builders of ships in this country to import a portion of their crews, will not be legislated upon at present. Mr. C. stated that this measure was under discussion in the United Kingdom, and that, with the approbation of the meeting, he would take steps to impress the matter upon the attention of some of the Members of the Imperial Parliament.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That it is the decided opinion of the present meeting, formed on an attentive consideration of the advantages resulting to the trade in general, and to the Shipping interest in particular, from the employment of an active and efficient Water Police, that it is advisable (until the enactment of a permanent law) that a fund be raised by voluntary contribution of Masters and Owners (as during the past year) to defray the expenses of a River Guard; and that this meeting accordingly recommends that the sum of one half-penny per ton be paid by each ship upon every voyage, at the Custom House, to be applied to the above purpose.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that all proceedings in relation to deserters from Merchant Vessels in this Port, should be had at the Office in the Lower Town,—provided it can be done without extra expense,—as recommended in the late Presentation of a Grand Jury; as thereby much valuable time would be saved, and the painful spectacle of a body of prisoners marching through the streets to the Upper Town dispensed with, and the fatigue to the Police, consequent thereon, be avoided.

3. That T. A. Young, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Russell, Chief Constable, have well merited the thanks of the Mercantile community in general, and of the Masters and Owners of vessels trading to Quebec, in particular, for the determined energy and unwearied assiduity which they have uniformly displayed in directing the operations of the Marine Police; and that Mr. Campbell, on behalf of this meeting, do convey to Messrs.

Young and Russell an expression of thanks for their highly efficient and truly valuable services.

4. That Archibald Campbell, Esq., Notary Public, is entitled to the thanks of all parties interested in the trade to Quebec, for his laborious and gratuitous exertions in urging upon the Government the adoption of measures for preventing the desertion of Seamen at this Port; and that he be requested to continue his valuable services until the desired end be attained in the enactment of a permanent law.

5. That the receiver of the sums collected at the Custom House for the maintenance of a River Police, be requested to keep a book, and insert therein the names of the ships paying such sums and of those that decline to pay the same; and that the said gentleman be requested to furnish a statement showing the names of the ships that paid last year, and of those that did not pay.

6. That the dues of one half-penny per ton be paid by each ship on her entry, or reporting inwards, at the Custom House, towards the support of a River Police, in order that defaulters may be the more readily detected.

This concluded the business of the day, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman having passed, the meeting dispersed.

QUEBEC, 13th October, 1840.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, a Memorial from the Masters and Owners of vessels trading to this Port, praying for the adoption of measures calculated to prevent the desertion of Seamen—an evil which has become of alarming magnitude, and which, in many cases, entails the most serious loss and inconvenience upon Ship Owners. At this time, I may just state, wages of Seamen in the United Kingdom, are from £2 10s. to £3 (for the voyage to this port) per month, while wages here are about four times that rate. The principal remedy suggested by the Memorialists, is the enactment of a Law by which the Owners of new Ships shall be obliged to import a large proportion of the Crews of such new vessels, on their first voyage.

The Certificate enclosed, in support of the prayer of the Memorial, is signed by the principal Ship Builders, and by all the Merchants to whom ships are consigned, (among whom are all the Members of the Board of Trade,) and by several of whom Ships are built annually,—namely,

J. S. CAMPBELL,
PEMBERTON, BROTHERS,
W. STEVENSON,
D. BURNET,
SHARPLES, WAINWRIGHT & CO.
H. N. JONES,
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.
RODGER, DEAN & CO.

Among the Ship Builders who have signed, will be found the names of—

JOHN MUNN,
GEO. BLACK,

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JOHN JEFFERY,
W. RUSSELL,
A. M. VIDAL,
J. J. NESBITT.

Trusting that the Memorial will receive His Excellency's favourable attention,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Agent pro. tem. for Ship Masters and Owners.

T. W. C. MURDOCK, Esquire,
Civil Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto, in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c.

The Memorial of the Masters and Owners of British Ships trading to Port of Quebec ;

Respectfully Represents,—

That for many years past, the desertion of Seamen at this Port has been productive of most serious inconvenience and loss to the Shipping interest, and has operated as a heavy drawback upon the advantages of the Trade.

That besides the loss occasioned by the delay consequent on the desertion of Seamen, it not unfrequently happens that a large proportion of the Freight is absorbed by the expense of hiring men (who can only be obtained at an exorbitant rate of wages) in lieu of the deserters.

That so far back as the year 1820, the evil of desertion was of sufficient amount to force itself upon the serious consideration of the parties whose interests were prejudicially affected by its existence, and that in the months of June and July, in that year, several meetings of Ship Masters and Owners were convened for the purpose of devising preventive measures.

That at the suggestion and under the direction of Archibald Campbell, of Quebec, Notary Public, (who had been appointed Agent, with full power to take such steps as should appear to him calculated to check the evil) a Marine Register Office was established at this Port, with the view of superintending and regulating the discharge and engagement of Seamen, and by the exercise of a strict surveillance preventing those unprincipled characters known as "Crimps" from pursuing their nefarious vocation.

That unfortunately, however, the Association so entered into by the Ship Masters and Owners being of a purely voluntary nature, and wanting the sanction of Legislative enactment, eventually proved inoperative.

That various attempts were subsequently made by application to the Provincial Legislature, and otherwise, for the enforcement of regulations calculated to check the growing evil, but with little success, until the period of the administration of the late Earl of Durham, when a Memorial from the Ship Masters and Owners was presented, setting forth the injury inflicted on the Trade by the desertion of Seamen (a practice which owing to the want of an efficient Police, had then become alarmingly prevalent) and praying for the adoption of remedial measures.

That in his reply to the Memorialists, the Governor General was pleased to assure them that the evils complained of, and their dangerous consequences, had already attracted his attention, and that steps had been taken for the immediate formation of an efficient Police force.

That by the energetic and well directed exertions of the Police force organized under the said administration, desertion was soon greatly checked, but that in despite of the utmost efforts of the Constabulary, it still continued to exist to a considerable extent; and that further measures being evidently required for its suppression, a meeting of Ship Masters and Owners was, in the month of June, in the year last past, convened for the purpose of deliberating on the steps to be taken.

That the general opinion of the said meeting being that the steps best calculated to effect the desired end were—an addition to the existing Police Force by the establishment of a River Guard,—and the rendering it obligatory on the part of the Owners of new vessels sailing from Quebec on their first voyage, to import a certain proportion of the crews of such new vessels. An Address was accordingly presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, then Governor General, embodying the views of the meeting; and that, in consequence of the representation so made, a Water Police was organized, upon condition that the expenses of boats and clothing for the men should be defrayed by contribution on the part of Masters and Owners.

That at the commencement of the present season a meeting of Ship Masters and Owners was held at this Port, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Archibald Campbell, their Agent; when it being generally acknowledged that the establishment of a River Guard had been attended with benefit in preventing, in some degree, desertion among Seamen, and in the protection of property afloat, it was resolved to continue the voluntary contribution, entered into as aforesaid towards defraying the expenses of the Water Police; until the whole matter should be made the subject of Legislative enactment.

That it being however evident, that the utmost exertions and the most unfailing vigilance on the part of the Police, are insufficient to put a stop, in any considerable degree, to the mischievous practice of desertion; and the evil having, during the present season, with the increase of the Trade, been on the advance, Your Memorialists are most anxious that the subject should receive the serious consideration of the Government, and that steps should be taken to put a stop, as far as may be, to a practice fraught with consequences so calamitous.

That in the judgment not only of Your Memorialists, but of other parties mainly interested in the Trade of these Provinces, the measure which above all

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others that could be devised would most powerfully aid in preventing desertion, would be, the importation of a portion of the crews required for new vessels upon their first voyage.

That it appears to Your Memorialists that the chief cause which induces Seamen upon their arrival at this Port to leave their ships, and violate their engagements, is the prospect (hitherto amounting in fact to a certainty) of obtaining far higher wages than stipulated for in their original engagements; and that in the opinion of Your Memorialists, if the Seamen no longer had in view the prospect of pecuniary advantage to be gained by desertion, the main inducement to desert would be taken away, and the influence of minor considerations so greatly lessened as to be of little force.

That the great demand for the services of Seamen in this Port, and the consequent facility with which that class of men can obtain employment here, at wages far above the ordinary standard, is occasioned by the necessity of manning the many vessels which are annually built here; and which, under the present system, are supplied with crews chiefly from deserters.

That the necessity of manning such new ships being imperative, Seamen are tempted by the offer of high wages, to desert from other vessels, the Commanders of which, in order to make up their crews, are compelled to hold out the like temptation to others; and that thus the practice of desertion is constantly kept up and encouraged.

That under these circumstances Your Memorialists respectfully submit, that an effectual blow would be struck at the baneful practice of desertion, if men were imported for the service of new ships; and that they therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of rendering it obligatory (by penal enactment) on Ship Builders to import at least two-thirds of the men required to man each new ship upon her first voyage from Quebec.

That Your Memorialists would also respectfully recommend, that the provisions of the 31st Section of the Merchant Seamen's Act (5 and 6 Will. IV.) be adopted with respect to vessels sailing from Quebec, by rendering it obligatory on the Masters of such ships when clearing out from this Port, to have a certain number of apprentices on board conformably to the provisions of the enactment referred to; by which means it appears to Your Memorialists that in a few years a portion of the population of this part of the Province would be formed to Maritime pursuits.

That Your Memorialists are also of opinion, that great advantages would result from the Water Police at this Port being placed upon the same footing as the like branch of the public service at London.

Wherefore, Your Memorialists respectfully request, that Your Excellency will take the premises into Your serious consideration, and will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Government that such Law be passed (in accordance with the views of Your Memorialists, and of the Board of Trade, and mercantile community of Quebec in general,—including many of the principal Ship Builders,—as expressed in the annexed document, which Your Memorialists respectfully submit to Your Excellency's attention,) as may appear best calculated to put a stop to the evil complained of.

And as in duty bound, Your Memorialists will ever pray.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,

Agent pro. tem. for Ship Masters and Owners.

13th October, 1840.

The undersigned, Merchants of Quebec, being deeply sensible of the numerous evils resulting from the desertion of Seamen, and being fully convinced of the imperative necessity which exists for the adoption, at this Port, of some more effectual preventive measure than any now in force, most respectfully and earnestly beg to urge upon the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, the expediency of recommending the enactment of a law by which the Owners of all new vessels shall be obliged to import at least two-thirds of the Seamen required to man such new ships upon their first voyage from this Port, by which means, as the undersigned respectfully submit, a stop can, in a great measure, be put to a practice which is operating most injuriously upon the interests of the Trade to this Port.

QUEBEC, 7th August, 1840.

Henry W. Welch.	Forsyth and Bell.
J. Leaycraft.	Thomas M'Caw & Co.
Forsyth, Walker & Co.	H. N. Jones.
John Strang.	Laurie and Burns.
Paterson, Young & Co.	John Munn.
D. Fraser.	George Black.
Chas. Campbell & Co.	W. G. Russell.
Wm. Sheppard & Co.	John Jeffery.
John Gordon & Co.	A. M. Vidal.
Pemberton Brothers.	J. J. Nesbitt.
W. Stevenson.	John Thomson.
William Chapman & Co.	Thomas Curry & Co.
William Price & Co.	Thomas Cringan & Co.
James Tibbets.	John Rigby.
Atkinson, Osborne & Co.	LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co.
D. Burnet.	Allan Gilmour & Co.
Jas. G. Heath & Co.	William Dawson.
J. S. Campbell.	J. W. Leaycraft, Dunscomb & Co.
Geo. Burns Symes.	Froste and Watters.
Chas. E. Levey & Co.	Creelman and Lepper.
R. F. Maitland & Co.	Rodger, Dean & Co.
Sharples, Wainwright & Co.	William Petry.
H. & E. Burstall.	John Bonner.
L. Windsor.	H. J. Caldwell.
Thomas Froste.	
Ryan Brothers.	

One thousand copies of the Memorial will be sent to Great Britain, for distribution among the Shipping interest, in order that the parties principally concerned may urge the subject upon the attention of members of the Imperial Parliament.

A. C.

(From the "Quebec Mercury" of the 28th June, 1845.)

On a former occasion, we adverted to the important movement being made by the Owners of vessels and Masters, relative to the adoption of measures to obviate, if possible, the desertion of Seamen. Two meetings upon this subject were held; the first on the 9th instant—adjourned to the 11th. At this

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latter the subjoined resolutions were moved and adopted, excepting only the first.

We are happy to find that the Mercantile community of St. John's, New Brunswick, have followed up this scheme. This step we trust to see followed up by the influential commercial residents of every Port in the North American Colonies; a simultaneous movement will work a wondrous remedy, and must undoubtedly prove of service in demonstrating to the Imperial Government, and respective local Legislatures, the necessity of coming forward in support of the effort now made by the individuals above.

1st.—Proposed by S. R. Graves, Esq., Ship Owner, and seconded by Captain Muirhead, of the "Glenlyon,"—

That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the present system of manning ships trading to this Port is attended with serious evils, and the best remedy appears to be the shipping of the crews for the voyage out only, and discharging them when the ship is safely moored at her loading berth, with the exception of the officers.

The above resolution was put to the vote and negatived.

2ndly.—Moved by Captain Haselton, and seconded by Daniel Gorman, Master of the "Governor,"—

That some exertion is necessary to prevent desertion, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the existing law, if stringently carried out, would have that effect; but to insure this they find the present Police Force inadequate to the purpose, and they recommend that the sum collected at the Custom House, towards the support of a Water Police, be increased to one penny, for the purpose of employing additional boats and crews.

Moved by Captain Daniel Gorman, seconded by Captain Sayers,—

3rdly.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that all proceedings in relation to deserters and Seamen in this Port should be held at an office in the Lower Town, and that His Excellency the Governor General be requested to appoint a person qualified for that purpose.

4thly.—Moved by Captain Haselton, seconded by Captain Foster,—

That the expenses and charges paid to the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, in all cases of proceedings for the arrest of Seamen, are very high and exorbitant, and ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to be abolished.

5thly.—Moved by Captain Matthers, seconded by Captain Smith,—

That the great demand for the services of Seamen in this Port, and the consequent facility with which that class of men can obtain employment here, at wages far above the ordinary standard, is occasioned by the necessity of manning the many vessels which are annually built in Canada, and which under the present system are supplied with crews chiefly from deserters.

6thly.—Moved by Captain Haycock, seconded by Captain Marshall,—

That under these circumstances, the meeting considers that an effectual blow would be struck at the baneful practice of desertion, if men were imported for the service of new ships; and that they therefore suggest the expediency of rendering it obligatory (by penal enactment) on Ship Builders to import at least two-thirds of the men required to man each new ship upon her first voyage from Quebec.

7thly.—Moved by Captain Baldwin, seconded by Captain Foster,—

That His Excellency be requested to recommend to Her Majesty's Government in England, the remission of all fines or penalties against ships sailing from Quebec with Seamen not having Register Tickets, during the present navigation, as it is impracticable, under the existing law, to supply the place of deserters with Seamen having Register Tickets.

8thly.—Moved by Captain Muirhead, seconded by Captain Newton,—

That His Excellency the Governor General be requested to recommend the extension of the law respecting Merchant Seamen to ships registered in Canada.

9thly.—Moved by Captain Glenn, seconded by Captain Jones,—

That a petition be presented to the Governor General, praying that steps be taken to prevent the harbouring of Seamen at Quebec, in Taverns and other places; and that as the peace of the City depends greatly upon the Seamen being kept on board their ships, that the Land Police be authorized to assist in carrying out this desirable object, and that Tavern-keepers be compelled to close their houses at ten o'clock at night.

10thly.—Moved by Captain Gorman, seconded by Captain Glenn,—

That the thanks of this meeting are justly due and are hereby given to Mr. Russell, the Superintendent of the Police, for his persevering and indefatigable exertions in the suppression of desertion.

Moved by Captain Lingard, seconded by Captain Duncan,—

That Archibald Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Notary for the District of Quebec, be requested to draw up a Memorial to the Governor General, embodying the views of this meeting, and that he be empowered to sign the same as Agent for the Shipping Interest at this Port; and that he be also requested to wait on the Board of Trade, to represent the evils complained of, and to request their valuable assistance in this matter, involving so deeply the interest of the trade of this Colony; and that he is entitled to the warmest thanks of this meeting for the strenuous and gratuitous exertions he has for so long a period unweariedly used in protecting the Shipping Interest of this Port.

The following Petition, based upon these Resolutions, was presented to the Governor General, on Friday last, by Captains Muirhead and Sayers:—

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES THEOPHILUS BARON METCALFE, of Fernhill, in the County of Berks, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Masters and Owners of British Ships trading to the Port of Quebec :

Respectfully Represents,—

That the trade of the Port of Quebec has, for some years last past, been materially affected by the grievances and difficulties to which Masters of vessels trading to that Port are subjected, and the suits in which they are constantly involved with their Mariners upon their arrival there; which grievances and difficulties, and constant state of litigation, do not, to the knowledge or belief of Your Memorialists, exist in a similar degree in any other Port in the Universe.

That Your Memorialists are therefore induced respectfully to submit to Your Excellency the nature of the grievances, with the view of enabling Your Excellency to devise such means for the relief of Your Memorialists, and the removal of the almost insurmountable obstacles which at present exist to the trade of Canada, as may in your Excellency's wisdom appear to be best calculated to answer the proposed end.

That in consequence of the general distress for Mariners at that Port of Quebec, the Merchants and Masters of vessels there, who have homeward-bound voyages to make, are under the necessity of giving exorbitant wages or premiums for men upon the run home to England, amounting in general to double or treble the amount of the wages agreed upon for the voyage from England.

That the necessary consequence of these exorbitant premiums is, that those ships and vessels which arrive at Quebec from Great Britain, and whose Mariners have been engaged at certain monthly wages, not exceeding three pounds or three pounds ten shillings per month, are utterly unable to retain their men, the greater part of whom generally desert before the ship has commenced receiving her homeward cargo.

That the course which the Mariners thus deserting afterwards take, is, generally, in the first instance, to resort to the houses of certain persons in and near the Lower Town of Quebec, who subsist by this kind of traffic, and by whom they are concealed and furnished with money, liquors and other necessaries, until they can find means of repaying them, and which repayment when made is, of course, exacted by those persons with the most exorbitant profit.

That by the energetic and well-directed exertions of the Police Force, organized under the administration of the late Earl of Durham, desertion was partially checked; but that, in despite of the utmost efforts of the Constabulary, it still existed to a very great extent, and further measures being evidently

required for its suppression, a meeting of Ship Masters and Owners was, in the month of June, in the year 1839, convened for the purpose of deliberating on the steps to be taken.

That in the opinion of the said meeting, the steps best calculated to effect the desired end, were the establishing of a River Guard; a representation was accordingly made to Sir John Colborne, then Governor General, and a Water Police was in consequence organized, on condition that the expenses of boats, clothing and wages, for the men should be defrayed by the Masters and Owners.

That it being evident that the utmost exertions and unflinching vigilance of the Police are insufficient to put an effectual stop to desertion; and the evil having, during the present season, owing to the increase of trade, attained a very great height, Your Memorialists are most anxious that the subject should receive the serious consideration of the Government, and that steps should be taken to put a stop to a practice fraught with consequences so calamitous.

That on the fifth of September last, an Act was passed in the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen, and for keeping a Register of Seamen," by which it was amongst other things enacted, that no Seaman shall be taken to sea without a Register Ticket being obtained from such Seaman.

That Your Memorialists verily believe, that this Act will ultimately be of great benefit to the Trade, and, in a great measure, prevent desertion, particularly when the Seamen so deserting from their respective ships shall have been punished in Great Britain for the infringement of the law by them, and for not producing their Register Tickets on their arrival, thereby establishing the fact of their desertion.

That by the said Act, the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs is directed to send to England the Register Tickets of all deserters, which is one of the means contemplated by law to detect deserters, as they will in all such cases arrive in Great Britain without Tickets: but Your Memorialists have been credibly informed, that none of the deserters proceed to the Ports from whence they obtained their Tickets, and, on the contrary, engage in vessels bound to ports where they are not known, and intend (as is often done when hiring on board of vessels) changing their names, and stating that they are Seamen from the Lakes of Upper Canada, or that they belong to this Province.

That the number of deserters now reported to Her Majesty's Collector of Customs at Quebec, during the last five weeks, amounts to seven hundred and upwards; and as there are very few (if any) Seamen who have Tickets, the Masters of vessels which are ready for sea, whose Seamen have deserted, are compelled either to hire other Seamen, without Tickets, or to lay up their vessels, which would ruin both themselves and the Owners of the vessels.

That the ships so sailing with Seamen who have no Tickets, are liable to a severe penalty. That if this penalty is exacted, the persons for whose benefit

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chiefly the Act was made, will be in reality the only sufferers.

That with a view of enabling the Board of Trade to increase the strength of the Water Police, and to obtain the assistance of a Magistrate in the Lower Town, Your Memorialists have authorised an increase of one hundred per cent. upon the voluntary contribution to be collected at the Custom House.

That in the opinion of Your Memorialists, and of most others interested in the Trade of this Province, the measure which would most tend to prevent desertion, would be the importation of a proportion of the crews required for new vessels on their first voyage.

That the great demand for Seaman at this Port is occasioned in part, by the necessity of manning the many vessels annually built there, the crews of which are supplied chiefly from deserters.

That the necessity for manning such new ships, being imperative, Seamen are tempted by the offer of high wages to desert from other vessels, the Commanders of which, in order to make up their crews, are compelled to hold out a like temptation to others; the practice of desertion is thus kept up and encouraged.

That under these circumstances, Your Memorialists respectfully submit, that an effectual blow would be struck at the baneful practice of desertion, if men were imported for the service of the new vessels; they therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of rendering it obligatory to Ship Builders to import at least two-thirds of the men required to man each new ship upon her first voyage from Quebec, and that the Act hereinbefore mentioned be extended to Colonial ships. In support of the former suggestion, Your Memorialists beg leave to enclose a Certificate signed by a number of the members of the Board of Trade and mercantile community of Quebec in general, (including many of the principal Ship Builders) referred to in a Petition on the same subject as the present to His Excellency the Right Honourable the late Charles Baron Sydenham, at that time Governor General of British North America, a copy of which Petition is annexed hereto.

Wherefore Your Memorialists respectfully pray, that Your Excellency will take the premises in your serious consideration, and will be pleased to direct such arrangements to be made as will enable all proceedings in relation to deserters from Merchant vessels, in this Port, to be brought before and sentence passed in a summary manner by a Magistrate appointed for that purpose, and whose Court shall be held in the Lower Town; whereby much valuable time will be saved, and the painful spectacle of a body of prisoners marching through the streets of the Upper Town dispensed with, and the fatigue to the Police, consequent thereon, avoided—to recommend to Her Majesty's Government in England, to remit all fines or penalties against ships sailing from Quebec with Seamen not having Register Certificates, until the law shall have been extended to Colonial ships, and until the Owners of new ships shall be compelled to import at least two-thirds of the crews for such new ships; for until then it will be impossible to prevent desertion; and that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend such other measures to be adopted as may appear best calculated to put a stop to the evil complained of.

And as in duty bound, Your Memorialists will ever pray.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Agent, *pro. tem.*, for
Ship Masters and Owners.

QUEBEC, 19th June, 1845.

(CIRCULAR TO SHIP OWNERS.)

Quebec, 12th July, 1845.

SIR,

I beg leave to send to your address, certain Resolutions passed at Quebec on the ninth and eleventh of June last, with a Petition to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, on a subject of great moment to the Shipping interest. The high rate of wages at Quebec induces Seamen to desert from their Ships when they are on the point of sailing; these deserters are secreted by Crimps, and (after the sailing of the vessels from which they have deserted) are sold to other Masters, who are reduced to the alternative of either hiring these men, who have no Tickets, or of laying up their Ships. It is, however, hoped that desertion will, in a great measure, be checked, if those Seamen, who, on their arrival in Great Britain and Ireland, can not produce their Register Tickets, are prosecuted and imprisoned as deserters. The news of these prosecutions, when made known at Quebec, will deter men, in future, from deserting. I am sorry to add, that the Articles of a great number of Ships sailing from Great Britain, are drawn up in so loose and irregular a manner, that (on any suit being brought by Seamen, against a Master,) the Judges are reluctantly compelled to pronounce Judgment against the vessels. In some Articles, the voyage is not clearly described; other Articles are not signed by the Masters, some have no witnesses, others were not read over to the Crew; some have been signed only when the Ship was under way, and some are to be found without a proper scale of provisions: these, and a variety of other causes, induce many Lawyers to undertake any case, feeling confident, that in three cases out of seven, they will, owing to some of the irregularities above stated, succeed in obtaining for the men, not only the wages at the time due, but also a discharge. There is no Port in the universe, where Masters of Ships are so much harrassed, troubled, and annoyed, as "Quebec." The object of this letter, is to cause this subject and those mentioned in the Resolutions and Petition herewith enclosed, to be brought before the Authorities, with a view of their taking such steps as may be necessary to put a stop to the evils which are at present so justly complained of.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ARCHD. CAMPBELL,

Her Majesty's Notary for the District
of Quebec, and Notary Public.Appendix
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(CIRCULAR TO SHIP OWNERS.)

Quebec, 29th January, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

My Circular of the 26th instant, will put you in possession of some important facts connected with the Merchant Seamen coming to this Port, and the operation of the new system introduced by the 7th and 8th Vic., Cap. 112, consolidating the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen, and for keeping a Register of Seamen; the result will shew how far the attempt has been productive of the beneficial effects contemplated by the Imperial Legislature.

In again adverting to this subject, I am mainly induced by an omission, which, in the hurry of my professional duties, I have made in one important particular. It might be imagined that the statement of cases under the signature of the Clerk of the Peace, included all cases of difference between Masters and their Seamen, during the last season of

business: whereas, it has reference to such cases only as have come before the sitting Magistrate here. To the number then mentioned must be added several thousands who have been discharged without any proceeding at law, from the fear of consequence on the part of the Masters, many of whom may have rendered themselves subject to penalties under the provisions of the Act. Of the pecuniary loss to the Trade generally, and the delays and inconvenience sustained by the disorganization of ships' crews, Owners in Great Britain can form the best estimate.

If nothing better can be done, it might be advisable to revert to the old Act, commonly called Sir James Graham's Act,—5th and 6th Will. IV., Cap. 19.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Her Majesty's Notary,
and Notary Public.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

14th March. To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, of the 15th February last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, the Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the latter and any private individuals, with reference to the Act to regulate the Shipping of Seamen at the Port of Quebec. 14th March.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 13th March, 1849.

QUEBEC, 8th March, 1849.

SIR,

I beg to add a couple of documents to those already enclosed to you respecting the Seamen's Act. One, as you will perceive, is an Address presented by upwards of three hundred Ship Masters to the Earl of Durham, with His Excellency's answer. The other, a copy of proceedings had relative to the

desertion of Seamen, so far back as the month of June, 1820.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) ARCHD. CAMPBELL.

The Honourable

JAMES LESLIE,

&c. &c. &c.

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(From the "Quebec Mercury" of 8th March, 1849.)

DESERTION OF SEAMEN.

Proceedings had, relative to the establishment of the Marine Register Office at Quebec, on the 14th June, 1820:—

With a view to remedy the evils so long and justly complained of, by Masters of vessels frequenting the Port of Quebec, occasioned by the illicit and unwarrantable practice of certain unprincipled characters, who systematically concert and arrange plans for the decoying of Sailors from their respective vessels, and who afterwards literally sell them to other Masters; it was suggested by Mr. R. R. Storey, of the Ship "Bellona," that a meeting of the Owners and Masters of vessels then in the Port, should take place, for the purpose of devising measures preventive of a practice so pernicious and destructive to Maritime Commerce, and the following advertisement was accordingly inserted in the Quebec Mercury, and the Gazette:—

"NOTICE.

"A meeting of the Masters of British vessels will be held at the Exchange Coffee Rooms, on Saturday the 17th June, instant, at noon, on business connected with the Shipping interest at Quebec.

"Quebec, 13th June, 1820."

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

Quebec, June 17, 1820.

Conformable to the purport of an advertisement in the public papers, viz., the "Quebec Gazette" and "Mercury" of the 14th instant, in order to take into consideration, and adopt measures of remedy against the inconveniences and prejudicial consequences resulting to Maritime Commerce in general, from the facilities afforded to the desertion of Seamen, by several unprincipled characters in Quebec, denominated Crimps, who actually make a traffic of, and for that purpose systematically arrange and lay out every device and encouragement to that class of men; whereby Masters of vessels are frequently deprived of the principal part of their Crew, and occasionally subjected to the greatest difficulties and inconveniences, as well as loss to the Freighters, Owners, or others interested, and the almost inconceivable detriment and disadvantage of the Shipping interest generally. In order to obviate and prevent, as much as lies in our power, this illicit and unwarrantable practice, we, the undersigned, being respectively Masters and Owners of vessels trading to this Port, have unanimously come to the following Resolutions:—

Firstly.—That an Agency should be appointed in Quebec, and the Office denominated "The Marine Register Office," where all Masters of vessels, on their arrival, would feel it their interest to give in a list of the Seamen on board, on their arrival, with their description; so that in the event of any of their men leaving the vessel, they may be laid hold of with more facility.

[Several other Resolutions were adopted, which it would be useless to re-publish.]

Ninthly.—That the following persons shall constitute a Committee for framing such Rules, and taking into consideration such matters as may be proposed relative to the business at present imperiously calling our attention, viz:—

R. R. Storey, President. Bellona,
Isaac Ward..... John Rickard,
Jonathan Cram..... Melton,
George Watson..... Ajax,
James Harle..... Harmony,
W. Dails..... Samuel Whitebread,
Joseph Boyes..... Regent,
J. C. Armstrong..... Grape,
Robert Brown..... Resolution,
Joseph Busby..... George Symes,
Robert Maxwell..... Governor Woodford,
Robert Kendall..... Shannon,
Henry Chater..... Blessing,
Robert Peart..... Broderick.

The Rules were immediately signed by one hundred and four Masters of vessels then in Port; and finally, by upwards of 300.

(From the "Quebec Mercury" of 6th March, 1849.)

THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

This law being at present under the consideration of our Legislature, with the view of amending it, we conceive it to be expedient to submit to the public such information as may be in our power, tending to promote the object in view. This seems to be the more necessary, from the one-sided and exaggerated testimony which has been rendered by Ed. Glackmeyer, Esquire, before a Committee of the Assembly. That gentleman attributes the evils complained of to the Act in question, and to the use of the Water Police; previous to the application of coercive measures, according to M. G., Seamen were as innocent as lambs; there were plenty of Seamen to be had, and at low wages.

In contradiction to Mr. Glackmeyer's statement, we give, for the present, the following proceedings which took place in June, 1838; and can produce authentic documents, dated as far back as 1820, from which it will be seen that the same complaints existed with respect to Seamen: the papers in question will be given in a future number.

The following Address was yesterday presented to His Excellency by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the signers; accompanied by Archibald Campbell, Esquire, Notary, in his quality of Agent to sundry Marine Assurance Associations in Great Britain.

The Address was read by Samuel Richmond, Master of the "Joseph Hume."

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN GEORGE, Earl of DURHAM, Viscount LAMBTON, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the undersigned, Masters and Owners of British vessels now in the Harbour of Quebec, res-

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14th March.

pectfully approach Your Excellency to offer our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival in this Province, invested with the ample powers which pertain to Her Majesty's High Commissioner; and to express our earnest hope that Your Excellency's administration will be the means of bringing to a happy issue every question affecting the interests of the Province of British North America, and of securing to the people of the Colony in particular the blessings of British Institutions.

We would avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully inviting Your Excellency's attention to the urgent necessity that exists of providing some means of protecting the trade of Quebec from the heavy losses to which Masters and Owners are constantly exposed by the ill-conduct of their Seamen, who, from the prospect of obtaining higher wages, and the allurements held out by unprincipled persons denominated "Crimps," are induced to desert their ships; the Masters and Owners whereof thereby suffer, directly and indirectly, serious losses and injury. As means calculated to abate the evil complained of, we would, with utmost deference, suggest: the establishment of a separate and particular Police for the Lower Town; the suppression of a number of disorderly houses in that section of the City, (through the pernicious influence of which that part of Quebec constantly presents, during the shipping season, scenes of the most disgusting debauchery); and the publication of an Ordinance rendering it obligatory on Builders of ships to obtain from Europe a certain proportion of the crews for their new vessels, on their first voyage from Quebec. Bearing in mind the effectual manner in which Your Excellency's

interest was exerted in behalf of the Owners of British shipping, during Your Excellency's residence at the Court of St. Petersburg, we have every confidence that our representations will be favourably entertained, and such remedies applied as in Your Excellency's wisdom may appear calculated to remove, or at least greatly lessen the evil of which we complain.

We respectfully take leave of Your Excellency with fervent wishes for your personal happiness, and with earnest prayers for the favourable issue of Your Excellency's important mission.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my best acknowledgments for your kind congratulations on my arrival in this country.

The evils to which you allude, and their dangerous consequences, have already attracted my attention; and steps had been taken by me, before the receipt of your address, for the immediate formation of an efficient Police.

I request you to be assured that here, as in Russia, my best exertions will be used for the encouragement of British Shipping, and the protection of British Commerce.

Appendix

(W.W.)

14th March.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, calling for "a Statement in detail of the Imports into this Province, for the years 1847 and 1848, and the value thereof, with the amount of Duties thereon, distinguishing between those articles paying *specific* and those paying *ad valorem* duties," as ordered on the 8th of February, 1849.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, February 23rd, 1849.

Appendix (X. X.) 26th February

Appendix (X. X.) 26th February

STATEMENT of Imports into the Province of Canada during the years 1847 and 1848.

Main table with columns: ARTICLES, Quantity, Rate of Duty, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty, Rate, Quantity, Value, Duty. Includes sub-sections for INLAND PORTS, 1847, QUEBEC & MONTREAL, TOTALS FOR THE YEAR 1847, and 1848.

* See Note at foot of this Return of Specifics.

STATEMENT of Imports into the Province of Canada during the years 1847 and 1848.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Quantity, Rate of Duty, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty. Includes sub-sections for INLAND PORTS, 1847, and QUEBEC & MONTREAL, 1848. Categories include Oils, Coffee and Tea, Sugars, Liqueurs, and Spirits.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Quantity, Rate of Duty, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty, Quantity, Value, Duty. Includes sub-sections for SUNDRIES, PROVISIONS, PAPER, and TIMBER. Categories include Brooms, Honey, Meats, and various types of paper and timber.

Appendix
(X. X.)
20th February

Appendix
(X. X.)
20th February

ABSTRACT of the Value of Goods, &c., subject to Specific Duties, imported in 1847 and 1848, with the amount of Duties.

	VALUES, 1847.			DUTIES.			VALUES, 1848.			DUTIES.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Animals.....	30318	10	10	4697	13	9	13951	0	0	1645	9	6
Candles.....	3444	7	7	816	9	4	7476	19	2	1144	2	8
Leather.....	14408	11	0	3135	16	5	20606	17	0	3204	8	6
“ Manufactures.....	5169	12	6	1237	5	0	7382	12	3	1113	17	7
Fruit.....	28187	18	9	6705	16	0	30472	15	0	6696	6	4
Salt and Spices.....	44973	17	0	8500	1	7	144764	5	2	8090	1	10
Tobacco.....	55114	2	6	19491	19	10	39428	4	6	17052	10	9
Flour and Cereals.....	49334	17	11	4553	3	5	17254	17	3	2400	11	10
Oils.....	12167	5	2	931	15	7	28850	18	10	2304	6	9
Coffees and Tea.....	331499	3	11	38889	1	5	217693	17	6	30182	16	7
Sugars.....	235401	4	4	108774	12	3	161045	9	7	78409	3	0
Liquors.....	186899	15	3	42614	16	0	134029	17	1	30778	4	1
Sundries.....	5674	16	10	1821	17	0	21470	4	0	3352	5	1
Provisions.....	61359	4	8	10207	6	4	32286	15	4	7789	3	7
Paper.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	11904	12	11	1068	7	1
Timber.....	18949	7	9	2853	15	2	6358	6	10	498	18	10
	£1082902	16	0	255231	9	1	892977	2	5	195731	4	0
The Specific Duties collected.....				255311	8	11						
Leaving for gain by small items and the conversion of several small sums from Sterling to Currency.....				79	19	10						

NOTE.—Salt is overvalued, as the rate was taken as of the highest at the Port of Boston : the other articles were taken on the averages at the Inland Ports.

Appendix (X. X.)
20th February

Appendix (X. X.)
20th February

Ad Valorem Duties, 1848.

Ad Valorem Duties, 1847.

INLAND PORTS.				QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.				REMAINING THREE QUARTERS, NEW TARIFF.			
Value of Goods at—				Value of Goods subject to				Value of Goods at—			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
49752	8	10	118780	9	10	9036	4	11	343868	15	1
25937	19	0	21404	18	13	284	14	0	49987	1	1
9276	7	2	3107966	1	3	367	15	1	1453882	4	2
2765	5	4	11012	3	0	81	14	6	87037	16	11
3432	16	1	230	5	11	183	12	5	83726	7	6
19089	1	0	937	2	0	874	7	7	4385	9	7
98334	14	0	8397	9	2	5558	19	6	160	17	3
28394	8	8	3717	1	9	2186	9	10			
180233	17	3	26812	5	6	18053	2	2			
11986	18	0	1993	9	7	659	11	5			
6902	8	8	1098	2	9	537	15	1			
17589	2	10	3437	17	6	989	6	5			
£453745	6	10	48457	7	5	3958	4	9			
			2259199	3	11	42771	17	8			
			453745	6	10	3744	17	5			
			2718944	9	11	Total Ad Valorems			£ 2067820	9	3
			1082902	16	0	Add Specifics			£ 892977	12	5
			3795847	5	11	Totals			£ 2958798	1	8
			£414633	15	6				£ 934314	18	11
			106	15	5				£ 334364	16	4
									£ 49	17	5

The values of the Specifics for 1848 are calculated on the average at the Inland Ports for the previous year: the declared values at some of the Ports being evidently erroneous.

It is also to be noticed that the Return for 1848 includes only those Articles which, taken out for consumption, paid duty. There is in the several warehouses a large Stock of Goods under the warehouse provisions of the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 31.

Candles	642	3	4
Fruit	9945	14	3
Spices	3998	5	4
Tobacco	3856	10	5
Oils	9544	14	11
Wine	24877	16	9
Sugars	14508	17	0
Subject to Imperial Duty	118780	9	0
Values as above	3796847	5	11
	186154	11	0
Currency	3609692	14	11

NOTE.—In the estimate of Values at Quebec and Montreal, it must be borne in mind that the following Articles, in addition to the Ad Valorem Articles given above, were subject to a Provincial Specific Duty, and as that value is given under the Specifics, the amount may enter into both, thus causing a reduction in the gross values:—

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd June, 1847, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before them, "Copies of the Quarterly Returns made by the Deputy Post Master General, to the Post Master General in England, shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Post Office Department in this Province, from the 5th July, 1844, to the latest period to which the Returns have been made up.—Also a Return of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Post Master General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto, from the 5th January, 1843, to the 5th April last."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

24th February, 1849.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th October, 1844.

AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th October, 1844.

	Amount Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Packet Postage.</i>									
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England for the Province of Canada,.....	1,422	3	5½	750	0	0	3,128	2	10½
*Amount of Paid Letters sent to England from Quebec,.....	137	1	8	847	4	3½			
				2,156	11	2			
<i>Inland Postage.</i>									
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada, accountable to General Post Office, Montreal,.....	9,446	18	5½	3,753	15	5½			
Amount of Unpaid Letters Inwards and Paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal,.....	2,841	9	11½				393	16	11½
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada,.....	149	14	3½						
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies,.....	51	0	3½						
Amount of Commission charged against the American Government on the collection of United States Postage,.....	386	15	8						
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected Letters from General Post Office, Montreal, and Offices in Canada,.....	14,435	3	9½	5,748	17	11			
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.,.....	1,713	16	6	2,573	10	2			
Deduct charges of Management,.....	12,721	7	3½	8,322	17	1			
Net Revenue,.....	12,610	9	7				6,935	14	3
<i>Salaries and Allowances.</i>									
The Deputy Postmaster General,.....									
The Montreal Establishment, including the Surveyors,.....									
Postmasters in Canada,.....									
<i>Allowance for Special Services and Travelling Charges.</i>									
Allowance to Surveyors for Travelling Expenses,.....				398	12	4			
<i>Conveyance of Mails.</i>									
Sums paid for Riding Work, Couriers, Foot Messengers, &c.,.....									
Conveyance of Mails by Steamboats,.....									
<i>Ship Letter Payments.</i>									
Ship Letter Payments,.....				0	17	0			
Rents and Taxes,.....				67	10	0			
Tradesmen's Bills, Building and Repairs,.....				494	8	7½			
Printing, &c.,.....				223	17	1½			
<i>Other Payments.</i>									
Miscellaneous Disbursements, including sums paid to Postmasters for compensation allowed to them by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the loss of Commission on United States Postage, and for the loss of Franking Privilege,.....				786	12	9			
Charges of Management,.....									
Net Revenue,.....	110	17	8½	1,880	13	10½	1,567	4	11
* This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the interior of Canada.							12,610	9	7

(Signed)

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed)

A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy, T. A. STAYNER.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1845.

AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue, in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1845.

	Amount Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
<i>Packet Postage.</i>													
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England, for the Province of Canada.....	1124	1	4										
*Amount of Paid Letters sent to England from Montreal and Quebec.....	161	9	0										
<i>Inland Postage.</i>													
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada accountable to General Post Office, Montreal.....	9324	9	4										
Amount of Unpaid Letters Inwards and Paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal	3293	4	4										
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada.....	124	4	11										
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies.....	51	0	11										
Amount of Commission charged against the American Government on the collection of the United States Postage.....	386	5	3										
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected &c. Letters, from General Post Office Montreal, and Offices in Canada.....	14464	15	4										
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.....	1621	15	5										
Deduct charges of Management.....	12842	19	10										
	11577	0	4										
Net Revenue.....													
* This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the Interior of Canada.													
<table border="0" style="width:100%"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;"></td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:right"> Salaries and Allowances. The Deputy Postmaster General..... The Montreal Establishment, including Surveyors..... Post Masters in Canada..... Allowance for Special Services and Travelling Charges. Allowance to Surveyors for Travelling expenses..... Conveyance of Mails. Sums paid for Riding Work, Couriers, Foot Messengers, &c..... Conveyance of Mails by Steamboats..... Ship Letter Payments..... Rents and Taxes..... Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings and Repairs..... Printing, &c..... Miscellaneous disbursements, including sums paid to Postmasters for compensation allowed to them by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for the loss of Commission on United States Postage, and the loss of Franking Privilege..... Outstanding Debts due by Deputies, and charged against the Revenue per authority from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 22d Nov. 1844..... Charges of Management..... </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align:right"> 750 0 0 1450 1 9 2268 2 1 4468 3 10 290 7 7 5996 11 7 1630 2 6 7626 14 1 0 0 0 64 11 3 123 10 6 383 19 8 572 1 6 765 0 3 170 1 0 11577 0 4 </td> <td style="text-align:left"> 3723 9 11 241 19 8 6355 11 9 476 14 7 637 10 2 141 14 2 11577 0 4 </td> </tr> </table>											Salaries and Allowances. The Deputy Postmaster General..... The Montreal Establishment, including Surveyors..... Post Masters in Canada..... Allowance for Special Services and Travelling Charges. Allowance to Surveyors for Travelling expenses..... Conveyance of Mails. Sums paid for Riding Work, Couriers, Foot Messengers, &c..... Conveyance of Mails by Steamboats..... Ship Letter Payments..... Rents and Taxes..... Tradesmen's Bills, Buildings and Repairs..... Printing, &c..... Miscellaneous disbursements, including sums paid to Postmasters for compensation allowed to them by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury for the loss of Commission on United States Postage, and the loss of Franking Privilege..... Outstanding Debts due by Deputies, and charged against the Revenue per authority from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 22d Nov. 1844..... Charges of Management.....	750 0 0 1450 1 9 2268 2 1 4468 3 10 290 7 7 5996 11 7 1630 2 6 7626 14 1 0 0 0 64 11 3 123 10 6 383 19 8 572 1 6 765 0 3 170 1 0 11577 0 4	3723 9 11 241 19 8 6355 11 9 476 14 7 637 10 2 141 14 2 11577 0 4
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(Signed)

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed)

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy, T. A. STAYNER.

Appendix (Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix (Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1846.

AN ACCOUNT of the charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1846.

	Amount Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Packet Postage.</i>									
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England, for the Province of Canada.....	1570	2	11	750	0	0	3595	7	11½
*Amount of Paid Letters sent to England from Montreal.....	274	6	8	1044	5	0	390	1	0½
<i>Inland Postage.</i>									
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada, accountable to General Post Office, Montreal.....	12055	9	7½	4314	9	7			
Amount of Unpaid Letters inwards and Paid Letters outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal.	3463	8	0						
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada.....	151	12	8½						
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies.....	40	13	3½						
Amount of Commission charged against the American Government on the Collection of the United States Postage.....	295	4	5						
Amount of Commission derived from keeping Public Postage accounts.....	80	6	2	5778	15	6½			
Amount of Fees received from Merchants' Private Boxes.....	63	2	6	2271	14	2			
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected, &c.. Letters from General Post Office, Montreal, and Offices in Canada.....	17967	6	3½	8050	9	8½	6708	14	9
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.....	2086	8	4½	0	10	4			
Deduct charges of Management.....	15880	17	11	62	10	0			
	11793	3	9½	19	1	1			
				5	1	7			
				115	19	9			
				0	0	0			
				316	5	3			
				519	8	0	432	16	8½
Net Revenue.....	4037	14	1½	699	8	0	582	16	8
<i>Other Payments.</i>									
Compensation to Postmasters for the loss of Commission on United States Postage, and the loss of Franking Privilege.....				100	0	0	83	6	8
Loss of Exchange.....									
Charges of Management.....							11793	3	9½

*This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the interior of Canada.

(Signed,)

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed,)

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy, T. A. STAYNER.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1847.

AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1847.

	Amount Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Packet Postage.</i>									
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England for the Province of Canada.....	1,561	17	7½						
*Amount of Paid Letters sent to England from Montreal.....	282	8	9½						
<i>Inland Postage.</i>									
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada, accountable to General Post Office, Montreal.....	13,739	7	9½						
Amount of Unpaid Letters Inwards and Paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal,	3,094	15	5½						
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada.....	140	2	11½						
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies.....	37	2	5½						
Amount of Commission derived from keeping Public Postage Accounts.....	54	17	11						
Amount of Fees received from Merchants' Private Boxes.....	19	1	3						
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected, &c., Letters from General Post Office, Montreal, and Offices in Canada.....	18,929	14	3						
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.,.....	2,293	14	3						
Deduct charges of Management,.....	16,636	0	0						
	11,623	2	11						
<i>Net Revenue,.....</i>									
	5,012	17	1						
*This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the interior of Canada.									
<i>SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.</i>									
The Deputy Postmaster General.....									
The Montreal Establishment, including Surveyors,.....	1,104	14	2½						
Postmasters in Canada.....	2,767	0	6½						
	3,871	14	9				3,226	8	11½
<i>ALLOWANCE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES AND TRAVELLING CHARGES.</i>									
Allowance to Surveyors for Travelling expenses, &c.,.....	435	16	8½				363	3	11
<i>CONVEYANCE OF MAILS, TRANSIT POSTAGE AND PAYMENTS FOR SHIP LETTERS.</i>									
Sums paid for Riding Work, Couriers, Foot Messengers, &c.,.....	6,237	18	0½						
Conveyance of Mails by Steamboats.....	1,574	5	10						
Ship Letter Payments.....	8	7	6						
	7,820	11	4½				6,517	2	10
<i>RENTS AND TAXES.</i>									
Buildings and Repairs.....	66	5	0						
Coals, Oil, &c.,.....	8	16	7						
Tradesmen's Bills,.....	38	2	6½						
Law charges,.....	0	0	0						
Printing and Stationery allowances to Postmasters.....	296	19	5						
	410	3	6½				341	16	3½
<i>COMPENSATIONS TO POSTMASTERS FOR THE LOSS OF COMMISSION ON UNITED STATES POSTAGE, AND THE LOSS OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE.</i>									
	672	3	0				560	2	6
<i>OTHER PAYMENTS.</i>									
Loss by Exchange,.....	62	10	0						
Miscellaneous,.....	21	0	0						
Amount paid to the American Government on account of the collections made on behalf of the United States,.....	681	0	11						
	764	10	11				614	8	5
Charges of Management,.....									
							11,623	2	11

(Signed)

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed)

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy,

T. A. STAYNER.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1848.

AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1848.

	Amount Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Packet Postage.</i>									
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England for the Province of Canada.....	1,452	6	10	750	0	0			
Amount of Paid Letters sent to England, collected at Montreal and Quebec.....	284	9	9½	1,260	4	2			
				2,869	10	6			
<i>Inland Postage.</i>									
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada, accountable to General Post Office, Montreal....	14,182	1	9½	4,879	14	8	4,066	8	10½
Amount of Unpaid Letters Inwards and Paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal.	3,081	11	8				386	1	11½
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada.....	110	16	10	439	6	4½			
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies.....	49	10	5½						
Amount of Commission derived from keeping Public Postage Accounts.....	46	19	6½						
Amount of Fees derived from Merchants' Private Boxes.....	21	17	6						
	19,229	14	5				6,881	6	10
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected, &c., Letters from General Post Office, Montreal, and Offices in Canada.....	2,133	14	11	8,257	12	2½			
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.....	17,095	19	6	210	0	0			
Deduct charges of Management.....	12,855	10	4½	8	6	7½			
				8	10	5			
				70	5	7½			
				15	15	9½			
				372	17	5½			
				685	15	4			
				632	16	1			
				112	10	0			
				109	13	4½			
				309	4	5			
				531	7	9½			
Net Revenue.....	£ 4,240	9	1½				442	16	5½
							12,855	10	4½

*This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the Interior of Canada.

(Signed)

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

(Signed)

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy,

T. A. STAYNER.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th April, 1848.

AN ACCOUNT of the Charges of Management of the Post Office Revenue in the Province of Canada, for the Quarter ended 5th April, 1848.

	Amount Sterling, Dollars at 4s. 2d.			Currency.			Sterling, Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Packet Postage.</i>									
Amount of Unpaid Letters received from England for the Province of Canada,.....	1,508	8	0½	750	0	0	750	0	0
*Amount of Paid Letters sent to England collected at Montreal and Quebec,.....	403	2	0½	1,072	2	4½	2,994	16	3
<i>Inland Postage.</i>									
Amount of Postage of Towns in Canada accountable to General Post Office, Montreal,.....	14,314	10	11	4,816	18	7½	4,014	2	2½
Amount of Unpaid Letters Inwards and Paid Letters Outwards at the General Post Office, Montreal	3,457	4	1						
Amount of Way and Ship Letters at the General Post Office, Montreal, and at other Offices in Canada,.....	147	13	6	409	3	10½	340	19	10½
Amount of Surcharges established against Deputies,.....	51	8	10½						
Amount of Commission derived from keeping Public Postage Accounts,.....	62	6	1						
Amount of Fees derived from Merchants' Private Boxes,.....	25	6	3						
Deduct Postage of Returned, Refused, Missent and Redirected, &c., Letters from General Post Office, Montreal, and Offices in Canada,.....	19,969	19	9½	8,539	10	1½	7,116	5	1
Gross, after deducting Dead Letters, &c.,.....	2,104	16	1	108	19	8			
Deduct charges of Management,.....	17,865	3	8½	5	8	9			
	12,556	15	8½	41	3	5½			
				344	15	0			
				500	6	10½			
				626	18	0			
				60	0	0			
				115	5	4½			
				175	5	4½			
Net Revenue,.....	5,308	8	0				146	1	2
							12,556	15	8½

*This does not include the Packet Postage paid in the interior of Canada.

(Signed,) E. J. KING, Accountant.
T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Certified Copy, T. A. STAYNER.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1843.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationary Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping						Gain from other Sources.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	d.		
T. A. Stayner,	Deputy Postmaster General,	1843.	150	0	0	986	19	3½	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
William Griffin,	Chief Clerk to do.	April 5,	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. L. Freer,	1st Clerk to do. from 6th to 18th January,	"	6	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin,	2nd do. do. from 6th to 18th January,	"	4	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto.	1843, 13 days,	"	38	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner,	1st Clerk to do. from 19th January to 5th	"	17	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King,	2nd Clerk to do. from 19th January to 5th	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wickstead,	Accountant,	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Seymour,	1st Clerk to do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Sewell,	2nd do. do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Logie,	1st Clerk Sorting Office,	"	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright,	Extra do. do.	"	25	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt,	Principal Letter Carrier,	"	18	0	0	17	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Patton,	2nd do. do.	"	15	12	0	8	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen,	Messenger,	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Griffin,	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,	"	45	0	0	31	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. Richardson,	Acting Surveyor, C. W.,	"	29	10	0	98	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. Freer,	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,	"	38	10	0	70	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jas. Porteous,	Postmaster,	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	25	0	0	29	17	6	32	2	6	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
W. Gillespie,	1st Assistant,	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. Cooper,	2nd do.	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin,	3rd do.	"	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Verner,	4th do.	"	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Haddell,	Letter Carrier,	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Simpson,	2nd do.	"	15	0	0	21	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Oliver,	Assistant,	"	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*R. Deacon,	Postmaster,	"	39	0	0	...	...	...	6	5	0	15	0	0	11	18	1½	40	14	4	10	14	9	66	9	0	
Patrick Lindsay,	Letter Carrier,	"	7	10	0	28	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*C. Berczy,	Postmaster,	"	60	0	0	No	return,	...	7	10	0	50	18	3	17	10	0	3	10	0	17	15	67	15	2½	...	
Alex. Gunn,	Letter Carrier,	"	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

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(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salaries, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th October, 1843.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationery Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission for keeping						Gain from other sources.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Montreal.</i>																												
T. A. Stayner.....	Deputy Postmaster General.....	1843.	150	0	0	826	10	2½	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Griffin.....	Chief Clerk to do.....	October 5.	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin.....	1st do do.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner.....	do do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King.....	Accountant.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wicksteed.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Seymour.....	2d do do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Sewell.....	1st Clerk, Sorting Office, Quebec.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Logie.....	do do.....	"	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright.....	do do.....	"	25	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt.....	Principal Letter Carrier.....	"	18	0	0	22	0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Patton.....	do do.....	"	15	12	0	11	0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen.....	2d do do.....	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Griffin.....	Messenger.....	"	60	0	0	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Dewe.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.....	"	45	0	0	96	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Freer.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.....	"	45	0	0	196	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kingston.</i>																												
James Porteous.....	Postmaster.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Cooper.....	1st Assistant.....	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin.....	2d do do.....	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Oliver.....	3d do do.....	"	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Verner.....	4th do do.....	"	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Huddell.....	1st Letter Carrier.....	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Simpson.....	2d do do.....	"	15	0	0	23	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Porteous.....	Assistant.....	"	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kingston.</i>																												
*R. Deacon.....	Postmaster.....	"	39	0	0	28	1	6½	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Toronto.</i>																												
*Charles Berzy.....	Postmaster.....	"	60	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Gunn.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	No	rel	urn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE.—The Postmasters of Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
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(Y. Y.)
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RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th January, 1844.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationery Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping						Gain from other Sources.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
T. A. Stayner,.....	Deputy Postmaster General,.....	1844, January 5,....	150	0	0	967	2	10½	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wm. Griffin,.....	Chief Clerk to do,.....	"	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin,.....	1st do,.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner,.....	2nd do,.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. S. Stayner,.....	3rd do,.....	"	9	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King,.....	Accountant,.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wicksteed,.....	1st Clerk to do,.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Seymour,.....	2nd do,.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Ashworth,.....	3rd do,.....	"	22	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Julyan,.....	do,.....	"	19	11	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Sewell,.....	1st Clerk Sorting Office, Quebec,.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Logie,.....	do,.....	"	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright,.....	Extra do,.....	"	24	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt,.....	Principal Letter Carrier,.....	"	18	0	0	22	0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Patten,.....	do,.....	"	15	12	0	11	0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen,.....	Messenger,.....	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Griffin,.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.,.....	"	60	0	0	93	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Dewe,.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.,.....	"	45	0	0	123	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Freer,.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			<i>Montreal.</i>																								
Jas. Porteous,.....	Postmaster,.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	25	0	0	31	8	1½	31	10	8	7½	9	16	3	65	5	0
F. Cooper,.....	1st Assistant,.....	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin,.....	2nd do,.....	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Oliver,.....	3rd do,.....	"	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Verner,.....	4th do,.....	"	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Huddell,.....	1st Letter Carrier,.....	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Simpson,.....	2nd do,.....	"	15	0	0	23	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Porteous,.....	Assistant,.....	"	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			<i>Kingston.</i>																								
*R. Deacon,.....	Postmaster,.....	"	39	0	0	28	1	6½	6	5	0	15	0	0	11	8	9	38	12	7½	9	16	3	65	5	0	
P. Lindsay,.....	Letter Carrier,.....	"	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			<i>Toronto.</i>																								
*C. Berczy,.....	Postmaster,.....	"	60	0	0	No	return.	...	7	10	0	51	0	0	22	10	0	1	11	4½	20	7	40	15	0		
A. Gunn,.....	Letter Carrier,.....	"	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

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RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1844.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other Sources.	
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	£	s.
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1844	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
William Griffin	Chief Clerk to do.	April 5	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	3rd do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wickstead	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Seymour	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Julian	4th do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Sewell	1st Clerk Sorting Office, Quebec.	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Legge	2nd do.	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	3rd do.	"	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Davison	4th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt	Principal Letter Carrier.	"	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patton	2nd do.	"	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. H. Griffin	Surveyors	"	60	0	0	49	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Dewe	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.	"	45	0	0	40	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	45	0	0	141	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Porteous	Postmaster, Montreal.	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wm. Cooper	1st Assistant, do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	2nd do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Oliver	3rd do.	"	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Verner	4th do.	"	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Huddell	1st Letter Carrier, do.	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Simpson	2nd do.	"	15	0	0	23	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ant. Yorteous	Assistant, do.	"	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*R. Deacon	Postmaster, Kingston.	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrick Lindsay	Letter Carrier, do.	"	9	10	0	28	1	6½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*C. Berezny	Postmaster, Toronto.	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alex. Gumb	Letter Carrier, do.	"	7	10	0	No return.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. G.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th January, 1845.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other Sources.		
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	d.	s.	
T. A. Stayner,	Deputy Postmaster General,	1845,	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wm. Griffin,	Chief Clerk to do.	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin,	do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin,	do.	"	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner,	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	do.	"	138	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner,	do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King,	Accountant,	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wiksteed,	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Seymour,	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Ashworth,	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Julian,	4th do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. C. Hayden,	5th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Davison,	6th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen,	Messenger,	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surveyors.																			
W. H. Griffin,	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.,	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Dewe,	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.,	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Feer,	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec.																			
John Sewell,	Postmaster,	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logie,	1st Clerk to do.	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright,	2nd do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Davison,	3rd do.	"	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt,	Principal Letter Carrier,	"	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patten,	do.	"	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal.																			
Jas. Porteous,	Postmaster,	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper,	1st Assistant,	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin,	2nd do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Oliver,	do.	"	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Verne,	4th do.	"	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Porteous,	Extra do.	"	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Huddell,	1st Letter Carrier,	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Simpson,	2nd do.	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingston.																			
*R. Deacon,	Postmaster,	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay,	Letter Carrier,	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto.																			
*C. Bercy,	Postmaster,	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	do.	"	80	2	2	Arre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Gundley,	Letter Carrier,	10th Sept. '44 to 5th Jan. '45.	9	2	1	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerkhire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1845.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationery Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping						Gain from other sources.			
			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Public Accounts.			Private Accounts.			Cy.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Surveyors.</i>																											
T. A. Stayner.....	Deputy Postmaster General.....	1845.	750	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Griffin.....	Chief Clerk to do.....	April 5	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner.....	do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thos. S. Stayner.....	do.....	"	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King.....	Accountant.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wicksteed.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Seymour.....	do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Ashworth.....	3d do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Julian.....	do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. C. Hayden.....	4th do.....	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Davison.....	5th do.....	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen.....	6th do.....	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger.....	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Surveyors.</i>																											
W. H. Griffin.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.....	"	60	0	0	124	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Dewe.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.....	"	45	0	0	118	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Freer.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.....	"	45	0	0	162	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Quebec.</i>																											
John Sewell.....	Postmaster, Quebec.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Logie.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright.....	2d do.....	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Davison.....	3d do.....	"	25	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt.....	Principal Letter Carrier.....	"	18	0	0	19	18	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Patton.....	do.....	"	15	12	0	9	19	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montreal.</i>																											
Jas. Porteous.....	Postmaster.....	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. W. Cooper.....	1st Assistant.....	"	38	1	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin.....	2d do.....	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Oliver.....	3d do.....	"	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Verner.....	4th do.....	"	23	1	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Porteous.....	Extra do.....	"	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Huddell.....	1st Letter Carrier.....	"	15	0	0	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Simpson.....	2d do.....	"	15	0	0	24	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kingston.</i>																											
*R. Deacon.....	Postmaster.....	"	39	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patrick Lindsay.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Toronto.</i>																											
*C. Berczy.....	Postmaster.....	"	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. McClosky.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers of the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending October, 5th 1845.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping Public Accounts.			Gain from other Sources.		
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1845.	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do.	Oct. 5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	1st do.	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	2nd do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. C. Spensard	3rd do.	"	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	From July 23	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. A. Seymour	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Julian	4th do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	5th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Davison	6th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Montreal.</i>																			
Jas. Porteous	Postmaster	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper	1st Clerk to do.	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	2nd do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Oliver	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Davison	4th do.	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McErenue	5th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. T. Reade	6th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jos. T. McCaugh	7th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Huddell	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Simpson	2nd do.	"	15	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Murphy	3rd do.	"	7	10	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chs. Louis	Messenger	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Quebec.</i>																			
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor, C. F.	"	60	0	0	193	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Dewe	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.	"	45	0	0	71	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	45	0	0	154	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kingston.</i>																			
John Sewell	Postmaster	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logie	1st Clerk to do.	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	2nd do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt	1st Letter Carrier	"	18	0	0	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patton	2nd do.	"	15	12	0	11	16	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Glover	Acting do.	"	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Toronto.</i>																			
*R. Deacon	Postmaster	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	22	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Berczy	Postmaster	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. McClosky	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	27	1	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters of Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th January, 1846.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other Sources.	
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1846, January 5	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	1st do	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	2nd do	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Willan	3rd do	15th Nov '45 to 3rd Jan '46	11	17	3½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	"	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	1st Clerk to do	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Seymour	2nd do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Ashworth	3rd do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Julian	4th do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	5th do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Davison	6th do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry Mullen	Labourer	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Montreal.</i>																		
Jas. Porteous	Postmaster	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper	1st Clerk to do	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	2nd do	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Oliver	3rd do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Davison	4th do	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McErenne	5th do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jos. T. McQuig	6th do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chas. R. Huddell	7th do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Huddell	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Simpson	2nd do	"	15	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maurice Murphy	3rd do	"	7	10	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles Looft	Messenger	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Quebec.</i>																		
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.	"	60	0	0	94	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Dewe	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.	"	57	17	5	72	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	45	0	0	154	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kingston.</i>																		
John Sewall	Postmaster	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logie	1st Clerk to do	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	2nd do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt	1st Letter Carrier	"	18	0	0	23	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patton	2nd do	"	15	12	0	11	16	5½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Glover	Acting do	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Toronto.</i>																		
*R. Deacon	Postmaster	"	39	0	0	22	12	7½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*C. Berzcy	Postmaster	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. McCloskey	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerkhire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Return of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1846.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other sources.	
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	£	s.
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1846, April 5	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do.	"	112	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	2d Clerk to do.	"	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thos. S. Stayner	3d do.	"	34	2	1 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis G. Willan	4th do.	From 6th Jan. to 5th March.	13	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edwin King	Do. do.	From 6th March to 5th April.	7	4	7 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	April 5	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Seymour	2d do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth	3d do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Julian	4th do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	5th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Davison	6th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry Mullen	Labourer	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Porteous	Postmaster	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper	1st Clerk to do.	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	2d do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Oliver	3d do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Davison	4th do.	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McEneaney	5th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joseph T. McCuaig	6th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. R. Huddell	7th do.	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Huddell	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Simpson	2d do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Murphy	3d do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Loofs	Messenger	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.	"	60	0	0	142	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	60	0	0	156	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Dewe	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.	"	45	0	0	108	4	9 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Sewell	Postmaster	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logic	1st Clerk to do.	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	2d do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt	1st Letter Carrier	"	18	0	0	23	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Tatton	2d do.	"	15	12	0	11	16	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Glover	Acting do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*R. Denson	Postmaster	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrick Lindsay	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*C. Berez	Postmaster	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. McClosky	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th July, 1846.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping Public Accounts, Private Accounts.				Gain from other sources.	
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1846. July 5	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	do do	"	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. F. King	do do	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	do do	"	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	Accountant	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Seymour	1st Clerk to do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Julian	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	do do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Davison	do do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	do do	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry Mullen	Messenger	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labourer	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Note.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix (Y. Y.) 26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th October, 1846.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationery Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping						Gain from other Sources.					
			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Public Accounts.			Private Accounts.			Cy.			Cy.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
T. A. Stayner,	Deputy Postmaster General,	1846.	750	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin,	Chief Clerk to do.	Oct. 5,	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner,	do.	"	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. S. Stayner,	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. F. King,	4th do.	"	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King,	Accountant,	"	105	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wicksteed,	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Seymour,	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Ashworth,	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robt. Julian,	4th do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. C. Hayden,	5th do.	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Davison,	6th do.	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen,	Messenger,	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerry Mullen,	Labourer,	"	9	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Montreal.</i>																													
Jas. Porteous,	Postmaster,	"	125	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. W. Cooper,	1st Clerk to do.	"	42	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin,	2nd do. do.	"	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robt. Oliver,	3rd do. do.	"	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jas. Davison,	4th do. do.	"	27	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. McEneaney,	5th do. do.	"	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jos. T. McChaug,	6th do. do.	"	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles R. Huddell,	7th do. do.	"	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jas. Huddell,	1st Letter Carrier,	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Simpson,	2nd do. do.	"	15	0	0	9	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Murphy,	3rd do. do.	"	7	10	0	11	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chs. Loofs,	Messenger,	"	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Quebec.</i>																													
W. H. Griffin,	Surveyor, C. E.,	"	60	0	0	183	6	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Freer,	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,	"	60	0	0	202	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Dewey,	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.,	"	45	0	0	135	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kingston.</i>																													
John Sewell,	Postmaster,	"	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Legie,	1st Clerk to do.	"	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright,	2nd do. do.	"	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt,	1st Letter Carrier,	"	18	0	0	24	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Patton,	2nd do. do.	"	15	12	0	12	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Glover,	Acting	"	21	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Toronto.</i>																													
*R. Deacon,	Postmaster,	"	39	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. Lindsay,	Letter Carrier,	"	7	10	0	21	1	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*C. Berczy,	Postmaster,	"	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. McCloskey,	Letter Carrier,	"	7	10	0	27	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE.—The Postmasters of Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th January, 1847.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other Sources.				
			£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
T. A. Stayner,	Deputy Postmaster General,	1847.	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin,	Chief Clerk to do.	Jan. 5,	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner,	do.	"	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner,	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. F. King,	do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King,	do.	"	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed,	Accountant,	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth,	1st Clerk to do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Julian,	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden,	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Davison,	do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jos. T. McCuaig,	do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen,	do.	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry Mullen,	Messenger,	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labourer,	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Porteous,	Postmaster,	"	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper,	1st Clerk to do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin,	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Oliver,	do.	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jns. Davison,	do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McBrene,	do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles R. Huddell,	do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wm. Brown,	do.	"	12	19	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Huddell,	do.	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Simpson,	do.	"	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Murphy,	do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chs. Loofs,	do.	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Messenger,	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. H. Griffin,	do.	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer,	do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Dewe,	do.	"	95	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.,	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.,	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.,	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Sewell,	do.	"	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logie,	do.	"	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright,	do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt,	do.	"	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patton,	do.	"	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. A. Glover,	do.	"	1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acting do.	"	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*R. Dearon,	Postmaster,	Jan. 5,	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay,	do.	"	21	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*C. Berczy,	do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno McCloskey,	do.	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	do.	"	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters of Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix (Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th July, 1847.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other Sources.	
			£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	Public Accounts	Private Accounts	£	s	£	s
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1847	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. H. Griffin	Acting do.	July 5,	114	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do.	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	do.	"	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. F. King	4th do.	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	"	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	1st Clerk to do.	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Ashworth	2nd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. M. Julyan	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	4th do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. C. Hayden	do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Davison	5th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. T. McCuaig	6th do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Mullen	Labourer	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. R. Griffin	Temporary Clerk to D. P. M. G.	"	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Montreal.</i>																		
Jas. Porteous	Postmaster	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper	1st Clerk to do.	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	2nd do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Oliver	3rd do.	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Davison	4th do.	"	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McEneaney	5th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. R. Huddell	6th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wm. Brown	7th do.	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Huddell	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Simpson	2nd do.	"	15	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Murphy	3rd do.	"	7	10	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles Looke	Messenger	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Quebec.</i>																		
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	60	0	0	190	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Dewey	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.	"	45	0	0	135	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kingston.</i>																		
John Sewell	Postmaster	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Logie	1st Clerk to do.	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	2nd do.	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John West	1st Letter Carrier	"	18	0	0	21	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Fatten	2nd do.	"	15	12	0	10	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Toronto.</i>																		
*R. Deacon	Postmaster	"	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	18	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*C. Berezy	Postmaster	"	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. McCloskey	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	28	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto, provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c., and besides these charges, de fray a part of the expense of Clerkhire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

RETURN of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th October, 1847.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.		Allowances or Perquisites.		Stationery Allowance.		Allowances for Extra Service.		Rent of Boxes.		Commission from keeping				Gain from other sources.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Public Accounts.	Private Accounts.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
T. A. Stayner.....	Deputy Postmaster General.....	1847.	750	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Griffin.....	Chief Clerk to do.....	October 5	90	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner.....	2d Clerk to do.....	"	48	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. S. Stayner.....	3d do.....	"	30	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. F. King.....	4th do.....	"	21	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. King.....	Accountant.....	"	105	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Wicksteed.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	45	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Ashworth.....	2d do.....	"	30	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. M. Julian.....	3d do.....	"	30	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. C. Hayden.....	4th do.....	"	24	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Davison.....	5th do.....	"	24	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. S. McCaughey.....	6th do.....	"	15	0 0 0	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Allen.....	Messenger.....	"	9	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. Muller.....	Labourer.....	"	23	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. R. Griffin.....	Ty. Clerk to D. P. M. G.'s Office.....	"	125	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	7	...	...
Jas. Porteous.....	Postmaster.....	"	42	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. W. Cooper.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	35	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. E. Laughlin.....	2d do.....	"	30	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Oliver.....	3d do.....	"	27	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Davison.....	4th do.....	"	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. McEneaney.....	5th do.....	"	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chas. R. Huddell.....	6th do.....	"	12	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. Brown.....	7th do.....	"	10	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Cary.....	8th do.....	"	6	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jas. Huddell.....	9th do.....	"	15	0 0 0	22	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jas. Simpson.....	1st Letter Carrier.....	"	11	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Murphy.....	2d do.....	"	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry Huddell.....	3d do.....	"	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chas. Loofs.....	Messenger.....	"	12	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Griffin.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. E.....	"	60	0 0 0	159	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Freer.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.....	"	60	0 0 0	186	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. Dewe.....	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.....	"	45	0 0 0	92	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. W. Stayner.....	Acting P. O. Surveyor, C. E.....	"	...	...	136	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Sewell.....	Postmaster.....	"	90	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Legie.....	1st Clerk to do.....	"	36	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. M. Wright.....	2d do.....	"	24	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Watt.....	1st Letter Carrier.....	"	18	0 0 0	21	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Pattin.....	2d do.....	"	15	12	0	10	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*R. Dencon.....	Postmaster.....	"	39	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patrick Lindsay.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	18	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*C. Bercey.....	Postmaster.....	"	60	0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. McCloskey.....	Letter Carrier.....	"	7	10	0	28	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*NOTE.—The Postmasters at Kingston and Toronto provide their own Offices, Fuel, Light, &c.; and besides these charges, defray a part of the expense of Clerk-hire.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Appendix
(Y. Y.)
26th February

Return of the Emoluments, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites, separately stated, of the Deputy Postmaster General, and the other paid Officers in the Post Office Department, at Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1848.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Date.	Salary.			Allowances or Perquisites.			Stationery Allowance.			Allowances for Extra Service.			Rent of Boxes.			Commission from keeping Public Accounts, Private Accounts.						Gain from other sources.				
			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.			Cy.				
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
T. A. Stayner	Deputy Postmaster General	1848, April 5	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Griffin	Chief Clerk to do	"	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. S. Stayner	do do	"	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. F. King	do do	"	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. R. Griffin	do do	"	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. J. King	Accountant	"	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. Wicksteed	1st Clerk to do	"	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Ashworth	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Julian	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. C. Hayden	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Davison	do do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. T. McCunig	do do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Allen	Messenger	"	15	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry Mullen	Labourer	"	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Montreal.</i>																												
James Paré	Postmaster	"	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. W. Cooper	1st Clerk to do	"	42	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. E. Laughlin	do do	"	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Oliver	do do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Invision	do do	"	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. McEvenue	do do	"	25	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. R. Huddell	do do	"	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Cary	do do	"	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. J. McDonnell	do do	"	15	11	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. C. Lilly	do do	"	8	8	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Simpson	do do	"	15	0	0	0	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. M. Phipps	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. A. R. Huddell	do do	"	7	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Loofs	do do	"	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Surveyors</i>																												
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor, C. F.	"	60	0	0	0	116	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. S. Freer	P. O. Surveyor, C. W.	"	60	0	0	0	157	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Warburton	Clerk to do, C. E.	"	1	12	11	11	53	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jno. Dewe	P. O. Surveyor, C. C.	"	45	0	0	0	97	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. W. Stayner	Clerk to do	"	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Quebec.</i>																												
John Sewell	Postmaster	"	90	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
David Lewis	1st Clerk to do	"	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. M. Wright	do do	"	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Watt	do do	"	18	0	0	0	21	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Patten	1st Letter Carrier	"	15	12	0	0	10	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robt. Glover	do do	"	15	12	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kingston.</i>																												
*R. Deacon	Postmaster	"	39	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P. Lindsay	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	18	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Toronto.</i>																												
*Charles Berczy	Postmaster	"	60	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. McCloskey	Letter Carrier	"	7	10	0	0	28	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Montreal :

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SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

R E P O R T.

THE COMMITTEE ON PETITION of CHARLES CAZEAU, and others, beg leave to present the following REPORT:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
26th February, 1849.

Your Committee having given their particular attention to the Petition referred to them, praying for the repeal of the 24th section of an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, for regulating the admeasurement and inspection of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, &c., and that the words, "measured, culled, or assorted," should be struck out of the said Act, and for other alterations in the said Act, in reference to the duties of Cullers, and having heard the evidence of sundry persons interested in the subject, have agreed to report to Your Honorable House, as their opinion, that to prevent, in future, any misunderstanding in relation to the proper meaning to be given to the word "assorting," as referred to in the said Act, it is advisable that the same be so amended, that the words "culling" and "assorting" shall be of like import, and having prepared a Bill for that purpose, humbly submit the same for the sanction of Your Honorable House.

All of which is, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

F. LEMIEUX,
Chairman.

29th January.

Ordered,—That summonses do issue for the attendance of John Sharples, Esquire, Charles Cazeau, Esquire, Alexis Dorval, Esquire, and William McCutcheon, Esquire, all of Quebec, before the Committee, forthwith.

6th February.

John Sharples, Esquire, Supervisor of Cullers in Quebec, appeared and stated: I observe that the Petition of C. Cazeau and others, submitted to my perusal, has relation to the practice adopted by some parties of culling and assorting deals by men in their employ, who do not hold licenses as Cullers.

In reply to the general question of the Committee, I beg respectfully to observe, that by the 22nd section of the present Lumber Act, it is enacted, "That any person not licensed as a Culler, who shall measure, cull, mark or stamp any article of Lumber, the same being shipped or intended to be shipped by such measurement, or measured, culled, marked or stamped, with intent to evade or elude the provisions of this Act, shall, on being duly convicted thereof before any Court having competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds currency, or be imprisoned for a

"term not exceeding six calendar months, in the discretion of the Court, for each such offence."

Information having been laid before me that one Ant. Gagnon and others were employed measuring and culling deals at Messrs. Hamilton & Low's Cove establishment, known as New Liverpool, and that such deals were shipped for exportation by sea, under the denomination of quality and size established by said Gagnon and others, not for account of the *bonâ fide* producer of such deals, but for account of various shipping merchants of Quebec. Conceiving such act of measuring and culling to be directly adverse to the 22nd clause alluded to, I considered it my duty to institute actions against said Gagnon and others. The result of said action against Gagnon, as decided by the Court of Appeals, was in favour of the defendant (Gagnon); the Court ruling that the act of Gagnon, (he not being a licensed Culler,) of assorting deals into qualities and sizes, was not an act of culling, as contemplated by the Act; now, the act of assorting deals into qualities and sizes is practically the act of culling; or rather it is the act of culling itself, to all intents and purposes, but called another name, that is, "sorting."

It therefore appears to me that the question brought under the consideration of the Legislature, by the Petition in question, is, whether the interpretation put upon the Act by the Courts of Law, as established in the case of Gagnon, be the one really contemplated by the Legislature in said enactment, viz: the permitting unlicensed individuals, who, acting as the servants of one party, are thus allowed to decide the rights of buyer and seller, or, whether, on the other hand, the law did not contemplate and require that the act of measuring or culling, (or sorting,) in order to determine the respective rights of buyer and seller, should be performed by a Culler duly licensed, acting independently, and responsible by oath and bond to one equally with the other; and furthermore, whether the Legislature contemplated thereby to establish and carry out one uniform system of culling for lumber intended for exportation by sea, inasmuch as the preamble of the said Bill refers directly to regulating the culling and measurement of such lumber.

If the construction put upon the Act, by the Law Courts, be considered by the Committee adverse to the intention of the Act, I would respectfully suggest the desirability of defining more clearly what should be considered an act of culling; for instance, that the assorting lumber into qualities and sizes, or any other act or thing constituting an essential part or portion of the act of culling or measuring, with intent to evade or elude the provisions of the Act, should be deemed and held to be an act of culling or measuring contemplated by the Act.

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Mr. Sharples again examined:—

2.—What is the amount of expenses incurred by your Department in the actions out against Gagnon and others, employed by Hamilton & Low, subsequently Hamilton & Thomson, for culling deals contrary to the Act?—The costs incurred in the several actions amounted to the sum of £250, or thereabouts.

3.—Do you know of any other persons who have evaded the law since the passing of the Act for the measurement of timber?—Yes, I do; Thomas Wilson, W. Henry, Pemberton & Brothers, and Gilmour & Co., have also caused their deals to be culled by labourers.

4.—Are you aware of other individuals culling deals, owing to your action against Gagnon being lost?—I am: I conceive that W. Henry, and Messrs. A. Gilmour & Co., were induced to cull their deals by unlicensed individuals in consequence.

5.—Can you furnish a statement of the deals counted off in the season of 1848, and which were culled subsequently by parties not having a license?—The deals counted off are as follows:

Hamilton & Thomson.....	259,589	pieces.
J. Wilson.....	59,982	"
W. Bradbury, at J. Wilson's Cove.	27,649	"
A. Ross.....	9,440	"
W. Henry.....	8,798	"
B. Barrett.....	3,704	"
Gibb, Lane & Co.....	998	"
	<hr/>	
	370,160	
Sundry lots.....	35,000	
	<hr/>	
	405,000	pieces.

And I believe said deals to have been culled or assorted by labourers, with trifling exceptions.

6.—What is the reason you did not prosecute these parties for having infringed the law?—The Court having dismissed the case instituted against Gagnon, I considered, and was advised, that until the Act were amended, no such action could be sustained.

7.—As many Merchants have their deals culled by labourers, do you not think that it will have the effect of decreasing the value of Canadian deals in the English market?—Unquestionably; a uniform system of culling, well organized and executed, will, in my opinion, tend to sustain very materially the character of Canadian deals in the Home markets.

8.—Can you furnish a copy of the requisition for a Culler required to count off deals at Hamilton & Low's establishment in the year 1845, that is for the first lot counted off?—I beg to hand in a copy of the same, together with the copy of a letter accompanying it, marked C.

9.—Can you inform the Committee what quantity of deals Hamilton & Thomson have exported for the year 1848?—I have no direct means of ascertaining the quantity shipped, if any; but judging from the copy of customs records as published, my opinion is, that they have not shipped any on their own account this season, that is, if shipped in their own name.

10.—What quantity of deals do you suppose Messrs. Hamilton & Thomson have turned over, one

season with another?—I should think from 300,000 to 350,000 each season, upon an average, the last three or four years.

11.—Do you think that the penalty imposed by the Act for labourers culling or measuring Lumber of £100 too high?—I conceive that the object of the Bill would be better attained if the penalty were reduced to £10 or £20, to be recoverable in a summary manner before a Justice of the Peace for each offence, or other suitable Court, for summary proceedings.

12.—Can you furnish a statement of the weekly earnings of the Culler employed to count off deals last season at Messrs. Hamilton & Thomson's establishment?—The Culler employed was one Cornelius O'Leary, and I beg to hand in a statement of weekly earnings—marked (B.)

13.—This statement appears to give very great earnings from the middle of June to the middle of July, as compared with the other portions of the season; can you give any explanation of this?—I questioned the Culler at the time in relation to this, and he stated that he had been ordered to count off a very large quantity of deals which had accumulated in the booms some time previous, and which were not shipped at the time but remained in the boom. The Culler usually counts off each moulinette of deals as shipped each day.

SATURDAY, 10th February, 1849.

Mr. Alexis Dorval, Culler and Inspector of Lumber, examined:—

14.—How many departments are there in your business?—Three, the Inspector of Masts and Spars, Square Timber, and Deals and Boards.

15.—Is there any clause in the Lumber Act which is injurious to the trade, and by which persons may profit and evade the law?—Yes, the 22nd and 24th clauses. In the month of September or October a man of the name of Louis Demers, a licensed Culler, was engaged by the House of Gilmour & Co. to proceed to Indian Cove on the Point Levi side, to cull and assort a raft of white pine deals; the said Demers came to me with the Lumber Act in his hand, and asked me if he had a right to cull and assort deals as a licensed Culler; I answered that I thought not, without the permission of the Supervisor, according to the 22nd clause of the Act; he begged of me, as I was then going to Town, to ask the Supervisor; I saw the Supervisor's Deputy, Mr. H. Harbison, and asked him; he answered that Demers had not the right. On my return to the Cove, I told Demers he had better see the Supervisor himself. Louis Demers culled, assorted, and marked the said deals, and then piled and counted with the Clerk in D. Patton & Co.'s employ, but they were counted by order of the Supervisor; another raft was also culled and assorted for the same firm at Wolfe's Cove by the same man.—The first that evaded the law was Messrs. Hamilton & Low, subsequently Hamilton & Thomson.

16.—Do Messrs. Hamilton & Thomson employ the licensed Cullers from the Supervisor's Office?—No, they employed labourers; Gagnon and Demers, the same two individuals that were prosecuted by the Supervisor, and which action was dismissed, as appears by Mr. Sharples' evidence.

17.—Are you aware that any Merchants have complained that Messrs. Hamilton & Thomson's deals were badly culled and assorted?—Yes, Mr. G. B. Symes came to the Supervisor's Office in the

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course of the summer of 1846, and applied to Mr. Harbison, the Supervisor's Deputy, to hold a survey upon a lot of 3d quality pine deals sent on board a brig at Spencer Cove. Mr. Harbison answered that he could not according to law hold a survey upon labourers' work. I was asked by Mr. G. B. Symes to go on board the brig and visit the deals, with orders to stop them taking any more on board if I did not consider them good. I found that the quality of the deals would not pay the freight, and I therefore stopped them, and reported the same to Mr. Symes. The next day I was sent by the same party to overhaul a lot of 3d quality deals at Wilson's Cove, which had been assorted by two labourers, C. Vallière and J. Allard.

18.—Do you know a labourer by the name of Wilson, who is frequently employed by the Merchants to assort deals?—Yes, I do; and another man by the name of Simineau, who assorted a large quantity of deals for W. Patton & Co.

19.—Are you aware that complaints have been made against the deals and lumber sent to the English market?—Yes, I have been informed by several Captains of vessels that a great deal of bad deals and timber had been sent home, and which had been assorted by labourers.

12th February.

Mr. Sharples again examined:—

20.—What will be the difference between the quantity of deals counted off, estimated at the counting off rate, and the rate for culling?—Calculating the quantity at 1s. per hundred pieces, and 2s. 4d. the rate of culling, as estimated by Order in Council, the amount would be £250 or £300 the last three years.

21.—What proportion of the above will go into the pocket of the Cullers, supposing the deals to have been culled?—The rate paid the Culler for culling deals is 2s.; the rate for counting off is 9d.; the culling fee for office, 4d. per 100 standard; therefore the proportion of the amount paid to Cullers would, at the above amount, be £230 to £275, or thereabouts.

22.—In order to explain the above question more explicitly, by accounting for the large proportion accruing to Cullers, say what the office rate is for counting, and office rate for culling, also the charge of the Culler for counting off and for culling?

The large proportion of the amount to Cullers, as exhibited by my answer, is explained by the fact that out of the difference of 1s. 4d. per 100 between deals counted off and culled, the office gets only an additional 1d., and the Culler, of course, the difference of 1s. 3d., for the additional extra labour entailed upon him. The respective rates for Culler and office respectively, are given in my previous answer.

23.—How many Cullers are employed under you, as Supervisor for the department of deals?—For last season, about 20 in number, and occasionally, to meet any pressure of business, some two or three Cullers employed on the timber department, but who likewise hold licenses as Cullers of deals, are so employed as required.

24.—A Petition has been presented by one F. H. Thompson, and referred to this Committee, to the effect that he, being a licensed Culler of deals, made an application to you for employment the ensuing

season, which application was refused. What have you to say in relation to said Petition?—It is true, Mr. Thompson made an application, I believe in the month of December last, for employment next season, stating that the last few years he had been employed by either Mr. Price or Mr. Patton, (I forget which) at St. Thomas, but that such employment was not likely to be continued him the ensuing year. In reply, I stated, I did not consider I would be justified in employing more Cullers on the deal department next season, as I conceived I had quite sufficient on the list at present, and, in fact, more than would find profitable employment next season, as, without doubt, the quantity of deals to be culled would be far short of the season then terminating, probably not more than one-half or two-thirds at most.

The law has placed a disagreeable duty on the shoulders of the Supervisor, of deciding as to the number of Cullers to be employed, inasmuch as it has enacted in the 7th section:—"That the said Supervisor shall employ each season such number of Cullers as may be required to do the work in the different departments of measuring and culling; and the duty of such Cullers, in each department, shall be performed by them in rotation."

For the reasons previously assigned, I did not consider any necessity existed of employing more Cullers on the deal department; but, on the contrary, the Deal Cullers' earning, the ensuing season, for those employed, will be unquestionably very materially reduced.

I may mention, that Mr. Thompson is by no means the only licensed Culler not employed under the office. I suppose, some twenty-five or thirty-five Cullers, having licenses, are employed by the merchants, in their shipping establishments, for shipping lumber. As the law stands in this respect, I conceive, and have been advised, that it is my imperative duty to use a sound discretion as to the number of Cullers to be employed. I presume the law was so enacted, in order to guard the trade at large from being called upon to pay higher fees for measuring and culling than may be required, calculating a sufficiency of Cullers to be so employed. All persons appearing before the Board of Examiners, and proving themselves qualified, are entitled to demand their certificate of qualification at the hands of the Board, which thereby entitles them to obtain their licenses; consequently no check exists as to the number of Cullers to be licensed. Personally speaking, I should be happy to be relieved from this disagreeable part of my duty; but unless some check be established in some quarter, the trade must of necessity, during years of short production, be called upon to increase the fees, in order to cover what might be considered sufficient payment for all Cullers licensed and registered on the books of the Supervisor.

I am glad a question of this nature has been brought under the notice of Your Honourable Committee, inasmuch as many persons not conversant with the provisions of the law in this respect, and the duty imposed upon the Supervisor, have expressed their surprise at my refusing to employ any Culler licensed.

Mr. Robert Hamilton appeared and gave evidence as follows:—

By Mr. Egan:—

25.—Would your deals if culled by licensed Cullers give greater satisfaction or bear a higher char-

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acter than they now do?—No; they would give less satisfaction to the buyers, and their character, which now stands the highest in England of all the deals shipped from Quebec would be seriously depreciated, and this is the cause why we, in common with others, who constitute all the principal buyers and sellers of deals in the Quebec market pray, in our Petition recently laid before the House of Assembly by the Honourable Mr. Cameron, that no such change as that prayed for by the Cullers, may be made in the Lumber Act as it stands at present, without such being prayed for either by buyer or seller.

26.—What proof can you give of this?—None better than that all those who are in the habit of purchasing our deals have signed the Petition that no such change may be made as that sought for, whereby we would be prevented from given them the article we have hitherto done.

27.—It appears by evidence given before this Committee, that serious complaints have been made of the bad culling of your deals; how can you reconcile this with what you have just stated?—Although an individual case may have occurred, when a difference of opinion has prevailed, yet a proof that those individuals who are reported to have complained of our deals prefer them being assorted in our own way, is found in the fact, that they have continued to give them the preference, and sign the Petition against any change being made in the Act.

28.—What reasons have you to give why the amendments in the Lumber Act prayed for by the Cullers ought not to be made?—Without entering into particulars,—because all those *bonâ fide* engaged in the trade, the largest manufacturers and the largest buyers, are opposed to these amendments, as appears by their Petition now before the Legislature; and because the only parties who pray for these amendments are the Cullers, who cannot be supposed to be equally good judges of what is for the interest of the parties mainly interested, as the parties themselves.

By Mr. Laurin:—

29.—What quantity of deals do you ship on your account yearly?—It varies very much; last year I shipped from 20,000 to 25,000, Quebec standard; the year before, none; the year before that, about 50,000.

30.—Why does not your name appear in the Return of the Collector of the Customs of last year as shipping deals on your own account?—Because the ships were cleared by the parties from whom we chartered them, in their own name.

31.—To whom do you sell your deals at Quebec?—The principal purchasers are H. & E. Burstall, G. B. Symes & Co., C. E. Levey & Co., W. J. C. Benson, and Pemberton & Brothers.

32.—What quantity of deals do you sell yearly to these merchants and others, without being culled by the Supervisor's Office?—Take one year with another, about 300,000.

33.—Who are the individuals who cull and assort your deals?—They are old and experienced hands, who have been for years employed by us in assorting deals, and do it to the satisfaction of those who purchase from us, as well as our own.

34.—Are they licensed Cullers or labourers?—They are not licensed Cullers.

35.—Have you not employed Cullers from the Supervisor's Office to count your deals?—Yes.

36.—When the Executive Council raised the Tariff to 1s. 9d., had you not your deals counted by a Culler named O'Leary?—All the deals both before and after the Tariff was raised were counted by O'Leary.

37.—What do you understand by assorting deals?—Dividing them into different qualities, which is not culling unless done by a licensed Culler.

38.—What is the difference between culling and assorting?—Culling is done by a party holding a license as a Culler, assorting may be done by any one.

39.—Gagnon, who was prosecuted by the Supervisor for having culled deals on your account and your Partner's, did he assort or cull them?—He assorted them.

Mr. Sharples again appeared and answered the following questions:—

By Mr. Laurin:—

40.—What do you understand by assorting deals?—The act of assorting deals into qualities and sizes, is what is usually known as the act of culling deals, being one and the same thing.

41.—Is there any difference between culling and assorting deals?—I know of none, it is the same act, but under different names.

42.—Should not deals be assorted by licensed Cullers?—The Court of Appeals have ruled that deals may be assorted by labourers, without their being considered culled as contemplated by the Act.

43.—If deals were generally assorted by licensed Cullers would they not bear a better character and give greater satisfaction than they now do, by being assorted by labourers?—In my opinion it would be desirable for the culling or assorting of deals to be executed by licensed Cullers, thereby establishing as near as practicable a uniformity in the system of assorting and culling deals.

16th February.

Henry Pemberton, Esquire, appeared, and handed in the following statement:—

“The only complaints I have ever had of deals shipped by us were of those culled by the Supervisor's Cullers; indeed we never have had a complaint except of such.

“And during the twelve or fifteen years we have shipped Hamilton's, and Thompson's, and Wilson's deals, we never have had a complaint from the parties they were sent to; indeed they are worth, both from culling and quality, over one pound per standard hundred more than those culled by the Supervisor's Cullers, which, generally speaking, we have to assort or cull over after they have passed through their hands. The description of qualities and the latitude given to Cullers by the Lumber Act, and the consequent impossibility of culling surveys, and punishing improper or fraudulent culling, make Cullers of deals entirely irresponsible to any one. We never did employ a labourer to cull, but we have had men at high salaries to do

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“over again the work for which we have paid Supervisor’s Cullers, as the loss both in pocket and character is much less and easier remedied on this side than on the other.”

(Signed,) “H. PEMBERTON.

“16th February, 1849.”

17th February, 1849.

Mr. Charles Cazeau appeared, and gave the following testimony:—

44.—If the deals were assorted by licensed Cullers, would they not fetch a better price in the English markets than they do at present, assorted, as they are, by labourers?—Yes, they would fetch a much better price in the English markets, and even here; for this reason, that the labourers do not know the different qualities so well as the licensed Cullers, not being under oath, nor even educated.

45.—Why do the buyers and sellers pray that the Act may not be altered?—For this reason, that they can obtain labourers to assort at a much cheaper rate than the licensed Cullers, and they only consult their own interest, to the injury of the trade.

46.—What do you understand by assorting deals?—By assorting, I understand culling and inspecting; they are one and the same thing. The word assorting means nothing else but culling, because when we cull we assort, and when we assort we cull. In support of what I have just said that the merchants consult only their own interest, and take every means to evade the law, I will cite a fact;—Mr. Thomson, now partner of Mr. Hamilton, and one of the Board of Examiners for the admission of Cullers, when that Board was composed of merchants only, got one Bois appointed as a Culler of deals, only on condition that he would work for him (Mr. Thomson) at the same price as he had worked for him in the preceding years when only a labourer, and telling him, at the same time, that if he would not make that promise, he should not have his license as a Culler. It may be as well to mention that this Bois can neither read nor write, notwithstanding his appointment as a Culler on the conditions above mentioned.

This Bois, in the autumn of 1845, received from the Supervisor of Cullers a certain sum of money for his work at Mr. Thomson’s; this sum was considerably more than he was accustomed to earn at Mr. Thomson’s before being a licensed Culler; he was summoned by Mr. Thomson to return to him the surplus, agreeably to the conditions entered into, when he had got him admitted as a Culler. Bois addressed

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himself to Mr. Sharples, to know if he ought to give Mr. Thomson this surplus. Mr. Sharples replied, that he was not obliged to do so, and added, “the law allows you that amount; it is yours.” Bois told me that Mr. Thomson said to him, “If you do not return it to me, I will sue you.” I answered, “Do not be afraid, he will not dare to do so.”

STATEMENT handed in by GEO. HAMILTON.

Having seen the testimony given by the Culler Cazeau, to the effect, that Mr. Thomson, of Quebec, when one of the Board of Examiners for passing Cullers, obtained a license for one Bois or Dubois, though he was unable to read or write, and therefore disqualified by the Act, having made a bargain with the said Dubois beforehand, that on condition of his procuring him his license, he should continue to cull for him at his former rate of wages, and detailing other matter that afterwards transpired in reference to the said transaction, and having since ascertained from Mr. Thomson, now at Quebec, the real facts of the case, I beg to state them as follows, premising that Mr. Thomson is ready, if required, to verify the same on oath:—

Mr. Thomson was, as stated, one of the Board of Examiners at the time referred to, before whom Dubois, and all others who got commissions, were obliged to appear, and when he did so, Mr. Thomson did recommend him, Dubois, as being well qualified, having been in the late Sir John Caldwell’s employment as Culler for upwards of twenty years, was able both to read, write, and cypher, and he passed his examination unanimously at the Board. After he had got his commission as above stated, Mr. Thomson applied at the Supervisor’s Office for a Culler, and Dubois was sent him, and the Supervisor further gave Mr. Thomson to understand that he would not be removed unless it was Mr. Thomson’s wish that he should. Mr. Thomson then agreed to give Dubois £10 per month and rations, guaranteeing him employment at that rate through the season, whether he culled much or little, as it frequently happened his mills were stopped from want of water or logs—to which Dubois very willingly agreed—having only received previously £30 per annum. That some such arrangement of this nature was made, the Supervisor himself was aware from Mr. Thomson himself. So that all that can be said against it amounts simply to this, that the Culler’s Act did not authorize Dubois to do what he did, viz.: to accept of wages in place of fees, and when from the quantity of deals culled by him he found that the latter would have given him £15 more, he may have spread the story detailed by Mr. Cazeau. But of the falsity of the charge therein brought against him, of having made his office and duty of Examiner subservient to his own private interests, he, Mr. Thomson, is ready, as before stated, to make oath, if required. In the meantime, he prays that the foregoing statement may be put on record, along with Mr. Cazeau’s evidence.

STATEMENT B. mentioned in answer to 12th Question.

MEMORANDUM OF DEALS counted off by Cornelius O'Leary, Culler, at New Liverpool, on account of Messrs. Hamiltons & Thomson.

Date.	Name.	No. of Pieces.	Deals.	Standard.	Rate.		Amount.			
					s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
May 31, 1848 ...	Hamiltons & Thomson.....	13,918	do	17,188	26	0	9	6	8	11
June 7, do ...	do do	12,502	do	15,407	37	0	9	5	15	7
do 13, do ...	do do	13,038	do	16,965	15	0	9	6	7	3
do 21, do ...	do do	15,271	do	20,414	5	1	6	15	6	3
July 6, do ...	do do	14,765	do	18,552	42	1	6	13	18	3
do 7, do ...	do do	35,971	do	43,790	52	1	6	32	16	10
do 21, do ...	do do	23,681	do	38,391	27	1	6	23	15	10
August 7, do ...	do do	6,891	do	8,453	43	1	6	6	6	10
do 15, do ...	do do	9,516	do	12,224	40	1	6	9	3	5
do do do ...	do do	41,500	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	15	11	3
do 24, do ...	do do	12,751	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	4	15	8
do 26, do ...	do do	2,119	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	0	15	11
September 12, do ...	do do	6,041	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	2	5	4
do 25, do ...	do do	8,345	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	3	2	7
October 5, do ...	do do	10,396	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	3	18	0
do 14, do ...	do do	3,848	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	1	8	10
November 8, do ...	do do	23,160	do .....	.....	.....	0	9	8	13	8
							£165 10 5			
Earned at other Coves, Culling, &c.....							16 3 11			
Total.....							£181 14 4			

STATEMENT C. mentioned in answer to 8th Question.

<p>(Copy.)</p> <p>Requisition for a Culler.</p> <p>QUEBEC, 21st May, 1845.</p> <p>The undersigneds' lot, lying at New Liverpool, consisting of deals to be counted on account of the undersigned. The lot will be ready for counting on Friday next, at five o'clock. River and section of Province where got out, Hawkesbury.</p> <p>(Signed,) PEMBERTON BROTHERS. WILLIAM J. C. BENSON. GEORGE BURNS SYMES. THOMAS CURRY. ATKINSON, USBORNE & Co. CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co.</p> <p>One Culler, To the Supervisor of Cullers.</p> <p>Saturday Morning. See letter of Messrs Hamilton & Low.</p>	<p>(Copy.)</p> <p>QUEBEC, 21st May, 1845.</p> <p>DEAR SIR,</p> <p>We find that the deals to be counted for Messrs. Pemberton Brothers, and others, will not be ready till Saturday morning; consequently, we beg to say that the Culler will not require to be at New Liverpool till that morning.</p> <p>Your obedient Servant,</p> <p>(Signed,) HAMILTON & LOW.</p> <p>JOHN SHARPLES, Esquire. Supervisor of Cullers.</p>
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RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "Copies of all Contracts entered into by the Board of Works for completing any work connected with improving the Cobourg Harbour, and the amount of moneys paid thereon, with a detailed account thereof, and of all other moneys paid to the Contractors in respect of the improvement of the said Harbour."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
27th February, 1849.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Entered into between *James Russell*, Contractor, *John Mowat*, Merchant, and *Roderick Macbean Rose*, Merchant, all of Kingston, of the first part, and the Board of Works of Canada, of the second part, WITNESS: That the said parties of the first part hereby bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to and in favor of the said Board of Works, for and in consideration of the covenants, conditions, and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to deliver at the Harbour of Cobourg, upon such part of the beach as may be pointed out by the said Board of Works, their Engineer or Officer in charge, the following quantities of timber, to be well and properly hewn and squared, free from wane, of such quality as may be approved by the said Board of Works, or their aforesaid Officer, viz: of white pine, thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven feet, in lengths of thirty feet; three thousand one-hundred and fifty-two feet, in lengths of thirty-four, forty-seven, fifty-six, and sixty-two feet; thirty-three thousand to forty-five thousand feet, as the said Board of Works may require;—of hard-wood, in lengths of thirty-feet, to be twelve inches by twelve inches, and twelve inches by fourteen inches square, and three thousand feet oak, twelve by twelve inches square, in lengths of thirty feet, such proportion of the foregoing as the said Board of Works or their Officer may require, to be got out as the tree may run, in a good, substantial, and workman-like manner; according to the plans and specification remaining of record in the office of the said Board of Works, and signed by the parties to these presents, the whole to be delivered as follows; one thirteenth on or before the twentieth day of October, one third on or before the tenth day of November, and the remainder on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.

In consideration whereof, the said Board of Works do hereby promise and agree to pay to the said *James Russell* of the first part, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, at the rate of twenty-two shillings and six pence, for each and every hundred feet of pine timber, and at the rate of thirty-two shillings for each and every hundred feet of hardwood and oak timber, all running measure, in term and manner following: viz.—Within ten days after the certificate of the Engineer or Officer in charge, being received by the said Board of Works, that timber to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds shall have been delivered, the sum of two hundred pounds to be paid, and a like payment to be made upon the delivery of each and every two hundred and fifty pounds worth of timber, until the whole is completed, the fifty pounds held back upon each payment not to be paid until the last instalment, and all the payments to be made according to the Act 4 and 5 Vic., ch. 38, Sec. 27; subject nevertheless to the stipulations, conditions and agreements hereinafter following, that is to say:

First.—That if the Report of the Engineer or Superintendent employed by the said Board of Works, that the establishment and rate of progress are not such as to ensure the completion of the said works, within the time prescribed, the said Board of Works shall have the power, at their discretion, either to take the work or any part thereof out of the hands of the party of the first part, and to relet the same to any other contractor or contractors, without its being previously advertised, or, the said Board of Works may employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools, and other necessary things, at the expense of the said party of the first part, and the said party of the first part in either case, shall be liable for all extra cost which the said Board of Works may incur by reason thereof.

Secondly.—That in case of failure in the contract, *James Russell* of the first part, shall thereby forfeit all right and claim to any drawback in the hands of the said Board of Works, as well as to any moneys whatever due him on this contract.

Thirdly.—That all materials for the said works, shall be inspected and approved of before being used, either by the said Board of Works or such person as they may appoint, and any material disapproved of shall not be used in the work, and if not removed by the said party of the first part, when directed by the said Board of Works, or their Engineer, or person in charge, then the said rejected materials shall be removed by the said Board of Works, their Engineer, or person in charge, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost and charge, and at the risk of the said party of the first part.

Fourthly.—That when any advance shall be made to the said party of the first part, by the said Board of Works upon any tools, implements, or materials of any description, the same shall from thence be considered, and shall become the property of the said Board of Works.

Fifthly.—That any overseer, mechanic, or workman employed on the said work, who shall give any just cause of complaint, upon the representation of the Engineer or person in charge, the said party of the first part shall immediately, upon the application of the said Board of Works, dismiss such person or persons forthwith, from the works, and they shall not be employed again thereon, without the consent of the said Board of Works.

Sixthly.—That if any change or alteration, either in the position or details of any part of the works shall be required by the said Board of Works, during the progress thereof, the party of the first part hereby bind themselves to make such alterations or change, and if such alteration or change shall entail extra expense on the said party of the first part, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed them by the said Board of Works, or should it be a saving to the said party of the first part, in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of their

STATEMENT of Work done by James Russell, at Cobourg Harbour, not provided for in Contract.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fenders along the Piers to save the steamers from injury from projecting old work, 227 feet 6 inches, @ 1s.....	11	7	6									
12 screw bolts, X 2', 2"=26 at 5lbs.....												
20 Rag do X 1-6-30.....												
5 Bolts, X 2-2-11.....												
14 Rag do X 1-6-21.....												
8 do do X 2-2-17.....												
525 @ 5d....	10	18	9	22	6	3						
Snubbing Posts erected on the west pier, 55												
Do east, 31.66.....												
Per agreement, west pier...13 Do do ...18 Do east do ...26-57												
Extra..... 9 @ 60s				27	0	0						
Extra Work under one foot under water, level not in the space which was known and estimated 5 feet under. No. 2 Crib, 21 X 30-630 3 do 31 X 30-930 4 do 26 X 30-780												
2340 @ 55s. 9d..	65	4	6									
54 Iron Bolts, X 2 .3=121 @ 5 lbs..... 67 do do X 6 .0=422 (402*)												
543-2769 @ 5d	57	13	9									
Extra Bolts in centro and cross ties in Ties.....675 Sleepers 189												
864 X 16=1296=6804 @ 5d.	141	15	0	264	13	3						
East Jetty. Framing under water, 16 sticks X 32.6-520 10 do X 40 -400												
920 @ 55s 9d...	25	12	11									
Do above water, 10 sticks X 32.6-325 5 do X 40 -200 Ties 10 X 75 -750 6 X 32.6-195												
1470 @ 47s. 6d...	34	18	3									
Stringers, 4.32.6. 130 @ 47s 6d £319 (c)												
Planking, 40 X 32.6, 1300 @ 90s.....												
Laying 13 squares, @ 5s.....												
Bolts under water, 20 X 2.3= 45 Do over do 15 X 5 X 23=157												
Carried forward 202.....	£72	15	2	313	19	6						
Brought forward... 202.....	£72	15	2	313	19	6						
Do do do 20 X 16= 30												
Do do do 8 X 2 X 16= 24												
256												
1344 lbs. @ 5d...£28	27	18	5									
Spikes, 13 squares, @ 10 lbs. 130 @ 25s. per cwt.....												
Stones, 36 X 28 X 5=cords, 39 @ 15s. 9d.	30	14	3									
2 Snubbing Posts, @ 60s.....	6	0	0									
Extra Bolting west Pier, in Sleepers to Ties...470 in Sleepers.....192												
662 X 1-6.993 lbs. 5213 @ 5d.....												
Oak cap pieces, including bolting with 10 X 4 Rags, fastening water holes, &c. on west pier.....1265 East do 945 West Jetty 224												
2424 @ 2s.....												
Securing corners with oak plank 7 ht X 4 bdth X 9 no.=252 @ 4 1/2 d.....												
Workmanship, including scaffolding.....												
26 iron Bands, 3 X 3/8, 25 lbs=650 lbs @ 5d	13	10	10									
Fitting on the same, 650 lbs. @ 1 1/2 d.....												
Bolts in bands, 211 Do in plank, 189-400 @ 1 1/2 d. 600 @ 5d												
Filling up opening in west pier to prevent sand coming through in old portion of the work: 14 X 9 X 7.9= 976 8-6 X 10 X 10= 850-1826 @ 55s 9d												
50 Bolts X 2.3=112-6 X 5 1/4- 590, @ 5d £12 5 10.....												
Stone, 14 cords. @ 15s. 9.....												
Planking portion of east pier from shore to T, and portion of west main pier, 597 X 15=89,55												
West pier repairing near shore, 124 X 15, 18.60, and other portion 9.30.117,45 @ 7s. 6d.....												
Spikes on the above, 1040 @ 25s.....												
Deduct 8s. 4d. X 3 X 2.....												
Add.....												
	£	975	14	6								

Nine hundred and seventy-six pounds one shilling and ninepence.

(Signed)

N. H. BAIRD.

I certify the above quantity to be correct.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Dis. N. C., 13th Oct. 1843.

(Signed)

PETER LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Entered into between James Russell, of Kingston, Contractor, John Mowat, of Kingston, Merchant, and Hiram Weeks, of Kingston, Innkeeper, of the first part, and the Board of Works of Canada, of the second part, WITNESS: That the said parties of the first part hereby bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to and in favour of the said Board of Works, for and in consideration of the covenants, conditions, and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to procure and deliver to the satisfaction of the said Board of Works, party of the second part, all the work remaining to be done, for the repairing, securing, and completing of Cobourg Harbour, in a good, substantial, and workman-like manner, according to the plans and specification remaining of record in the office of the said Board of Works, and signed by the parties to these presents; the whole to be completed, finished, and in every respect ready for use, on or before the first day of October next.

In consideration whereof, the said Board of Works do hereby promise and agree to pay to the said

James Russell of the first part, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, the sum of five thousand four hundred and thirteen pounds, three shillings and seven pence, Halifax currency, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 38, Sec. 27, and in the manner following, to wit: viz.—in monthly payments according to the work done, as certified to by the Engineer or officer of the Board in charge, deducting therefrom the sum of fifteen per cent from each payment, until the whole work shall have been completed and finished, the said drawback to be then paid, with the last instalment, within ten days after the work shall have been accepted of by the said Board of Works.

Subject nevertheless, to the stipulations, conditions, and agreements hereinafter following, that is to say:

First.—That if upon the Report of the Engineer or Superintendent employed by the said Board of Works, that the establishment and rate of progress is not such as to insure the completion of the said works within the time prescribed, the said Board of Works shall have the power, at their discretion, either

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to take the work or any part thereof, out of the hands of the party of the first part, and to relet the same to any other Contractor or Contractors, without its being previously advertised, or, the said Board of Works may employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools, and other necessary things, at the expense of the said party of the first part, and the said party of the first part, in either case, shall be liable for all extra cost, which the said Board of Works may incur by reason thereof.

Secondly.—That in case of failure in the contract, the said *James Russell*, of the first part, shall thereby forfeit all right and claim to any draw-back, in the hands of the said Board of Works, as well as to any moneys whatever due to him on this Contract.

Thirdly.—That all materials for the said work, shall be inspected and approved of, before being used, either by the said Board of Works or such person as they may appoint, and any material disapproved of, shall not be used in the work, and if not removed by the said party of the first part, when directed by the said Board of Works, or their Engineer, or person in charge, then the said rejected materials shall be removed by the said Board of Works, their Engineer, or person in charge, to such place as they may deem proper, at the cost and charge, and at the risk of the said party of the first part.

Fourthly.—That when any advance shall be made to the said party of the first part by the said Board of Works, upon any tools, implements, or materials of any description, the same shall from thence be considered, and shall become the property of the said Board of Works.

Fifthly.—That any overseer, mechanic or, workman employed on the said work, who shall give any just cause of complaint, upon the representation of the Engineer or person in charge, the said party of the first part shall immediately, upon the application of the said Board of Works, dismiss such person or persons forthwith, from the works, and they shall not be employed again without the consent of the said Board of Works.

Sixthly.—That if any change or alteration either in the position or details of any part of the work, shall be required by the said Board of Works, during

the progress thereof, the party of the first part hereby bind themselves to make such alterations or change, or if any such alteration or change shall entail extra expense on the said party of the first part, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed them by the said Board of Works, or should it be a saving to the said party of the first part in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of their Contract; in either case, the amount is to be determined by the estimate made by the said Board of Works, their Engineer, or person in charge.

Seventhly.—Should any difference of opinion arise as to the construction to be put upon any part of the specification or plans, the same shall be determined according to the opinion of the said Board of Works.

And for the fulfilment of all and every the covenants and obligations, undertakings and clauses herein before expressed, and every part thereof, the aforesaid *James Russell*, *John Mowat*, and *Hiram Weeks*, parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, do hereby bind themselves, jointly and severally, to and in favour of the said Board of Works, party of the second part.

In Witness thereof, the said party of the first part, have signed and sealed these presents in duplicate, and the President of the Board of Works hath also signed, and hath hereunto set the seal of the Corporation of the said Board of Works, on the eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

(Signed,) JAMES RUSSELL,
(Signed,) JOHN MOWAT,
(Signed,) HIRAM WEEKS,

(Signed,) HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

Witness,

(Signed,) JOHN H. CONNOLLY,
CHARLES D. SHANLEY.

Witness to the Signature of H. H. Killaly,

(Signed,) JOHN H. CONNOLLY.

Appendix
(A. A. A.)
27th February

MESSAGE.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, Copies of a Correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a General Post Office System in the British Provinces in North America.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 27th Feb., 1849.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	FROM	DATE.	SUBJECT.
		1847.	
1	The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey,....	29th October,.....	Transmitting the Draft of a Report by the Commissioners from the several Provinces, on the Post Office.
2	Ditto	19th November,...	Transmitting the Report as finally signed by the Commissioners, and a Communication from the Government of New Brunswick.
		1848.	
3	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,....	6th April,.....	Decision of Her Majesty's Government,—with Letter from Treasury.
4	The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey,....	14th June,.....	With Copy of a Report made by the Executive Council, after communication with Members of the Government of Nova Scotia.
5	The Earl of Elgin to Sir E. Head,...	1st November,....	Requesting to be informed of the views of the Government of New Brunswick.
6	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,....	15th December,...	Stating that an Act will be introduced into the Imperial Parliament for Transferring to Colonial Authorities the Management of the Post Office in British North America.
7	Sir E. Head to the Earl of Elgin,...	7th November,....	Reporting the Concurrence of the Government of New Brunswick.

Appendix
(B. B. B.) (Copy.)
No. 94.
27th February

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, Oct. 29, 1847.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's information, the draft of a Report on the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office system throughout the British North American Colonies, under Provincial controul and management, which has been placed in my hands by Mr. Cayley, the gentleman named by me to inquire into this subject, in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed on the same behalf by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

The draft herewith submitted has, in point of fact, been seen and approved only by Mr. Cayley, the Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Johnston, the Commissioner for Nova Scotia; no Commissioner of Prince Edward's Island having been appointed in consequence, I apprehend, of the absence of the Lieutenant Governor from that Colony, and Mr. Hazen, the Commissioner for New Brunswick, having been obliged to leave Montreal before the labours of the Commission were concluded. I am assured, however, that there is every reason to believe that the authorities in these Colonies will concur in the suggestions which it contains.

I am induced to call Your Lordship's attention to this Report in its present imperfect shape, with the view of ascertaining whether Her Majesty's Government will be disposed to surrender the controul of the Post Office Department to the Provincial Legislatures in the event of their carrying out such arrangements as are proposed in it. The Commissioners are unwilling to proceed further in the matter until they have received some assurance to this effect. I venture, therefore, to recommend it to Your Lordship's early and favourable consideration. The scheme which it propounds is not altogether free from objection; but, on the whole, in the peculiar circumstances of these Colonies, I consider it well adapted to attain the end in view.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
The Right Honble.
Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)
No. 97.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1847.

MY LORD,—Adverting to my Despatch, No. 94, enclosing the draft of a Report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office system throughout the British North American Colonies, I have now the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of the Report signed by the Commissioners. The only difference worthy of remark between the draft previously transmitted and the present Report is, that in the latter the duties to be performed in the central Office of Audit in Canada are more accurately defined.

I have also the honour to transmit a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, enclosing a Resolution of the Executive Council of that Province, agreeing to support the above-mentioned Report of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
The Right Honble.
Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl
of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor
General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(B. B. B.)
27th February

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, the undersigned, in obedience to the instructions of Your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing an uniform and efficient Post Office system throughout the British North American Colonies, based upon the views entertained by their Lordships Earl Grey and Lord Clanricarde, and communicated to Your Excellency by Despatch, dated the 31st December, 1846, have given our best consideration to the various important points embraced in the subject of inquiry, and have now the honour to submit our Report.

On entering upon the duties assigned to us, we directed our attention to the representations and addresses which had from time to time been presented to the Imperial Government by the several Colonial Legislatures in reference to the subject of the Post Office, as well for the reason assigned by Lord Clanricarde that these appeals had induced His Lordship to make the suggestions contained in his letter of the 18th of August, 1846, as from the fact that these representations set forth in a prominent light the various disadvantages under which the British North American Colonies laboured, and for which a remedy is now to be sought.

A very cursory examination was sufficient to satisfy us, that the Provinces in the remonstrances against the transfer of assumed surplus receipts to the credit of the Imperial Government, were not actuated by any desire to convert the postal imposts into a source of revenue, or to call in question the prudent management of the Imperial Government, but were prompted by a growing conviction that the social and commercial interests of the Colonies were intimately connected with the extension of their postal intercourse, and that they truly regarded it, as Lord Clanricarde has justly observed, as the means in a new country of extending civilization. The elaborate Report drawn up by the Canadian Commissioners in 1841; the Address from the Legislature of that Province, dated the 2nd June, 1846, in which it is prayed, that if a reduction of the rate of Postage to the extent enjoyed by the Mother Country could not be conceded, at least the rates now obtaining in the United States might be adopted; the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of New Brunswick, dated 11th April, 1845; the Report of a Select Committee of the latter, dated 11th April, 1846; and more recently still the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia of the 29th March, 1847, in which are contained pledges for defraying any deficiency that might be created in the Post Office Revenues from the establishment of a low and uniform rate of Colonial and inter-Colonial Postage. These and the several representations from the other Provinces clearly indicate the unanimous desire entertained by the British Possessions in North America to have extended to them a share of those benefits, intellectual, social and commercial, which have in so large a measure been conferred upon the Mother Country by the establishment of the Penny Postage.

Each day's increasing experience has attested the wisdom that prompted the adoption of a measure which was not at the time more characterized by its boldness than it has subsequently been by its success. The example of cheap Postage thus set in Great Britain has recently been followed in the United States in a modified form, adapted to a more widely scat-

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tered population and extended limits. The success which has attended these reductions has relieved the experiment of much that appeared hazardous in a financial point of view, and promises to support the Commissioners in the assumption that any serious diminution in the Provincial Post Office Revenues, arising from an effective reduction in rates, would prove but of short duration, and would be more than balanced by the attainment of the many advantages so ardently sought for by the Provinces, and which such reduction would confessedly confer.

In this view we have more particularly directed our attention to that branch of the subject adverted to in the Postmaster General's letter, which refers to the establishment of an independent management within the Provinces, and the several conditions considered by His Lordship as essential to the efficient working of any well-digested scheme.

And we have engaged in the duties committed to us under a deep sense of the importance, as well as the delicacy of the task of presenting to Your Excellency a plan which it may be hoped will meet the approval of the Legislatures of the four Provinces.

Hence we have aimed to adapt our suggestions to the attainment of that concurring Legislative agreement through which alone the people of these Colonies can hope to enjoy the great benefits of cheap and extended postal communication, rather than to frame an organization which, however promising in theory, should contain elements of uncertainty, hesitation or disagreement, endangering its adoption by any of the Provinces.

At the threshold of our inquiry lay the consideration of the relative advantages of a system of united revenue and management for the four Provinces, or of one that would place the management of the postal arrangements in the hands of the local governments of each Province, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde, with no greater central controul than shall be necessary for securing the Imperial and inter-Colonial postal interests.

We have decided on recommending the latter system, although we have not been insensible to arguments that might be urged in favour of the former.

The objections that His Lordship the Postmaster General has anticipated, would result from the controul being continued in England after the Provinces shall have assumed the pecuniary responsibilities of the Department, may, in great part, be applied against a controul of equally extended authority and functions established in any one of the Colonies.

To these may be added the fact that the most efficient practical security against an imprudent excess in postal accommodation will be found in the consideration that undue encroachments on the general revenue for that service would abridge the means of other and not less valued benefits. But this motive, powerful when confined within the limits of a single Province, might lose much of its force were the postal revenues of the four Provinces gathered into one fund, and the Post accommodations dispensed from one common centre, subjecting the Provinces to a rateable contribution for making good the general excess of expenditure over the receipts. Such an arrangement would afford room for jealous comparisons, and in the apprehension that might arise in one Province that economical forbearance on its part would not find kindred practice in others, new incentives would not unnaturally be presented for seeking the utmost benefit out of the common fund by urging an excessive extension of postal accommodation, and the most effectual check against extravagant expenditure be thus repressed, by weakening the inducement for economy to which we have alluded.

Independently, however, of the arguments to be advanced on the merits of either side of the question, we believe the scheme by which each Province will

be left to the disposition of its own revenues, and the extension of its own postal benefits, to be that which is most likely to secure the acquiescence of all the Provinces. It presents, especially to the smaller Colonies, the aspect of less hazard as regards finance, and less uncertainty as regards postal accommodation, and, therefore, as a first step, we conceive it will prove the more practicable and attainable measure, nor will it close the future against a more enlarged and combined system, should experience warrant the extension.

The conditions and usages suggested by His Lordship the Postmaster General, in his letter of the 18th August, 1846, as necessary and valuable under any system of Provincial management, next demanded, and have received our careful consideration.

The following propositions comprise everything His Lordship has deemed necessary :

Concurring in their appropriateness, and believing they will meet the approval of the Provincial Legislatures, we adopt them as part of the scheme we have the honour to recommend in this Report, subject to some explanations which we have subjoined.

1st. That the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, should in no case be abandoned. We also recommend that the system of accounts, checks and audits, as now used, should be preserved unaltered, as far as practicable.

2nd. That there should be maintained throughout the British North American Provinces one uniform system and rate of Postage, with no greater modification than their circumstances may demand.

3rd. That no transit Postage should be chargeable on letters forwarded between these Provinces for the cost of conveyance through any of them.

4th. That the uniform internal Colonial rate of twopence sterling the half ounce should remain in operation as regards letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, to be extended to countries having postal conventions with Great Britain, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde.

5th. That the pre-payment of Postage as well between the Provinces as between the United Kingdom and the Provinces, shall remain optional.

6th. That to avoid complicated accounts each Province shall retain the amount of Postage it collects, a stipulation that involves the understanding of unrestricted freedom and uniformity of principle in respect to the pre-payment of Postage.

7th. The Packet Postage of one shilling sterling per half ounce, we understand, will be collected in the four enumerated Provinces, and be remitted to the Postmaster General in England, after the deduction of any just claim on behalf of the Provincial Postal Departments. The internal Colonial rate of twopence sterling, chargeable on letters by the British or other Packet Mails, stands on a different footing, and will, we assume, remain at the credit of the respective Provinces where it may be collected; while in the case of pre-payment in England, it will be passed to the credit of the Province to which the letters shall be addressed for delivery.

It is also understood that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not chargeable out of their several postal funds for the transmission through either of those Provinces of the Packet Mails passing to Colonies lying beyond them respectively.

While this stipulation is advanced by those Provinces as just in itself, it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties, as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is understood to be now chiefly if not solely) performed under distinct contracts, leading to no complication of accounts.

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This service, we assume, will be provided for out of the Shilling Sterling Packet Postage, and that Her Majesty's Government, out of that fund, will continue to transport the Packet Mails to the Provinces for which they are destined, as formerly was done by the *Unicorn* to Quebec, and subsequently through the territory of the United States.

To select the rate of Postage best adapted to promote the objects in view, with a proper regard to the effect of the change in the revenues of the Colonies, was not the least important part of our duty. We are happily, however, not without guides for our direction in its performance.

We have agreed to recommend threepence currency per half ounce as the primary rate; and in suggesting its restriction to distances of three hundred miles, and an additional rate to be superadded for distances beyond that limit, we have been alone actuated by considerations of revenue, as influencing the probable concurrence of the several Legislatures.

Your Excellency will perceive that we have followed the scale adopted in the United States of America, to which reference was made in the Address of the Canadian Legislature, 2nd June, 1846, (quoted in an earlier part of this Report,) and which, while it strictly coincides with the rates selected by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, promises to meet the views expressed on the 11th April, 1845, by New Brunswick. Much that now complicates the Post Office system would be removed, and the benefit of postal intercourse more widely diffused, were this single rate made applicable to all distances within the four Provinces.

Least, however, any of the Colonial Legislatures should conceive a higher charge for greater distances to be necessary for the increase of the Postal Revenue, we would suggest that the scale we have quoted should again be followed, and the rate of sixpence per half ounce imposed for all distances over three hundred miles.

It only remains that we should state the leading provisions which we think may be requisite or convenient, in preparing a system under which the management of the Post Office Department may be transferred from the Postmaster General to the Provincial Authorities.

These are comprised in the following suggestions, which (subject to our previous explanations) we offer for Your Excellency's consideration:

1st. That there should be an Office of central audit in Canada, of which the Postmaster General of that Province shall be the head. The duties of this office shall be to audit the accounts, quarterly, of the several Provinces; returns of which shall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to collect and transmit to England the balances due from the four Provinces on the packet postage; and in concert with the chief officer of the Post Office Department in each Province, to enter into contracts, and make all necessary arrangements for the transmission of the mails along the chief or central route from Canada to Halifax, and between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The expences of this Office, with the exception of the salary of the chief officer, from which the three lower Colonies are to be free, shall be borne by the several Provinces, in proportion to their gross collections, exclusive of packet postage.

2nd. That the Post Office Department in the several Provinces, shall be separate and distinct, subject to the authority and controul of, and bound to account to their respective Governments, in which shall be vested the power to appoint the chief and subordinate officers, and to extend or contract (subject to the reservations in the preceding clause) the various postal routes, offices, &c., within their own limits.

And that each Province shall defray the cost of its own Post Office management and postal routes, sta-

tions, couriers, &c., and shall retain all its collections, including prepaid letters.

The balance due on Packet Postage to be excepted, which shall be transmitted quarterly to the central office.

3rd. That one shilling, sterling, per half ounce, be accounted for to Great Britain, for British Packet letters to cover all charge of transport by sea and land, between Great Britain and the limits of the several Provinces for which the mails may be carried, and that two-pence sterling, per half ounce, be the Provincial charge on Packet letters, for all distances within the Province, receiving or mailing such letters, as has been explained in considering Lord Clanricarde's suggestion.

4th. That one uniform rate of three-pence currency, per half ounce, for all distances under three hundred miles, and if thought necessary, for the purpose of revenue, sixpence currency for all distances over three hundred miles, be established throughout the four Provinces; and that no transit charge for letters be made. The four Provinces, in the operation of this clause, are considered as one, and no reference is made in it to Packet Mail letters.

5th. That Newspapers, Parliamentary Documents, and other printed papers, be transmitted at present rates. But in each Province the Government, on application of the Legislature, may direct that newspaper and other printed matter shall be sent through the Post Office, within such Province, free of charge.

6th. That the payment of letters, as already explained, shall be optional in all cases where not interfered with by foreign regulations.

7th. That all Franking privileges be abolished. All which is respectfully submitted.

October, 1847.

(Signed,)

WM. CAYLEY,
J. W. JOHNSTON.
R. S. HAZEN.

The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada has estimated the number of letters sent through the Post Office, during the last year, for distances over three hundred miles, at 210,000, which, at threepence per letter, would yield a revenue of £2625, or at the increased rate of sixpence, would yield £5250.

Taking the postal revenue of Nova Scotia, the next in point of amount, at one seventh of the revenue of Canada, and estimating its postage for distances over three hundred miles, in the same proportion, which may be considered an over estimate, the revenue would, by the double rate, be improved £375. If, however, it may be assumed, that correspondence will increase with every reduction of charge, the above calculation will naturally be affected by maintaining throughout, the rate of threepence, and the apparent advantage in favour of a second or increased rate proportionably diminished.

(Signed,)

WM. CAYLEY.
J. W. JOHNSTON.

(Copy.)

FREDERICTON, Nov. 14th, 1847.

My Lord,—I do myself the honour to enclose to Your Lordship the copy of a Resolution, passed in the Council on the 11th instant, respecting the future establishment of the General Post Office in these Provinces, and in reference to the Report of Messrs. Johnston and Hazen, which has been forwarded for

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the concurrence of Mr. Cayley, and to be communicated to Your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin & Kincardine,
&c., &c., &c.

In Council, 11th November, 1847.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
&c., &c., &c.

Read copy of a joint Report by the Hon. Messrs. Johnston (of Nova Scotia,) and R. L. Hazen, dated October, 1847, which had been forwarded to Mr. Cayley for his concurrence, and for communication to the Governor General, respecting the future establishment of the General Post Office in the North American Provinces, and the Board concurring in the proposed arrangements, advise that a communication may be made to the Governor General, of their readiness to support the measure with the Provincial Legislature, and to recommend it to Her Majesty's Government.

Extract from the Minutes,

RT. FULLON.

(Copy.)

No. 192.

DOWNING STREET,
6th April, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatches, No. 94 and No. 97, of the 29th October and 19th November last, accompanied by the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the practicability of establishing a uniform and efficient Post Office system throughout the British North American Provinces.

I now transmit to Your Lordship, for Your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter on the subject, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, by which you will perceive that their Lordships cannot assent to the expense of the conveyance of the British Packet Mails between Halifax in Nova Scotia and the limits of the other Provinces being defrayed out of the proceeds of the Packet Postage, payable to the Post Office of this country. I have, however, to acquaint Your Lordship that, subject to the required modification in that respect, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, when the necessary arrangements are matured in the Provinces, to effect the transfer of the management of the postal communications to the Provincial authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
23rd March, 1848.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 26th November and 30th December last, and to the

previous correspondence which has taken place relating to the transfer of the management of the Post Office Establishment in the North American Provinces from Her Majesty's Postmaster General to the local authorities, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that My Lords have had under consideration, in communication with the Postmaster General, the observations and recommendations in the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to consider the practicability of establishing one uniform system of postal communication in those Provinces and Prince Edward's Island, which was forwarded to His Lordship in the Despatch from the Governor General the Earl of Elgin, of 19th November last.

The arrangements proposed by the Commissioners, are in general accordance with the suggestions in the letter from the Postmaster General, which accompanied the communication from this Department to Mr. Stephen, of 10th September, 1846, except as regards the assumption that the expense of the conveyance of the British Packet Mails between Halifax in Nova Scotia and the limits of the other Provinces to or from which the letters may be addressed, is to be provided for by Her Majesty's Government out of the Packet Postage, payable to the Post Office of this country.

With reference to this point, I am to request you will observe to Lord Grey, that the Packet Postage, taken either in this country or in the colony upon paid letters, or charged upon unpaid letters, is for the sea conveyance only of the letters between Great Britain and the port at which the mails to and from the colonies are landed or embarked, and that this postage is clearly the property of this country, being levied in consideration of the heavy cost of maintaining an expensive Packet communication, and when collected in the Colonies, it must be remitted to the British Post Office without deduction.

It is obvious that there is no difficulty in enforcing this provision, for it would only be necessary to abolish the option of payment in the Colonies in order to secure the receipt of the full amount of that Postage, without any intervention of the Colonial Post Offices.

It will remain for the Provincial authorities to determine among themselves how the expense of conveying the English Mails between Halifax in Nova Scotia and the other Provinces in British North America shall be defrayed. Subject to the modification as above mentioned in regard to the Packet Postage, which would also apparently supersede any necessity for the separate establishment of central audit, the Provincial Governments might be authorized to make arrangements for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commissioners, and when those arrangements shall have been sufficiently matured for the purpose, My Lords will be prepared to cause the requisite steps to be taken for the transfer of the management of the postal communications to the Provincial authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) C. E. TREVELYAN.

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 80.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 14th June, 1847.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of an approved Minute of the Executive

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Council of this Province [10th June, 1848,] on the subject of the Provincial Post Office, drawn up after communication with certain Members of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, who were sent hither on a special mission by Sir John Harvey, to treat with the Government of this Province on this and other matters affecting the joint interests of the Provinces.

2. Your Lordship will observe that the Government of this Province is prepared to recommend the local Parliament to pass a measure for assuming the controul and management of the Colonial Post Office, on the conditions laid down by the Postmaster General, and to fix an uniform rate of threepence currency per half ounce on letters passing between any two Post Offices in British North America.

3. The Government of Nova Scotia has expressed its entire concurrence in these views, and it is empowered, under an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province, in its last Session, to carry them at once into effect. It is also believed that there will be an equally ready acquiescence in the proposed measures on the part of the Government of New Brunswick.

4. With the view of bringing into operation at the earliest period a postal system, which is anxiously desired by a large portion of the inhabitants, the Government of this Province venture to express the hope that the Postmaster General will give instructions for establishing at once the low and uniform rate of three pence currency per half ounce letter, on the understanding that it, in the interval which may elapse between the introduction of this measure and the period when an enactment of the local Parliament, founded on the principles which are laid down in the accompanying Minute, shall receive the Royal sanction, any excess of expenditure over receipts shall arise, the difference will be made good out of Provincial funds. I trust that Your Lordship will see fit, if the Government of New Brunswick proffer a similar request and guarantee, to give Your support to this proposition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Right Honble.

The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a REPORT of a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by the Governor General in Council, on the 10th June, 1848.

(Approved and Signed,) E. & K.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The attention of the Committee of the Executive Council has been called to the important subject of the Provincial Post Office, by the arrival in this Province and at the Seat of Government, of the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, from the sister Province of Nova Scotia, bringing letters to Your Excellency from the Lient. Governor of that Province, shewing him to be authorized to explain the views of the Government there to the authorities in this Colony, with the object of arranging a plan for the united action of the Colonial Governments on this interesting subject.

Mr. Uniacke being thus authorized, submits a Memorandum explanatory of the intentions and opinions of the Government of Nova Scotia, which Memorandum the Committee of Council have taken into their most attentive consideration.

It appears that in anticipation of some Legislative provision by the Imperial Parliament, an Act was passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, giving the Executive Government full powers of acting in the premises, should they be placed in a condition so to act by the Imperial authorities.

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The Postmaster General of England, by his Report to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the 18th August, 1843, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, consented to resign his controul over the Post Office of British America, upon certain conditions, which will still retain in effect the advantages of a Central Government. These conditions are as follows:—

First,—That no transit Postage shall be charged on letters between the Provinces for the cost of conveyance through any Province.

Second,—That twopence sterling the half ounce shall alone be charged on letters by British Mails between Great Britain and British America, and that this stipulation shall extend to countries with which postal conventions may exist, and that Her Majesty's Government may demand such concession in their favour. If the rate be reduced on Provincial letters, the benefit of such reduction to extend to the United Kingdom and those countries referred to. The rate to be collected according to the British scale.

Third,—That pre-payment of Postage shall remain optional. Each Province shall keep the amount it collects, so as to avoid the necessity for complicated accounts. That a uniform system throughout British America is desirable, and is also the most equitable.

Last,—That the Packet Postage belonging to the United Kingdom, and which in the Lower Provinces has hitherto been applied towards the general expenditure of the Department, be remitted to England; and that the transit Postage which may become due to the United States for the conveyance of the British Mails, should be defrayed in equal proportions by Canada and the United Kingdom.

The Committee of the Executive Council fully concur in the opinion that a uniform rate of cheap Postage in these Colonies should be established. There is no subject upon which public opinion is so united. Under the system which prevails at present, the Post Office is only used when no opportunities occur for evading the regulations. The rates of Postage forbid the transmission of inclosures, unless when it cannot be avoided, and correspondence is limited by considerations of expense, found to be oppressive in all classes of society.

This state of the Post Office in the Colony is found to be the more oppressive, because revenue from that source has not been accustomed to be received, and because the public mind is not disposed to consider any revenue which can be derived from Postage as of sufficient consequence to be compared with the advantage of cheap correspondence; and moreover the success of the admirable project of Penny Postage in England has produced a universal conviction that high rates of Postage are destructive of revenue, and of the means of self-maintenance to arise from the Department itself.

Entertaining these opinions, and feeling that they are concurred in generally, the first object of inquiry is to fix a rate which, by its amount, would not be so large as to discourage correspondence or induce evasions of the use of the Post Office, and which at the same time would be sufficiently high to make the revenues of the Department defray its expenses.

On this question the Committee of Council are of opinion that the establishment of a Penny Postage in preference to a rate somewhat higher, would not increase the transmission of letters by Post so as to make the revenue of the Post Office sufficient for its expenses. They think that at a considerably higher rate of Postage the correspondence through the Post Office would be nearly equal to any which could be procured by a rate so low as a penny, while the higher rate would secure the public revenue from any considerable charge on account of the expenses of the Post Office.

Appendix
(B. B. B.)

27th February

The Committee are disposed to concur with the Government of Nova Scotia in fixing the rate of Postage on the half-ounce letter at threepence currency.

On inquiry of the Deputy Postmaster General, the Committee find that the gross number of letters transmitted through the Post Office in Canada, in the last year, is 1,873,386, which, if paid for at the uniform rate of threepence, supposing all the letters to be single, or not over the half ounce, would produce £23,417 6s. 6d. It is estimated that one fifth would be a low proportion to add, on account of letters over that weight, which addition would produce £4,683 6s. 3d. To this remains to be added the newspaper postage, amounting to £7,000; giving in all a revenue of £35,000 5s. 9d. The whole expenditure of the Canadian Post Office is stated by the Deputy Postmaster General, deducting the sum paid to the United States Post Office, at £565,22 5s. 6d., which would make the present expenditure a little more than one half greater than the estimated revenue, to arise from a threepence postage.

The Committee have no doubt but that the increase of correspondence, arising from the uniform low rate of postage, would, in a few years, be fully as large as the whole of the present correspondence, and that not only would the expenses of the Department be repaid by revenue, but that there would be a considerable surplus. To make the measure advisable, it would only be necessary to avoid loss; and therefore, in recommending the adoption of the rate of threepence, the Committee feel that they are perfectly safe, and that there can be no danger of a continuing charge upon the public revenue, arise from such a measure.

The Committee are glad to find, that their opinion as respects this rate, is supported by that of Mr. Stayner, the Deputy Postmaster General, who in a letter to the Inspector General, uses the following language: "I hope you will permit me to add, on the subject of Letter Postage, that I am more and more impressed with the conviction, that there should be but one rate, and that it should be threepence." Thus the Committee find that their own reasoning, the opinion of the Government of Nova Scotia, and that of an Officer of great intelligence and experience in the Department of the Post Office, lead to the same conclusions.

The Committee would be glad to find, that Her Majesty's Postmaster General saw no objection to place the inland postage on letters from the United Kingdom, and from countries with which there are postal conventions, at the same rate of threepence currency, an amount so little over the proposed rate of twopence sterling, that, it is conceived, the former rate cannot give rise to any serious objection. If there should, however, be found any reluctance on the part of the Postmaster General to assimilate the rate on English letters, to the threepence rate proposed, the difference would not present any obstacle to the arrangements in the minds of the Committee.

The Committee of Council are prepared to adopt the suggestions submitted by Mr. Uniacke, as follows:

That there be one uniform rate of threepence, Provincial currency, throughout British North America.

That no transit Postage between the Provinces be allowed.

That twopence sterling, the half ounce, shall remain, as the rate in operation, as regards letters by British mails, to be extended to countries having postal conventions with Great Britain (unless Her Majesty's Government should see fit to permit this rate to be changed to threepence currency).

The prepayment of postage shall be optional.

That each Province shall retain the amount of postage it collects.

The Packet Postage to be paid to England. The Provincial rate of twopence sterling, to belong to the Province which collects it, and if prepaid in England, to be credited to the Province to which the letter is addressed.

No privilege of franking to be allowed,

Postage stamps for prepayment to be allowed, and Colonial stamps to be engraved.

Newspapers, pamphlet and magazine postage to be at the present rates, with power to each Legislature to send them free of charge.

The above, as observed by Mr. Uniacke, will leave for future arrangement, the rate of remuneration for the transport of the British mails, by express, through the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Canada.

There being no Act of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, of the same effect as in Nova Scotia, it would be impracticable for the Provincial authorities to assume the management of a Post Office, before a meeting of the Legislature. But the Committee are of opinion that the foregoing provisions should be introduced in a Bill to be laid before Parliament; and in the meantime, they are induced to hope, that as Her Majesty's Postmaster General is believed to have full powers of discretionary action, in matters relating to the Colonial Post Office, Her Majesty's Government may be persuaded, upon Your Excellency's recommendation, to adopt the above rates and regulations without further delay; the Committee pledging the Provincial Administration to make good any excess of expenditure over income, which may possibly arise in carrying out such an arrangement.

The Committee respectfully recommend that, if their views on this subject meet with Your Excellency's approval, Mr. Secretary be directed to communicate the substance of this minute to Mr. Uniacke, for the information of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,

C. E. C.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

1st November, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Memorandum which has been addressed to me by the Inspector General of Public Accounts for this Province, in which that officer observes that it is desirable, as the time for the meeting of Parliament is approaching, that the Government of Canada should be apprised of the views of that of New Brunswick, in respect to the future management of the Post Office in British North America.

2. I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will furnish me with such information as you may be able to supply on the subject, and in order to put you in possession of the sentiments of this Government in reference thereto, I enclose the copy of a Minute of the Executive Council, passed after communication with the Honble. Mr. Uniacke, Attorney General of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His Excellency

Sir E. Head,

&c., &c., &c.

Appendix
(B. B. B.)

27th February

Appendix
(B. B. B.) (Copy.)

27th February

The Inspector General has the honour to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, that it may be advisable, considering that the time for the meeting of Parliament is approaching, to communicate with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick on the subject of the Post Office—Her Majesty's Government having deemed it necessary that the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should co-operate with Canada in a general measure for managing the Post Office—and Nova Scotia and Canada having agreed as to the terms of such a measure, it is very important that the Canadian Government should be apprised, as soon as possible, of the views of the Government of New Brunswick, as well as of the final determination of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject of the Post Office.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Department,
Montreal, 1st, Nov., 1848. }

(Copy.)
No. 301.

DOWNING STREET,
15th December, 1848.

My Lord,—I have now to acknowledge Your Despatch of the 14th June last, enclosing the Report of a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada on the subject of the Provincial Post Office. I have communicated on the important subject of this Report with the heads of the other Departments of Her Majesty's Government, and have now to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to carry into effect the proposed arrangement, and to take steps by which the management of the Post Offices in the North American Provinces will be left to the Colonial Governments. But on reference to the Law Officers, they have been advised that this cannot be done without the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Application will therefore be made for that purpose in the ensuing Session.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

GREY.

The Right Honble.
The Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FREDERICTON, 7th Nov., 1848.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's letter of the first November, enclosing a copy of a Memorandum from the Inspector General of Accounts, and a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council of Canada on the subject of the Post Office.

I have the satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that the Executive Council of New Brunswick will be quite ready to introduce and support in the Provincial Legislature a measure substantially agreeing with the proposition of the Committee of Your Executive Council, that is to say, they would adopt a uniform rate of three pence per half ounce, subject to the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

The Executive Council have as yet made no formal Minute of their opinions, and I have not therefore communicated these views to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, but I shall do so after the next meeting of the Council.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in order that the Government of Nova Scotia may know that we are ready and anxious to co-operate with that Province, and with Canada, in carrying out a measure which we believe to be of the utmost importance to these Colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency
The Governor General.

Appendix
(B. B. B.)

27th February

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

Montreal :

Appendix
(C. C. C.)
1st March.

Appendix
(C. C. C.)
1st March.

RETURNS

Of the CLERKS of the CIRCUIT COURTS in LOWER CANADA, shewing:—

- 1st. The Number of Actions brought.
- 2nd. The Number of Cases decided.
- 3rd. The Number of Cases under Six Pounds Five Shillings.
- 4th. The Amount of Fees allowed to Bailiffs, Clerks, and Advocates—during the year 1847.

NOTE.—The above Returns were destroyed by Fire, on the 25th April, 1849.

RETURN

Appendix (D.D.D.) **TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,** dated the 26th ultimo, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause the Proper Officer to lay before the House, a Return of all Village Lots sold in RAWDON, County of LEINSTER, the number of each Lot, to whom sold, date of Sale, and how and when paid; also, the names of persons claiming pre-emption, the number of Lots so claimed, and a list of what Lots are not yet sold. Appendix (D.D.D.)

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1st March, 1849.

VILLAGE OF RAWDON.

RANGE.	LOT.	NAME.	PART.	ACRES.	DATE OF PATENT.
(A).....	1	James Armstrong.....	All.....	1	April 8, 1846.
	2	do.....	do.....		May 6, 1847.
	3	do.....	do.....		do do
	4	do.....	do.....	1	do do
	5
(B).....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
(C).....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	James Armstrong.....	All.....		April 17, 1847.
	16	James Daly.....	do.....		do do do
	17	do.....	do.....		do do do
	18	Hugh Daly.....	do.....		September 25, 1847.
(C).....	1	Jedediah H. Dorwin.....	do.....	1	June 17, 1848.
	2	do do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	James Armstrong.....	All.....		May 6, 1847.
	5	do.....	do.....		do do do
(C).....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14	Patrick Carroll.....	All.....	1	December 16, 1846.

Appendix
(D.D.D.)

VILLAGE OF RAWDON.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(D.D.D.)

1st March.

1st March.

RANGE.	LOT.	NAME.	PART.	ACRES.	DATE OF PATENT.
(C).....	15	Patrick Carroll.....	All.....	0 2 30	December 16, 1846.
	16	James Daly.....	do.....		April 17, 1847.
	17	do.....	do.....		do do do
	18	do.....	do.....		do do do
	19
(D).....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	Jedediah H. Dorwin.....	All.....	1	June 17, 1848.
	2	do do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	3	John Kite.....	do.....		April 17, 1847.
	4	do.....	do.....		do do do
	5	do.....	do.....		do do do
	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	James Cunningham.....	All.....	1	April 8, 1847.
	13	Patrick Carroll.....	do.....	1	December 16, 1846.
	14	Harriett Bagnell.....	do.....	1	April 8, 1847.
	15	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	16	James Daly.....	do.....		do 17, do
	17	do.....	do.....		do do do
	18	do.....	do.....		do do do
	19	do.....	do.....		do do do
20	do.....	do.....		do do do	
(E).....	1	Jedediah H. Dorwin.....	do.....	1	June 17, 1848.
	2	do do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	3	Daniel M'Garry.....	do.....		May 6, 1847.
	4	do.....	do.....		do do do
	5	John Kite.....	do.....		October 23, 1847.
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	William Walsh.....	All.....	1	June 1, 1848.
	9	Isaac Grigg.....	do.....	1	April 17, 1847.
	10	Thomas Griffith.....	do.....	1	June 1, 1848.
	11	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	12	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	13	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	14	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	15	William Walsh.....	do.....	1	do do do
	16	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
(G).....	19	Luke Daly.....	All.....	1	April 8, 1847.
	20	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	1	Jedediah H. Dorwin.....	do.....	1	June 17, 1848.
	2	do do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	3	Daniel M'Garry.....	do.....		May 6, 1847.
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	John Kite.....	All.....		October 23, 1847.
	6	William Walsh.....	do.....	1	June 1, 1848.
	7	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	8	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	9	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	10	Thomas Griffith.....	do.....	1	do do do
11	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
12	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
13	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
14	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
15	William Walsh.....	do.....	1	do do do	
16	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
17	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....
(H).....	19	Luke Daly.....	All.....	1	April 8, 1847.
	20	do.....	do.....	1	do do do
	1	Isaac Grigg.....	do.....	1	February 2, 1848.
	2	do.....	do.....		April 17, 1847.
	3	do.....	do.....		do do do
	4	do.....	do.....		do do do
	5	do.....	do.....		do do do
	6	John Kite.....	do.....		do do do
	7	do.....	do.....		do do do
	8	do.....	do.....		October 23, 1847.
	9	do.....	do.....		April 17, do
	10	do.....	do.....		do do do
11	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	William Walsh.....	All.....	1	June 1, 1848.	
15	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	
16	James Daly.....	do.....		April 17, 1847.	
17	do.....	do.....		do do do	
18	do.....	do.....		do do do	
19	Luke Daly.....	do.....	1	do 8, do	
20	do.....	do.....	1	do do do	

Appendix
(D.D.D.)

VILLAGE OF RAWDON.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(D.D.D.)

1st March.

1st March.

RANGE.	LOT.	NAME.	PART.	ACRES.	DATE OF PATENT.
(I).....	1	Isaac Grigg.....	All	1 2 26	February 2, 1848.
	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	14	William Walsh.....	All	1	June 1, 1848.
	15	do	do	1	do do do
	16	do	do	1	do do do
	17	do	do	1	do do do
	18	Hugh Daly.....	do .....	.....	October 27, 1847.
	19	Luke Daly.....	do	1	April 8, do
	20	do	do	1	do do do
(K).....	11	John Kite.....	do .....	.....	October 23, do
	12	do	do .....	.....	do do do
	13	Hugh Daly.....	do .....	.....	do do do
	14	William Walsh.....	do	1	June 1, 1848.
	15	do	do	1	do do do
	16	do	do	1	do do do
	17	Hugh Daly.....	do .....	.....	October 27, 1847.
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19	Luke Daly.....	All	1	April 8, 1847.
	20	do	do	1	do do do
(L).....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13	Hugh Daly.....	All .....	.....	October 27, 1847.
	14	do	do .....	.....	do do do
	15	do	do .....	.....	do do do
	16	do	do .....	.....	do do do
	17	do	do	1 2 26	September 25, do
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
(M).....	13	Hugh Daly.....	All	0 3 10	September 25, 1847.
	14	do	do	1 2 20	do do do
	15	do	do	2 1 13	do do do
	16	do	do	2 3 27	do do do
	17	do	do	4 0 18	do do do
	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19	Hugh Daly.....	All	1 2 24	September 25, 1847.
	20	do	do	1 0 24	do do do

The Sale of the Village Lots in Rawdon was notified on the 13th August, 1845, in the "Gazette" and local papers, to take place on the 22nd September following. Notices of the Sale was also circulated at the time in the Village.

No particular list of claims to pre-emption up to the time of Sale has been kept, as the applicants were all referred to the Public Notice to be given of the Sale, when their respective pretensions were to be laid before the local Agent, for adjudication, or report, in cases of difficulty.

It appears by the report of Mr. Daly, the local Agent, that all Lots to which there was no conflicting claim, were adjudged on the 22nd September to the respective applicants prepared to purchase; all those claimed by more than one person were reserved for the 2nd October, when the Agent succeeded in adjusting most difficulties.

The only party who appears to contend for more Lots than he has actually obtained, is W. Walsh, who, in addition to 18 Lots that he has secured (amongst which are two actually under patent to Colonel Griffith on an old Grant, but upon which, through an error of Survey, Walsh had built) still asserts pretensions to the Lots 18 and 17 in Letters (E.) and (G.) also claimed by G. Daly, but reserved by Order in Council for a Market Place and Court House, and Lot 9 in (E.) sold to James Grigg.

With the foregoing exceptions, all the contending parties appear to have submitted to the suggestions or decision of the Agent, with which, however, the latter regularly acquainted this Office.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 28th February, 1849.

A true Copy. T. BOUTHILLIER.

C. L. O., 19th June, 1849.

M E S S A G E .

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Copy of Correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Immigration and Public Works.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 5th March, 1849.

S C H E D U L E .

- 1.—The Earl of Elgin to Earl Grey, 20th December, 1848, transmitting Minute of Council and Memorandum of the Inspector General.
- 2.—Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, 24th January, 1849, in reply to the above, approves of the measures proposed.
- 3.—Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, 9th February, 1849, transmitting Report from the Emigration Office, at Cork, respecting the effect of the Tax on Emigration to Canada.

(Copy.)

No. 151.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 20th December, 1848.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, the copy of an approved Minute of Council [20th December,] with a Memorandum by the Inspector General, on Immigration and Public Works connected therewith, in which various suggestions are made as to the best mode of promoting colonization, and the settlement of Immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, within this Province. Considerable efforts, as Your Lordship will observe, have been made by the Government and the Municipal Bodies, as well as by enterprising Associations and individuals, to develop the resources of the Province, and extend the area for the employment of British labour. These efforts are, however, hampered by the shock which has been given to Colonial credit, chiefly through the withdrawal of the protection which Colonial produce formerly enjoyed in the British Markets. It will be for Your Lordship to consider, whether means may not be taken, by the intervention of the Imperial Government or otherwise, to encourage the introduction of capital into the Province, for the execution of those great works which afford the only practicable means of absorbing a large pauper Immigration, and which in a country so rapidly advancing in wealth and population, cannot fail to prove remunerative,

when a reasonable degree of prudence is exhibited in selecting them, and in carrying them out.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

To the Right Honourable
The Earl GREY,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, on MATTERS OF STATE, dated 20th December, 1848, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On a Memorandum of the Honourable the Inspector General, dated 20th December, instant, on the subject of Immigration, and on Public Works connected therewith:—

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, a Memorandum from the Honourable the Inspector General, on Immigration, and on Public Works connected therewith—in which various suggestions are made as to the best mode of promoting colonization. The Committee of Council concur in the opinion expressed by the Inspector General, that

Appendix
(E.E.E.)

5th March.

loans might safely be made, on certain conditions, to Commissioners incorporated under the authority of the Provincial Parliament, for the construction of the Public Works referred to in the Memorandum. The Committee of Council are further of opinion, that in case the Imperial Government should see fit to obtain the money required for the completion of these works, it would be expedient to recommend to Parliament the special appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands, to the redemption of the debt so created, and the Committee of Council entertain no doubt that the Public Lands would afford ample security for such a loan.

Certified,

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.Major CAMPBELL,
The Governor General's Secretary.MEMORANDUM on Immigration, and on Public Works
as connected therewith.

This Memorandum is based on the following assumptions:—

First.—That the Mother Country contains a redundant population, which it is her interest to have removed to a country where, under a system of free commercial intercourse, the products of the soil will be exchanged for British Manufactures.

Second.—That the British Province of Canada, containing as it does immense tracts of waste land, susceptible of profitable cultivation, is deeply interested in facilitating, by every means in its power, the Immigration of an industrious population.

Third.—That it is possible to procure English Capital to promote colonization through the instrumentality, either of the Imperial Government, or of Associations of individuals in England.

I do not propose to enlarge here on the importance to the Mother Country of finding means of disposing of her redundant population. It is quite evident from the opinion expressed in Earl Grey's Despatch of the 1st April, 1847, and by influential statesmen of all parties during the various Parliamentary discussions, as well as from the number of colonization schemes which have been suggested by parties assuming to speak the sentiments of the landed proprietors, that public attention in England has been sufficiently directed to the subject; and that all that is necessary, in order to obtain valuable co-operation, is the presentation of some feasible plan of securing an adequate return for the capital which may be required. I confess I do not think that the great value to the Mother Country of colonization, as contrasted with mere emigration, has been sufficiently pressed upon public attention in England. The landed proprietors, though most anxious to promote the emigration of their pauper tenants, have, comparatively speaking, but little interest in their place of settlement, and the manufacturing and mercantile classes do not seem to have given the subject much consideration. It is indeed to be regretted that a feeling seems to prevail very extensively amongst these classes, that the Colonies are a burthen and source of expense to the Mother Country. For many years back the tide of Immigration has set strongly towards the United States, where the emigrants find a homogeneous people, ready employment at good wages, a salubrious climate, and abundance of fertile land at a moderate

price. While such advantages are held out by the United States, it can scarcely be expected, even if it were desirable, that any sensible diversion of the emigration should take place. It is, however, important that the Imperial Government, and the British public, should not under-estimate the advantages of colonization as compared with emigration.

I have assumed that the Mother Country is interested, not only in getting rid of a redundant population, but in securing a more extensive market for her manufactures. The commercial policy of the United States is thoroughly protective. The duties imposed on British manufactures, under what is strangely termed a Free Trade Tariff, are 30 per cent *ad valorem*, and as all charges are added to the invoice value, the real protection is at least 32½ per cent, in addition to the various expenses attending transportation across the Atlantic. The protectionist party, which has lately succeeded in electing the President, have complained most bitterly of this Tariff, highly protective as it must be admitted to be, and the exponents of their opinions are strong advocates of prohibitory duties. The annual value of the products of the United States is estimated by Mr. Walker, Secretary of the United States Treasury, at three thousand millions of dollars, of which one hundred and fifty millions are exported—while the interchange of products between the different states is estimated at five hundred millions of dollars.

The policy of the United States is to confine their commerce, as much as possible, to themselves; and hence it follows that emigrants to that country become consumers of the domestic manufactures of the United States, instead of those of Britain.

Canada, on the other hand, is so situated that she must persevere in a Free Trade policy, the effect of which must be that her people will be extensive consumers of British manufactures. At present the average consumption of British manufactures in the United States does not exceed \$3 per head of the population—while in Canada it may safely be estimated at \$8; surely this fact ought to convince the British manufacturing interest of the importance of encouraging emigration to Canada, in preference to the United States.

If I have felt it unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of emigration to the Mother Country, I need scarcely dwell on the great advantages which would accrue to Canada from the immigration of the really industrious classes of the population of the United Kingdom. It is much to be regretted that of late years, especially since the introduction of the poor rate system into Ireland, sufficient care has not been taken to prevent the emigration of a class of paupers who are unable, either from age or bodily infirmity, to labour for their support. Those charged with the administration of the Poor Laws are naturally anxious to relieve themselves of the burthen of supporting such persons, and have, in numerous instances, paid their passages—leaving them to undergo the fate of paupers in a strange land. The influx of immigrants unable to labour, has had a tendency to check the strong feeling in favour of immigration which would universally prevail in Canada, if greater care were taken to prevent the emigration of any but healthy and able-bodied men and women. It has been found necessary to make stringent provisions in a late Act of the Provincial Parliament for preventing the destitute Immigrants becoming a burthen upon the Colony; and even with all these provisions, the expenses of the Department will exceed the amount of the immigrant tax. It is proper that I should state my conviction that the character of the emigra-

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(E.E.E.)

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(E.E.E.)

5th March.

tion of the present year has been on the whole much superior to what it was in the years preceding. I have referred to the subject because many labour under the erroneous impression, that in passing the Act to which I have referred, the Provincial Legislature was actuated by a desire to check immigration into Canada.

I proceed to consider the feasibility of adopting a plan by which immigration to Canada can be promoted, by means of British capital, to be obtained through the instrumentality of the Imperial Government or of individuals. The great disadvantage under which Canada labours, arises from the want of the capital required to construct those Public Works which have become almost indispensable, as auxiliaries to the Canals in securing the Western trade.

The capital which has been invested in Railroads and other Public Works in the United States, has been obtained to a great extent in England, where, most assuredly, whatever may be the cause, a preference has always been given to American over Canadian securities. But the resources of the people of the United States are of course much greater than in Canada. One of the results of the protective system has been, that capital has been accumulated in the Atlantic cities, and that to a considerable extent it has been made available for commercial enterprizes. In Canada the increase of wealth has been very rapid, but as the effect of the Colonial system has been to encourage Agriculture, it has been much more generally distributed, and the acquired capital has been invested in fixed property or in stock. As an evidence of the great increase of wealth in Upper Canada, I may cite the following fact: In the ten years from 1827 to 1837 the number of acres of cleared land increased from 662,607 to 1,383,046—and in the ten years ending in 1847, to 2,673,698. The money price generally paid for clearing and fencing land is ten dollars per acre, and I think, therefore, it may be fairly estimated that capital and labour were invested in cleared land in Upper Canada to the amount which at that price this land would be worth. Taking this calculation as a fair one, the increase in the wealth of Upper Canada in cleared land would be £1,801,097, during the ten years ending in 1837; and £2,673,698 in the ten years ending in 1847. But besides this great increase of wealth among the people of Upper Canada, from the clearing of land, there has been a proportionate increase in the number of houses, mills, and in stock of various kinds; and also a very large amount must have been expended in the purchase of waste lands. It is not that capital has not been accumulating in Canada, but that the savings of an agricultural population have been expended in fixed property and stock, instead of in those commercial enterprizes in which the savings of other classes are more generally invested. One of the consequences of the want of capital to which I have adverted, has been that the Legislature has been under the necessity of undertaking a series of important Public Works on the credit of the Province, and has thus contracted a debt which, though not by any means so large as to afford ground for serious embarrassment, is, nevertheless, sufficiently so to render it inexpedient that it should embark at present in any further speculations. It must be borne in mind that the most important of these works, viz., the great chain of ship canals, comprising the Welland, Cornwall, Beauharnois, and Lachine, were undertaken with the view of securing to the St. Lawrence the carrying trade of the Western States. When the construction of these canals was undertaken the Colonial system was in full operation, and no doubt existed then, nor can any exist now, that had the system remained in force, the canals would ere this have

yielded a considerable revenue; and even under the altered circumstances which now exist, there is no just cause for despondency. It is not doubted by those who have the best means for information, and who are themselves engaged in the carrying trade, that so soon as the Navigation Laws have been repealed, the superior cheapness of transit, and the much greater rapidity with which produce can be conveyed through our inland waters, will more than compensate for the disadvantages under which our shipping ports labour, as compared with the Atlantic cities of the United States. It is confidently believed by many whose opinions on such subjects are entitled to great weight, that not only will the revenues of these canals be sufficient to relieve the Province of its entire debt, but that, at no very remote period, the whole expenses of the Government may be defrayed from tolls levied chiefly from foreigners; and that the duties now levied on imports may be altogether repealed.

I am far from wishing it to be understood that my own expectations are so sanguine; but when I witness the immense traffic on the Erie Canal, and know that its projectors were generally considered most extravagant in their ideas, and although they themselves never ventured to speculate on such a result as has actually taken place, I confess that I should hesitate to declare myself one of those who have no confidence in the canals as a source of immense revenue hereafter. At present, however, the Public Works generally are only to be relied on as furnishing a very small portion of the revenue; and as, even were the most sanguine expectations of their productiveness to be realized, the faith of the Province is pledged to provide a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, I am clearly of opinion that the Canadian Legislature ought not, under existing circumstances, to undertake new works of any great magnitude.

It remains, then, to be considered whether any plan can be devised for facilitating immigration by providing a market for labour. I have already stated that the tendency among our agricultural population is to invest their capital in land; and I have cited facts in order to illustrate the extent to which this investment has actually taken place in Upper Canada. I am aware that an opinion prevails extensively in England, that the best policy to be pursued in the disposition of the Public Lands is to charge a high price, and to employ the proceeds in improving the communication. Without entering into a description, which would be wholly irrelevant, as to the expediency of adopting such a system in other Colonies, I may express my conviction that it cannot be carried out in Canada, where the Government would be exposed to competition with the United States, in which country the Public Lands are sold at very moderate prices, and also with the Land Companies and private individuals. While I do not think it possible to charge very high prices for land, I would be far from advocating a general system of free grants. I think, however, that on a moderate scale, free grants can be made conducive to immigration, as well as beneficial to the land revenue. The Province is in possession of immense tracts of wild land, which are at present unproductive. By opening roads, and making free grants of fifty acres to each actual settler, the value of the tract is at once greatly increased, while by the removal to the new settlements of a portion of the population, room is made for the immigrants who are themselves unable from want of means to avail themselves of the privilege afforded to them by the free-grant system. Here then is one mode of providing a market for immigrant labour. The capital

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saved by the agricultural population, and which always has been, and probably for a very long time always will be, invested in land, is directed to a spot where its employment will add to the value of the Public Domain, thus rendering it available as a good security for borrowed capital, while at the same time a large quantity of labour is taken from the market, which can only be supplied by the immigrants.

This system of free grants, though by many believed to be improvident, is just such a one as would be adopted by any extensive land owner. My belief is, that there is hardly an individual owner of a 200 acre lot situated in the new settlements, who would not make a free grant of 50 acres to any industrious settler who would undertake to improve it, justly calculating that he could realize more on the remaining 150 acres, owing to the improvements of the settler, than he would by allowing the whole 200 acres to remain a wilderness for an indefinite period. I need not point out that the Province has opportunities of carrying out such a system with advantage, which no private individual can have.

The next mode by which I think that labour can be employed is, by the construction of Public Works. These are of two kinds—those which may be considered as rather of a local character, such as Macadamized and Plank Roads, Bridges, Harbours, &c., and others of a more general description, such as Railroads and Canals.

There is now, I think, a widely prevailing opinion, that the Provincial Government has erred in undertaking works of a strictly local character; at all events, no doubt can exist, that great dissatisfaction prevails among the people in the less favoured localities, at what they justly consider the partiality of the Legislature. And yet it was expected, that all the works which have been undertaken would at least pay the interest of the money expended on them. Had such been the result, no just cause for jealousy would have existed, and the system might have been adhered to or abandoned, as circumstances might have pointed out, without injustice to any section of the population. But as these works have turned out unproductive in point of revenue, while they have been of the greatest advantage to the several localities in which they are situated, intense dissatisfaction prevails in those districts which have been neglected, and the inhabitants of which have to bear their share of the charge, in the general revenue, without, in any degree, benefitting by the works. This dissatisfaction has led to further Parliamentary grants for local works, thereby increasing the embarrassments of the Government, without in any sensible degree, removing the discontent of the people at large. I feel persuaded that an end must be put to these local grants; but as it is of great importance in every view of the subject, whether as a means of employing labour profitably, or of opening up new settlements, or of improving existing communications, that local works should be prosecuted, I am of opinion that the Government should endeavour to relieve itself of the charge of all strictly local works, by handing them over to the municipal bodies, upon conditions to be agreed upon, and that express legislative provisions should be made, with a view to establish the credit of the various municipal bodies, and to enable them to borrow money on the security of a direct tax, sufficient to meet the interest of the debt, and to provide a sinking fund for its redemption. Such provisions will be embodied in the Municipal and Assessment Bills for Upper Canada, where municipal institutions are in successful operation. In Lower Canada, owing in a great degree, as I believe, to a defective system, these institutions have hardly

become so well established as to encourage a hope that they can be speedily worked, with a view to the object at which I have just pointed. In Upper Canada, the people are already taxed for local purposes, through the District Councils, to the extent of about £75,000 per annum, and they would, I am inclined to think, most cheerfully pay higher taxes for improvements calculated to benefit the localities. In the prosecution of these improvements, which will be undertaken, either out of the resources of the inhabitants of these localities themselves, or by means of loans raised on their credit, there will be a very considerable demand for immigrant labour.

I proceed now to consider the mode of providing for the construction of works of a more general and important character, such as Railroads and Canals. I have explained, I trust, with sufficient clearness, that however willing the Provincial Legislature might be to facilitate the construction of such works, it would not be justified, under existing circumstances, in pledging the revenue to any farther extent. That revenue will not for some years, at all events, be more than adequate to meet the necessary annual expenditure, and the interest of the debt, and to provide for the Sinking Fund, which has been specially appropriated to the redemption of that portion of the debt guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. (Sec. 28.)

But though, for the reasons just stated, the Province may be compelled to confine its efforts to the completion of the great line of Ship Canals, in the success of which it is so deeply interested, several works of great importance have been projected, for some of which Acts of Incorporation have been obtained, under which operations have been commenced. The only Canadian Railroad that has yet been fairly tested, is that which connects the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain; and it is gratifying to be able to state, it has been most successful, the dividend having been equal to those generally paid in the United States. The Railroad between Montreal and Lachine has also been completed, but the shortness of the line, (nine miles,) and the heavy expense to which the Company was subjected for property at the terminus, has been against it. Its profits, however, during the first year were, I have been given to understand, equal to about three per cent. on the expenditure.

The Montreal and Portland Railroad has been commenced, and has been completed as far as St. Hyacinthe, a distance of about 30 miles. This is a work of the greatest Provincial importance, as it will open an extensive market for Western produce, all of which will pay toll on the Canals. In connection with this work may be mentioned the Branch line from Quebec to Sherbrooke, which, should the Railroad between Halifax and Quebec be constructed, would be almost indispensable. The improvement of the Quebec Harbour is the next work to which I shall direct attention. The opening of the St. Lawrence Canals is likely to cause considerable increase of trade to Quebec, and docks and wharves are much required. The Harbour of Montreal was improved some years ago by means of a loan raised through Commissioners appointed by Government for the purpose, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the revenues have been amply sufficient to meet the interest. Quebec would be one of the most important points at which public works could be undertaken. Immigrants would be able to find immediate employment on landing, and would soon earn sufficient to enable them to proceed westward, if so inclined. A Canal has been projected to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, the locks to be of the same

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dimensions as those on the St. Lawrence Canals. It is confidently asserted that this work will be undertaken by a Company, under an Act of incorporation. Its importance would be very great. Like the Portland Railroad, it would open an immense market for Western produce, all of which would pass through the Provincial Canals. It is proposed to continue the Railroad now terminating at Lachine to Grenville, on the Ottawa. This also would be a work of very considerable importance, connecting, as it would, the Capital of the Province with the extensive territory of the Ottawa, which is being settled with great rapidity.

The works to which I have referred are those which have been commenced or projected in Lower Canada. I have not mentioned the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, looking on that as a great national work which must be considered separately, and not in the light of a mercantile speculation. In Upper Canada the work of the most considerable importance is the Great Western Railroad, which is intended to connect the Great Eastern and Western Railroads in the States of New York and Michigan, at the Suspension Bridge near the Falls of Niagara. This Railroad would pass through one of the most fertile regions in North America, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it would be very productive. A Company has likewise been incorporated to construct a Railroad between Toronto and Lake Huron, which would connect the old Capital of Upper Canada, now a City with nearly 25,000 inhabitants, with Lake Huron.

The cost of these works may be estimated at the round sum of £3,500,000 sterling. Great expectations are entertained with regard to their productiveness, and there can be no doubt that the construction of all or any of them would lead to the employment of a considerable amount of immigrant labour. It is believed that, with reasonable encouragement, several of these works might be completed. The question for consideration is, how loans might be made with perfect security to the capitalist. I think that if parties in England, who are friendly to emigration, would make exertions to obtain the required capital, it might with perfect safety be lent at six per cent. to Companies incorporated by the Legislature for the construction of any of the works to which I have referred, provided such Companies should have raised and expended on the respective works one half of the amount required to complete them. The interest on the debentures of such Companies being a preferential claim, the capitalist would be secure of receiving 6 per cent. if the profit on the capital expended should be three per cent. The profits on the American lines and on the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad in Canada have been from seven to ten per cent. It appears clear, therefore, that the furtherance of an extensive scheme of Colonization may safely be combined with the profitable investment of capital. The money to be expended on the works being double the amount of the proposed loan, the employment of labour would be very considerable; and the rate of wages in Canada being high, the labourers would be able to save a sufficient sum during the progress of the works to enable them to become settlers on the land.

It remains to be considered, finally, whether any means exist of inducing Her Majesty's Imperial Government to aid in the construction of the works to which I have referred. The Despatch from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, dated 1st April, 1847, affords ground for hope that, with a view of promoting colonization, such aid might be extended. In this Despatch His Lordship says,—“ I am of opinion that the mode in which colonization

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may with most prospect of success be promoted, is by the application of any money which may be hereafter granted or advanced by Parliament for this purpose in opening land for settlement, by making such improvements as I have described, or by constructing public works of a more important character, such as Railroads or Canals.” His Lordship further declared, in the same Despatch, that if a practicable scheme could be devised for facilitating the employment of immigrant labour,—“ Her Majesty's Servants will not be slow to propose, nor judging from the opinions generally expressed, would Parliament be slow to sanction, the employment of the pecuniary resources of this country in furtherance of such an object.”

It is respectfully submitted that loans might be made with perfect safety, and without any risk of charge on the Imperial Treasury, to Companies incorporated for the construction of the works above described, and which should have completed from their own resources one half of such works.

I have already stated the reasons which compel the Provincial Government to decline placing any fresh charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Province has undertaken the construction of a line of Ship Canals unsurpassed probably by any in the world. These Canals are not fully completed, and are as yet unproductive. They were commenced long prior to the change in the commercial policy of the Empire, and with the expectation that, under the protective system then in force, the products of the West would be carried to England *via* the St. Lawrence. A large debt having been incurred for the construction of these works, a portion of which has been guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, it is not deemed prudent to place any considerable charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund at present. A mode, however, exists by which the Province can evince the sincerity of its belief in the eligibility of these works as a security for loans. It is proposed to provide by Legislative enactment, next Session, for the creation of an efficient Sinking Fund for the redemption of the present debt, including, of course, the Imperial guaranteed loan. I have full confidence that the Revenue of the Province under the new Tariff, will be amply sufficient for this object, and for meeting all other charges on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It is further proposed to capitalize the funds arising from the Sales of Crown Lands, as has been done with reference to the Clergy Reserves, and to devote the interest arising from the investment to educational and other purposes. These funds could not be more advantageously invested than in such securities as the debentures of the Companies incorporated for the construction of the works which I have described; and I therefore conceive that if Her Majesty's Government would obtain the money required, the Crown Lands would afford a perfectly reliable guarantee for the proposed advance. It is of course difficult to estimate the value of waste lands, and even more difficult to calculate when they will be sold. A few facts, however, may be stated with reference to the subject. It has been hitherto impossible to make the proceeds of the lands available for investment, owing to the claims of the U. E. Loyalists and Militia-men, which, having been converted into land-scrip, receivable in payment of all Crown Lands, absorbed the whole amount of the sales. During the last four years, claims to the extent of £220,000 have been settled by means of this scrip. This amount would of course have been available for investment but for the existence of these claims. The scrip issued has now been very nearly all paid in, and the outstanding claims, which are of no great magnitude, will be very speedily extin-

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guished. The whole quantity of Clergy Reserve Lands was 2,395,687 acres; of this little more than one-third has been sold, and it has produced upwards of £600,000, all of which is now bearing interest. The Public Domain consists of about 200 millions of acres. In making a rough estimate of its value, I only take into account such of the unsurveyed lands in Lower Canada as are within fifteen miles of the Seigniories and Townships, and in Upper Canada, the lands in the Huron Territory and on the Ottawa. This may be estimated at 16,000,000 acres, a million of which is valuable land. The remainder is all estimated at less than 2s. 6d. per acre. I think that these lands may very fairly be considered as likely to produce £2,000,000. Their value would be increased materially by the construction of Public Works in the Province, and they would afford the means of providing an efficient Sinking Fund for the repayment of any loan raised by the Imperial Government. To that purpose they might be specially devoted by Act of Parliament.

I have not ventured to suggest in this Memorandum any plan of promoting immigration which would involve the Imperial Government in expense. I have pointed out, first, a mode by which the Province is able, through means of its waste lands, to provide for the employment of a great amount of labour. Second, I have shewn that the contemplated measures of next Session, for improving the Municipal Institutions, and the system of assessing property in Upper Canada, will have the effect of stimulating the local corporations to effect improvements either from their own resources or by obtaining loans on the security of taxes, the payment of which will be enforced by the laws of the Province. Third, I have suggested that, to facilitate the construction of certain large and important works of Provincial importance, loans might be made by English capitalists, with perfect safety, to such Companies as should have expended from their own resources one-half the amounts required to complete the respective works; and, finally, I have suggested that Her Majesty's Government might be induced to promote the construction of these works, in order to facilitate the employment of immigrant labour; in which case, in addition to the security of the works themselves, the proceeds of the Public Lands of the Province might be specially appropriated to form a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt.

All which is humbly submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 20th December, 1848.

No. 315.

DOWNING STREET,
24th January, 1849.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch No. 151, of the 20th December, accompanied by an approved Minute of Council, and a Memorandum of the Inspector General, upon Immigration and Public Works.

2.—I have read this able document with much interest, and you will assure the Members of your Executive Council of the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote the success of any measures which may be adopted for the improvement

of Canada, and the development of its great national resources.

3.—It is, at the same time, to be observed that the measures to be adopted with this view are chiefly, if not exclusively, such as the local Government and Legislature have alone the authority to carry into effect. I am ready, indeed, to believe that capital might safely be invested in the various works proposed, and in the manner suggested by the Inspector General; but it has not, I think, escaped his attention, that such advances ought rather to be made by private capitalists than by the Imperial Parliament.

4.—The different measures which the Executive Council have in contemplation with the view of encouraging the investment of private capital, seem to me to be founded on sound reasons, and likely to be successful.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of ELGIN,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 327.

DOWNING STREET,
9th February, 1849.

MY LORD,

I transmit for your information the copy of a Report which has been received by the Emigration Commissioners, from the Emigration Office at Cork, and I have to desire that you will communicate this information to Your Executive Council, as shewing the importance to the trade of the Province, of not making the regulations to which Emigrant ships are subjected more severe than is absolutely requisite, in order to guard against a recurrence of the evils formerly experienced.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of ELGIN,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Cove, 31st January, 1849.

SIR,

I beg herewith to forward the cost of passages for the ensuing season. The passenger brokers have informed me that there is every prospect of a large Emigration to the United States this season, but that to the North American Colonies will be very small. Indeed, there is no intention at present to charter any vessels for them. The heavy tax on Emigrants seems quite to have driven Emigration to the United States.

It is expected that small farmers and tradesmen will compose the majority this year.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES FRIEND, R. N.,
Emigrant Office.

S. WALCOTT, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

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SCALE of the COSTS of PASSAGE from CORK, for the Season of 1849.

PLACE.	CABIN.			INTERMEDIATE.			STORAGE.						REMARKS.			
	Usual Cost of Passage.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by Ship.	Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	Cabin, whether fitted or not.	Articles found by the Ship.	Usual Cost of Passage with Provisions.	Usual Cost of Passage without Provisions.	Berth, whether fitted or not.	What can an Emigrant victual himself for?	Articles found by the Ship.		Usual length of Passage.	Usual season of Sailing.	To what destination do the greater number of Emigrants go from this Port?	Is it usual to carry Intermediate Passengers?
New York.....	10 to 15	Fitted.	Cabin fare.	£	5	Berth only.	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	£	10	Berth only.	s. 20 to 30	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	40	All the year	No.	No.
New Orleans.....	10 to 15	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	40	do	No.	No.
Quebec.....	10 to 15	do	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	45	Oct. to May	No.	No.
New Brunswick.....	10 to 15	do	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	40	Spring and Summer months.	No.	No.
Halifax.....	10 to 15	do	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	40	do	No.	No.
Texas.....	10 to 15	do	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	do	do	do	do	{ Fuel, water, } { 1 lb. bread, } { 10 lbs. meat. }	40	do	No.	No.
West Indies.....	20 to 30	Fitted.	Cabin fare.	£	16	Berth only.	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Island.....	Same as in	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Same as in	London and Liver	pool	Vessels.	do	do	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Children, 1 to 14 years, £3.—Infants under 1 year, £1.

(Signed,) CHARLES FRIEND, R. N.,
Emigration Office.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Cork, 13th January, 1849.

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1849; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence that may have passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Executive Government, since the close of the last Session of the Legislature, on the subject of Immigration, in addition to that transmitted by Message from His Excellency on the 5th of the same month.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Montreal, 7th April, 1849.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, Jan. 18th 1849.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to forward a memorandum which has been placed in my hands by the Inspector-General of Accounts, with a final statement of the expenses incurred by the Provincial Government, on account of the disastrous immigration of 1847, which appear to have exceeded the estimate transmitted in my Despatch, No. 33, of the 17th March, 1848.

I deeply regret this circumstance, but I trust that on a review of the explanation of the Inspector General, Your Lordship will see fit to deal with this balance on the liberal principle which was adopted by Parliament on your recommendation, and applied to the sum which it was considered would have sufficed to cover the outstanding charges of the immigration of 1847, as well as those which had been defrayed when the estimate was prepared.

I am the more anxious on this point, because, notwithstanding the increase of the tax levied on immigrants, there is on the year 1848 an excess of expenditure over receipts on account of immigration, for the payment of which application, must be made to the local Legislature.

I shall cause every exertion to be made, which the interests of the public health will permit, to effect reductions in the charge incurred on this service, and I trust that, in spite of the somewhat discouraging result of the experiment of last year, the Provincial Parliament will consent to repeal the most onerous provisions of the Immigration Act. My Despatch, No. 11, which goes by this mail, covers a minute of the Executive Council, in which the views of the local Government on this important subject are set forth. Your Lordship will observe, that in this minute doubts, are expressed as to the expediency of continuing to forward immigrants, at the expense of the Government, from Quebec to the interior. The provision of the means of employment, and of settlement for destitute immigrants on the sea-board, by the execution of a great work, such as the Quebec

and Halifax Railway, appears to me to furnish the only unobjectionable means of putting an end to this system.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon.

Earl Grey.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

The Inspector General has the honour to transmit herewith to His Excellency the Governor General, a final statement of the expenses incurred by the Provincial Government, on account of the disastrous immigration of 1847. When, in the early part of March last, the Inspector General had the honour to transmit an account of these expenses, he was necessarily obliged to make an estimate of outstanding claims, and he deeply regrets that that estimate should have fallen short of the actual expenses.

The principal claims outstanding at the time that the last statement was made, were for services rendered under the authority of the various local Boards of Health; and a long time was occupied in adjusting them. The Inspector General can state, on the part of himself and colleagues, that they have been throughout most anxious not to sanction any charges that were not properly authorized; and one cause of the delay in closing the accounts, has been the repeated references to the local Boards of Health on the subject of disputed claims. It is only within the last few weeks that it has been found possible to close the account finally; and the Inspector General was of opinion, that it would be better that it should accompany the Report on the immigration of the present year, so that the whole subject might be brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government at the same time.

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His Excellency will perceive, by the account, that the balance due to the Provincial Government is £29,629 4s. 6d. currency. By reference to a letter from Mr. Trevelyan to Mr. Merivale, dated Treasury Chambers, 24th June, 1848, and enclosed in the Despatch from Earl Grey to His Excellency, dated 30th June, 1848, it will be seen that the sum of £11,697 16s. 6d. was retained by the Imperial Government, when settling the former claim, on account of a debt due to the Commissariat Department. Deducting this sum from the balance shown in the accompanying account, there would remain to be provided for £17,931 8s. 2d. currency, or £14,738 2s. 10d. sterling.

The Inspector General would observe here, that the Commissariat Department has a claim against the Provincial Government, for an amount larger than the entire balance due in the immigration account; and he trusts that authority may be given to the Commissariat to allow the balance of the present account in a settlement; in which case this long-standing claim may be adjusted without further loss of time.

In submitting this final statement of the immigration accounts of 1847 to His Excellency, the Inspector General would most humbly recall His Excellency's attention to the terms of Earl Grey's Despatch, No. 197, of 14th April last, in which His Lordship announces the intention of Her Majesty's Government "to relieve the Province entirely from any charge on account of the peculiar misfortunes of the year 1847." In the same Despatch, His Lordship states, that the condition on which this charge is to be assumed by the Imperial Government is, that "in future all the expenses incurred on account of emigrants arriving in Canada, should be provided for by the Provincial Government." This condition was

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7th April.

promptly agreed to by the Provincial Government; and in accordance therewith, they will in a few days be called on to ask the Provincial Parliament to vote upwards of £5000, to cover the excess of the immigration expenses over the tax for the past year.

There is but one other subject on which the Inspector General feels it necessary at present to offer any remark. In Earl Grey's Despatch of 30th June, No. 241, His Lordship refers to "the necessity of furnishing Her Majesty's Government with more detailed information than has hitherto been received, respecting the charges comprised in the expenditure of £157,283 10s. 6d. for immigration." The Inspector General fears that the accompanying account may not be considered to go enough into detail, but it would be very difficult to give more particulars without furnishing all the items of the various accounts of each Board of Health. The documents now in the possession of the department are most voluminous; and if Her Majesty's Government desire that they should be transmitted to England, a signification of their wish shall be immediately attended to. It has occurred to the Inspector General that possibly the object might be effected, by authorizing the Commissariat Department to investigate the account. However, whatever may be the wish of Her Majesty's Government, the Inspector General will use his best efforts to have it carried into immediate effect.

All which is most humbly submitted.

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1849.

Enclosure 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Emigration of 1847.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Expenditure by the Provincial Government, Currency				176,859	6	7
Refunded by Dr. Douglas	125	8	6			
Proceeds of Sales of old Stores received by A. B. Hawke, Chief Emigrant Agent, Canada West	389	14	9	515	3	3
Net Currency				176,344	3	4
Amount of Expenditure by the Commissariat, Sterling	8,943	4	2			
Less—Receipts on Account of Sales of old Stores, &c.	369	13	11			
Net Sterling	8,573	10	3	= 10,431	2	1
Total Expenditure, Net Currency				186,775	5	5
Amount of Emigration Tax, Currency	19,002	9	2			
Payments by the Imperial Government, viz:—						
Commissariat, Sterling	£30,000	0	0			
Bank of England, Sterling	25,000	0	0			
1848. Ditto ditto	6,042	13	4			
" Ditto ditto	30,000	0	0			
" Ditto ditto	2,500	0	0			
" Messrs. Glyn and Co.	20,000	0	0			
Sterling	113,542	13	4	138,143	11	7
Remains, Currency				157,146	0	9
				29,629	4	8

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1849.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

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STATEMENT of Payments on Account of Emigration for the year 1847, up to December 31, 1848.

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7th April.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	7th April.
Erection of Sheds, Fittings, &c. :—													
Montreal	15,922	1	0										
Quebec	1,620	0	0										
Grosse Isle	11,194	17	4										
				29,736	18	4							
Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle.....	.....	...	...	15,493	13	11							
A. C. Buchanan, Emigrant Agent, Quebec, for Transport of Emigrants and for Provisions, Canada East and West	35,652	2	4										
A. B. Hawke, Chief Emigrant Agent, Canada West, for Transport of Emigrants and for Provisions, Canada West	14,450	0	0										
				50,102	2	4							
Orphans of Emigrants, Lower Canada.....	4,238	0	0										
Ditto ditto Upper Canada.....	445	17	6										
				4,683	17	6							
Cergy Expenses, Lower Canada .....	.....	...	...	1,308	5	10							
Boards of Health, Canada East:—													
Montreal	£18,279	10	0										
Quebec	5,749	18	0										
Lachine	801	3	5										
St. John's	896	12	5										
Sherbrooke	23	12	8										
	25,750	16	6										
Boards of Health, Canada West:—													
Barrie	£107	9	1										
Belleville	309	15	2										
Branford	515	14	8										
Brockville.....	801	3	7										
Rytown	1,995	19	9										
Cornwall	904	7	8										
Guelph	190	4	3										
Hamilton	2,054	7	9										
Kingston	12,865	10	7										
London	2,084	9	10										
Matilda	295	13	2										
Newmarket	1,093	1	0										
Niagara	1,121	6	0										
Oakville	123	10	3										
Pictou	253	18	2										
Prescott.....	1,279	9	10										
Peterborough	134	0	7										
Port Hope.....	216	10	5										
Queenston.....	183	2	8										
St. Catharines	799	6	10										
Toronto.....	21,723	2	6										
Trent.....	81	11	7										
West Williamsburg.....	420	5	10										
	49,554	1	2										
Shipwrecked Emigrants.....	.....	...	...	75,304	17	8							
				229	11	0							
				176,859	6	7							
Less:—													
Refunded by Dr. Douglas	125	8	6										
Proceeds of Sales of old Stores received by A. B. Hawke, Chief Emigrant Agent, Canada West	389	14	9										
				515	3	3							
Net Currency	176,344	3	4				
Amount of Expenditure by the Commissariat, Sterling	8,943	4	2							
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Total Expenditure, Net Currency.....	186,775	5	5	
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“ Messrs. Glyn and Co.....	20,000	0	0										
Sterling	113,542	13	4	138,143	11	7				
										157,146	0	9	
Remains. Currency.....	29,629	4	8	

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1849.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 17th January, 1849.

(No. 11.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Report of the Chief Agent of Emigration for the year 1848, with a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council, embodying the views of the Provincial Government on this important subject, to which I beg to call Your Lordship's particular attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Hon.

The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

On the Annual Report of A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, (Chief Emigration Agent,) for 1848, and on a resumed consideration of Earl Grey's Despatch, dated 6th April, 1848, suggesting various alterations in the Emigration Act of last Session.

The Committee of the Executive Council have had under consideration, on Your Excellency's reference, the Annual Report of A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, Chief Emigration Agent in this Province, and have resumed the consideration of a Despatch addressed to Your Excellency by the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 6th of April last, in which his Lordship has suggested various alterations in the Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, intitled, "An Act to make better provision with respect to Emigrants, and for defraying the expenses of supporting indigent Emigrants, and forwarding them to their place of destination; and to amend the Act therein mentioned."

Before entering on the consideration of any suggested amendment to the Act, the Committee of Council desire to offer some general observations on the subject, which is one of great importance, as well to this Province as to the Mother Country.

Reference has been made by Earl Grey to the comparative rates of the emigrant tax in this Province, and in the adjoining State of New York; and the fact that the commutation money charged is higher in Canada, has led to the erroneous opinion that there is a desire, on the part of the Canadian Legislature, to discourage emigration. The object of the tax, both in Canada and New York, is to provide a fund for the assistance of destitute emigrants. In the State of New York, the relief afforded is principally confined to those who are afflicted with diseases, while in Canada large sums are expended in furnishing destitute emigrants with food, and with free passages to their place of destination. Until the year 1847, the proceeds of the tax of 5s. per head for each adult, and a proportionate rate for children, was found sufficient, with the aid of the annual Imperial grant, to maintain the Department.

In 1847, an unusually large emigration took place, at a time when pestilence was raging in Ireland; the result was most calamitous, and the Government was suddenly called on to establish Boards of Health and hospitals, in all the principal towns of the Province, at an expense, the magnitude of which could not have been contemplated at the time. While the pestilence was at its height, the Provincial Parliament was called on to legislate on the subject; and it was deemed prudent to impose a tax which, it was supposed, would produce an amount sufficient to defray all the expense of the Quarantine and Emigration Departments.

Prior to the passing of this Act, the Emigration Department had been managed exclusively by the Imperial Government. The salaries of the Immigration Agents, with the exception of the Chief Agent, whose salary was provided for by the Civil List, were defrayed from a special Imperial grant; and no further demands were made on the Provincial Treasury, except for a small annual sum for the Quarantine Establishment.

The pestilence in 1847 rendered an immediate and heavy outlay indispensable; and as there was no time to communicate on the subject with the Imperial Government, the Provincial Parliament was applied to for a grant of £20,000 currency, which it was hoped, at the time, would be sufficient to meet all demands, and which, it was confidently expected, Her Majesty's Government would repay. The expenses incurred during that disastrous year exceeded all expectation, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of £186,775 5s. 5d. Although Her Majesty's Government, with great liberality and promptitude, agreed to assume the liabilities which were incurred on that behalf, yet they did so on the understanding that this Province would in future assume the management of the Emigrant Fund, and provide for all deficiencies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

It is hardly necessary for the Committee of Council to point out how prejudicial it would be, if any serious discouragement were given to the employment of shipping in the passenger trade to Canada. The carrying trade, to and from the Western States, is a prize for which Canada is anxious to compete, and it must be obvious that it would be a most ruinous policy to drive away the passenger trade by restriction. On the other hand, it would be a subject of serious complaint on the part of the inhabitants of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, if destitute emigrants were thrown upon them for support at times when there should be no demand for labour. The Committee of Council have anxiously considered how far it is possible, on the one hand, to remove the complaint made by the British Government, and by the emigrants, that the tax is higher in Canada than in New York; and on the other, to prevent the recurrence of the over expenditure of the present year. It is important to observe here, that Mr. Buchanan has excluded from his statement of the emigrant expenses of the present year, the cost of the Grosse Isle establishment, which has been charged in the Books of the Province against the Emigrant Fund, there being no other means at the disposal of the Provincial Government of defraying the Quarantine charges; moreover, in the opinion of the Committee of Council, these expenses having been incurred almost exclusively on account of the emigrants, they are as fair a charge upon the Emigrant Fund as any other. Mr. Buchanan states that there will be a balance of £3,620 1s. 9d. available for the Quarantine expenses; but the Committee of Council deem it expedient to add, that there will be a deficiency of upwards of £5,000 to be made good by the Provincial Legislature.

After giving the entire subject a most careful consideration, the Committee of Council are of opinion, that the tendency of the system now in operation in Canada, and under which the destitute emigrants are provided with food and passages, is to afford undue encouragement to the sending out of that class which is, of course, the least desirable one that the Province can receive. If it be assumed, as, of course, it must be, that a sufficient tax must be raised to defray the expenditure of the department, and if it be further assumed that it is extremely undesirable that the tax in Canada should be higher than that at New York, it must follow, that to justify the Legislature in decreasing the tax, a considerable diminution of ex-

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penditure must be effected. One obvious mode of accomplishing this object would be to abandon the system of forwarding, which is not undertaken by the department at New York. And the Committee of Council are respectfully of opinion that, so far as may be found practicable, this change should be carried out during the ensuing season. It would be very desirable that landholders and parish authorities who are in the habit of assisting persons to emigrate, should be distinctly notified that the Emigrant Department in Canada can give no assistance to such persons, unless they are actually sick and in such a state as to require medical treatment. The Chief Agent for Emigration, Mr. Buchanan, has at all times evinced a readiness to receive and disburse any sums of money entrusted to him for the relief of destitute emigrants; and will, doubtless, continue to do so; but the principle of taxing one class of emigrants to provide for the forwarding of a class scarcely, if at all, more destitute, is open to the greatest objection. It may not be out of place to observe here with reference to that class of emigrants who are sent out by landlords or parishes, that the demand for labour in Canada must depend, in a great measure, on the prosecution of Public Works; that at present no large works are in course of construction, and that it depends in a great degree on the ability of the Province to obtain capital from England, whether any will soon be undertaken. With the very limited capital of the Province, the demand for labourers for other purposes, is perhaps, not so great as is imagined by many in England; and as the present is a time of commercial depression, it is the opinion of the Committee of Council, that Mr. Buchanan is fully warranted in not holding out any encouragement for a very extensive emigration next season. The Committee of Council being of opinion that in the absence of any contagious or epidemic disease, the expense of the Grosse Isle establishment may be considerably reduced; and being further of opinion that the abandonment of the system of forwarding might at least be resorted to as an experiment, would have been prepared to recommend to Parliament the immediate reduction of the tax to an uniform rate of 7s. 6d. currency per head; but when they consider that it is but too probable that the country will be visited with cholera during next season, which will necessarily lead to an increased expenditure, and that, moreover, it will hardly be possible to abandon the system of forwarding in one season, they are unwilling to do more at present than recommend the abandonment of the extra rates imposed after the 10th September and 1st of October, thus making the rate uniform at 10s. per head.

The Committee of Council have considered the various restrictive clauses of the Act with an anxious desire to remove all provisions that have been found in practice to be oppressive or inoperative, and they trust that such amendments will be made during the approaching Session as will remove all just grounds of complaint.

All which is respectfully submitted.

17th January, 1849.

Certified.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT
FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

QUEBEC, 20th December, 1849.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my

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Annual Report, relating to the Emigration to this Province during the season of 1848. The usual statistical tables, containing the fullest information under distinct heads, will be found in the Appendix.

Table No. 1 presents a review of the season's emigration, showing the arrivals by sea from each country, the number embarked, the deaths on the passage and in Quarantine, and distinguishing males and females, adults and children:

From this table it will appear that the total number of souls embarked as steerage passengers, was 26,639, and the births on the passage 59, giving a total of 26,697. The deaths on the passage were 273, and those in Quarantine were 112, making the total mortality 385, and leaving the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom and the Continent, landed in the Province, 26,313. In addition to this number there were 820 persons who arrived from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland; and further, there may be added 806 persons who were classed as cabin passengers, giving as the total number of persons arrived in the Colony, 27,939. This emigration is nearly equal to the average of the 18 years preceding 1847, but compared with the arrivals of that year shews a decrease amounting to 61,515 souls.

The emigration of 1848, so far as health and condition are concerned, bears a most favourable comparison with that of 1847. The deaths on the passage, which were 273, amount to a little more than one per cent on the whole number embarked. Those which occurred at the Quarantine Hospital at Grosse Isle, were 112=0.35 per cent, making the total mortality amount to a proportion of 1.35 on every 100 souls embarked, a per centage very much less than that suffered in 1847.

The number of adult persons comprehended by the emigration embarked was, males 9,980, females 7,740, total 17,720. The mortality among the same class on the passage was, males 57, females 43, total 100, equal to 0.56 per cent.

The mortality in Quarantine was, males 47, females 29, total 76, equal to 0.40 per cent on the reduced number. The total mortality amongst the adults at sea and in Quarantine, was 176, equal to 1 per cent nearly.

The number of children under 14 years and infants embarked, is as follows, namely, male children 4,015, females 3,724; infants of both sexes, 1180. The births at sea were 59, making the total number of children 8,978. Of these there died at sea altogether 173, being in the proportion of 1.93 per cent; of the remainder there died in Quarantine 36, being 0.40 per cent. The whole mortality under 14 years was 209 or 2.33 per cent.

In addition to the abstract which is here referred to, the Appendix will be found to contain, in No. 2, a Return of the same passenger ships, shewing the number of vessels from each port and country, the total number of emigrants from each port, with the deaths on the passage and in Quarantine.

As in former years, the emigrants from the Port of Liverpool prove to be nearly altogether Irish, and I conceive it proper to rank this port accordingly rather with Ireland than England, when considering the mortality with reference to the respective countries of the emigration.

The deaths on the passage and in Quarantine from among 3,990 emigrants from England, exclusively of Liverpool, were 24, equal to 0.6 per cent. Those among 18,397 from Ireland, including Liverpool, were 329, equal to 1.79 per cent. Those on 2,893 from Scotland were 11, equal to 0.4 per cent. Those on 1,416 from Continental ports were 21, equal to 1.5 per cent. It will be observed that Cork and Limerick among the Irish ports, and Liverpool, are as in last year, distinguished for the large

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mortality among their emigrants. The port of Galway shews the largest per centage of deaths, although, from the limited number of emigrants embarked there, this circumstance does not seem to require particular remark. One vessel, 54 days from Galway, the St. John's, Oliver, master, lost of 156 passengers 26, making $\frac{2}{5}$ of the whole deaths from this port. The Governor, Hugall, master, 34 days from Limerick, lost 49 of 174 passengers, and the Retriever, in 53 days from Liverpool, lost similarly 17 out of 163 passengers.

These are all the cases of large proportionate mortality which can be pointed out. The deaths in almost every other instance, occurred at a nearly uniform rate corresponding to the number contained by the vessel. The proportion of males comprehended in the year's emigration is 14,427 to 11,832 females, or as 5 to 4 nearly. The total number of adults is 18,273, the number of children and infants together 9,186, or in the proportion of 50 per cent.

Table No. 3 of the Appendix is an abstract of the ports from whence the emigration of 1848 has proceeded, showing at the same time the number from the same ports during the previous year.

The emigration of the two terms may be brought into comparison as follows, viz:—

	1847.	1848.
From England.....	28,706	6,034
“ Ireland.....	50,369	16,582
“ Scotland.....	3,628	3,086
“ Germany.....	7,437	1,395
“ Lower Ports.....	.....	842
	<hr/> 90,131	<hr/> 27,939

The emigration to Canada has always been subject to fluctuation, and considerable differences have been observed between the numbers arriving in consecutive years. Between 1839 and 1846, however, its average extent for the whole term is not very greatly different from the return for any particular year.

In 1847 there appeared a very large increase, produced, no doubt to a great extent, by a concurrence of circumstances, unconnected with the Province, but in some degree promoted by the facility with which passages to Quebec were obtained at English and Irish ports, or engagements made for transport, not merely from these ports to Quebec, but to the emigrant's ultimate destination.

The improvements effected in the navigation of the St. Lawrence were rendering this route both more economical and easy than that by New York, for the emigrant family, whether proceeding to Upper Canada or the Western States of the Union; and up to that period the duties levied on steerage passengers landing at Quebec were confined to a fixed tax of 5s. currency, per adult, which, under the rule for the conversion of children and infants to this standard, might be calculated at 3s. 4d. currency, about 2s. 10d. sterling, per head. Beyond this stated tax there was no liability imposed upon passenger vessels, whose owners could thus regulate with facility their charge for passage before departure from the port of sailing.

There was nothing to render it certain that the emigration of 1847 to Quebec, even under precisely similar circumstances, would be equalled by that of 1848. But as the number of persons proceeding from Europe to North America generally has exceeded in the season just expired the number ever previously known to have thus emigrated, it may be inferred that if no change had been effected in the Provincial enactments affecting the resort to Quebec, that port and the St. Lawrence route westward, could hardly have felt so large a decrease in their share of the whole as has been experienced.

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The disposition to emigrate appears to have existed in the United Kingdom, at least as extensively in the past as in the previous year. The number of vessels proceeding to the St. Lawrence without outward freights has been very slightly reduced, not more than in the ratio of 8 per cent. The Quarantine regulations are without change, and the rates of inland transport have remained the same. The only difference that has been made as regards the expense of passage by the St. Lawrence, consists in the increased rate of tax imposed directly on the steerage passenger, and in the liability to which vessels are made subject, consequently, in their condition on arrival in reference to sickness of passengers.

The increase in the emigrant duty is only 5s. currency on the adult person. But in the case of a family comprehending children, it becomes much more than double the former amount; under the former Act an average family of two adults, two children over ten years and three younger, paid as follows: two adults at 5s., two children at 2s. 6d., and three children at 1s. 8d. equal to.....£1 0 0

The same number and age under the present Act pay, namely, seven souls at 10s.....£3 10 0

I conceive it probable, however, that the clauses of the existing Act which enforce increasing rates of tax, in proportion to the required detention of the vessel in Quarantine, may have operated more effectually than the increased direct tax, in discouraging the adoption of the Quebec route by the emigrants of 1848.

The indefinite character of this liability, not determinable until the completion of the voyage, and the fear that no attention or even expense on the part of the ship might secure her from an imposition absorbing the greatest proportion of the whole freight which the passengers would pay, did on the passing of the Act, lead several vessels already receiving emigrants for Quebec, to change their destination and proceed rather to New York; and it is probable, that, in other instances, the ship-owners increased their demands for passage by the maximum amount of the increased rate, before they would receive passengers subjecting their vessels to any risk of its being imposed.

Throughout the season, vessels continued to sail from the United Kingdom for New York, whence after landing their passengers, they proceed to Quebec in ballast, seeking a return cargo from Canada.

From an examination of the Quebec Register of arrivals from American ports, I find that 48 British ships from New York, and 10 from Boston, arrived in ballast during the past season, having all disembarked passengers in the United States.

The existing Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature only just previously to the season at which the great bulk of the emigrants usually sail, and it seems probable that its terms were interpreted in a more severe sense than was intended. But, although it will become generally known that of the 28,000 emigrants landed at Quebec in 1848, only 1,112 were made the grounds of a charge on the ship, of the extra rate of 2s. 6d. in consequence of their detention in Quarantine from sickness on arrival, and that of 278 emigrant ships, only four were made subject to a three days detention, the clauses of the Provincial Act imposing extra rates in cases of sickness on the passage, if they remain the same, will permit continued misinterpretation to the same hurtful result.

The total number of vessels employed as passenger ships from Europe to Quebec in 1848 is 278, of 112,051 tons, and navigated by 4,517 seamen.

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The average number of steerage passengers on board of the vessels from England, excluding Liverpool, is.....	62
The average from Ireland and Liverpool.....	116
" " Scotland.....	64
" " Continent.....	141

Of the 278 vessels, 186 had 20 adult passengers and upwards; the remaining 92 brought out less than 20 each.

The average passage of the ships from England was 44 days, from Ireland 43 days, from Scotland 36½ days, and from the Continental ports, Bremen and Hamburg, 51 days.

I have found it necessary to institute proceedings but in one case, that of the *St. John's, Oliver*, master, from Galway, for violation of the provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act. This vessel cleared from the port of Galway on the 1st of April, under the old Act, but did not leave that port until the 6th. She had sailed, according to her passenger list, with 118 steerage, and 12 cabin passengers, equal to 156 souls. On arrival she was reported to have on board equal to 130 adults, whereas under the Act 11 Vict. chap. 6, she could legally carry only 84½ as she had not a medical practitioner on board, the excess being 64½. As this vessel arrived in a very sickly state, having lost 13 by death on the passage, and of 17 cases which were admitted to Hospital on arrival at Quarantine, 13 died.

I submitted the case to Mr. Duval, Queen's Counsel, and a prosecution was instituted for the recovery of the penalty. The result was, however, unfavourable, on the grounds, that although Captain Oliver was guilty of the charge, yet as the law was only promulgated in London to take effect on the 28th March, and as his vessel cleared from Galway on the 1st April, sufficient time had not elapsed, and he could not have been aware of its existence.

There were several other cases in which vessels had a few passengers over their legal complement, but as this excess was not specified upon their list of clearance at the port of departure, but arose from passengers having been stowed away and only discovered after the vessel had put to sea; and as by the fourth clause of the Provincial Act, the master became liable to a duty of 40s. each, on all such passengers not certified, I was dissuaded from prosecuting for a further penalty.

The provisions of the Imperial Passenger Act appear very generally to have been productive of benefit; and the circumstance of few complaints having been made with respect to their accommodation and treatment, may be taken as indicating an increased degree of protection to the emigrants from all imposition or oppression. Only one disaster at sea affecting a passenger ship has occurred in the course of the past season, the particulars of which will be found in the Appendix in the Report No. 11 of 31st October 1848, accompanied by the affidavits made by several of the passengers.

The desertion of his vessel by the master of the *Ann*, would appear to have occurred under the impulse of fear, and without proper inquiry into the extent of damage which the vessel might have suffered in her collision with the *Hampton*. So far as I have been able to learn, there was no proper exertion to regain his vessel made by the master, in the morning, when he found, from her being still afloat, that the damage must have been inconsiderable. Three of the passengers and two of the crew lost their lives in attempting to get on board the *Hampton*.

Conduct such as is here charged to the master of the *Ann*, is of very rare occurrence. The masters of vessels in the Quebec trade are, with very few exceptions, able and brave seamen, careful alike of the interests of their owners and of the lives placed in

their charge, and those engaged in the regular conveyance of passengers are generally known as kind and humane men.

Table No. 4 contains a Return of the adult male emigration, distinguishing the trades and callings. The total number of males embarked was 10,286. Of these, there appear to have been 1,171 artisans or tradesmen, domestic servants 59, farmers and farm servants 3,292, and unskilled labourers 5,764. Of the artisans and tradesmen, 426 were miners from Cornwall, whose destination was chiefly the lead and copper mines in the Western States.

At Table No. 5, will be seen a statement of the number of persons who have received assistance to enable them to emigrate, either from their landlords or from their parish.

It is always extremely difficult to ascertain the extent of assistance thus given, but I have endeavoured to make up this Return as correctly as the means of information will permit.

The number who had been sent out from England, under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners, and who received one pound sterling each adult, was 190 souls, and 196 had been aided by their respective parishes, either with a free passage or a small sum of money.

From Scotland, there were 595 who were assisted by the Duke of Sutherland. They received a free passage and provisions, to Quebec, and all proceeded to settle in the Gore and Brock Districts. On board the *Eromanga* and *Canada* there were 134 persons, from Southillist, Invernesshire, who had been sent out by Lachlan Chisholm, Esquire. They also were provided with a free passage and provisions, to Quebec. All these people were in very poor circumstances, and required assistance from the Department for their removal from Quebec to their places of destination.

From Ireland, the number who, it was ascertained, had received assistance, either with free passages or with a donation of money on arrival in the country, similar to that allowed by the Poor Law Commissioners, was 2505. 809 sailed from Limerick, 582 of whom were sent out by Colonel Windham and F. Speight, Esquire. The remaining number from this port, 227, were sent out by several other proprietors, and merely received a free passage.

From the ports of Waterford and New Ross, 588 persons were sent out by their landlords, Lords Fitzwilliam and Devon. From Galway, 323 emigrants were assisted, 253 of whom were sent out by the Quit Rent Office, from the Crown Estates. These received, besides free passages, a sum of money amounting to 20s. sterling each adult, and 10s. each child, which was paid to them through this Department.

The number from Cork was 289, 249 of whom were military pensioners and their families, sent out by the Imperial Government, and forwarded to their respective destinations by the Commissariat Department. From Sligo there were 192, and from the other Irish ports and Liverpool, 303, who were furnished with a passage, and some assistance for provisions for the voyage.

A general Hospital Return is furnished in paper No. 6, showing the number of emigrant patients admitted, for medical relief at the Quarantine Establishment up to its close, on the 10th November—at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, and at the Emigrant Hospital, Montreal. The total number of admissions into hospital was 968, of whom 781 were discharged, and 156 died. Twenty-six remained at the close of these establishments, and were transported to the Montreal General Hospital as pay patients. Most of them have since been discharged convalescent.

The Table No. 7 shows the amount of emigration landed in the Province from the year 1829, inclusive.

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The total number landed at the Port of Quebec with-
in twenty years, has been 584,267, affording an
average 29,213 each year.

Table No. 6 is an approximate view of the dis-
tribution of the emigrants.

There arrived a total of.....27,939
Of these there passed into the United States,
chiefly by way of Lake Champlain,.....4000
And to New Brunswick,..... 56
————— 4,056

Leaving.....23,883

Of whom there proceeded to the Eastern Town-
ships,..... 238
Remain in the District of Quebec,..... 209
“ “ Montreal,..... 599
Proceeded to the Ottawa District, Bytown,
Perth, and neighborhood,.....1311
Remained between Montreal and Kingston,.. 177
————— 2,534

Leaving.....21,349

The number ascertained to have proceeded to King-
ston and the Westward of that place, was...21,349
The number passed over to the United States
from Kingston, Toronto, &c.,..... 3,355

Leaving.....17,994

Whose Settlement appears by the several
Agent's Returns rendered to Mr. Hawke, to have
taken place as follows, viz :—

In the Midland, Victoria, and Prince Ed-
ward's Districts,1342
Newcastle and Colborne,.....2618
Home and Simcoe,7713
Wellington, Gore, Brock and London Dis-
tricts,.....6321
—————17,994

The total Expenditure of the Emigra-
tion Department of the Province
within the year, amounts to..... £13,926 17 0

Of this there was paid on account of the
Emigration of 1847, being the Bal-
ance of Hospital expenses in Ca-
nada West,..... 1,158 8 9
And for Balance of Transport,..... 20 0 0
————— £1,178 8 9

The amount really chargeable against
the Emigration fund of 1848, is
accordingly £12,748 8 3

Of this sum there was disbursed
For Transport,..... £8033 17 10
“ Provisions,..... 937 3 11
“ Hospital Expenses,... 1984 14 5
“ Agencies,..... 1792 12 0
————— £12,748 8 3

At Quebec the outlay was as follows:
For Transport,..... £2471 15 1
“ Provisions,..... 118 8 3
“ Agencies,..... 154 17 0
————— 2745 0 10

At Montreal:
For Transport,..... £2620 17 9
“ Provisions,..... 161 16 9
“ Hospital Expenses,... 718 18 8
“ Agencies,..... 477 9 9
————— 3979 2 11

At Kingston, for Canada West:
For Transport,..... £2941 4 6
“ Provisions,..... 656 18 11
“ Hospital Expenses,... 1265 15 10
“ Agencies,..... 1160 5 3
————— 6024 4 6
————— £12,748 8 3

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The amount expended under the head of transport
has covered the charge of assistance granted in 29,476
cases.

The number of adult persons forwarded from
Quebec to Montreal, was.....10,406
From the same place to Kingston and interme-
diate places,.....462
To Toronto,..... 49
To Hamilton,.....367
The Lower Ports,..... 56
————— 934

11,340

From Montreal to Kingston, and intermediate
places on the St. Lawrence,.....7695
To Bytown and Ottawa District,..... 498
To Hamilton and Toronto,..... 31
To St. Johns,.....1238
————— 9,462

From Kingston to Toronto,.....6298
To Cobourg and Port Hope, 255
To Windsor and Darlington,..... 145
To Ports on the Bay of Quinte, and places
in the interior,..... 386
From Cobourg to Peterboro', and other places
in the Newcastle District,..... 152
From Toronto to Wellington Square, and
Hamilton,.....1021
From Hamilton to the interior of the Gore
District,..... 417
————— 8,674

It will be observed that the Expenditure in transport,
made at Quebec, has somewhat increased, with relation
to the whole sum disbursed under this head. The pas-
sage from Quebec to Montreal, has been no higher than
in former years, and for a part of the season the compe-
tition on the river, lowered the charge, for deck passage,
to 7½d.; so that few claims for assistance were required
to be entertained. But from the introduction of a new
class of steamboats and barges, sailing from Quebec
directly to the different Ports on the lakes, it became
practicable to ship destitute emigrants for their eventual
destination, without leaving them subject to any trans-
shipment on the route; and this as being preferable for
the emigrant, as well as less expensive, was done as far
as possible. It is probable that the employment of ves-
sels of the class here mentioned will be extended in
future seasons, and that there will be henceforth con-
stant means of proceeding from Quebec, even to Chicago
and Sault St. Mary, without transshipment.

The Emigrant Fund for 1848, has been constituted of
the amount of the duty levied on steerage passengers,
and the sum of £1500 sterling, the Imperial appropria-
tion for the payment of the Agents' Salaries.

The duty realized in the course of the season, is as
follows :

At Quebec.
On 21,093 souls, at 10/..... £12,046 10 0
“ 1,076 arrived subsequently to 1st
September, at 20/..... 1,076 0 0
“ 445 arrived subsequently to 1st
October, at 30/..... 667 10 0
“ 152 uncertified on ships' papers, 40/
“ 86 Infirm under the 6th section
of Act, at 20/..... 86 0 0
“ 1,112 On account of ship's deten-
tion in Quarantine 3 days, at 2s. 6d., ... 139 0 0
————— £14,319 0 0

At Montreal,
On 378 souls at 10/,..... £189 0 0
“ 7 after 1st Sept. 20/ 7 0 0
“ 19 after 1st Oct., 30/ 28 10 0
————— 224 10 0

Total Tax received..... £14,543 10 0
Imperial Appropriation, £1500 sterling,
equal to, at 24s. 4d..... 1825 0 0
————— £16,368 10 0

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It appears therefore, that a balance amounting to £3620 1s. 9d., remains at the credit of the Fund, and available for the purposes of the Quarantine expenses.

The whole emigration of the year, landed at Quebec, may be considered as of a similar character to that of the preceding season. It will be observed from the Returns, that the proportion of Irish emigrants was quite as large as in any former year; and these, it may be added, arrived very generally in a state of poverty. In cases where means for providing transport were found to exist, even to a trifling amount, assistance was refused up to the point when their means were ascertained to be exhausted. It is impracticable altogether to escape imposition, but the comparatively small amount of the emigration has permitted the exercise of a better control and stricter investigation into doubtful cases, than could be attempted by the Department in 1847; and I may confidently assert, that the Transport Fund has been applied wholly to the aid of those who could not otherwise have reached the employment which they sought, or the friends who offered to supply their immediate wants, and who must have remained, consequently, a heavy burthen upon the towns into which they were crowded on landing.

The absence of the usual demand for labor such as emigrants can supply, extending to Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, throughout the entire summer, greatly limited the number whom these towns could absorb in their population; and if the amount of the Emigrant Duty had not been made available for their relief in this manner, there must have arisen very loud complaints, and a feeling evincing itself, perhaps, in the enactment of municipal regulations, such as might materially affect the free ingress and passage of all emigrants of the poorer classes.

Through the application of the Fund, at least in a great measure, the effect of the unfavourable circumstances under which the emigration arrived in the Province this year, has been felt in a less degree than might have been anticipated. The towns have afforded but little employment, but the emigrants being distributed about the country, a large proportion of them find, at least, subsistence, and the burden of the unemployed, being more evenly supported, is borne with less unwillingness by the Province in general.

The agricultural districts are in a healthy and thriving condition, fine crops having been realized generally, and the prices of produce having sufficiently remunerated the farmers on the average of several years past. The improvements of waste lands consequently proceeds with some spirit, and greater attention is being paid to the cultivation of the older settled farms, all of which materially extends the demand for agricultural labour. This, if not remunerated at former high rates, nor perhaps paid for in money, is yet a great resource for the industrious emigrant, supplying his present wants, and promising him a provision perfectly available for his future settlement in the country.

For unskilled labour there is at present little or no demand, there being in progress no Public Works nor considerable private undertakings demanding such labour. For artizans and mechanics, also, the prospects of employment in the Province are much less encouraging than they have been for many years past; indeed, there has been recently so severe a curtailment of the expenditure directed to building and other local improvements, connected with the larger towns, that many of the established workmen have found it requisite to remove and seek a livelihood elsewhere.

I am unable to hold out inducement for the emigration of any considerable number of persons of the class dependent on early and continued employ-

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ment, in the approaching season; I anticipate, indeed, that there will be some difficulty in providing support for those who will, under any circumstances, resort to the Province, and I apprehend a continued necessity that the Emigrant Fund should be applied to aid in the distribution throughout the country, of the masses whose destitution will crowd them into the frontier towns and ports of landing.

To emigrants of moderate means; who are competent to maintain themselves independently while proceeding to settle on wild land, or who can command the price of a cleared farm, the prospects are more encouraging. The moderate prices of all necessaries, and the facility with which labour may now be secured for the cultivation of land render the present period perhaps more favourable than any former one for the commencement of a settlement in Canada.

With a better knowledge extended to ship-owners of the real bearing of the Emigrant Tax Bill, or with some possible modifications in the terms of the Act, passages from the United Kingdom or the Continent may become reduced to their former rates, when the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence, for the interior conveyance of settlers, will become fully apparent. By this route the distance to Upper Canada, and all the Western States, is much less from the port of landing, than by the Hudson and the Erie Canal. There is no necessary transshipment, nor any exposure either to passengers or freight, and the expense, particularly where bulky luggage is an accompaniment, is very much less than by the American conveyances.

The advantages which are to be realized to the Province, from its being made the resort of a large portion of the well provided emigration, now taking place as well from the Continent as from Great Britain; even though the whole number should not remain to become established inhabitants, are so manifest as to lead me to hope, that in the ensuing season, the arrivals of this class will show a considerable increase over the past two years.

I have annexed copy of a Report received from Mr. Hawke, relating to the portion of the emigration which proceeded to Upper Canada, and furnishing a summary of the transactions of the department in that section of the Province.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's,

Most obt. humble servant,

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

EMIGRANT OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 7th Dec., 1848.

SIR,—It appears that during the year 1848, 27,939 emigrants landed at Quebec and Montreal, and by the returns received at this office, that 21,349 reached Upper Canada, and that they have been distributed as follows:—

Settled in the Midland, Victoria, and Prince Edward Districts.....	1342
Do in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts.....	2618
Do in the Home and Simcoe Districts.....	7713
Do in the Gore, Niagara and Wellington Districts.....	6321
Destination unknown, but supposed chiefly to have gone to the United States.....	3355
	<hr/> 21349

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The number of Free Passages granted during the season at Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton Agencies, have been as follows:—

From Kingston to Toronto.....	6298
Do Cobourg and Port Hope.....	255½
Do Windsor and Darlington.....	145
Do Ports in the Bay of Quinté, and places in the interior.....	386
Do Cobourg to Peterboro' and other places in the Newcastle District...	152
Do Toronto to Wellington Square and Hamilton.....	1021
Do Hamilton to the interior of the Gore District.....	417

Full Passages..... 8674½

Being equal to 11,566 souls, who all received a small supply of food in addition to their free passages. The number who received a supply of food only, I cannot correctly ascertain, but it must have amounted to several thousands, as the quantity of food given seldom exceeds over a 4 lb. loaf to each person. The total expenditure for transport for the season amounts to..... £2941 4 6

Do Provisions..... 656 18 11

Making the total for Provisions and Transport 3598 3 5

The Expenditure on account of Hospitals, including funeral expenses and Buildings..... 2424 4 7

Agency and miscellaneous expenses.. 1160 5 3

Total..... £7182 13 8

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The expenditure at the Hospitals appears unusually large, but nearly one half of the amount was occasioned by patients who landed here during the previous sickly season. On the 25th of April last, the charge of the Hospitals at Toronto and Kingston, containing 457 patients, was transferred to this Department; the number of admissions since that date, appears to have been 352, of whom 38 remain under medical treatment. The number of deaths during the season at Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, and Hamilton, appears to have been 87; nine-tenths of the emigrants, I am of opinion, were farm servants and day labourers. The former generally obtained work at fair wages; for the latter there was but little demand, and the consequence has been, that a great many of them have been compelled to seek employment in the United States. I am sorry to be obliged to remark, that the prospect for labourers during the ensuing season, are very unfavourable; we have no Public Works in operation, and business of every kind appears to be in a very unusually depressed state. Farmers, with small capital, and farm servants, will be sure of meeting with every encouragement, and of doing well in almost any part of Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,
Chief Emigrant Agent, U.C.

(A true Copy.)

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.
Chief Agent,
Montreal.

Appendix
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Appendix
(E. E. E.)
7th April.

No. 1.

Return of the Number of Emigrants Embarked, with the Number of Births and Deaths during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the Total Number Landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the Number of Souls from each Country, during the Season of 1848.

WHENCE.	Number of Ships.	Number Embarked.						Deaths on the Passage.						Deaths in Quarantine.						Births.						Landed in the Colony.						TOTAL.	
		Adults.			Children, 1 to 14 years.			Adults.			Children 1 to 14 years.			Adults.			Children 1 to 14 years.			M.			F.			M.			F.			Total.	
		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
ENGLAND	102	370	2232	1384	926	883	299	5724	6	1	12	15	21	7	4	2	2	1	6	5	2219	1379	912	866	288	5664	3181	2245					
IRELAND.....	121	207	6169	5054	2411	2264	714	16612	48	39	39	43	24	38	24	7	16	4	18	27	6083	4991	2365	2205	731	16375	4447	7196					
SCOTLAND.....	45	204	1058	871	476	380	108	2893	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1057	868	472	377	108	2882	1529	1245		
GERMANY	10	3	521	431	202	197	59	1410	3	1	2	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	517	430	200	189	56	1892	717	619	
LOWER PORTS, &c....	42	22	306	247	126	121	20	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	247	126	121	20	820	432	368
	320	806	10236	7987	4141	3845	1200	27459	57	43	55	67	51	47	29	11	20	5	26	33	10182	7915	4075	3758	1203	27133	14256	11673					

Number of Deaths on the Passage..... 273
 Do do in Quarantine..... 112
 Total Number of Steerage..... 25930
 Infants under 1 year..... 1203

Total Deaths previous to arrival at Quebec 385
 Cabin Passengers 806
 Total Persons landed in the Colony 27939

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

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No. 2.

Appendix
(E. E. E.)

7th April.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Total number of Emigrants Embarked, Died on the Passage and in Quarantine, with the number of Births, and the total numbers landed in the Colony, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they sailed during the season of 1848.

ENGLAND.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
Aberystwith,	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bideford	1	53	4	.....	.....	.....	57
Bridgewater,	1	118	1	.....	.....	.....	119
Bristol,	4	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Falmouth,	6	174	43	2	.....	.....	215
Fowely.	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hull,	4	291	19	4	.....	2	308
Lancaster,	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Liverpool,	37	1734	108	31	16	6	1801
London,	17	801	113	7	.....	.....	907
Maryport,	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Newcastle,	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Padstow,	5	413	16	2	.....	1	428
Penzance,	4	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Plymouth,	11	1554	42	8	.....	2	1590
Poole,	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	10
St. Ives,	2	109	.....	1	.....	.....	108
Stockton,	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Torquay,	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Truro,	1	70	3	.....	.....	.....	73
Southampton,	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
	102	5724	370	55	16	11	6034

IRELAND.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
Ballycubob,	1	74	1	.....	.....	1	76
Belfast,	8	1919	20	8	.....	7	1938
Cork,	14	1928	25	23	8	5	1981
Donegal,	6	617	9	3	2	2	623
Dublin,	2	308	10	2	3	1	314
Galway,	3	674	5	26	14	5	644
Killala,	1	183	1	2	5	.....	177
Kilrush,	2	187	6	2	1	.....	190
Limerick,	40	5906	69	91	51	13	5846
Londonderry	3	344	.....	3	.....	1	342
New Ross,	9	1130	10	5	.....	2	1146
Newry,	4	399	2	5	.....	2	398
Sligo,	7	1190	27	14	3	2	1202
Tralee,	3	308	5	4	.....	3	312
Waterford,	10	662	9	.....	.....	.....	671
West Port,	3	368	2	3	1	.....	366
Wexford,	3	238	6	2	1	1	342
Youghal,	2	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
	121	16612	207	193	89	45	16582

SCOTLAND.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
Aberdeen,	6	294	4	.....	4	.....	294
Arbroath,	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	10
Ayr,	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Dundee,	2	60	15	.....	.....	.....	75
Glasgow,	25	1506	167	5	1	.....	1667
Greenock,	2	266	4	.....	.....	.....	270
Leith,	2	21	2	.....	.....	.....	23
Lochental,	1	206	206
Lochlaxford,	1	409	1	408
Thurso,	1	109	109
Troon,	2	13	9	22
	45	2893	204	5	6	3086

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No. 2.—STATEMENT of Emigrants Embarked, Died, &c.—(Continued.)

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GERMANY.

7th April.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
Bremen,	4	564	3	4	.....	1	564
Hamburgh	6	846	.....	16	1	2	831
	10	1410	3	20	1	3	1395

LOWER PORTS.

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
New Brunswick,	15	433	18	.....	.....	.....	451
Nova Scotia,	20	2 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Prince Edward's Island,	4	161	4	.....	.....	.....	165
Newfoundland,	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	42	820	22	.....	.....	.....	842

RECAPITULATION.

WHENCE.	No. of Vessels.	Passengers.		Deaths.		Births.	Landed in Colony.
		Steerage.	Cabin.	At Sea.	In Quarantine.		
England,	102	5724	370	55	16	11	6034
Ireland,	121	16612	207	193	89	45	16582
Scotland,	45	2893	204	5	6	.....	3086
Germany,	10	1410	3	20	1	3	1395
Lower Ports, (Schooners)	42	820	22	.....	.....	.....	842
	320	27459	806	273	112	59	27939

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

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No. 3.

Appendix
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Names of Ports from which Emigrants came during the years 1847 and 1848.

ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
NAME OF PORT.			NAME OF PORT.		
	1847.	1848.		1847.	1848.
St. Ives	63	106	Aberdeen	326	280
Aberystwith	230	4	Ardbroath .....	...	7
Bideford	19	49	Ayr .....	...	1
Bridgwater	55	110	Dundee	52	56
Bristol	139	135	Glasgow	1587	1442
Cardiff	9	...	Greenock	1065	524
Chipston	1	...	Leith .....	...	21
Falmouth	205	164	Loch Eribal .....	...	196
Fowey .....	...	3	Loch Saxford	279	398
Hull	268	267	Thurso .....	...	107
Lancaster .....	...	1	Troon .....	...	12
Liverpool	21428	1612	Children under 1 year.....	144	108
London	1773	771		3453	2882
Maryport.....	30	11	Cabin Passengers.....	175	204
Milford	29	...		3628	3086
Newcastle .....	...	8			
Newport	330	...	GERMANY.		
Padstow	585	382	NAME OF PORT.		
Penzance	65	223		1847.	1848.
Plymouth	946	1454	Bremen	5398	543
Poole	4	1	Bremerhaven	311	...
Southampton.....	213	...	Hamburg	1502	793
Stockton.....	...	2	Children under 1 year.....	217	56
Sunderland	7	...		7428	1392
Torquay.....	13	8	Cabin Passengers.....	9	3
Truro.....	96	65		7437	1395
Weymouth.....	4	...	LOWER PORTS.		
Children under 1 year.....	1977	288	NAME OF PORT.		
	28489	5664		1847.	1848.
Cabin Passengers.....	217	370	Arichat .....	...	18
	28706	6034	Bathurst .....	...	1
IRELAND.			Bermuda .....	...	1
NAME OF PORT.			Cape Breton.....	...	36
	1847.	1848.	Carboniere .....	...	9
Ballydebob.....	...	70	Gaspé .....	...	10
Ballyshannon.....	60	...	Halifax .....	...	94
Belfast	6175	1828	Jersey .....	...	24
Cork	7980	1890	Magdalen Islands.....	...	18
Donegal	762	589	Miramichi .....	...	304
Dublin	5783	292	New York .....	...	2
Galway	692	616	Paspebiac .....	...	2
Killala	1177	172	Pictou .....	...	47
Kilrush	108	174	Prince Edward Island .....	...	156
Londonderry	3212	337	Richibucto .....	...	59
Limerick	8254	5474	St. John's, Newfoundland .....	...	19
New Ross	3978	1110	Children under 1 year.....	...	20
Newry	1377	366		820	
Sligo	4795	1116	Cabin Passengers.....	22	
Tralee .....	...	296		842	
Waterford	2818	623	RECAPITULATION.		
Westport	60	356	COUNTRY.		
Wexford .....	...	224		1847.	1848.
Youghal.....	300	111	ENGLAND.....	28706	6634
Children under 1 year.....	2534	731	IRELAND	50360	16582
	50065	16375	SCOTLAND	3628	3086
Cabin Passengers.....	295	207	GERMANY.....	7437	1395
	50360	16582	LOWER PORTS, &c.	842
				90131	27939

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No. 4.

Appendix
(E. E. E.)

7th April.

7th April.

RETURN of the Trades or Callings of the Emigrants who arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the year 1848.

Bakers,	12	Moulders,	900
Butchers,	15	Painters,	6
Bricklayers and Stone Masons,	62	Plasterers,	4
Black and White Smiths,	76	Printers,	3
Book-Binders,	5	Quarrymen,	20
Boot and Shoemakers,	83	Ropemakers,	6
Braziers, Tinsmiths, &c.,	13	Sawyers,	7
Cabinet makers,	16	Saddlers,	10
Carpenters and Joiners,	125	Stone Cutters,	1
Coopers,	19	Tailors,	37
Coachmakers,	1	Tanners,	1
Cart and Wheelwrights,	9	Unenumerated Callings,	123
Curriers,	1	Male Servants,	59
Dyers,	5	Farmers and Agricultural Labourers,	3293
Drapers,	1	Common Labourers,	5764
Engineers,	8		10286
Gardeners,	10	Deaths of Male Adults at sea,	57
Hatters,	1	Deaths of Male Adults in quarantine,	47
Millers and Millwrights,	22		104
Miners,	426		
Carried forward,	900	Total,	16182

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

No. 5.

NUMBER of Persons who appeared to have received assistance to enable them to emigrate during the season of 1848.

VESSEL.	WHERE FROM.	Date of Arrival.	ENGLAND.		IRELAND.
			Poor Law Commission.	Parish and Private Funds.	Landlords and Private Funds.
Ottawa,	Bridgewater,	May 13,	15	20	.....
Fame,	Limerick,	Do	.....	.....	45
Envoy,	Londonderry	16,	.....	.....	2
Jane Black,	Limerick,	18,	.....	.....	96
Eliza Ann,	Do	Do	.....	.....	12
Merrapia,	Wexford,	Do	.....	.....	30
Jessy,	Limerick,	Do	.....	.....	40
Fergus,	Hull,	Do	.....	5	.....
Governor,	Limerick	19,	.....	.....	130
Prince Regent,	Hull,	20,	.....	6	.....
Mordkie,	Wexford,	22,	.....	.....	35
Civility,	Bideford,	Do	.....	8	.....
Dahlia,	Plymouth,	23,	.....	9	.....
Odessa,	Dublin,	26,	.....	.....	74
Aberfoyle,	New Ross,	Do	.....	.....	192
Clio,	Padstow,	Do	.....	8	.....
St. John,	Galway,	27,	.....	.....	50
Helen,	London,	31,	104	.....	.....
Primrose,	Limerick,	June 4,	.....	.....	130
Jessie,	Sligo,	5,	.....	.....	120
Cashmere,	Do	7,	.....	.....	60
Miltiades,	Belfast,	8,	.....	.....	30
Thetis,	Limerick,	9,	.....	.....	14
Hope,	Do	10,	.....	.....	2
Lawrence Forristal,	Waterford,	11,	.....	.....	8
Anne	Donegal,	13,	.....	.....	36
Don,	Plymouth,	14,	.....	20	.....
Dromahair,	Sligo,	16,	.....	.....	12
Thistle,	Waterford,	20,	.....	.....	3
Erim,	New Ross,	21,	.....	.....	5
Abbottsford,	Galway,	Do	.....	.....	20
Maria Brennan,	Limerick,	22,	.....	.....	20
Tasso,	Do	23,	.....	.....	72
Jessie,	New Ross	Do	.....	.....	300
Santa Maria,	London	26,	48	.....	.....
Camœna,	Do	Do	4	15	.....
Meteor,	Hull,	27,	.....	14	.....
Greenock,	Loch Laxford,	28,	.....	399	.....
Strang,	Liverpool,	29,	.....	.....	66
Hydrus,	Limerick,	July 2,	.....	.....	47
Carried forward, ... ..	.....	.....	171	504	1651

Appendix (E. E. E.)

No. 5.—Number of Persons who received assistance.—(Continued.)

Appendix (E. E. E.)

7th April

7th April

VESSEL.	WHERE FROM.	Date of Arrival.	ENGLAND.		IRELAND.
			Poor Law Commission.	Parish and Private Funds	Landlords and Private Funds.
	Brought forward, ...	...	171	504	1651
Undine, ...	Limerick, ...	July 5,	.....	.....	27
Scotia, ...	Loch Eribal, ...	7,	.....	196	.....
Rose, ...	Tralee, ...	Do	.....	.....	7
Ann Maria, ...	Limerick, ...	8,	.....	.....	43
Bess Grant, ...	Plymouth, ...	19,	.....	24	.....
Eleanor, ...	Limerick, ...	Do	.....	.....	51
Swan, ...	New Ross, ...	Do	.....	.....	80
Wilberforce, ...	Limerick, ...	21,	.....	.....	3
Sea Bird, ...	Galway, ...	23,	.....	.....	253
Viceroy, ...	Belfast, ...	24,	.....	.....	13
Mary, ...	Cork, ...	25,	.....	.....	40
Conquering Hero, ...	London, ...	27,	19	.....	.....
Monarch, ...	Limerick, ...	Aug. 20,	.....	.....	30
Medusa, ...	Belfast, ...	Sept. 4,	.....	.....	7
Dadalus, ...	Plymouth, ...	9,	.....	25	.....
Governor, ...	Limerick, ...	10,	.....	.....	5
Florentia, ...	Cork, ...	11,	.....	.....	249
Maria, ...	Limerick, ...	Do	.....	.....	8
Erromanga, ...	Glasgow, ...	15,	.....	64	.....
Canada, ...	Do	Do	.....	70	.....
Jessy, ...	Limerick, ...	Do	.....	.....	34
John Bull, ...	London, ...	25,	.....	16	.....
Clio, ...	Padstow, ...	Oct. 1,	.....	16	.....
Marchioness of Abercorn, ...	Falmouth, ...	5,	.....	10	.....
Thetis, ...	Tralee, ...	25,	.....	.....	4
Total, ...	...	...	190	925	2505

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

No. 6.

RETURN of the number of Admissions into Hospital, Discharges and Deaths of Emigrants who arrived in Canada during the season of 1848.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Quarantine Hospital, ...	581	469	112	.....
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, ...	152	131	17	4
Point St. Charles Hospital, Montreal, ...	235	186	27	22
	968	786	156	26

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 inclusive.

COUNTRY.	5 years from 1829 to 1833.	5 years from 1834 to 1838.	5 years from 1839 to 1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
From England.....	43386	28624	30813	7688	8833	9163	28725	6034
" Ireland.....	102264	54898	74981	9993	14208	21049	50360	16582
" Scotland.....	20143	10998	16289	2234	2174	1645	3628	3086
" Germany.....	15	485	.....	.....	.....	896	7437	1395
" Lower Ports, &c.....	1889	1346	1777	217	160	.....	.....	842
Total.....	167697	96351	123860	20142	25375	32753	90150	27939

Grand Total.....584,267

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

Distribution of the Emigrants who arrived in the Province of Canada during the year 1848, as near as can be ascertained.

Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom via the St. Lawrence	25702	
Do do Germany do	1395	
Do do Lower Ports, &c., do	842	
Total.....		27939
<i>Distribution.</i>		
Estimated number settled in the City and District of Quebec.....	209	1046
Proceeded to the Eastern Townships, via Port St. Francis.....	238	
Settled in the Montreal District, and in the City and vicinity.....	599	
Total remaining in Canada East.....		
Number settled at Bytown, and at various places on the Ottawa and Rideau.....	1488	19482
At Kingston and Bay of Quinte, and in the Hastings, Prince Edward, and Midland Districts.....	1342	
At Cobourg, Port Hope, Windsor, Whitby and Darlington, and in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts..	2618	
At Toronto and in the Home and Simcoe Districts, and at Port Credit, Oakville and Hamilton.....	7713	
In the Wellington, Gore, Niagara, Brock, and London Districts.....	6321	
Total number settled in Canada West.....		19482
Gone to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.....		56
" the Western States, a great proportion of whom were miners.....	3355	7355
" the United States from Montreal, via Lake Champlain.....	4000	
Total supposed gone to the United States.....		7355
Total.....		27939

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, December, 1848.

EXTRACTS from the Notes appended to the periodical Reports of arrivals of Passenger Ships, at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, in the season of 1848.

No. 1.

From the 1st to the 27th May, 1848.

NOTE.—The emigrants arrived during the period embraced in this Return, have landed, except those on board the Governor and John Hall, from Limerick—in good health. 18 deaths occurred during the passage, on board the former, and seven in the latter. Neither of these vessels had a Medical Officer on board, and the John Hall had cleared, on the 29th April, under the old Act; all the other vessels, with the exception of the Jessy, Gorman, Master, cleared under the new Act, and have conformed to its several regulations.

The deaths during the passage, I have entered in red ink in the margin. The emigrants included in this Return, amounted to 5902, of whom 727 were aided in their emigration, by landlords or Parish authorities; of those who have been assisted, the largest number were sent out by Col. Wyndham, from Limerick, and all received a sum of money on landing here, varying from 10s. to 15s. sterling each adult. Of the voluntary emigrants, a large number are in comfortable circumstances, many of whom have brought out considerable sums of money. The great majority of them intend settling in Western Canada.

The male adults are classed as follows: 714 farmers, 1444 labourers, and 398 mechanics. Of the latter, 159 are miners from Cornwall, who are proceeding to the Western States.

The number of persons assisted by this Department from the several vessels included in this Return, is 2471, equal to 1946 adults, at an expenditure of £364 17s. 6d. The amount of Emigrant Tax received to the 29th ult., is £3,138 10s.

No. 2.

From the 26th May, to the 17th June 1848.

NOTE.—The Emigrants arrived during the period embraced in this Return, are chiefly agriculturists. The male adults are classed on the several lists, as follows: 1197 laborers, 607 farmers, and 296 mechanics, 104 of the latter being miners from Cornwall.

These vessels have generally landed their passengers in good health, the deaths on the passage being 64, or equal to 1.25 per cent. The greatest mortality was on board the brig St. John, from Galway, 13 having died on the passage, and 17 being landed sick, 10 of whom have since died in the Quarantine Hospital. This vessel cleared from Galway, on the 1st April, under the old Act, but did not sail from that Port until the 6th April.

On numbering the passengers, she was found according to the amended Imperial Passenger Act, to have 64½ passengers over her legal complement. I accordingly entered proceedings against the master; but although the case was fully proved, the magistrate did not impose a penalty, in consequence of the short time which had elapsed between the promulgation of the law, and the clearing of the vessel at Galway; and it also having appeared that the vessel had been regularly cleared by the Officer of Customs at that Port. Among the passengers on board these vessels there were many very respectable families, who appeared in comfortable circumstances, and who generally intend settling in the Western section of the Province. A number of the Germans propose settling in the Wellington and Gore Districts.

A large number of the Irish emigrants were very poor, and have generally emigrated to join friends. The number who have been assisted, is 2610, equal to 2090 adults, at a cost of £391 10s. 6d.

No. 3.

From the 17th to the 24th June, 1848.

NOTE.—The Emigrants by the vessels included in this Return, have all landed in good health, the deaths being but 18 on the passage, 12 of which occurred on board the Abbotsford, viz: 4 adults, and 8 children, of measles.

They are chiefly laborers, and about one-third are proceeding to join their friends in the United States. The demand for labourers throughout the Province being but limited, has induced a considerable number to proceed to the United States, to take advantage of the labour which the Rail-roads offer them.

The German passengers are generally in comfortable circumstances, and with the exception of a few on board the Integrity, are all able to pay their way.

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Of the Irish, a large number were very poor, and on board the Limerick and Galway vessels, more than one half required assistance to enable them to proceed from hence.

The total number of persons forwarded from these vessels, are 714, equal to 641 adults, at an outlay of £120 3s. 9d.

No. 4.

From the 24th to the 30th June, 1848.

NOTE.—2482 passengers arrived at this Port, during the week ending 30th instant, 26 of whom came under the class of cabin passengers.

Their general health was good, but 13 deaths having occurred out of this number during the passage.

They are mostly agriculturists, and of the male adults, but 32 were mechanics. Of those sailed from Ports in England, 258 were from Liverpool, all of whom were natives of Ireland.

They were generally poor, and upwards of 190 required assistance to enable them to proceed from hence. The Scotch emigrants were all from Sutherlandshire, and were assisted by His Grace the Duke of Sutherland to emigrate to this country.

They were all proceeding to join friends in Zorra, and were forwarded direct from this Port to Hamilton, by the steamer Princess, the first boat of large burthen, which has passed direct from this, since the completion of the Lachine Canal.

The German emigrants are respectable in appearance and generally have good means, 45 were assisted with a free passage. The majority were proceeding to Buffalo, and the Western States. 141 passengers have arrived here, from the Lower Provinces. Some of these were emigrants of this season; but the greater part came out last year, by the Loostank, and Miracle; the former of which put into Miramachi, on account of sickness, and the latter was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands; they landed here very destitute, their passage to this having been paid by the Public Authorities at Miramachi, and Richibucto.

The total number of persons who received assistance from the Emigrant Department, from the several ships included in this Return, was 1342, equal to 1105½ adults, at an expense of £207 3s. 9d.

By the Return from the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, the number of patients remaining in Hospital, on the 30th June, were 132; 232 cases had been admitted, and 44 had died during the month of June. The total deaths at that station, has been 64 during the season; 26 of which occurred from one vessel, the Governor from Limerick.

The amount of Emigrant Tax received to this date, is £7,945.

No. 5.

From the 30th June to the 8th July, 1848.

NOTE.—1752 emigrants arrived at this Port, during the past week, all in good health. The deaths on the passage were but 20—8 adults, and 12 children.

The Irish emigrants, 1307, are from Limerick, Sligo, Kilkala, Donegal, and Tralee, and a large portion of them are very destitute; about one fourth are proceeding to their friends, in the United States, the rest to different parts of the Province, to join friends or to seek employment.

The Scotch passengers by the Jessie Stephens, are all respectable people, and appear to have means. They proceeded in the vessel to Montreal. Those by the Scotia were sent out by the Duke of Sutherland, and are represented to be industrious and respectable people, but very poor. They were all proceeding to their friends in the Gore, Brock, and London Districts.

The German Emigrants are all proceeding to the Western States, and with the exception of 9, were able to pay their own way.

The total number of persons forwarded at Government expense from the several vessels included in this Return, was 1076, equal to 892½ adults, at an expenditure of £167 6s. 10d.

No. 6.

From the 8th to the 22nd July, 1848.

NOTE.—The emigrants arrived during the week ending 22nd instant, have all landed in good health. The deaths on the passage numbered 19, as stated in the margin. These vessels have generally made favourable passages; the average being 43½ days. They have chiefly emigrated at their own expense, as I could only ascertain that 153 had received Parochial or private aid. It was stated that on board the Mozambique, from Cork, a considerable number of Crown witnesses had been sent out by the Government, but no official information had been received at this office to that effect. A large portion of these emigrants were in very limited circumstances, and the applications for relief were most numerous; 815 persons, equal to 720 adults, were forwarded from this agency.

No. 7.

From the 22nd to the 31st July, 1848.

NOTE.—2419 Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the week ending this date, four-fifths of whom are from Ireland, whose appearance and circumstances were such as have usually distinguished those previously arrived from that country. A good many families were evidently possessed of considerable property, yet many of those who are most importunate for assistance, are frequently ascertained to be possessed of considerable sums of money.

Their general health was good, but 25 deaths occurred on the passage, chiefly of children; 14 of which were in the Tucker; eight infants, and six from 18 months to 5 years.

253 passengers by the Sea Bird, from Galway, were sent out by Government, from the Crown Estates; they were well supplied with food and clothing, and received 20s. sterling, each adult, on landing here. The greater part proceeded to Upper Canada, some to friends, and others for employment. They all expressed themselves truly grateful to Her Majesty's Government, for the liberal provision and bounty they had received.

Among the arrivals this week, were 219 persons from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a considerable number of whom, it was ascertained, had emigrated this season to New Brunswick, but finding employment scarce, had proceeded to this Province; a proportion were Scotch families, who were proceeding to settle among friends in Canada West.

These emigrants were all very poor, and unable to proceed up the country without assistance; the others, from the Lower Ports were all able to pay their own way, and appeared in comfortable circumstances.

This return closes the month of July, and completes the amount of the Spring emigration. It is satisfactory to find that the fears entertained, in the early part of the season, that it would be accompanied by the destitution and disease of 1847, have not been realized. On the contrary, when it is considered, that in many parts of Ireland the same causes of disease still exist, the Emigration on the whole, may be deemed healthy, as with the exception of those on board a few of the early vessels, the deaths on the passage have not been much beyond the usual average of former years. Their general health also, throughout the country, is much improved of late; the Chief Agent for Canada West reports that the Hospital Returns in his section of the Province, show that the condition of the emigrants as to health is highly satisfactory; and further, that with the exception of the sick, and a few who are waiting to hear from their relatives, there were not any unemployed.

The Returns of the Quarantine Hospital shew the deaths during the season to have been 104, and the number of patients remaining, 105.

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The demand for labour has been but limited in this section of the Province; this is not surprising, when the depressed state of trade is considered. Many emigrants have, however, refused offers of employment, at fair wages, 25s. to 30s. per month, preferring to proceed up the country, in hopes the approach of harvest, which promises to be most bountiful, will increase the demand for labour, during the ensuing months. As it is, no man who is satisfied with reasonable wages, need be unemployed.

The expense attending the emigration of this season, disbursed through this Department, has been to this date, 31st July, £7,394 17s. 3d., under the following heads, viz:

Transport,.....	£6094	18	2
Provisions,.....	438	16	1
Hospital Expenses,.....	861	3	0
	£7394	17	3

No. 8.

From the 31st July to the 31st August, 1848.

NOTE.—The emigrants arrived during the month of August, have landed in good health, but 13 deaths having occurred on the passage, about equal to 0.75 per cent. The majority of these passengers proceeded to the Western section of the Province, where many of them had friends and relations. Among the English emigrants, there were a considerable number of Cornish miners, proceeding to the Mining Districts in the Western States; some few of them have been employed by the newly established Companies on Lakes Huron and Superior. There were also a considerable body of Scotch emigrants from Glasgow, chiefly farmers, who appeared in comfortable circumstances. They all proceeded to Western Canada, with the exception of a few, who had friends in Montreal.

The Irish emigrants, from Cork, Limerick, and Liverpool, were generally very poor, and a number of them required assistance to enable them to proceed. The total number of persons forwarded from the vessels, included in this Return, was 388. Owing to the opposition between the Steamboat Companies, the passage on alternate nights, was reduced to 7½d. in the steerage, which has tended materially to reduce the number of applications for assistance.

No. 9.

From the 31st August to the 15th September, 1848.

NOTE.—The number of emigrants embraced in this Return, was 2113, including cabin passengers. They landed generally in good health; the deaths on the passage as stated in the margin, numbered 23 (chiefly children) being a little over 1 per cent.

The majority of the emigrants were Irish, and many of them in very destitute circumstances. The passengers by the Cambria, from Cork, 244 in number, all appeared in extreme poverty. They had a passage of 61 days, but arrived healthy. These, with the passengers by the Lockwood, from the same port, and the Jane Black, Jessy, Maria, and Triumph from Limerick, required assistance to enable them to reach their destination.

In the Florentia, from Cork, there was a number of Pensioners, with their families, sent out by Her Majesty's Government, they landed in good health, and were all forwarded to their destination, by the Commissariat Department.

The total number of free passages given to the emigrants by these vessels was 859 persons, equal to 693 adults.

134 of the passengers by the Canada and Erromanga, were provided with a free passage by their landlords, principally by Lauchlin Chisholm, Esq., and are all from the Parish of South Uist. They were all poor, and but few of them could speak or understand English. Their desti-

nation was Glengarry, and the Highland settlements in the Gore and Brock Districts, and they were all forwarded free, at the expense of this Department.

No. 10.

From the 15th to the 30th September, 1848.

NOTE.—None of the vessels included in this Return, present any subject worthy of remark. It may be observed generally, that the passengers arrived healthy, and from the lowness of the passage between Quebec and Montreal, very little assistance in transport had to be given.

No. 11.

From the 30th September to the 31st October, 1848.

NOTE.—This Return closes the emigration for this season. The emigrants by these vessels all landed in good health, but 8 deaths having occurred on the passage.

The Princess Royal and the William brought up the passengers per Ann, from Limerick, taken from that vessel, on the 23rd of September, after she had been run foul of, by the bark Hampton, a homeward bound vessel near the Island of Anticosti. These poor people arrived here, after losing every article of clothing, excepting what they had on their backs. The statement made by them, I deemed it necessary should be supported by affidavits; two of which I herewith enclose, one made by three of the passengers, who escaped on board the Hampton, and the other by one who came up in the Princess Royal. From the statement made as well by these parties on oath, as by the passengers generally, the conduct of the Master of the Anne, Captain McFie, is open to the severest censure, and there appears little doubt but that his desertion of the vessel has caused these poor people the loss of all their property, as it does not appear that he made any attempt to ascertain the extent of the injury which his vessel had sustained, nor when an opportunity offered next day, did he use the necessary exertion to regain his vessel, and attend to the lives and property of the unfortunate passengers who had been entrusted to his care.

It appears from the reports of several vessels, which have arrived since at this port, that they fell in with the wreck of the Anne, in the same state as when abandoned, and by an extract from a Boston paper, it appears that the wreck was seen on the 3rd ultimo, 10 days after being abandoned, 30 miles N. West from Cape George, Nova Scotia, apparently water tight.

By not reaching this Port, Captain McFie avoided the payment of upwards of £160 head money on his passengers.

The number of persons assisted from these vessels was 412.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

Personally came and appeared, Patrick Halsey, Edward Carmody, and James Gleeson, labourers, and being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, depose and saith.

That Deponents were passengers on board the schooner Ann, Archibald McFie, Master. They left Limerick, bound for Quebec, on the 17th day of August, 1848. Nothing worthy of particular notice happened to the vessel or passengers, until the night of the 22nd September, the Ann being, as we understood, not far from the Island of Anticosti; when at about eleven o'clock, Deponents were below, in bed, and asleep, and awoke by a noise as of something breaking upon deck, which made a dreadful crash. On ascending to the deck, we saw another vessel alongside our own.

The first thing we heard, was a voice crying out to get on board the strange vessel as fast as we could, which we did as fast as possible, and succeeded in doing so with the greatest difficulty by jumping. Up to this period we did not see or hear, either the Captain or mate of our own vessel, and we had been upwards of a quar-

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ter of an hour on board the strange vessel, before we saw our captain in the cabin. We were crying out, and lamenting our fate, when our mate told us not to be making a noise in the strange vessel. We were ordered by the Captain of the strange vessel to go to the fore-castle, at the same time, sending some canvass for us to lie upon. The crew of the strange vessel gave us some clothing, as we had escaped from our vessel nearly naked. About six o'clock next morning, the 23rd September, we went on deck, we saw that the vessel we were on board of, and which we found to be named the Hampton, was injured from the accident of last night. In a short time we saw our own vessel at a great distance; and we knew her by seeing the stump of her broken mast; we also saw another vessel approaching us; in about half an hour she came up to us, and proved to be the Princess Royal. She was hailed by our own Captain, and as far as we could understand, he requested her to proceed to the Ann, and made motions with his hands towards the direction of our unfortunate vessel. In the course of the day, we perceived that the Princess Royal had got up to the Ann. Our Captain told us that as soon as the Hampton's injury had been repaired, (her bowsprit and bulwarks having been carried away,) that she would bear down to the Ann also, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon we came within hail of her, and saw no person on board; the Hampton then shaped her course to the eastward. We remained on board the Hampton for five days, and when to the eastward of St. Paul's Island, we fell in with a ship called the William, Captain L. F. Stuart, bound to Quebec. We were put on board the William, and arrived at Quebec on the 4th instant. We declare that we experienced the kindest attention from the Captain and crew of the Hampton, who administered to our wants, including several articles of clothing, and but for them we should have been wholly destitute of every thing. We also state that Captain Stuart and crew of the William, treated us with every possible kindness and attention.

We declare that neither Captain McFie nor any of his officers and crew, made the least exertion towards the preservation of the Ann, and the passengers left on board at the time the collision took place; but as it appears to us, he and all belonging to the vessel sought their own safety, without the slightest regard towards the preservation of the unfortunate passengers, who were abandoned to their fate in the night, and the vessel in a crippled condition; and it was not till the next day, as before stated, that Captain McFie took any steps towards the fate of his passengers. We are not aware whether any steps were taken by Captain McFie to ascertain whether his vessel was making water; but we firmly believe not, from the fact of his leaving the Ann immediately after the vessels came together. Further these deponents saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) ^{his} PATRICK X HALVEY,
mark.
EDMUND CARMODY,
JAMES GLEESON.

Sworn before me at the City of Quebec, this 5th day of October, 1848.

(Signed,) R. SYMES, J. P.

Hugh Brereton, heretofore of Fairfield, County of Galway, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain named Ireland, now in the City and District of Montreal, farmer, having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith,

That I was a passenger on board the schooner Ann, Captain McFie, which sailed from Limerick on the 17th of August last. Nothing important occurred until the night of the 22nd September last, when, having reached the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, between eleven and twelve o'clock, we suffered a collision with the bark Hampton, outward bound. At this period the whole of the passengers, to the best of my knowledge, were in the steerage; when we heard the crash, and the masts falling, we considered the ship was going to the bottom. I heard

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(E. E. E.)

7th April.

the cook say, "Dam you, be quiet, there is no fear of you, all's right;" which words he uttered in consequence of a passenger asking him to be allowed to light a candle at his lantern, which the cook refused, putting out his own light at the same moment. He was standing on the main hatch-way, which otherwise, as well as the fore hatch-way, was covered with the wreck of the smashed boat, masts and rigging. He then went to the after-hatch, where the second mate was, and they spoke a few words to each other. At this time this hatch was nailed down, by, it was believed by the other passengers and myself, the second mate. I feel certain that it was nailed down, because we heard the hammering; and when myself and another ascended the ladder we could not force it open, nor was it opened until I, with the assistance of a fellow passenger, squeezed myself through an opening by the side of the hatch, where two boards had been missing for two days previously. When I got up I then, still with the assistance of the same fellow passenger, Thomas Hannan, who pushed up from below, forced open the hatch by tearing it up. While this was happening, which altogether occupied only a few moments, the crew and some of the passengers having ascended from the fore-castle, were escaping on board the Hampton. I heard our own captain, when he was on board the strange vessel, say, "All come on board here;" or words to that effect; but whether he used these words in reference to his crew or the passengers, I cannot tell. I went down immediately to hasten my father and family into the other ship to save their lives, and in the space of about ten minutes I had them all on deck; but we were sadly disappointed when we found that the ship had removed from alongside, with our captain, sailors and a few passengers, leaving us, viz: 104 souls behind, to lament our fate, several of us being in the bows complaining loudly to those in the other vessel, then parting, at being left to perish. At day-light I saw the Hampton about five miles off, and, I believe, anchored, especially as all her sails appeared to be close reefed. She was to the windward of us; of this I am certain, as we all, in our anxiety, took particular notice of the direction of the wind, not knowing at the time she was the vessel with which we had been in contact, but believing it to be one that might be likely to come to our assistance. The next object we saw was the brig *Hibernia*, which came to us, when a conversation occurred between the captain and myself. He asked me what happened us, which I told him. He then asked where was our captain and crew. I told him that they had left us, and were then on board the vessel which struck us, and requested him, the captain of the *Hibernia*, to assist us. He said he would to the utmost of his power. I asked him if he would take us on board, to which he questioned whether we were bound. I said "Quebec." He said he was outward bound, but that another vessel then in sight, (which proved to be the Princess Royal), and coming to us from the Hampton, with the wind, was inward bound, and would relieve us. "If it did not," he said, "I will;" "and will not leave you till I see you relieved," which he did not, but assisted with his boat during five hours afterwards, the Princess Royal in taking us off. When the Princess Royal neared us the Captain asked me a few questions, and then sent a boat to remove us, which was immediately followed by one from the *Hibernia*.

On different occasions of the boat of the Princess Royal coming to us, the men in her came on deck, and one descended with me into the hold, and several of the crew, while we were on board of this vessel coming to Quebec, complained at various times of the Captain, that he would not let five of them bring up the Ann to Quebec, by which they would have saved our luggage, and earned salvage for themselves.

I have myself carefully examined and read over my foregoing statement, and do declare it to be, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, and without the least exaggeration.

(Signed,) HUGH BRERETON.

Sworn before me at Montreal aforesaid, this 21st day of October, 1848.

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J. P.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 26th February, 1849, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "Copies of all Correspondence between the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum and the Government, during the Medical Superintendence of Dr. Rees, and between him and the Government, and him and the Commissioners, in possession of the Government, and all other documents relating to the appointment and dismissal of Dr. Rees."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
5th March, 1849.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th May, 1845.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a Memorial from the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, complaining of your conduct as Medical Superintendent of that Institution; and I am to request that you will furnish such observations thereon, as you may have it in your power to offer, to vindicate yourself from the charges therein contained.

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

(Signed,) D. DALY.

DR. REES,
Medical Superintendent,
Temporary Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, C. W.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord MICALFE, G. C. B., Governor General, &c. &c. in Council assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned, as Chairman (for the day) of the Board of Commissioners for the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto,

Respectfully sheweth ;

That your memorialist is directed by the said Board to lay before Your Excellency a copy of the Minutes of their proceedings of April 17th, and this day; and to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to afford the Board such redress, as in the wisdom of Your Excellency may seem to be suitable.

With this Report, I am to submit another, dated August 6th, 1844, together with a letter forwarded by the Medical Superintendent of this Institution to the Honorable W. H. Draper, and a memorandum in relation to that letter, drawn up by Dr. Grasett.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN EASTWOOD,
Chairman, *pro tem.*

TORONTO, 24th April, 1845.

Extract of Minutes of Temporary Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto.

THURSDAY, 17th April, 1845.

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Rev. H. J. Grasett; the Rev. J. Roaf; Mr. Cawthra; Mr. Ewart; Mr. O'Beirne; Dr. Gwynne (in Chair); Dr. Beaumont.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett read a letter addressed to him by Mr. Draper, enclosing a letter from Dr. Rees, addressed to Mr. Draper. Mr. Grasett also read a memorandum, being observations upon certain portions of the above letter, by Dr. Grasett.

It was proposed by Mr. Ewart, and seconded by Dr. Beaumont, That the following gentlemen be a Committee to examine into and report upon the foregoing documents, viz :—

The Rev. H. J. Grasett; the Rev. J. Roaf; Mr. Cawthra, and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis.

Carried.

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(F.F.F.)

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THURSDAY, 24th April, 1845.

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Rev. J. Roaf; the Rev. H. J. Grasett; Dr. Gwynne; Dr. Beaumont; Mr. Eastwood; Mr. Cawthra; Mr. O'Beirne.

Mr. Eastwood in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to report upon certain documents referred to them at the last meeting, handed in a Report, which was read; and the Question then put from the Chair, whether it be now adopted, which was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, That a clear copy of the Report just adopted, be made, and with a copy of the Report of 6th August, 1844, Dr. Rees' letter to the Hon. W. H. Draper, and Dr. Grasett's memorandum thereon, be transmitted by the Chairman, accompanied by the following memorial to His Excellency the Governor General.

MONTREAL, 4th April, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

As I leave this city to-morrow, I desire to acquaint you that Dr. Grasett, who is performing my duty in the Asylum, has written to me complaining of the gross neglect of the nurses or attendants of the Institution, and the danger to which the lives of the patients are necessarily exposed. A female ward had been locked up at an early hour and the patients left exposed to a dangerously heated stove; the key of which ward could not for some time be found. As the building has been set on fire no less than three times, and the shrieks of one of the patients, whose clothes were in flames, the only means by which she was saved, I feel impelled to request that you will cause the Report of the Council, transmitted in July last, to be put in force without any longer delay. The impotent state in which the medical officer, who has the greatest responsibility, and I may say all the work, is kept is truly ridiculous; he has no power of controlling the subordinate persons, and the Institution, in the absence of the Commissioners, it may be said, has been left to itself; they, the Commissioners, having declared in their Report that they did not deem it necessary to surrender the power of controlling the keepers and nurses, or transferring it to other hands. To the annexed Report lately laid before Government, I have, in an appendix, shewn from extracts the mode practised in all similar Institutions, and I earnestly entreat your perusal of it. As no man in this Province is so well qualified as Dr. Dunlop to point out the best means of cure, I have requested him to convey his views to the Secretary, to whom I have also applied, requesting that the Report transmitted by the Government, may be carried out. I have also enclosed a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Commissioners, by which you will perceive the great want of harmony or concert existing in that body. Dr. Beaumont, in supporting the Chairman Mr. Grasett and the Sheriff, was compelled to enter his protest, while the others, with whom the Steward deals for supplies, "as you may perceive by their accounts in the annual returns," support the Steward,—a state of things which, I fear, the tradespeople who have addressed an anonymous letter to me on the subject, may bring before the Grand Jury of the present Assizes. Dr. Dunlop having read to me his letter to Mr. Daly,

which I conceive, if acted upon, will satisfactorily rectify these unpleasant evils, and relieve the Executive Government from having such appeals, I most favorably hope may meet your views. The present Board having declined to act upon the Report, not only that of July last, but a former one addressed to it by Mr. Harrison (June, 1843). It is impossible otherwise to prevent these conflicts, and Mr. Jamieson intimated that you would have to adopt this course to them. I am happy to be able to inform you that the Medical Gazette of this city congratulated the Province on the great value which this infant Institution has found by its statistics and general results.

I am &c.,

(Signed,) WM. REES.

To the Honorable
W. H. DRAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

With reference to a letter addressed at Montreal on the 4th inst. by Dr. Rees, to the Honorable Mr. Draper, Dr. Grasett has to observe, that agreeably to a desire expressed by Dr. Rees, he had written to him on two occasions, stating, in general terms, the progress made by the patients in the Lunatic Asylum, and the plan he had pursued since Dr. Rees' departure.

In the course of his remarks he stated, that he had visited the Asylum at various hours, and that he had never observed any irregularity, excepting on one occasion, when one of the female wards was found locked up, and the stove heated perhaps, more than was strictly necessary. Dr. Grasett mentioned this circumstance at once to the Steward, with a request that measures might be taken to prevent a similar occurrence of it in future. Although Dr. G. thought it right briefly to notice this irregularity in one of his letters to Dr. Rees, he by no means anticipated that it would have been regarded as a formal complaint to be submitted to other authorities, or have received the construction of "gross neglect" on the part of "nurses or attendants of the Institution," which Dr. Rees appears to have placed upon it.

On the contrary, in common justice to the Keepers and Nurses, he feels it a duty to say, that his orders on all occasions were promptly complied with; and that no other instance of neglect, than that referred to, occurred during the period he remained in charge.

TORONTO, 10th April, 1845.

The Committee appointed to "examine into, and report upon" the letter addressed to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, by the Honorable W. H. Draper, and dated 5th April, 1845, and the letter from Dr. Rees to Mr. Draper, of the 4th of April; and the memorandum of Dr. Grasett, dated the 10th of April, 1845, beg leave to report:

That they find the said letter from Dr. Rees avowedly intended to influence the proceedings of the Government with respect to this Institution; and that he has himself written, and induced another gentleman, to write to the Provincial Secretary, with the same view.

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In the letter of Dr. Rees, statements are ascribed to Dr. Grasett, (the acting Medical Superintendent during Dr. Rees' absence,) which your Committee have reason to think the latter gentleman did not make. In his memorandum on Dr. Rees' letter, he represents his views and reports, as having been different both in particulars, and in spirit, from those attributed to him. Dr. Rees says, "Dr. Grasett has written to me, complaining of the gross neglect of the Nurses and Attendants of the Institution, and the danger to which the lives of the patients are necessarily exposed;" whereas Dr. Grasett asserts, that he had reported his visiting the Asylum at various hours, and his never having observed any irregularity, excepting on one occasion; that he had briefly noticed the irregularity, and by no means anticipated that it would have been regarded as a formal complaint, or receive the construction of "gross neglect;" that, on the contrary, in common justice to the Keepers and Nurses, he feels it a duty to say, that his orders on all occasions were promptly complied with; and that no other instance of neglect, than that referred to, occurred during the period he remained in charge. When Dr. Grasett had mentioned "a stove heated perhaps more than was strictly necessary," Dr. Rees renders the statement "a dangerously heated stove." The case thus distorted, is used by the Medical Superintendent to impress the Government with an idea that the Institution is in a state of disorder, and that, consequently, the welfare of the inmates is endangered. Your Committee are fully convinced that there is not the slightest ground for any such intimation. They find all the servants by rule, and in practice, subordinated to the Medical Superintendent; this subordination is uniformly and zealously sustained by the Commissioners; and in a recent instance, a Keeper was discharged merely because it was the wish of the Doctor. At the same time your Committee cannot recommend a transfer to the Doctor of a power, by himself, to discharge the servants; and the reasons are the following:—Previously to the adoption of the existing "rules and regulations," the Medical Superintendent was in possession of the power, during which time the Institution was in great confusion: your Committee is of opinion that the Medical Superintendent is wanting in that soundness of judgment, and command of temper, which he would require, were all the servants put under his absolute direction; and further, that he would immediately discharge the Steward, whom the whole Board regard as a most meritorious and useful Officer. Indeed, your Committee are sure, that though the charge sought for by Dr. Rees, might be gratifying to him, it would in no degree promote either the welfare of the patients, or the good behaviour of the servants. Your Committee find in the letter of Dr. Rees, the assertion, "that in the Board is a great want of harmony;" an assertion, the tendency of which is very mischievous, and which is not only entirely untrue, but is so destitute of countenance, from the Minutes of the Board, and the impression that prevails amongst its members, that your Committee are unable to consider the assertion a mere mistake. This view is confirmed by the intimation that the imputed discord in the Body, arises from a majority of the Board dealing with the Steward for supplies, and, therefore, supporting that Officer. Upon inquiry, your Committee find that since the constitution of the Board, only one of its members has dealt with the Institution; that when, on one occasion, tenders were obtained from numerous tradesmen, the lowest was rejected, merely because it came from a member of the Board; and that express directions have been given to the Steward, in no case to deal with any such member. The Me-

dical Superintendent refers to a communication from His Excellency the Governor General, in July last, as having been neglected by the Board. Your Committee, upon this point would remark, that the documents referred to received much anxious attention, and that an important Report upon it, dated the 6th August, 1844, was adopted. That Report it would be well immediately to forward to the Government.

Your Committee, on a whole view of Dr. Rees' letter, are obliged to regard it as calumnious, and adapted to deprive the Board of the confidence of His Excellency. They also cannot but recollect that the Medical Superintendent has, on former occasions, made false and hurtful communications, not only to private individuals, but to the Grand Jury of the Home District; has sent to newspapers, documents which he afterwards admitted to be untrue; and that he has systematically disobeyed important regulations of this establishment,—such, for instance, as that which requires his giving his Medical advice in writing. They also find that the former Board had grounds for complaint against the conduct of this Officer; and they think that the credit of the Institution with the Government and the Public cannot be sustained, unless some decisive measure be adopted for preventing such proceedings hereafter.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the Board to forward to His Excellency the Governor General, the letter of Dr. Rees, with the memorandum of Dr. Grasett, together with a copy of this Report; and to request His Excellency's interposition for remedying the evil under which the Institution suffers, from the misconduct of the Medical Superintendent.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) H. J. GRASETT.
JOHN ROAF.
WM. CAWTHRA.

A true Copy from Minutes.

(Signed,) R. CRONYN,
Warden, T. L. A.

Extract from Minutes of Temporary Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto.

TUESDAY, August 6th, 1844.*

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Revd. John Roaf, the Revd. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Gwynne, Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. Eastwood.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Communication from Government laid before the Board at their Special Meeting on the 1st instant, brought up their Report; which being read, it was moved by Mr. Ewart, seconded by Mr. Eastwood, and unanimously resolved, That the Report now read be adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Communication of the 24th ultimo, from the

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Governor General, relative to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, beg leave to report the following observations:—

It appears to the Committee that in transmitting the Report of the 9th May to the Governor General, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to its publication, there was not laid before His Excellency the documents necessary for a full consideration of the important affairs of the Institution; and, in particular, His Excellency has not been made aware, that before this Asylum was opened for the benefit of the public, the Commissioners had prepared a set of "Rules and Regulations" for its management, which, together with others subsequently adopted, have been for some time in operation. By these "Rules and Regulations" many of His Excellency's suggestions are embraced; and in some cases full effect have not been given to them, only because the Commissioners have had no power to enforce their observance by one of the officers of the Institution. Under these circumstances the Committee are not prepared to say whether His Excellency intends that the suggestions made in his recent communication are intended to supersede the Regulations under which the Institution has hitherto been conducted, or whether they are merely intended as hints thrown out to the Commissioners for their future guidance, either in a revision of their former Regulations, or in a more strict observance of the discipline already projected. In this latter point of view the Committee are disposed at present to regard His Excellency's suggestions; but they are of opinion that before the Commissioners would be justified in cancelling the "Regulations" which their experience has led them to approve and confirm, a copy of the printed Rules and Regulations should be transmitted to His Excellency, in which many of his own suggestions are contained on a more extensive plan, and calculated as your Committee, with great deference, imagine, to afford a greater amount of information for the management of the projected Asylum, as well as to secure the efficiency of the Institution now in operation.

In reference to the Report required from the various officers of the Institution, and recommended by His Excellency, your Committee would remark, that while such Reports are provided for, but on a much more enlarged scale by the "Regulations" already alluded to, they have not been furnished by the Medical Inspector to the Commissioners; and the Committee are further of opinion, that the great and almost sole difficulty which the Commissioners have had to contend with, in the management of the Institution, has arisen from the "Rules and Regulations" having been completely ineffectual as regards that officer who, holding his appointment from the Government, has thought proper, on many occasions, to disregard the instructions of the Board. In reference to the suggestion of His Excellency as to the appointment of a "Committee of Medical Gentlemen to visit the Institution from time to time, and to report on the system of treatment pursued," &c., &c., the Committee would give their cordial concurrence to the suggestion so far as it extends; but they are humbly of opinion, that to enable such a Board to be of any use to the Institution, its functions should be much more extensive than those recommended by His Excellency. This has been a matter frequently brought before the Commissioners, and on every occasion they have unanimously approved of such an appointment; but it has always appeared to the Commissioners, that such a Board to have any efficiency, should be consulting as well as visiting Physicians, and that they should have a

control over the Medical Superintendent in the treatment of the patients. The necessity for such a Board has appeared to the Commissioners to be increased, in consequence of frequent complaints having been made to them by the friends of the Patients, and of the great public dissatisfaction which prevailed on account of what was supposed to be unnecessary severity in the treatment. As regards His Excellency's suggestion as to the removal of the Steward, the Committee would remark, that if carried into effect it would occasion the removal of a very efficient and meritorious officer, without any corresponding benefit to the Institution or to the public. Were such a Medical Board as suggested by the Committee, in operation, and a House Apothecary also to be employed, it is difficult to imagine in what the services of the Medical Superintendent would be available in the Institution. By the existing practice, the Medical Superintendent compounds the Medicines, and as the duty is by no means arduous, the proportion of patients requiring treatment, out of a number, which, with the present accommodation cannot exceed seventy, being necessarily comparatively small, the Committee do not consider that the additional outlay caused by a change in the duties of the Steward, would be attended with any benefit. The Commissioners in recently investigating into the conduct of the Steward, have had much satisfaction in receiving irrefragable evidence of his superior fitness for the situation; and they very much question if any person can be found, in this country, ready to undertake the duties, and possessing the double qualifications suggested by His Excellency, for the sum at present allowed to the Steward in remuneration for his services.

In conclusion, the Committee are humbly of opinion that before the changes recommended by His Excellency are put in force, the whole subject of the Institution should be brought before His Excellency, with such documents as the Commissioners may deem necessary for a full consideration of its merits.

(Signed,) W. C. GWYNNE,
JOHN ROAF,
M. J. O'BEIRNE,

A true Copy from Minutes.

(Signed,) R. CRONYN,
Warden,
T. L. A.

Toronto, 24th June, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by a copy of a Memorial received by the Government from a Committee of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, complaining of my conduct as Medical Superintendent of that Institution, and requesting that I would furnish such observations thereon as I may have in my power to offer.

In compliance with this request, I beg leave to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following explanations in refutation of the charges therein contained.

Having failed in all my applications and remonstrances to the Commissioners, for amendments in

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the regulation of the Asylum, and for the redress of the numerous and serious evils which I have had to complain of, I availed myself, whilst at the Seat of Government, of the only alternative which remained, that of applying to the Provincial Secretary on the subject.

I was the more immediately prompted to pursue this course, from the circumstance of having received the letter from Dr. Grasett, (who I left in charge of the Asylum during my absence) an extract from which, together with a full explanation of other matters connected therewith, is contained in my letter to you of the 15th April, to which I most particularly beg to refer His Excellency, as well as to the annexed Minutes of the Board, and Letters, marked A, B, and C, to the cause of complaint. Dr. Dunlop being at Montreal on that occasion, I requested his intercession on behalf of the Institution, in consequence of the deep interest he has always taken in its welfare, and of his being one of the Members of Parliament through whose exertions provision was made for its support.

As to "putting a strained construction on, and "distorting Dr. Grasett's letter," upon this point I have no other explanation to give than a reference to the quotation from the Doctor's letter contained in mine to you of the 15th April, and I most unequivocally deny the imputation.

With regard "to the want of harmony amongst "the Commissioners," in support of what I have already stated in my letter of the 15th April, I beg leave to refer His Excellency to the Letter and Minutes above mentioned, marked A and B.

The statement in the Memorial of the Commissioners, that my letter imputed discord, in consequence of a majority of the Board dealing with the Steward for supplies, is also so palpable a perversion of the fact, that it requires no other refutation than a reference to the documents themselves, and the admission contained in their own Memorial. This practice, in addition to its being illegal, has doubtless produced that insubordination of which I have had so much reason to complain. With reference to my having made hurtful communications to the Grand Jury on their visiting the Asylum, the accompanying letter, from the Foreman of that Jury, repudiates that charge. Vide letter from Mr. Gurnett, and presentment of the Grand Jury.

"That I have systematically disobeyed important "regulations of the establishment, in such for instance, "as that which requires my giving my medical orders "in writing:" To this charge I have to remark, that from the first day of my assuming the duties of the Institution to the present moment, my medical directions have been given in writing. That I continually refused to give my orders to the Steward in writing, after the numerous insults referred to above, it is necessary to explain, that this circumstance arose from the Steward's practice of making impertinent comments on my orders, which may be seen in the book to this day, of which, together with his continued spirit of insubordination, I was compelled formally to complain to the Commissioners, (see complaint accompanying my letter of the 3rd April,) when they appointed another person to perform those duties, thus superseding the necessity of giving my medical orders to the Steward.

Of the zeal by which the Commissioners say they have uniformly sustained subordination in the Asy-

lum, referring to the dismissal of a Keeper who, the Commissioners state, they dismissed, "merely because "it was the wish of the Doctor." The following Minute in this case, extracted from their own proceedings, will shew the incorrectness of the statement and the great difficulty I have experienced in obtaining even the dismissal of a brutal Keeper, not only after my own numerous representations on the subject, but also that of the friends of the injured patient, who, I found had made the complaint known to the Grand Jury. See extracts from Minutes hereunto appended, marked E.

In this case it is also proper to observe, that on my making enquiry of a Member of the Board (Mr. Cawthra,) why an extra Keeper was, as applied for by me for this patient, not allowed; he replied, that the Board had asked the Steward's opinion on the subject, (a common practice,) and as he did not think it necessary, they declined sanctioning the application.

"That the former Board had ground of complaint," the accompanying letter from the Chairman of that (and also the present) Board, is a sufficient answer to that allegation. Vide letter marked F.

In my letter to Mr. Draper I not only alluded to the suspension by the Commissioners of the important Order in Council last transmitted to them, but also to that previously sent to them by Mr. Harrison, dated 22nd July, 1843, conveying similar views, namely, the desire of the Government to bring under the notice of the Board the state of the Asylum, with the view of their considering whether by any alteration of the duties of the officers employed, reduction of the number of servants, or otherwise, the efficiency of the Institution might be increased, or its expenses diminished; and whether it might not be more advantageous to contract for the necessary supplies, instead of continuing the present system; and it will be observed by my letter to Mr. Harrison in answer, that I considered a great saving might be effected by contracting for the necessary supplies, instead of employing a Steward to board the patients, by which alone, it will be seen, on reference to the annual returns, that the sum of £501 19s. 6d. has been saved in one year, and that nearly an equal saving might have been effected in other branches of the expenditure, had Mr. Harrison's views been carried out; but with the exception of boarding the patients, the other matters were disregarded by the Board.

In the views of Mr. Harrison, "that a Head-keeper and Head-nurse, with a Medical Assistant in "the place of a Steward I fully concurred." This and a few minor alterations would not only diminish the expenses of the Institution, but greatly add to its efficiency.

It cannot fail to be apparent, that so long as the Medical Superintendent who has the working of the Institution and is held responsible for the welfare of its inmates is not consulted, but, is excluded from a proper control over the persons employed, as well as in its management, that no improvement can be effected.

As evils of this description have proved a source of difficulty, not only in this country, as predicted by Dr. Dunlop, but also in similar establishments in Europe, and that at Hanwell near London, two or three Medical officers, particularly Sir W. Ellis and Dr. Millengen, have left in succession; it may not be out of place to quote the following extracts from

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Pinel, Esquirol and Millengen, in addition to what I have already advanced on the subject, in support of the position I am contending for. *Vide inter alia.* Appendix to my last annual Report.

Pinel, one of the most illustrious names of France in medicine and philanthropy, says, "whatever may be the principles upon which an Asylum is conducted, whatever modification it may receive from time, locality, and different forms of government, the Physician, by the nature of his studies, the extent of his knowledge, and the strong interest which he has in the success of treatment, must be so well informed as to be the natural judge of every thing that passes in an hospital for the insane."

Esquirol, the highest authority of the age in which he lived, says, "the Physician should be the vital principle of an Insane Asylum. It is by him that every thing is put in motion, called as he is to be the regulator of all thoughts, he directs all actions, —everything which interests the inmates of the establishment, points to him as the centre of action."

"The Physician should be invested with authority, from which no person can escape."

Dr. Millengen in his aphorisms on insanity, says, (quoting Dr. Brown to express himself,) "no arrangement is made of the intentions of the curators of the insane, but I do arraign the whole system of error which they have sanctioned. I call for a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of total subversion, on pernicious absurdities which continue to be practised in their name and authority."

"Were men of enlightened minds, liberal education and kind disposition, alone appointed or permitted to attend the insane, these abuses would disappear."

"To accomplish this it would become necessary that all Asylums should be public, and under the control of Government. The great object of such a change would be, that all the privileges of those intrusted with the insane should be patent to the public and to legal authorities, and under the management of a body whose sympathies are all engaged in favor of the patient rather than of his attendant." And again, "part of my experience has been dearly and bitterly purchased, when subjected to insult and persecution, which can only be paralleled by my lamented predecessor, the late Sir W. Ellis, who, like me, was compelled to resign the situation of Medical Superintendent of the Hanwell Asylum."

Copland, in his *Encyclopedia of Medicine*, only recently published, also says, "It is absolutely necessary that a judicious arrangement of authority and subordination be established, and that the Physician should be superior to all, in respect of everything that concerns the patients. The greatest importance is attached to the selection of Inspectors and Attendants in Lunatic Asylums. The moral treatment requires the greatest judgment and determination in all its relations. Active and incessant inspection of both patients and attendants imperatively required."

Having thus, it is hoped, satisfactorily answered the various charges contained in the Memorial of the Commissioners, which my letter to Mr. Draper has it appears given rise to, it is imperative that I request

of the Government a full examination of the documents referred to in this and my other communications on the subject; and from the facts above adduced, together with the urgent representations of the Grand Jury, it is also to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor General will see sufficient grounds for placing the Toronto Asylum on the same foundation as similar Institutions in other countries, and render that justice and protection which has so long and unjustly been withheld from it by the Commissioner. Should, however, a special enquiry be directed, or my retirement from the office I held as Medical Superintendent, appear expedient, on the alleged ground of that want of judgment and command of temper so essentially necessary in an Institution of this description, I shall (although the Commissioners in their Report of July last state that I never demanded the dismissal of a keeper) most readily acquiesce in whatever decision the Government may, upon an impartial consideration of my case, think the justice of it requires.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) WM. REES.

To the Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

A.

TORONTO, 21st October, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to inform you, that having provided a male Attendant of unexceptionable character, of the name of Roche, in place of Wallace dismissed, I desired him to submit his testimonials to the visiting Commissioner for the week, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who referred him to the Rev. H. J. Grasett and the Vice-Chancellor. Those gentlemen having concurred in the course adopted, instructed Roche to commence his duty on the following morning. On the next morning, however, the Steward submitted a person whom he said he had chosen. I told him it was too late, that there was a man engaged who had been sent for two days previously. He said that that was nothing, that this was the man he had or would choose; and in the most insolent manner persisted, saying: well, well, that would do. He then nearly closed the door while in the act of addressing him, and which took place in the presence of Nicholson and other servants. On the following day, 18th instant, I received a note from Mr. Eastwood, stating, that Mr. Cronyn had called upon him that morning, and informed him that he had hired a man of the name of Burns, the husband of one of the nurses, before the man Roche had arrived in town, and that he therefore considered that Burns ought to be employed; it appearing evident that Mr. Cronyn had neglected to acquaint Mr. E. that a man had been provided and regularly engaged. Deeming it proper to represent the circumstances to the Chairman of the Board, and to ask his advice, he wrote to me as follows:—"On the emergency of the dismissal of a keeper, (for any other reason than that his services are not required in the Institution) it is your duty, and yours

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alone, to obtain a fit person to act until the pleasure of the Commissioners be known to rescind or confirm your choice at its next meeting. In the matter of selection of servants, subjects as alluded to, they were fully discussed and admitted on the last day I was able to attend. If this person has again behaved with insolence, and thwarted you in the provisional appointment, all I can say is, bring the matter before the Board, they can hardly countenance such conduct as you describe." The Steward having persisted employing the man whom he had chosen in the place of the one previously engaged, in direct opposition to my directions, and having behaved in a manner totally incompatible with the safety and well-being of the establishment, I feel called upon, however reluctantly, to request that his services be dispensed with, and that the duty be performed under the direction of a Medical Assistant; an office which although I pointed out as necessary two years ago, I declined urging, well aware that it must supersede the Steward. As the above fruits have continued to be the only reward for performing the extra services to the Asylum, and as the office can be filled without the slightest additional expense, I doubt not that the Commissioners will, in justice to the Institution and to myself individually, promptly adopt this alternative.



(Signed,) WM. REES.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1845.

Sir,

The above is a correct copy from the original letter presented to the Commissioners, and now in possession of the Institution, which, according to your desire, I beg leave to submit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CRONYN,
Warden, &c., T. L. A.

To Dr. REES,

B.

TUESDAY, 22d October, 1844.

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Rev. H. J. Grasett; Mr. Cawthra; Mr. Eastwood; Mr. Ewart; Mr. O'Beirne; Dr. Beaumont.

Ordered, That Nicholson, the temporary keeper, be appointed to succeed Wallace on the permanent establishment.

Moved by Mr. Eastwood, seconded by Mr. Cawthra,

That the Steward be directed to select a person to succeed Nicholson, as temporary keeper, and to present him to the Medical Superintendent for his approval; the appointment to be subject to the approbation of the Commissioners at their weekly meeting, in accordance with the Rules of the Asylum.

The following amendment was proposed by Dr. Beaumont, but was not seconded. (It is placed on the Minutes at that gentleman's particular request): "That the person, Thomas Roche, selected by the Medical Superintendent, as a Keeper, be appointed, if found a fit and proper person."

R. CRONYN,
Warden, &c.,
T. L. A.

A true copy from Minutes.

C.

TORONTO, 30th April, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,

Enclosed is a copy of the proposed amended Regulations which I have prepared according to your request; and I trust that, under an unprejudiced examination, they will be found no more than appears essential as well to the protection of this helpless class of beings, as to that of all concerned in their care and management. It is proper to observe that in all similar Institutions, the financial and domestic affairs are held perfectly distinct from those strictly Medical; when considering the important subject of their government, a distinction which, if observed at the commencement of this establishment, would have effectually obviated the numerous difficulties which exist, but which must continue under the present defective system. As the true guide must be sought from the practice pursued in the improved Institutions of Europe, I beg to quote from a recent work* of the highest medical repute, the following, alluding to Lunatic Asylums:—"It is absolutely necessary that a judicious arrangement of authority and subordination be established, and that the Physician should be superior to all in respect to every thing that concerns the patients. The greatest importance is attached to the selection of Inspectors and Attendants in Lunatic Asylums. The moral treatment requires the greatest judgment and determination in all its relations. Active and incessant inspection of both patients and attendants, is imperatively required."

Hence, it must be evident, that in an Asylum where restraints have never been introduced, but where mildness of treatment has been observed in its most extended sense, no other system than that described, can possibly succeed. I cannot avoid here alluding to the very onerous position of the Medical Superintendent of this Institution unaided by any professional assistant, and unprotected by any associate or consulting Physician; he has been left to carry out a new system with no other support than the approval of his immediate professional brother † who acknowledged that the Toronto Lunatic Asylum with all its disadvantages, has been raised to nearly a level with the most forward of similar Institutions.

(Signed,) WM. REES.

* Copland's Encyclopedia of Medicine.

† Dr. Spear's Report.

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SIR,

In compliance with your orders, I beg hereby to certify that the above is a correct copy from the original, now in the Institution.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully, &c.,

R. CRONYN,
Warden, &c.,
T. L. A.

To Dr. REES.

D.

CITY OF TORONTO,

14th June, 1845.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter yesterday, in which you inform me that the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum of this city, have preferred certain charges against you, to His Excellency the Governor General: that among those charges, is one which alleges that you made certain false and hurtful statements against them before a late Grand Jury of the Home District. You say that the Grand Jury alluded to is that of which I was Foreman, in April 1844; and you ask me if it be true that you made any such false and hurtful statements to that Grand Jury. The only difficulty I feel in answering your question, arises from the doubt which I entertain of the propriety of saying any thing respecting the proceedings of a body who are sworn "the Queen's Counsel, their fellows, and their own "to keep secret;" but I think I shall not err in saying this much, viz:—That the presentment made by the Grand Jury upon that occasion, respecting the state of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum of this city, was founded upon a personal examination of that Institution, made by the Grand Jurors in a body, during which examination every member of that Jury had an opportunity, and most of them exercised it, of enquiring of yourself and all the other officers and servants of the place, into the affairs of the Asylum, and of minutely examining the Institution, and into the management of the same. That the statements made, and the statements expressed in the presentment (which I believe to be irrefutable,) were founded upon this examination of the Institution by the whole body of Jurors, and had no reference whatever to any observations made by you to me personally, either privately, or as Foreman of that Grand Jury. To this declaration, I am convinced that every other member of that Grand Jury would give the assent of his signature.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. GURNETT.

Dr. REES,
Medical Superintendent,
Lunatic Asylum.

CITY OF TORONTO, HOME DISTRICT.

To wit:

The Jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, That they have visited the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in this City, and beg leave to report:—

That the Jurors were forcibly impressed, on visiting the establishment, with the inadequacy of the accommodation which it affords for the number of patients confined therein; there being no less than thirty-six of these unhappy sufferers shut up in an apartment which is very imperfectly ventilated, and which admits of little or no improvement in that respect.

The Jurors are also of opinion, that the proper treatment and well-being of the patients renders it necessary that there should be a Resident Medical Attendant or Assistant, who should be responsible for the proper dispensing of the medicines, and for the medical treatment of the patients; duties which seem at present to be performed by unprofessional persons; the present Superintending Physician not being a resident in the establishment.

The Jurors are of opinion, that the efficiency of the Institution is impaired, from the absence of a controlling power. The Superintending Physician complains (and it seems correctly) that the other Officers of the establishment (the Steward and Keepers) are not under his control, and are not therefore compelled to obey him, or to co-operate with him; and there is, consequently, an antagonism between himself and the Officers of the Institution, which impairs its efficiency, and which, it is feared, may be hurtful to the interests of the unhappy beings who are subjected to its management, as well as to the pecuniary interests of the establishment.

Every circumstance combines to indicate the very great necessity which exists, for carrying into prompt execution the provisions of the Act of the late Parliament of Upper Canada for erecting a Permanent Lunatic Asylum in this Province, and for the establishment therein of the system of management which experience has pointed out as the most efficient and advantageous in similar Institutions in the Mother Country.

The Jurors respectfully submit these matters to the Court, in the hope that the attention of the proper authorities may be called to the subject.

(Signed,) GEO. GURNETT, Foreman.
" JAMES BROWN.
" WM. WAKEFIELD.
" JAS. F. SMITH.
" WM. ROSS.
" J. M. STRANGE.
" ISAAC BUCHANAN.
" JOHN SPROULL.
" WM. STENNETT.
" L. MOFFATT.
" CHAS. STOTESBURY.
" R. C. GAPPER.

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E.

Extracts from Daily Medical Report Book.

(Complaint 1st.)

TORONTO, April 3rd, 1844.

The visiting Commissioners are informed that the friends of the patient Henderson, having called upon the Medical Superintendent to complain of the appearance of a bruise on the right ear of the patient, which they apprehend has been the result of a blow inflicted by the attendant Wallace, whom they request may not be allowed near the patient again; the Medical Superintendent deems it due that a prompt investigation be instituted by the Commissioners. The Medical Superintendent further requests that an investigation be made into the cause of the bruise which appears on the face of the patient Harris.

—
April 5th, 1844.

In the absence of any notice from the visiting Commissioners to above Report, and circumstances which have since occurred rendering it necessary, the Medical Superintendent has suspended the attendant Wallace, until their answer be known.

(Signed,) WM. REES.

Extracts from Minutes of Commissioners.

April 9th, 1844.

Commissioners met.

Present:—Mr. Ewart, Dr. Gwynne (in Chair), Mr. Eastwood, Mr. O'Beirne.

A complaint of the Medical Superintendent concerning the Keeper Wallace was read; whereupon Mr. Eastwood moved, That the Medical Superintendent be examined touching the complaint. The Board having carefully investigated the matter, came to the conclusion that the Chairman should caution the Keeper Wallace upon the impropriety of being guilty of any violence towards the patients.

(Complaint 2d.)

TORONTO, July 30th, 1844.

SIR,

The male attendant Wallace having been absent during the past week without leave, I request that another person be immediately employed in his place. The necessity for efficient attendance has never been so great as at present.

(Signed,) WM. REES.

To the Chairman,
Board of Commissioners,
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

S

Extracts from Minutes of Commissioners.

July 30th, 1844.

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Reverend John Roaf (in Chair), Mr. Ewart, Mr. Eastwood, and Dr. Beaumont.

A letter of the Medical Superintendent of this date was received respecting the absence of a Keeper (Wallace) for one week without leave.

Ordered, That the Steward, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent and visiting Commissioner, hire a Keeper, temporarily, instead of Wallace, whose absence from the Institution must be accounted for to the satisfaction of the visiting Commissioner or the Board, before the return to his duties.

(Complaint 3d.)

October 15th, 1844.

Commissioners met.

Present:—The Reverend H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Ewart, Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. Eastwood.

Ordered, That on the complaint of the Medical Superintendent, the Keeper Wallace be discharged from the Asylum for insubordinate conduct, and unbecoming and disrespectful language used by him towards Dr. Rees.

TORONTO, June 12th, 1845.

SIR,

The above are true copies from the original entries, which, in obedience to your directions, I hereby certify.

(Signed,) R. CRONYN,
Warden and Steward, T. L. A.

Dr. REES.

F.

TORONTO, 9th June, 1845.

SIR,

In answer to your note, enclosing the copy of a Report of a Committee of the Lunatic Asylum Commissioners, with a request that I would give the grounds which warranted a statement therein contained, that the former Board had grounds of complaint against you as Medical Superintendent; I can only say, that I have no recollection whatever of any cause of censure having occurred during the subsistence of that Commission, from the commencement of the Institution. But on the other hand, the several Reports from those Commissioners to the Executive Government, which may still be referred to, contain very strong commendations of what appeared to the Commissioners a very successful exertion of professional skill, and a praiseworthy devotion to your official duties. On a charge of this nature, I would recommend you to consult the memories of the other gentlemen who served with me on that Commission.

With regard to the Report first referred to, and which I return herewith, I decline making any comments on its statements or its tone, not having been

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present when it was adopted, nor knowing the facts or evidence on which it was founded by the Committee. I merely state, that so far as my own knowledge extends, I have no reason to differ from the former opinions in which I concurred.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,

(Signed,) ROBERT S. JAMIESON.

Dr. WILLIAM REES,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 2nd October, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acquaint you that His Excellency in Council has had under consideration the Memorial of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, against you as Medical Superintendent of the Institution, together with your observations thereon, and the other documents connected therewith.

His Excellency in Council has perused these papers with an earnest desire to discover some circumstance by which to avoid the necessity of removing you from your office of Medical Superintendent, but he regrets that the consideration of your letter of the 24th June last, confirms His Excellency in the opinion that there is no alternative, but either to dispense with your services or to lose the benefit of the services of the Commissioners of the Asylum.

Under these circumstances the Governor General is constrained to direct me to intimate to you that His Excellency will dispense with your services, as soon as your successor can be appointed.

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

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

WILLIAM REES, Esq.
Toronto.

(Copy.)

TORONTO, 17th October, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying proceedings of the Commissioners for the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, in relation to the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, expressed through you, of dispensing with the services of Doctor Rees in that Institution—requesting that you will have the goodness to submit the same to His Excellency's consideration, in the earnest hope that His Excellency may be pleased to take a more favorable view of Doctor Rees' case.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. S. JAMIESON.

The Honorable
DOMINICK DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

At a meeting of the Commissioners for superintending the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto:

15th October, 1845.

Present:—The Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Sheriff Jarvis; Dr. Gwynne; Dr. Beaumont; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Mr. Eastwood; Mr. Ewart; Mr. O'Beirne.

The following communication addressed to the Chairman, was received from the Medical Superintendent, and considered by the Board:—

TORONTO, 13th October, 1845.

SIR,

In reference to the communication which I received from the Provincial Secretary, enclosed to you yesterday, adverting to the Report of the Commissioners on the subject of my letter to Mr. Draper, and intimating that His Excellency the Governor General "is of opinion that there is no alternative but either to dispense with my services, or to lose the services of the Commissioners of the Asylum;" I desire to avail myself of the opportunity, on bringing that document under the notice of the Board, to express my sincere and extreme regret—such general condemnation being given,—that the letter had ever been addressed by me to Mr. Draper; and should it result in my removal, I disclaim having had the remotest intention, in the reference made on the occasion to the annual return, of impeaching the integrity of the Board. Should the letter alluded to, bear such an implication, it is an error for which I tender to the Board, the most unequivocal apology.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. REES.

Ordered, That the foregoing humble Memorial be addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, together with a Copy of Doctor Rees' Letter:—

The Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, beg leave most respectfully to state to His Excellency the Governor General, that, although they feel the letter of Dr. Rees to Mr. Draper to be an untrue and most unjustifiable attack upon the Board, yet they regret that Dr. Rees, after his long services to the Asylum, should be removed from his appointment; and they will, if it should please His Excellency, feel perfectly satisfied with the disapprobation expressed by His Excellency in regard to Dr. Rees' conduct; Dr. Rees having made an ample apology to the Board for his erroneous statement contained in the letter alluded to.

The Commissioners further respectfully pray that His Excellency will not remove Dr. Rees from employment in the Asylum, but that he will retain him in the office of resident Physician; at the same time appointing a Consulting Physician, to superintend and control the Medical department of the Institution, until the permanent Asylum be completed and established.

(Signed,) ROBERT S. JAMIESON,
Chairman.

Memorandum.

No action was taken by the Governor General in Council, on the above letter.

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R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "all papers and correspondence relative to the removal from office of Dr. Telfer, late Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at "Toronto."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, March, 1849.

TORONTO, 3rd April, 1848.

SIR,—By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, here, I have to lay before His Excellency the Governor General, some resolutions which they adopted on the 23d ultimo, together with a digest of some evidence on which those resolutions were founded. You will perceive that these documents have reference to the Medical Superintendent of that Institution. It is right for me to state that this gentleman was informed of every unfavourable allegation, as soon as it was received, that he and another person privately interrogated numerous parties on his behalf, and then furnished the Board with Minutes of their testimony; that his witnesses and documents were examined by the Board, and that his personal explanations and admissions were received and fully considered. Other Commissioners besides those whose names are prefixed to the resolutions took part in the inquiry, and so far as is known, they agree in the views adopted by the rest of the Board.

I have therefore to beg the favour of your laying the accompanying papers before His Excellency, and remain,

Sir,

Your obed't. servant,

J. ROAF.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary.

Thursday, 23d March, 1848.

Commissioners met:

Present:

The REV. JNO. ROAF, (in the Chair.)

REV. H. GRASSETT.

DR. BEAUMONT.

MESSRS. CAWTHRA,

EASTWOOD,

O'BEIRNE.

1st. Resolved,—That the Committee appointed to report upon the evidence which was taken by this Board, relative to the disorders and dissensions within the Institution, having been prevented completing

their work, through the illness of the Chairman, be dissolved, and the members of it now present be invited to inform us respecting their proceedings.

2d. That having heard all the parties making reports or complaints respecting other individuals in the Institution, and also having heard in explanation all those against whom any such reports or complaints were made, we are of opinion that there is amongst some of the officers and servants an amount of unfriendly feeling towards one another which renders their efficient co-operation in the business of the establishment very improbable, and frequently brings upon this Board the painful duty of attending to unworthy altercations; that we also think, that such matters might in their early stages be disposed of by the Steward, Matron and Medical Superintendent, were these officers possessed of the personal and moral influence, appropriate to their stations, and were they earnestly concerned to promote good feeling amongst all under their authority.

3d. That this Board have been exceedingly pained to find so much testimony of the Medical Superintendent being occasionally inebriated in the Institution, and of his having put into confinement an aged and harmless patient, merely because told by him of having been in that state. We, also, cannot but express our surprise, that this officer has habitually used the medicines of the Institution for his own private patients, frequently brought in friends with whom to take the wines of the house, and constantly, for many months together, sent for vegetables from the garden and store; such practices seem to this Board to be destructive of respect towards him, amongst the other officers and the servants of the Institution, and confidence amongst ourselves.

4. That we regret having to conclude that the Steward, who has, from its establishment, been in the Institution, and in many respects conducted it satisfactorily, has acquired amongst many of the servants a character for too free a use of intoxicating liquors, though not, we hope, for decided intoxication, and for a situation in which constant vigilance, self control and the maintenance of discipline are requisite, we regard this tipping habit a disqualification; we also, unwillingly record our conviction, that the Matron does not maintain the dignity which is essential to her enjoyment of necessary influence amongst the servants and patients.

5th. That in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, we order that Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn be informed of the views which the Board entertain respecting

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their course, and be warned that they will be dismissed at an early day, unless the Board be convinced that such course has been decidedly changed.

6th. That, as this Board has no authority over the Medical Superintendent, the Chairman (*pro tem.*) be requested to send to His Excellency the Governor General, an abstract of the evidence affecting that gentleman, together with the resolutions at this time adopted, and any documents which the Medical Superintendent may see fit to send therewith.

7th. Ordered,—That any Member of the Executive Council, who shall shortly be in Toronto, be invited to see the evidence taken during these investigations, and inspect the Institution.

I hereby certify that the foregoing abstracts are correctly taken from the Minutes of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

(Signed) ROBERT CRONYN,
Steward.

30th March, 1848.

EXTRACT of part of the Evidence taken by the Board of Commissioners, of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, touching some disorders, dissensions, &c., in that Institution.

Mr. J. Cronyn, Deputy Steward, in the Branch Asylum, thinks that much of the dissensions arises from the Medical Superintendent supporting some of the servants in opposition to the other officers, "that the Doctor listens to stories, and encourages tattle," having an idea that strife among the servants is preventative of collusion and combination; *Mr. C.* mentions some cases of the Doctor's directly encouraging servants in violating the arrangements of the Institution, and his frequently ordering the admission of the discharged *McCormack*, to the Branch Asylum. He also mentions the circumstance that on the occasion of the last ball in the Institution, the Doctor, by a note, invited the attendance of the said *McCormack*, though the Commissioners were invited to be present. The note of invitation, in the Doctor's handwriting, is in the hands of the Commissioners, and bears the character thus given it, although the Doctor denied having sent such invitation, and alleged that he had only granted a ticket to *McCormack*, when applied for it.

R. Cronyn, Steward, has very often heard the Doctor speak disrespectfully of the Commissioners, designating them by contemptuous names, saying "he would not be controlled by the Board, and that he would support *McCormack* against them," and on one occasion "damning them."

Mr. J. Cronyn, says, "that several times he has seen the Doctor in a state of intoxication, at the Friday evening entertainments," but *Adam Sutherland*, *James Ramsay*, *Bridget Devine*, *Margaret Devine* and *McCormack* state they never noticed this.

Hungerford, a Keeper in the Asylum, says that he is quite confident that the Medical Superintendent has come to the Asylum in a state of intoxication, and refers to his attempting, on one occasion, to pass through a partition where there is no door, inquiring, "who lives here?" that this was in the great ward used by the male patients, and after seven o'clock in the evening. That he has not on any other occasion seen him so far lost as then, but has seen him in a state in which he (*Hungerford*) would not allow any doctor to attend his family, frequently having an expression of heaviness in his countenance, arising from liquor. He thinks the Doctor's influence over the servants is lessened by the state referred to.

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Barny Martin, Keeper.—Saw the Doctor on the occasion referred to by *Hungerford*, and thinks he was intoxicated. He also, on other occasions, has had the impression that the Doctor was in liquor.

Mark Craig, Keeper.—Has more than once seen the Doctor intoxicated, and has heard the other keepers remark the same circumstance, as also some of the patients.

Jackson, Keeper.—States that he has not seen the Doctor intoxicated, but has not been so much in the habit of going round with the Doctor as the other keepers; heard the other keepers at the time, mention the Doctor's attempt to go through a partition.

Mark Craig.—Believes that *Jackson* said to him, that the Doctor was intoxicated.

M. Cronyn, Steward.—Has very frequently seen the Doctor intoxicated,—on one occasion saw him stagger, when going out of the Institution into the street, and helped him down the steps. The porter, *Byrne*, on that occasion, exclaimed in Irish, "He will fall." Has often been asked by people unconnected with the Asylum, whether the Doctor was in the habit of going to the Institution intoxicated.

Mrs. Cronyn, Matron.—Has both seen the Doctor intoxicated, and heard it remarked by the servants.

Edmond Byrne, Porter.—Remembers two occasions on which the Doctor was tipsy, on leaving the house, and believes he became such within it. Has known the Doctor several times take liquor with *Mr. R. Cronyn* in the Asylum.

John Grieve, resigned Keeper, and the yardman, *Henry Wright*, had never seen the Doctor intoxicated.

It is alleged by *Mark Craig* and *Mr. Cronyn*, that on one occasion, a patient of the name of *Doyle*, having told the Doctor, that he on the preceding evening, was intoxicated, was sent to a cell and confined there several hours, till released by the Steward, from fear of his being injured by the confinement; the cell is used for refractory patients, and no one is ever confined, on account of mere expressions. *Doyle* was at the time quiet, and fifty years of age.

Mr. J. Cronyn gave in a statement of the wines, spirits, &c., brought into the Institution since December, 1846, with the quantities used for the patients, by which it appears that of 20½ gallons of wine, only 5½ gallons were used medicinally—and the balance was used by the Doctor and his friends, some of whom generally accompanied him to the Branch Asylum, and took wine in mid-day.

The Doctor's reply that some of the wine, but not so much as alleged, was consumed in the way stated. *Mr. R. Cronyn* reports that while he assisted in the Doctor's office, it was "the general practice of the Doctor to give and send the medicines of the Institution to his private patients," saying, however, that he never charged those patients for such medicines; the recipients were not paupers.

Edmond Byrne, Door-man.—Knows that the Doctor has used the medicines of the Institution for his private patients. *Mr. R. Cronyn* says "that this has been the constant practice of the Doctor since his coming into the Institution."

The Doctor's reply to this, is, that he had done it occasionally, and that his principal object was "to make himself visit the Institution at irregular periods." *Mr. J. Cronyn* states "that a patient or the Doctor's servant, took away peas, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, from the garden to the Doctor's

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house, two or three times a week during the whole season of their growing.

Adam Sutherland.—Knows that some were thus sent.

John Grieve and McCormack, had gathered and sent vegetables from the garden for the Doctor, under the direction of Mr. J. Cronyn. The Doctor says, "that his servant went twice to the garden of his own accord, which, however, he was forbidden to do, so soon as it was known."

Mr. R. Cronyn, says, that from September, 1846, to April, 1847, the Doctor about three times a week, sent for potatoes from the Asylum, and never returned th. m. This was confirmed by the cook, Anne Smith, who says "that each time there was taken about half a bushel." Mr. C says "the Doctor himself at first proposed thus borrowing from the Institution," but the Doctor says "that Mrs. Telfer sent for the potatoes, under the impression that some had been bought for her family by Mr. Cronyn."

The above abstract of evidence taken by the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, has been made by myself, by direction of the Board, and approved by several of the members to whom it has been submitted.

(Signed,) J. ROAF.

Toronto, 30th March, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th April, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have called the attention of His Excellency the Governor General to the Resolutions passed at a Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, held on the 23rd ultimo, at which meeting you appear to have presided, and at which the Revd. Mr. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, and Messrs. Cawthra, Eastwood, and O'Beirne, were present.

I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that the confidence which His Excellency places in the Resolutions of the Board, induces His Excellency, without further inquiry, to act upon the opinion they have formed as to the official conduct of the Medical Superintendent, His Excellency not feeling that it would be proper for him to continue in the highly important office of Medical Superintendent, an officer who has been unfortunate or weak enough to justify, by his conduct, the censures contained in the Resolutions in question. I am further to state, that His Excellency has perused with attention, that part of the Resolutions which relates to the conduct of the Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn, His Excellency is induced to suppose that the Commissioners have some good reason for continuing them in their places, but he trusts that, as he has acted promptly on their suggestion—regarding an officer within the control of the Government, they will not permit the interest of the Institution, placed in their charge, to suffer from any undue feeling of compassion towards individuals who are subject to their own power of removal.

His Excellency also desires me to inform you that he has noticed the names of three individuals of the same family employed at the Institution, namely Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn, and J. Cronyn.

This employment of several persons nearly related in the same Institution, and in offices intimately connected with each other, is very likely to lead to abuses, or the suspicion of abuses, which should by every practicable means be avoided.

His Excellency will take immediate steps for the appointment of a successor to Dr. Telfer, and in the mean time I am to instruct the Commissioners to take such means as they shall see fit, for the performance of the duties of the office he now fills, in the interim between your receipt of this, and the appointment of his successor.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

The Revd. John Roaf,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 3rd April, 1848.

SIR,—The Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum have been lately engaged in the investigation of certain charges advanced against me as the Medical Superintendent of the Institution. I have applied to the Commissioners for a copy of all the evidence taken on these charges, I have been unsuccessful in the application. As I am given to understand that the result of this investigation will be or has been communicated to the Executive Government, I am anxious to call your attention to my position in the matter in question. Some of these charges advanced against me are of so trivial a nature as to require no further notice; from others I desire an opportunity, which has not yet been accorded, of fully vindicating myself.

I most respectfully urge upon the Executive Government that no decision adverse to me should be arrived at without an inquiry judicial in its character, being first instituted; I desire to have the whole matter thoroughly examined before some impartial authority, capable of enforcing the attendance of all necessary witnesses, whose testimony can be taken on oath, being satisfied that in no other way, can a person of my peculiar position, and made the object of such a string of charges, obtain anything approaching to full justice.

I need hardly suggest that the statute authorizing the issuing of a Commission of Inquiry could readily be resorted to in the present case.

I am informed that the Commissioners transmit to the Executive Government only a part of the testimony, omitting the strongest part of the evidence offered in my favour. I am most reluctantly compelled to assert my conviction that from certain members of the Board who took the most active part in the investigation, two of them members of my own profession, and another a gentleman apparently irritated by personal ill-feeling towards me, it is impossible for me to expect anything approaching to justice.

I am prepared at any time, when required, to give a detailed explanation of all the charges brought against me, and I trust I shall be able to point out very grave reasons for doubting the propriety or justice of any conclusion therein unfavourable to me.

I again very respectfully request a suspension of any judgment unfavourable to me or my character until such an investigation be resorted to. I shall conclude with the assertion of my confidence that I can fully exculpate myself from all charges brought, or to be brought, against me for any alleged dereliction of duty in the office of Medical Superintendent of the Temporary Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WALTER TELFER.

The Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th April, 1848.

SIR,—It is my duty to inform you that I have laid before the Governor General certain Resolutions adopted by a Committee of the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, on the subject of alleged disorders and irregularities in the administration of the Asylum, by which resolutions you are seriously implicated in your character as Medical Superintendent of that Institution.

I have also had the honour of submitting to His Excellency your letter of the 3rd April instant, in which you complain that you have unsuccessfully applied to the Commissioners for a copy of all the evidence taken on these charges. You also claim that no decision adverse to you should be arrived at without an inquiry judicial in its character. You state your desire to have the whole matter thoroughly examined before some impartial authority, capable of enforcing the attendance of all necessary witnesses, whose testimony can be taken on oath—you suggest that a statute may be passed authorizing a Commission of Enquiry, and you complain of partiality and ill-feeling on the part of some of the Commissioners.

I am commanded to inform you, that, on reference to the names of the gentlemen who have felt it to be their duty to pronounce unfavourably on your official conduct, His Excellency cannot believe in the existence of such feelings as you attribute to some of the Commissioners, or in the quiescence and apparent approval of the others, if injustice, such as you complain of, were about to be perpetrated in their names.

His Excellency also commands me to say, as to the judicial inquiry which you ask, that it is not a course which can, under the circumstance, be deemed advisable, as the true question which concerns the public, is not whether you are culpable to the whole extent of the charges imputed to you, but whether the Government, which is responsible for your performance of your duty in a highly important position, can continue the confidence necessary to be reposed in you as the officer holding such a situation.

I am further commanded to inform you that His Excellency feels that he cannot, in the face of the Report of the Commissioners suffer you to continue in the office of Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, and that His Excellency will without delay appoint your successor.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

Walter Telfer, Esq., M. D.,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 2nd May, 1848.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my remarks on the investigation of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, with some additional evidence from the keepers and nurses, also a copy of letters sent to the Government in 1842, shewing the character I then held, which I trust I have done nothing to forfeit.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) WALTER TELFER.

The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, &c.,
Montreal.

Statement of Walter Telfer, Surgeon.

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The late investigations at the Lunatic Asylum arose out of a complaint made by the Steward against one of the servants. The matter itself was one of a trivial character, but the Commissioners enlarged the inquiry so as to embrace all disorders and dissensions which it was alleged, had for some time past appeared amongst the officers and servants of the institution, and all matters and things connected therewith. The allegations compromising my character arose out of the testimony given on occasion of that inquiry. As the charges, at the same time that they affect my character and position in society, must determine my connection with the institution, any inquiry to ascertain the truth or falsehood of them ought to be conducted by a Tribunal which is not only unimpeachable as regards itself, but which has all the powers requisite to elicit the truth, and that, as a matter of right, I humbly conceive I am justified in requiring. The Commissioners did not, as a body, satisfy those essential requisites. They had not any power to take the sanctions of an oath to testimony given before them, and the investigation in question was considered rather in the light of a proceeding in the nature of a family inquiry, or at most, a preliminary research, like that of the Grand Jury, the effect of which would be to facilitate a further determination upon the charges by others who had further power of arriving at the truth than they themselves possessed. This was the view entertained by several gentlemen on the Commission, upon whose character there can be no imputations, but who gave their sanction to the Resolutions solely on that ground. Indeed, a further supervision of its own proceedings, seems to have been contemplated by the Board itself, when it directs the means of forming a judgment upon them to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General for his consideration and action thereon. Upon this point, I will only add that, as the matter stands, I am compelled, in justice to myself, to state, that it is my firm belief that the extracts from the evidence transmitted by the Commissioners to the Government, are not such as to enable the Executive to come to a correct decision. When again it is clearly shewn, as is the case, that the accusations made against myself emanated only from the Steward and his family, to whose irregularity of conduct I have frequently had occasion to call the attention of the Commissioners, and three of the keepers of whom I had formally complained, and required their dismissal, and that more than one of the Commissioners had been implicated in pecuniary dealings with the Steward, in violation of an order of the Board, and of a character, as I thought, adverse to the interests of the institution, and that not only were charges of that kind made, but evidence given to substantiate them, and consequently, these gentlemen were to a certain extent in the power of the Steward. It will be obvious that the Board was not a competent Tribunal to make an impartial determination upon any matter between the Steward, and those who backed him, and myself. It must, besides, be borne in mind, that the position of affairs appeared to be such, that the interests of the institution required that one of us should leave it, and surely, under the circumstances I have stated, the Commissioners are not competent to determine the question of whom it should be. The inquiry was viewed by me, as well by the Commissioners themselves, as being of a domestic character, embracing all matters relating to the well-being of the institution. I felt I should not have done my duty as an officer of that institution if I had not brought under the notice of the Board itself the conduct of some of its Members, which had come to my knowledge, and which had the effect of lessening the controul which they ought to have had on the

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Steward. Whether this was a prudent step or not, is not now the question, but having done so, and evidence having been given to substantiate the allegations, not one word of which, however, appears upon the minutes of the proceedings, or in the extract of evidence sent to the Government, there cannot be a doubt of the impropriety of the Commissioners being made the judges in any matter between the Steward and myself. As to the charges affecting myself, they were not originally made directly as charges: they assumed that form in the course of the investigation: they were at first nine in number, but as those upon which the Commissioners have forwarded their Resolutions have been reduced to four, it will hardly be necessary to say more respecting the others than that they would seem, even if true, to be of an extremely trivial character; although not appearing either upon the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners, or in any other document furnished by them, I have, myself, already, placed them in the hands of His Excellency.

The charges to which the Resolutions are confined appear to be, 1st. Intoxication when engaged in my duties at the institution, aggravated by my having put into confinement an aged and harmless patient, merely because, told by him of having been in that state. 2nd. The habitual use of the medicines of that institution for my private patients. 3rd. Having frequently brought in friends with whom to take the wine of the house; and, lastly, having constantly, for many months together, sent for vegetables from the garden and store of the institution. The evidence by which these several charges are sought to be established, was confined to the testimony of the Steward and his wife, the Matron, and his brother, the Sub-Steward, at the Branch Asylum, and those of the keepers, Hungerford, Craig and Martin. To the Steward, I had become obnoxious by having introduced Regulations into the institution, the effect of which would be to check irregularities in his conduct, and prevent peculations which I had reason to believe existed, and although I had not formally brought any matter of complaint before the Board, yet I had often complained to individual members of it, and had requested them to visit the institution at unexpected times, in order to be able to judge for themselves, and it was well understood that the situation of Steward was put in jeopardy unless means could be taken to get rid of me. As regards the keepers above mentioned, I have already said I found reason to complain of their conduct, and had formally required their dismissal. Such is the character of the evidence given against me; on the other hand, I tendered as witnesses all the other keepers and nurses of the institution, without exception, and they all concurred in giving a negative to the charges brought against me, with the exception of Edward Byrne. With regard to the nature of the charges themselves, I at once admitted the fact as regards the use of the medicines of the Institution, and I offered explanations as regards the having used the wine, and having sent for vegetables from the garden, which placed the matter in such a light as to shew that those charges could hardly form the subject of a grave imputation against me. The charge of inebriety I altogether denied, and I offered the concurrent testimony of all those persons connected with the institution, with the exception of the persons above mentioned, who could, from their situations and means of forming an opinion, give any evidence respecting it; and they, one and all, denied that such was the case. In order to enable His Excellency to form a judgment of the nature of the testimony both for and against me, I have appended to this statement such of the evidence as I have been able to elicit from the persons who were examined. From not having succeeded in my application to the Commissioners to obtain a copy of the evidence as taken by them, I

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cannot say more than that the witnesses inform me, that the evidence, as I now send it, is as nearly as they can recollect, a true statement of what was said by them before the Commissioners. I shall not go through the evidence at length, feeling confident, that before any final decision is made adverse to me, it will have received a full consideration from His Excellency, and that such weight will be given to it, as I humbly conceive it is entitled to. My object is to shew that, labouring under an imputation wholly destructive to my professional character and prospects, I am justified in seeking to obtain from His Excellency those means of sifting and investigating the charges made against me, by which alone my position in society can be placed upon a proper footing. I am desirous of having the matter undergo the fullest investigation, and, as an officer of the Government, I again beg leave to suggest a proceeding by a Commission, appointed by the Government under the Provincial Statute, who would have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and examine parties under the sanction of an oath. Before a tribunal of that kind, I have no fear of being able to clear myself as a servant of the Government, and place my reputation in its proper position; and whatever may be the ultimate pleasure of His Excellency as regards the official situation in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, I shall be satisfied, if such a course be adopted.

Before concluding, I would beg leave humbly to submit, that although it may be true that the question, so far as it concerns the public, may not be, whether I am culpable to the whole extent of the charges imputed to me, but whether the Government can continue the confidence necessary to be reposed in me as an officer holding a highly important position, yet that without such a judicial inquiry as I have asked for, and to which I cheerfully submit to the result, the Government should not at once assume that I am guilty at all, and withdraw its confidence from me, without my having had an opportunity of vindicating myself.

(Signed,) WALTER TELFER.

Toronto, 2nd May, 1848.

TORONTO, 3rd May, 1848.

I deem it due to Dr. Telfer, to say, that as one of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, I attended the investigations into the matters charged against him throughout, with the exception of the meeting at which the Resolutions were agreed to, from which meeting I was absent. I beg leave to say, that had I been present, not agreeing with the conclusion arrived at in those Resolutions, I should have recorded my dissent thereto. The Committee appointed to investigate the charges, not only acted upon the principle of sitting in the light of a Grand Jury, but actually expressed themselves as only acting in that capacity, and that no person ought to be present when the charges were made against them. I, as one of the Commissioners, would have given the Medical Superintendent every opportunity of vindicating himself.

(Signed,) JOHN EWART.

MINUTES of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, in Toronto.

Thursday, 24th February, 1848.

Commissioners met:—

Present.—The Rev'd. H. J. Grasett, the Rev'd. H. Roaf, Dr. Beaumont, Messrs. Cawthra, Eastwood, Ewart and O'Beirne.

Amongst other business of the Institution, a letter from Mr. John Cronyn, dated, 24th March, stating:

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that the house maid complained of violence and abusive language from Bridget Devine.

Mr. O'Brien moved, and Dr. Beaumont seconded, that the Board proceed to examine the above charge. Messrs. Cawthra, Ewart and Eastwood, (being a majority) voted against the motion. Mr. O'Beirne moved, seconded by Mr. Ewart, that the Board meet specially for the purpose of investigating the disorders and dissensions, which have for some time past appeared amongst the officers and servants of the Institution, and all matters and things connected therewith.—Carried,

That the Special Meeting be called for 9 o'clock, of Saturday morning next, and that a copy of the last Resolution be sent to every Member of the Board.

The Board adjourned till Saturday morning next.

Saturday, 26th February, 1848.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners.

Present,—The Rev'd. H. J. Grasett, the Revd. Mr. Roaf, Drs. Gwynne and Beaumont, Messrs. Cawthra, Eastwood, Ewart and O'Beirne.

Minutes of last Meeting read.

Read, J. Cronyn's note, dated 24th February.

J. Cronyn, called in to add anything explanatory he might have to say—his evidence was taken down by Drs. Gwynne and Beaumont—Mrs. Cronyn called in again; Bridget Devine called in again; also, Mrs. Sweeny and the others servants. Ordered, that the Chairman, (*pro tem*) communicate to Dr. Telfer, the allegations affecting his character, and Mr. Cronyn, those affecting his mother.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Adjourned Special Meeting 29th February.

The Revd. J. Roaf in the chair, Revd. Mr. Grasett, Drs. Beaumont and Gwynne, Messrs. Eastwood, Ewart and O'Beirne.

The Chairman re-produced the papers of evidence taken down by Drs. Gwynne and Beaumont.

Some papers by way of defence were given in as tendered by the Medical Superintendent. The Board appointed that the whole inculpatory evidence had not been heard.

Resolved,—Immediately to open the Doctor's papers. The Keeper, Hungerford, being understood to have charged the Doctor with inebriety in the Institution, was called in.—Evidence taken down by Dr. Beaumont. Wright called in.—Evidence taken down by Doctor Beaumont. Craig called in.—Evidence taken down by Doctor Beaumont. Wright recalled to have his former statement read. Mr. Cronyn called in.—Evidence taken down by Dr. Beaumont.

Byrnes evidence taken by Dr. Gwynne; Catharine Cronyn, (cook,) evidence taken by Dr. Gwynne; Mary Saunders, housemaid, evidence taken by Dr. Gwynne; Dr. Telfer's evidence taken by Dr. Gwynne; Charges Mr. O'Beirne with endeavours to induce parties to fabricate and raise accusations against himself; the Doctor's evidence put into the hands of the Chairman—three papers.

Evidence against Mr. Cronyn, ten papers; charges taken down by Dr. Gwynne; Mrs. Cronyn called in,

evidence taken down by Dr. Gwynne; spoke to Dr. Telfer, being intoxicated, talking abusively to Mr. O'Beirne, and by improper jokes and inuendoes to herself.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday next, notice to be given to-morrow of the meeting being an adjournment.

(Signed,) J. R.

Thursday, 2d March, 1848.

Commissioners met:—

Present,—The Hon. the Vice Chancellor, Revd. H. Roaf, Revd. Mr. Grasett, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Ewart and Mr. O'Beirne, and Dr. Gwynne; some business and accounts settled.

Read a letter from the keeper, Byrne, requesting a permission to have his child and nurse within the Institution.

Ordered,—That the keeper, Byrne, be desired to make arrangements for the removal of his child and its nurse as soon as possible.

Ordered,—That we express our disapproval of the steward permitting Byrne's child and nurse, after the indulgence granted by the Visiting Commissioner (Mr. O'Beirne) had ceased; and his hastily threatening to remove it, instead of applying to the Visiting Commissioner or to this Board.

Dr. Telfer was called in and asked if he wished to say anything in answer to the inculpatory statements, he was also shown a statement respecting wine, spirits, &c., this day prepared by Mr. J. Cronyn. He said, that all he had to say is contained in the papers already handed in by him to the Chairman. Papers were read by the Chairman, they being numbered by Mr. O'Beirne in correspondence with Minutes taken down by Dr. Beaumont.

The Doctor brought back the account of wine, spirits, &c., with the statement that there were some consumed as there represented, but not the full quantity.

Mr. J. Cronyn was called in to explain (in answer to questions) his written statement respecting wines, &c.; answers taken down by Dr. Beaumont.

Mr. Robert Cronyn was called for the purpose of ascertaining what he had to say in defence of the charges brought against him by the Medical Superintendent, and retired for a few minutes to draw up his answer.

The keeper Craig was called in at the suggestion of Doctor Beaumont, to answer a few questions. Mr. Cronyn handed in a paper marked No. 1 by the Chairman, as his answer. Whereupon the Board, decided that such witnesses as have not already been examined, should be called in, and examined as to the point touching intoxication alone.

Miss Elizabeth Fairhint, (head laundress in the Institution,) evidence taken down by the Revd. Mr. Grasett.

Sarah McLaren, Laundress.
Helen Wetherall, Nurse.
Ann Smith, Cook.
Mary O'Meara, P. Cook.
Maria, Nurse.
Hungerford, Keeper.

Commissioners adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday).

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Friday, 3rd March, 1848.

Specially met:—

Present,—Rev. J. Roaf, (in the chair,) Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Cawthra, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Ewart, Mr. O'Beirne.

Mr. J. Cronyn was called in and heard; read two papers respecting him, put in by the Medical Superintendent; he returned to consider the course he would take. Mr. Cronyn came in and made some explanations respecting his matrimonial position; taken down by Dr. Beaumont.

The Medical Superintendent was called in, and asked whether he presented as charges the allegations made in the papers which he handed in. He replied that he did.

Mr. Cronyn came in and gave *viva voce* answers to the charges made against him. Mr. Cronyn handed in the note of invitation sent by the Doctor to McCormack.

Motion made by Messrs. Cawthra and Eastwood.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Eastwood, seconded by Mr. Cawthra, that the Board is perfectly satisfied with the explanation made by Mr. J. Cronyn, with regard to the charge made by Dr. Telfer, and that John Cronyn be informed of the same immediately.

The Chairman received a note from Dr. Telfer, requesting that all his witnesses should be interrogated, respecting the character of those who gave testimony against him.

Byrne, examined for Doctor's papers.	
McCormack, do.	
Mary Saunders, do.	
Bridget Devine, do.	
John Grieves, do.	
Dr. Primrose, do.	
Mary Devine, do.	
Wright, yardman, do.	
Mrs. Byrne, do.	

Dr. Telfer desiring to confront the party said to have heard him speak, ("old tailor," "Women," &c., &c.)—Mr. Cronyn was called in, and repeated the affirmation, which was as distinctly contradicted by the Doctor.

Mr. Cronyn put in a written request for Martin to be examined, respecting the Doctor's attempt to bribe Martin to speak against Mr. C.—Martin, on coming in, said, &c., &c.; evidence taken down by Mr. Eastwood.

The request.—I request that Barnard Martin may be examined, touching the time Dr. Telfer visited him at his house.

(Signed,) R. CRONYN.

Craig was called in to speak to something that Grieves had said.

Hungerford was called in at Mr. O'Beirne's request.

Mr. Ewart proposed that Dr. Beaumont, with Messrs. Eastwood and Cawthra, be a Committee to inquire into the unnecessary expenditure of the establishment, commencing with the period at which the wine and spirits account open.

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Mr. Eastwood moved, Mr. Cawthra seconded, that a Committee be appointed, composed of the following gentlemen, viz:—

The Vice Chancellor, Rev. Mr. Grasett, and the Rev. Mr. Roaf, to sum up the evidence, and to make such a report upon the whole, as to them may seem necessary.—Carried unanimously.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, March 8th, 1848:—

The Rev. JOHN ROAF, in the Chair,
Dr. GWYNNE,
Dr. BEAUMONT,
Mr. EWART.

Dr. Gwynne proposed Dr. Rees' money matter. At Dr. Beaumont's request, there were called in the keepers, who were on duty on the evenings of February 25th, 26th, and 27th, to ascertain if they could speak respecting the condition of Mr. Cronyn, on these occasions.

(Signed,) J. R.

Adjourned.

Thursday, 9th March, 1848.

Commissioners present:—

Rev. John Roaf, (in the Chair,) Rev. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. O'Beirne.

Ordered.—That the Steward apply to the Vice Chancellor, to ascertain if he is likely to act on the Committee at an early day.

Ordered.—That the Medical Superintendent be requested to prepare his annual Report, for transmission to the Governor General.

Adjourned.

(Signed,) J. R.

Thursday, 16th March, 1848.

Commissioners met:—

Present,—The Rev. Mr. Roaf, (in the Chair,) Dr. Beaumont, Messrs. Eastwood, Ewart, and O'Beirne.

Other Business done.

Two documents from Dr. Telfer were read—one explanatory of the transactions respecting the stove and potatoes. The other alleging that some of the Commissioners had, under the name of other persons, and at exorbitant charges, dealt with the Steward for the supplies of the Institution.

Dr. Telfer, Mr. Cronyn, and John Cronyn, interrogated by the Board. Evidence taken down by Dr. Beaumont.—Resolved, that a special meeting be called for Saturday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of receiving an account of the proceedings of the Committee upon disorder, dissensions, &c., and adopting such Resolutions as may be thought proper for the disposal of the whole business.

(Signed,) J. R.

Follows other Business.

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Saturday, 18th March, 1848.

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Special Meeting:—

Present,—The Rev. J. Roaf (in the Chair,) Rev. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, Dr. Gwynne, Messrs. Cauthra, Eastwood, and O'Beirne.

The Committee appointed to report upon the evidence respecting disorders, dissensions, &c., not having prepared a Report, owing to the illness of the Chairman, the Rev. H. J. Grasett and Mr. Roaf explained what the Committee had done, and presented an abstract of the evidence.

A letter addressed by Mr. Eastwood to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, was presented by Mr. Grasett, and read by the Chairman.

Resolved,—That the Medical Superintendent having laid before the Board a statement that the Steward has been in the habit of buying supplies for the Asylum from some of the Commissioners—the Commissioners presenting their accounts in a different name and receiving the money—the articles were charged at an exorbitant rate; the Board find upon investigation, that there is no sufficient ground for the allegations made against the Commissioners referred to. And the Board desire to record an expression of regret that charges of so grave a nature should have been preferred on apparently light grounds.

Resolved,—That a letter having been laid before the Board addressed by Mr. Eastwood to Mr. Grasett containing serious imputations against the character of Mr. Ewart, one of the Commissioners of the Institution, a Committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Roaf, Rev. Mr. Grasett and Dr. Beaumont, be appointed to investigate the matter, and report the result at an early meeting of the Board.

(Signed,) J. R.

Adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd March, 1848.

Commissioners met:

Present,—The Revd. John Roaf (in the Chair,) Rev. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, Messrs. Cauthra, Eastwood and O'Beirne.

Other Business done.

The Committee appointed to investigate the matter contained in Mr. Eastwood's letter of March 18th, 1848, addressed to Revd. H. J. Grasett, brought up their Report which was unanimously adopted.

REPORT,

To the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto.

The Committee appointed to investigate the serious imputations against the character of Mr. Ewart, contained in a letter dated 18th March, and addressed by Mr. Eastwood, to the Revd. H. J. Grasett, beg to report: That they spent a considerable portion of two days in investigating the matter then submitted to them, hearing all parties, and examining all documents so far as seemed practicable in relation thereto, and closed their duties by passing the following Resolutions:

1st.—That having, so far as possible investigated the matters referred to in Mr. Eastwood's two recent letters to the Rev. Mr. Grasett, we find no evidence sufficient to show that Mr. Ewart is chargeable as intimated in those letters.

2nd.—That we consider it requisite for the sake both of justice and the peace of the Institution, that Bridget Devine be as soon as possible dismissed from the Asylum.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) JOHN ROAF.
H. J. GRASETT.
W. R. BEAUMONT.

Ordered,—That Bridget Divine be dismissed forthwith, her wages being paid her for the time for which she can legally claim them.

Ordered,—That the papers connected with the above investigation be preserved.

1st. *Resolved*,—That the Committee appointed to report upon the evidence which was taken before this Board relative to the disorders and dissensions within the Institution, having been prevented completing their work through the illness of the Chairman, be dissolved, and the members of it now present be invited to inform us respecting their proceedings.

2nd,—That having heard all the parties making reports or complaints respecting other individuals in the Institution and also having heard in explanation all those against whom any such reports or complaints were made, we are of opinion that there is amongst some of the officers and servants an amount of unfriendly feeling towards one another, which renders their efficient co-operation in the business of the establishment very improbable and frequently brings upon this Board the painful duty of attending to unworthy altercations. That we also think that such matters might in their early stages be disposed of by the Steward, Matron and Medical Superintendent, were those officers possessed of the personal and moral influence appropriate to their stations, and were they earnestly concerned to promote good feeling amongst all under their authority. That this Board has been exceedingly pained to find so much testimony of the Medical Superintendent being occasionally inebriated in the Institution, and of his having put into confinement an aged and harmless patient, merely because told by him of having been in that state. We also cannot but express our surprise that this officer has habitually used the medicines of this Institution for his own private patients; frequently brought in friends with whom to take the wine of the house, and constantly for many months together, sent for vegetables from the garden and the store—such practices seem to this Board, destructive of respect towards him amongst the other officers and the servants of the Institution, and of confidence amongst ourselves.

4th. That we regret having to conclude that the Steward, who has from its establishment been in the Institution, and in many respects conducted it very satisfactorily, has acquired amongst many of the servants a character for too free a use of intoxicating liquors, though not, we hope, for decided intoxication; and for a situation in which constant vigilance, self-control and the maintenance of discipline are requisite, we regard this tipping habit a disqualification. We also unwillingly record our conviction, that the Matron does not maintain the dignity which is essential to her enjoyment of necessary influence amongst the servants and patients.

5th. That, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, we order that Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn be informed of the views which this Board entertain respecting their course, and be warned that they will be dismissed at an early day, unless the Board be convinced that such course has been decidedly changed.

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6th. That as the Board has no authority over the Medical Superintendent, the Chairman (*pro tem.*) be requested to send to His Excellency the Governor General, an abstract of the evidence affecting that gentleman, together with the Resolutions at this time adopted, and any documents which the Medical Superintendent may see fit to send therewith.

7th. *Ordered*, That any Member of the Executive Council, who shall shortly be in Toronto, be invited to see the evidence taken, during these investigations and inspect the Institution.

(Signed,) J. R.

Monday, 27th March, 1848.

Present,—At a Special Meeting: The Revd. John Roaf, (in the chair) Revd. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont and Mr. O'Beirne:—

Read a letter from the Medical Superintendent, requesting to have in writing all the evidence taken at the late investigation, or at least the whole which related to himself and the decision arrived at—the letter dated 27th March, 1848.

Resolved,—That the Steward wait on the Chairman of the Board, stating that we feel very desirous of having his aid at an early meeting, and requesting him to appoint a time at which such meeting shall be called.

(Signed,) J. R.

Thursday, 30th March, 1848.

Commissioners met:—

Present,—The Revd. John Roaf (in the Chair,) Revd. H. J. Grasett, Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Eastwood, Mr. O'Beirne.

Resolved,—That the Board having during the recent investigations, informed the Medical Superintendent of the evidence affecting himself, and having also laid open to him their Resolutions respecting the matter inquired into, and expressed their willingness to forward any accompanying explanations for the Government, decline acceding to the request made in his letter of the 27th instant.

ABSTRACT of part of the Evidence taken by the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, touching some disorders and dissensions in that institution.

Mr. John Cronyn, Deputy Steward in the Branch Asylum, thinks that much of the dissensions arises from the Medical Superintendent supporting some of the servants in opposition to other officers. "That the Doctor listens to stories and encourages tattle," having an idea that strife among the servants is preventative of collusion and combination. Mr. Cronyn mentions some cases of the Doctor's directly encouraging servants in violating the arrangements of the institution, and his frequently ordering the admission of the discharged McCormack to the Branch Asylum.

He also mentions that on the occasion of the last Ball in the institution, the Doctor, by a note, invited the attendance of the said McCormack, though the Commissioners were invited to be present: the note of invitation in the Doctor's handwriting is in the hands of the Commissioners, and bears the character thus

given it, although the Doctor denied having sent such invitation, and alleged that he only granted a ticket to McCormack, who applied to him for it.

Mr. R. Cronyn, Steward, has very often heard the Doctor speak disrespectfully of the Commissioners, designating them by contemptuous names, saying, he would not be controlled by the Board, and that he would support McCormack against them; and, on one occasion, "damning" them.

Mr. J. Cronyn says, that several times he has seen the Doctor in a state of inebriation at the Friday evening entertainments; but Adam Sutherland, James Ramsay, Bridget Devine, Margaret Devine and McCormack state that they never noticed this. Hungerford, a keeper in the Asylum, says, that he is quite confident that the Medical Superintendent has come to the Asylum in a state of intoxication, and refers, on one occasion, to his attempting to pass through a partition, where there is no door, inquiring, who lies here? That this was in the great ward used by the male patients, and after seven o'clock in the evening. That he has not on any other occasion seen him so far lost as then, but he has seen him in a state in which he (Hungerford) would not allow any Doctor to attend his family, frequently having an expression of heaviness in his countenance, arising from liquor. He thinks the Doctor's influence over the servants is lessened by the state referred to.

Barney Martin, Keeper, saw the Doctor on the occasion referred to by Hungerford, and thinks he was intoxicated. He, also, on other occasions, has had the impression that the Doctor was in liquor.

Mark Craig, Keeper, has more than once seen the Doctor intoxicated, and has heard the other keepers remark the same circumstance, as also some of the patients.

Jackson, Keeper, states, that he has not seen the Doctor intoxicated, but has not been so much in the habit of going round with the Doctor as the other keepers; heard the other keepers at the time mention the Doctor attempting to go through the partition.

Mark Craig believes that Jackson said to him that the Doctor was intoxicated.

Mr. Cronyn, Steward, has very frequently seen the Doctor intoxicated, on one occasion saw him stagger when going out of the institution into the street, and helped him down the steps. The porter, Byrne, on that occasion, exclaimed in Irish. "He will fall"; has often been asked by persons unconnected with the Institution, whether the Doctor was in the habit of going to the Institution intoxicated.

Mrs. Cronyn, Matron, has both seen the Doctor intoxicated and heard it remarked by the servants.

Edmund Byrne, Porter, remembered two occasions on which the Doctor was tipsy on leaving the house, and believes he became so within it. Has known the Doctor take liquor with Mr. R. Cronyn in the Asylum.

John Grieves, late keeper, and the yardman, Henry Wright, had never seen the Doctor intoxicated.

It is alleged by Mark Craig and Mr. Cronyn, that on one occasion, a patient of the name of Doyle, having told the Doctor that he, on the preceding evening, was intoxicated, was sent to a cell and kept there for several hours, till released by the Steward, from fear of his being injured by the confinement. The cell is used for refractory patients, and no one is ever confined on account of mere expressions. Doyle is, and was at the time, fifty years of age, and quiet.

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Mr. J. Cronyn gave in a statement of the wines and spirits, &c., brought into the Institution since December, 1845, with the quantities used by the patients, by which it appears that of 20½ gallons of wine, only 5½ gallons were used medicinally, and the balance was used by the Doctor and his friends, some of whom generally accompanied him to the Branch Asylum, and took wine in mid-day. The Doctor replies that some of the wine, but not so much, was used in the way stated. Mr. J. Cronyn asserts that, while he assisted in the Doctor's office, it was the general practice of the Doctor to give and send the medicines of the Institution to his private patients, saying, however, that he never charged such patients for the medicines. The recipients were not paupers.

Edmund Byrne, Porter, knows that the Doctor has used the medicines of the institution for his private patients. Mr. R. Cronyn, says, that this has been the constant practice of the Doctor since his coming into the Institution. The Doctor's reply to this, is, that he had done it occasionally, and that his principal object was to make himself visit the institution at irregular periods.

Mr. J. Cronyn says, that a patient, or the Doctor's servant, took away peas, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, from the garden to the Doctor's house, two or three times a week, during the whole season of their growing. Adam Sutherland knows that some were thus sent.

John Grieves and *McCormack* had gathered and sent vegetables from the garden for the Doctor, under the direction of Mr. J. Cronyn. The Doctor says, that his servant went twice to the garden of his own accord, which, however, he was forbidden to do so soon as it was known.

Mr. R. Cronyn says, that from September, 1846, till April, 1847, the Doctor, about three times a week, sent for potatoes from the Asylum, and never returned them; this was confirmed by the cook, Ann Smith, who says, that each time there was taken about half a bushel. Mr. Cronyn says, that the Doctor himself at first proposed thus borrowing from the institution. But the Doctor says, that Mrs. Telfer sent for the potatoes, under the impression that some had been bought for her family by Cronyn.

The above abstract of evidence, taken by the Board of Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, has been made by myself, by direction of the Board, and approved by several of its members, to whom it has been submitted.

(Signed,) J. ROAF.

Toronto, 30th November, 1848.

TORONTO, 29th February, 1848.

To the Commissioners of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

The accompanying statements from several of the keepers and nurses, whose characters have never been impeached, will show the villainy of the statements made on Saturday last to you, relating to myself.

The 6th, 8th and 9th charges require some explanation. With regard to the 6th, Mr. McCormack applied to me for a ticket to attend the Ball, and I felt that I would not have been justified in refusing it, as he might thereby have been impressed with the idea that I thought him unworthy, which is contrary to the fact, thinking him to be a highly honourable young man.

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Regarding the 8th charge, I generally write prescriptions for my patients in my private practice, and have a surgery in my own house, where I make up my medicines. I did occasionally take medicines from the surgery of the establishment. My principal object in doing so was to allow of my attending the Institution at convenient periods, to know what was going forward.

The 9th. As soon as I understood my servant had gone for vegetables to the Asylum, I ordered him not to do so again. I asked him how often he had been there: he said, twice: he never went after he was forbid by myself: he is at present with me. On again inquiring, I found that John Cronyn had sent, of his own accord, as often as eight or ten times, by one of the servants.

With regard to the charges since made, I have no doubt from the character of the persons who have made them, the Commissioners will agree with me in believing, that they are not worth answering.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

WALTER TELFER.

HEADS of charges preferred by John Cronyn, Deputy Steward, in the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, against Dr. Telfer, Medical Superintendent.

CHARGE 1st.—That Dr. Telfer kept chatting with the keepers and nurses, and encouraging them to tell tales.

CHARGE 2nd.—Interfering with the duties of the Steward.

CHARGE 3rd.—Never attempting to reconcile disputes between parties in the Asylum.

CHARGE 4th.—Superseding the authority of the Steward in the case of Nicholson, one of the keepers.

CHARGE 5th.—Preventing the housemaid appearing before the Commissioners.

CHARGE 6th.—Inviting McCormack, a discharged keeper, to the ball at the Asylum.

CHARGE 7th.—Appearing intoxicated at the evening dances.

CHARGE 8th.—Using the medicines of the Institution in his private practice.

CHARGE 9th.—Supplying his table with vegetables from the garden of the Asylum.

ANSWERS of Edmund Byrne, a keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, to charges against Dr. Telfer.

CHARGE 1st.—Never was encouraged by the Doctor to tell tales—never kept chatting,—never heard from any of the other keepers that the Doctor had encouraged them to do so.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never saw the Doctor interfere with the duties of the Steward; knows by reading the regulations what are the duties of the Steward; never saw the Doctor doing these duties.

CHARGE 3rd.—Never knew an instance where the Doctor was requested to interfere.

CHARGE 4th.—Does not know.

CHARGE 5th.—Does not know.

CHARGE 6th.—Know nothing about it.

CHARGE 7th.—Never was at the dances in the evening except one, when the Doctor was not intoxicated.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Knows that when Taylor came with vegetables to this house, had them occasionally for the Doctor.

(Signed,)

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ANSWERS of Henry Wright, a keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, to charges against Dr. Telfer.

CHARGE 1st.—No, never.

CHARGE 2nd.—Not to my knowledge.

CHARGE 3rd.—Knows nothing about it.

CHARGE 4th.—Knows nothing about it.

CHARGE 5th.—Knows nothing about it.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows nothing about it.

CHARGE 7th.—Never to my knowledge—was absent about threetimes from the dances during the winter—never at any time saw any signs of intoxication.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Knows nothing about it.

(Signed,) HENRY WRIGHT.

ANSWERS of John Ramsay, a keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, to charges against Dr. Telfer.

CHARGE 1st.—Did not so to me, and not to any others to my knowledge.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never knew the Doctor to interfere with the duties of the Steward, but, so far as he knows, confined himself to the duties of his office.

CHARGE 3rd.—Does not know anything about disputes.

CHARGE 4th.—Before my time.

CHARGE 5th.—Knows nothing of it.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows he was there, but nothing further.

CHARGE 7th.—Never noticed it, nor never heard any remarks made by any others on any of the dancing evenings, nor at any other time.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Before my time.

(Signed,) J. RAMSAY.

ANSWERS of Adam Sutherland, a keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, to the charges against Dr. Telfer.

CHARGE 1st.—No, never knew; far from giving me any encouragement to do so.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never knew the Doctor to do any other duty than that of the Medical Department.

CHARGE 3rd.—Does not know anything about quarrels, nor the Doctor's refusal to interfere.

CHARGE 4th.—Nicholson's case occurred before my time.

CHARGE 5th.—Knows nothing of this.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows that he was at the ball; knows nothing further.

CHARGE 7th.—Never heard tell of it, nor never observed it; I was present at them all.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Sometimes a little was sent to the Doctor's by Taylor; went to a person in the College with cucumbers.

(Signed,) ADAM SUTHERLAND.

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ANSWERS of Margaret Devine, a nurse in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

CHARGE 1st.—No, never did; not to me; never hear! of it from any one else.

CHARGE 2d.—Never knew of this.

CHARGE 3rd.—Never knew that you were called to interfere in any disputes; would not believe that you would instigate disputes; always seemed willing to settle any.

CHARGE 4th.—Never knew Nicholson to act in any other way than keeper; never knew him to disobey Mr. John Cronyn's orders.

CHARGE 5th.—Does not know anything about it.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows he was there—knows that he wished to come to the ball—said that if he thought the Doctor would give him a ticket he would ask him the next time he saw him.

CHARGE 7th.—Never saw the Doctor intoxicated at the evening dances, nor at any other time; never heard any remarks made of this kind by any other person.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Does not know anything about it.

(Signed,) MARGARET DEVINE.

ANSWERS of John Grieves, lately a keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

CHARGE 1st.—Was a keeper from 1st April, to 26th August, 1847; says that he was never asked a question by the Doctor except upon a point of duty, and further that none of the keepers ever mentioned that the Doctor had ever spoken to any of them; nor did they say that any encouragement was ever given by the Doctor to tell tales; does not believe there is any truth in the charge.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never saw the Doctor while in the Institution perform any other duty than those incident to his situation.

CHARGE 3rd.—Says that not knowing that any disputes were ever referred to the Doctor where he refused to interfere.

CHARGE 4th.—Can't say anything to this charge; leaves before my time of entering.

CHARGE 5th.—Knows nothing of this.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows nothing of this.

CHARGE 7th.—Was at one of the evening dances; but the Doctor was not then present; during the time I was a keeper, never saw the Doctor the least intoxicated.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—While at the upper house, dug potatoes for the table of John Cronyn, and for the old house, and sometimes was ordered by John Cronyn to dig a few for the Doctor. John Cronyn has a written statement from me as to how the potatoes were daily disposed of; never was ordered by the Doctor to send or get potatoes to his house.

(Signed,) JOHN GRIEVES.

ANSWERS of Bridget Devine, a nurse in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum to the charges against Dr. Telfer.

CHARGE 1st.—Never was encouraged to chat and tell tales; found fault with the Doctor when complaining of the conduct of John Cronyn; he always overlooked it, being too passive.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never saw the Doctor interfere with the duties of the Steward; but so far as I know always confined himself to his Medical duties.

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CHARGE 3rd.—I said to John Cronyn, on occasion of a quarrel between him and McCormack, both having made statements to the Doctor, that they ought to leave it with him, and not bring it before the Board, as it looked scandalous. "No?" he said, "he would not, if it were the Doctor himself he would bring him before the Board."

CHARGE 4th.—Never knew Nicholson to refuse at any time John Cronyn's orders.

CHARGE 5th.—The Doctor told me that neither I nor the housemaid need go down to the Commissioners; that he would bring the matter before the Board, and if they thought proper they (the Commissioners) would call us.

CHARGE 6th.—Knows that he was there, and knows that he intended going to the Doctor to ask permission to be there.

CHARGE 7th.—No! never saw it, nor never heard any person say so.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Could not know anything about it.

(Signed,)

BRIDGET DEVINE.

ANSWERS of McCormack, lately a Keeper in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

CHARGE 1st.—Never to my knowledge, but has heard that Mr. O'Beirne stated that he would put me out of my situation for not agreeing with the Cronyns, and for carrying stories to the Doctor, which I never did.

CHARGE 2nd.—Never saw the Doctor interfering—nor heard of his interfering with the duties of the Steward.

CHARGE 3rd.—Knows in one case, that of my own, the Doctor endeavoured to reconcile the dispute between John Cronyn and myself, but Cronyn refused the interference—never knew of any other case.

CHARGE 4th.—Not aware of such having occurred—did duty for Nicholson for three months while he was sick.

CHARGE 5th.—Knows nothing about it.

CHARGE 6th.—Did ask leave to go to the ball—consequently did receive an invitation.

CHARGE 7th.—Was doing duty at the upper house for ten months—was at all the evening dances during that time—I was at many of the dances while at the old house—never knew the Doctor intoxicated at any of those dances, nor never knew the Doctor under the influence of liquor.

CHARGE 8th.—Admitted.

CHARGE 9th.—Sent vegetables to the Doctor by order of John Cronyn—thinks some weeks once, and never more than twice—and that for a few weeks only—John Cronyn has a memorandum of the number of times which vegetables were sent while he had charge of the garden.

STATEMENT obtained from those who are or have been Keepers and Nurses of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, since my return from Montreal, the principal part having been given in evidence before the Commissioners at their late investigation.

JOHN GRIEVES.

QUESTION 1st.—What is your name? John Grievés.
How long were you keeper in the Asylum? Nearly five months.

What made you leave? Found my health impairing.

Did you ever see Mr. Cronyn drunk? Yes, once on a Sabbath night, when I was keeper for the night; he came to the gate of the attic ward drunk, at or about 10 o'clock.

Do you think Mr. Cronyn is partial to some of the keepers? I have every reason to think so, he having kept part of my wages from me when I was absent from the Asylum on account of sickness of my wife. I complained of this to my comrade keepers; Craig said it was a damned shame, that he had been away often without leave and nothing kept of him. Martin told me that Mr. Cronyn had a right to pay me up—that he had been on a spree for nearly a fortnight, and returned drunk—Mr. Cronyn put him into a cell to keep him out of sight of the Doctor until he was sober; nothing kept off his wages.

Have you heard Mrs. Cronyn sing songs? Part of a song one Sabbath day. I asked her for two glasses of beer, one for Jackson, the other for myself; she said that a woman would fit Jackson better than beer, and entered the store door singing—"Paddy will you take me in the humour, that is just now."

What sort of a man is Martin? A good fellow.

Is he a truth teller and honest; does he drink? Honest, and tells the truth I think; he is just like the rest with regard to drinking, takes it when he can get it, but is a better fellow than Craig any day.

Is Byrne honest? Yes.

Is Craig honest? Yes.

Is Jackson honest? Yes.

Did you ever send potatoes to the Doctor when you were at the upper house? Yes, sometimes by order of John Cronyn; I gave him a written statement of the quantity sent.

Did you ever see the Doctor drunk? No, nor no appearance of drink upon him.

Did you ever hear that Mr. Cronyn was not married? Yes, very often.

Who did you hear saying it? Its a town's talk.

Did Mr. Cronyn visit the wards frequently during the time you was keeper? I never saw him night or morning, until he returned from leave of absence, and then he did it for some time, but fell off, in that he only came when the Doctor came. I may also mention that McCormack informed me that Mr. O'Donohue sold rotten tea at 3d. per pound to Mr. O'Beirne, which was sent to the Asylum. In Craig's conversations regarding the treatment he received from Mr. Cronyn, when in charge of Mr. Hamilton, a patient in the Asylum; I said that Mr. Cronyn was surely drunk. Craig's reply was, Drunk! when was he sober? tell me that. In speaking to Alexander Smith who was formerly a keeper in the Asylum about Mr. Cronyn not being married, Smith said, Married! I have heard Cronyn say as much himself when he was in his cups. I said to Smith that some of the keepers had stated that they never saw Mr. Cronyn drunk. Smith said that they surely had put their fingers in their eyes very often. Craig has boasted before me that he got 1s. 6d. more for his cabbages than Dr. Gwynne got from the Steward of the Asylum.

(Signed,)

JOHN GRIEVES

Bridget Devine's Statement.

Mr. Cronyn's brother's wife was in the upper house when Mrs. Nicholson, formerly a nurse, was leaving the Institution: she asked me the reason; I said that she

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was dismissed in consequence of her not being Nicholas's wife, the Commissioners learning that he had left his wife and family in Ireland and came with this woman. She said if that was the cause, the Matron ought to be dismissed also, for Mr. Cronyn left his wife at home and came with his present wife; she said her name was not Margaret, she had changed her name—she asked Mr. Cronyn if his wife at home was dead? He answered, that he heard she was—she said if it was so, it must have been since a year and a half: she also stated that although the Matron said that she belonged to the Episcopal church, it was not so, for she was a Catholic, and all her relations were Catholics. I mentioned to Mr. John Cronyn that Mrs. Cronyn had frequently asked me when I was going to get married to Mr. O'Beirne? He said the next time she says anything about it, tell her it is not the fashion to get married, and she will not ask you any more questions. When she spoke to me again, I did so; her face got red, and she went away without speaking. Since that time, she never alluded to the subject. I have known her to abuse the patients, beating them violently, so much so that on one occasion I had to take a patient from her and put her into a room. Mrs. Cronyn burst the door open, beat her in a cruel manner again, swearing at her in a most vulgar way at the same time. The patient's name was Mrs. Duffy; she left marks upon her body; I made a complaint to Mr. John Cronyn, the under Steward at the time, but heard no more about it. She frequently used indecent language, in presence of the patients; would abuse and curse her husband; I have seen her kneel and call down imprecations upon him. From the time the Cronyns knew that I was aware that they sent articles belonging to the Institution to their relations in the country, they persecuted me. I knew that Mr. O'Beirne sent clothing to the Asylum. McCormack has seen the Matron several times, when he was in the house below, send tinfulls of tea and sugar from the Institution by the milk boy.

(Signed,) BRIDGET DEVINE.

Statement of Miss Margaret Devine.

Were you ever sent a message by Mrs. Cronyn, senior?—Yes, she sent me with a basket to Messrs. Thorne & Parson's store, for her daughter at Thorne Hill. As I was carrying it, the handle loosened in the basket; in fixing the handle, I was curious enough to look into the basket—I found it to contain tea and sugar; I thought it belonged to the Institution, but had no knowledge of its being so. I was cook at the Branch Asylum at the time; so soon as I returned, I mentioned what had taken place to my sister, who was nurse: my sister went down and spoke of it to Mrs. Cronyn, and complained of having sent me such a message; she said I might be honest enough and look over that. Shortly after this, a vacancy occurred as nurse, and I was appointed to the situation. From that time the four Cronyns have endeavoured to make my situation as uncomfortable as possible, indeed both my sister and myself have been persecuted ever since. I have frequently seen Dr. Gwynne's boy bring barrels of apples to the Branch Asylum; they always came after dark. Mr. O'Beirne inquired of me in private conversation if I had ever seen the Doctor drunk? I answered No. Do you know that the Doctor sides with any party that is against the Cronyns? I do not. Was the Doctor partial to one party in preference to the other?—no. He then said that he believed the Doctor not so bad as the Cronyns said he was; he also told me that if my sister took notice of any thing against the Cronyns, he would have her dismissed—that she should not do so, as it was himself and Cronyn that got her the situation. He also frequently said that as soon as his friends got into

Parliament, that is the time he would give the Scotch a turn out. He also cautioned me to say nothing against the Cronyns, as the least thing would put them out; he said that when his party got in they would be strong.

(Signed,) MARGARET DEVINE.

Evidence of Mrs. Byrne, given before the Commissioners at the late inquiry.

What is your name?—Bridget Byrne.

How long have you been in the Institution?—Five and a half years.

What made you leave?—Illness of body.

Did you ever hear Mrs. Cronyn use improper language? Yes, I have heard her call Mary the housemaid, "rotten beast," "dirty lump," and often call her an old prostitute; she frequently abused us all; she would call us (the servants) a mass of corruption.

Did you ever see Mrs. Cronyn send provisions out of the Institution?—Yes, I have seen her send apples with Craig, and potatoes to Mrs. Lynch—I understand that Mrs. Lynch was in the habit of sending for potatoes.

Did you ever hear her sing songs on the Sabbath?—I have "Dandy Jim," and other improper songs.

Did you ever hear that Mrs. Cronyn was not married?—Yes; Norey Reheny, one of the servants in the Institution, who came from the same place that Mr. Cronyn did, and who knew the family at home, stated to Mrs. Cronyn in my hearing that she hoped that his lawful wife would come out and take him from her—she went away without answering. I was, in September last, on a visit to Mr. Cronyn's sister at Thornhill. Father Prince, the Priest, who resides in that neighbourhood, in a conversation about the Cronyns, stated to me that he was not married to the woman who stopped with him, and she was a very bad woman indeed, being with him not being married. I answered the Priest, by stating that she told me that she was married, and christened on the same day. He said no, she never was married to Mr. Cronyn—do not believe her. Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn almost nightly had a battle; we were often afraid they would murder one another; he used to beat her—she had a very abusive tongue.

Mr Cronyn.

Did you ever see Mr. Cronyn drunk?—I have seen him frequently tipsy—I have seen him pull a pistol from his breast to shoot himself; the Emigrant Agent, McElderry, seized him. Fanny Hopkins pulled the pistol from his breast, and the Emigrant Agent carried him into his bed-room—he must have been tipsy at the time: every night that he came into our room, he was scarcely able to go down stairs, which was very frequent. Remark—Because the Doctor asked me some questions during the investigations, he ordered me to take my sick child out of the house immediately, and the same evening ordered my husband to go for a constable to take the child away—the child is since dead.

(Signed,) BRIDGET BYRNE.

Mr. Byrne's Statement.

That I have seen Mr. Cronyn on three successive nights intoxicated—that I was called out of my bed at a late hour at night to dress a cut on his head, received by a fall on the stairs when intoxicated, going from the 2nd floor: that I saw him on many occasions under the influence of liquor, on the first and second floor: that about half the number of nights that I was on duty

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he visited the wards: that on the 28th February he was abusing me from 4 P.M. till 7, because I answered some questions put to me by Dr. Telfer, and sent me to the Police Station for a constable for the purpose of taking my child out of the house, after giving me leave to wean it in the house; and thinking I would commit myself, to bring me before the Commissioners, and called one of the keepers to take the bed out of my room, which belongs to the Asylum, and which I slept in for the last twelve months—that the bed was not wanted, or my child ordered out, until I answered Dr. Telfer's questions. He called me a scoundrel in the presence of the Keeper, Craig: that I have often received orders, through Mr. Cronyn's girl, to say that Mr. Cronyn was not in, to persons asking for him at the door, in consequence of his not being in a state to be seen. That Dr. Telfer told me on one or two occasions, if Mr. Cronyn did not mind his duty better, he would report him. That on or about the 1st of January, the Doctor gave small books to the keepers and nurses, for the purpose of taking notes. Mr. Cronyn said the Doctor was endeavouring to influence the keepers, but they were too well schooled. That Mr. Cronyn tried to excite my feelings against the Doctor by saying that he wanted to put all the Catholic servants out of the house. I was the only Catholic keeper in the Institution at the time, and saying that the Doctor was taking the English plan, to put Irish against Irish. That I have seen a man in the employ of Mr. O'Beirne bring articles of clothing into the Asylum after night, on more than one occasion. That I was often obliged to wait up until a late hour at night on account of Mr. Cronyn's visitors, and during the winter of 1847, it frequently happened that I was insulted by some of those visitors. I almost always was obliged to remain from church, because Mr. Cronyn would not be able to remain out of bed. That from the 20th February last to the 23rd of April, I was not permitted to go to church, because I gave evidence before the Board, that I saw men in the employment of Dr. Gwynne, bring barrels of apples and vegetables into the Institution on several occasions. Mr. Cronyn's state of mind was such, undoubtedly from intemperance, that I have seen him send his mother and brother out of the house at night, and call for the night keeper to go for a constable to take them away. That I saw Mr. Cronyn order two of the female servants out of the house in the same manner. That Mr. Cronyn beat one of the patients very severely. Dr. Telfer has regularly visited the Asylum in the evening, and I never saw him under the influence of liquor. On two occasions, after having gone round the patients, we went into Cronyn's room where one of the Commissioners was present, and he came out the worse of liquor. I have had frequent occasion to go to Dr. Telfer's house late at night, on the business of the Institution, and never saw him under the effects of drink. That I knew he gave medicine out of the surgery; that I saw a patient occasionally, when he brought vegetables to the Asylum, take some to the Doctor's. That I saw the Doctor's man bring vegetables from the Asylum, such as potatoes, cabbages &c. in a basket that might contain half a bushel. I have known Mr. Cronyn to send word to Mrs. Telfer to send for potatoes, as he had them good. That I never heard Dr. Telfer speak in any way disrespectfully of any of the Commissioners. I have heard the report that Mr. and Mrs. Cronyn are not lawfully married, that his sister-in-law said so at the Branch Asylum. That I heard her sing songs on the Sabbath day. That Mrs. Cronyn abused me for delivering Dr. King's compliments (to Mr. Cronyn when in bed) for a stick; she called me several names, such as pale-face, white-head, poor puke; and said that I took Mr. Cronyn to my room for the purpose of poisoning him, and how dare I ask Jackson what he had in the basket, when she sent apples out of the house. That I told Mr. Cronyn if Mrs. Cronyn would not quit

abusing me, I would report her. That I saved her in my room from Mr. Cronyn using violence to her, and afterwards she went on her knees and cursed me, and said she would as soon see the devil come between them as me. I saw her provoke a patient into a paroxysm of rage, and afterwards ordered her to the basement cell, and left there naked. I knew that the Keeper Craig did sell cabbage to the Institution; saw him frequently drink beer in the store room, saw him once or twice a little tipsy, but not so much so but he could mind his duty, he is the first out to meals, and the last in after; took two hours to his meals. Hangerford, I reported him drunk to Mr. Cronyn, and that he was so in the attic ward, on the 25th December last; he was so much intoxicated that Mr. Cronyn kept the key of the door, while I was attending the patients in the attic ward at tea; and Craig had to interfere, otherwise Hangerford would not allow me to attend there. Wright, I think, is an honest man; I saw him once tipsy; never saw Jackson tipsy, thinks him honest.

Martin is of intemperate habits; often stopped at home on pranks of drinking, but I think he is the best man of all the Keepers in the house.

(Signed,) EDMUND BYRNE.

Dr. Primrose's Statement.

I have never seen Mr. Cronyn tipsy, but have occasionally observed him to appear in a stupid state, which I attributed to the effects of too great indulgence in intoxicating drinks. During Dr. Telfer's absence, when last visiting the asylums in the United States, Mrs. Cronyn complained to me of the bad usage of her husband, he, when under the influence of drink, having been guilty of using personal violence towards her, so much so that she requested me to take blood from her; I declined, as I did not consider bleeding necessary. She, however, consulted another medical man, who did so, from which she experienced relief. From the opportunities afforded me, having frequently acted as Dr. Telfer's representative in the Asylum, I consider Mr. Cronyn a very improper person to fill the situation of House-Steward in this Institution, which opinion I expressed on my examination before the Board of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum. I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. Telfer for nearly seven years, and during that time have frequently met with him in professional consultations, frequently at the Asylum, and also in private, and during that time have found him sober in his habits, never, in any instance, have I seen him intoxicated. I trust I may be excused if I presume too much in saying that I consider Dr. Telfer the most fit person to have the Medical Superintendency of the Asylum: as he has devoted a great part of his time for several years past in attaining a knowledge of the treatment of the insane, and should also consider that the Institution would suffer a loss in being deprived of his services.

(Signed,) FRANCIS PRIMROSE,
M. R. C. S.

3rd May, 1848.

SIR,—Having, during the Administration of Sir George Arthur, made application to be appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in King's College, I beg most respectfully to renew my application to His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, as I am led to understand that the University will shortly go into operation.

It may be proper to state, that I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and that I have practiced my profession in this country about eighteen years.

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In reference to my former application, I would simply direct attention to the recommendations in my favour, from Dr. Hamilton, Queenston; the Revd. R. McGill, the Revd. T. Creen, the Revd. E. Gordon, the Revd. J. Stinson, the Revd. E. Ryerson, the Revd. W. T. Leach, the Revd. W. P. McDonagh, the Revd. J. Jenning, the Revd. J. George, his Honour Mr. Justice McLean, D. Thornburn, Esq., M. P. P., E. C. Campbell, Esq., M. P. P. and D. Thompson, Esq., M. P. P.

I would further beg to refer to the Honourable John Macaulay, the Honourable John Hamilton and Col. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) WALTER TELFER.

The Honble. S. B. Harrison,

&c., &c., &c.

Kingston.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS,
25th February, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to have an opportunity of bearing testimony to the high estimation in which I hold, and have for the last fifteen years, held your professional acquirements.

I have always regarded you as the best Anatomist of my acquaintance in this country, and a very judicious practitioner.

If you have also the talent of communicating your knowledge to others, I know nobody better qualified to fill a Professor's Chair than yourself.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) JOS. HAMILTON.

To Walter Telfer, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

Toronto.

NIAGARA, 28th Feby., 1842.

Having been informed that Mr. Walter Telfer, Surgeon, Toronto, intends to offer himself a candidate for the Chair of Anatomy in King's College, it gives me much pleasure to express to the Council of that Institution, the favorable opinion I have formed of the character and qualifications of that gentleman.

During his long residence in this Town, his skill in the discrimination and treatment of disease, his humane disposition, and unwearied attention to the welfare of his patients, procured him an extensive practice, and the highest measure of confidence and esteem among all classes.

In surgical cases, and of these he had some of the most difficult nature, he was always considered expert and successful.

It appeared to me that Dr. Telfer possessed in singular perfection the faculty of discriminating the characteristics of disease, as well as eminent skill in his methods of cure.

From his education, his peculiar habits, and his long experience as a Physician and Surgeon, I am persuaded that he would make a very efficient instructor in the departments of Anatomy and Surgery.

(Signed,) ROBERT MCGILL.

To the Honble.

The Council of King's College.

NIAGARA, 28th February, 1842.

I hereby concur with the preceding recommendation, and can fully attest the high estimation in which the character, talent and services of Dr. Telfer were held in this community, after a residence and practice of several years in this Town.

(Signed,) THOMAS CREEN,
Rector of Niagara.

NIAGARA, 8th March, 1842.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high professional attainments of Dr. Telfer, as given by the above named respectable Clergyman.

(Signed,) EDWARD GORDON,
Catholic Pastor of Niagara.

KINGSTON, 26th February, 1842.

SIR,—I took the liberty the other day of mentioning Dr. Telfer to you as a suitable person to fill the Chair of Anatomy in King's College, and of requesting your interest in his favour.

In addition to what I said about him on that occasion, will you permit me again to remind you that Dr. Telfer is a Member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, that he has been in this Colony upwards of eighteen years, has sustained a most respectable professional character, and is I believe a truly worthy man, and is well qualified to fill the station in question.

I have the honour to be,

Your very humble and obedt. servant,

(Signed,) JOSEPH STINSON.

Thomas C. Murdoch, Esq.,
Chief Secretary.

TORONTO, 10th March, 1842.

Having understood that Dr. Telfer of this City is desirous of obtaining the Professorship of Anatomy or Medicine in the University of King's College, and having been requested to give my humble testimony respecting his qualification and character, I have great pleasure in expressing the highest opinion of his abilities and character, his sedulous and kind attentions, his professional skill and success. He has been my family Physician, and of several of my friends; and I express our unanimous sentiments when I say, that as a professional man, a gentleman, and a friend, he possesses our cordial esteem and fullest confidence.

Believing from Dr. Telfer's qualifications, zeal and kindness, that his appointment to a Medical Professorship in the University will prove as beneficial to others as it will be honourable to himself, I wish most earnestly that his application may be successful.

(Signed,) EGERTON RYERSON.

TORONTO, 7th March, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—Having learned that you are a Candidate for the Chair of Anatomy in King's College, I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to your character as a gentleman, and your professional qualifications.

From a personal acquaintance of several years standing, I can speak with confidence of the uniform and strict propriety of your conduct, of your good temper

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and disposition, and of the general cultivation of your mind, in whatever is fitted to give efficiency and respectability to the discharge of the office which you aspire to.

Better judges than I am have given me to know that in the Anatomical Department of your profession, you possess talents of a superior order, and I may say that I have witnessed them successfully displayed in several important instances. I have every reason to believe that you would prove a highly useful and laborious instructor in any branch of your profession which you might be induced to take.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) WILLIAM T. LEACH.

Dr. Telfer.

TORONTO, 9th March, 1842.

SIR,—Having been informed that King's College is to go immediately into operation, and, consequently, that Professors will be required to fill the different Chairs of Science, may I then take the liberty of recommending Mr. Walter Telfer, as an eligible person to fill the Chair of Anatomy. The kind and urbane manner which has generally marked the course of Dr. Telfer during his very successful professional career, both here and at Niagara, has gained for him the confidence and respect of all those who availed themselves of his valuable services. These considerations, together with a punctual and scrupulous attendance to his patients, united with a competent knowledge, induce me to believe, that he would be a great acquisition to the University, and endear himself to those students who may be consigned to his charge in the Medical Department.

Sir, I have the honour to be,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) PATK. McDONAGH,
R. Catholic Pastor.

The Honourable

S. B. Harrison.

TORONTO, 9th March, 1842.

SIR,—Having learned that Dr. Telfer, of this City, is to make application for the Anatomical Chair in the University of King's College, permit me the liberty of addressing you on the subject.

In his private character, Dr. Telfer is universally esteemed by all who know him. As a practitioner, he stands high in the estimation of the public, and from my experience and knowledge of him in his medical capacity in my own family and myself, I have the utmost confidence in his skill. The characteristics which distinguish him are, nice discrimination of diseases, and their various stages, coolness in action, and great benevolence in feeling.

When I take into view my own personal regards, and my desire to see fully qualified individuals as Professors in the College, nothing, I believe, would give me more satisfaction than to know that Dr. Telfer had received this appointment. From what I know of the subject, from what I know of Dr. Telfer's education, in many respects a thorough practical one, in Edinburgh, and from the intimate knowledge I have of his acquirements, and when I would draw a comparison between him and several of high repute under whom I studied in Edinburgh, I have no hesitation in saying,

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that I believe Dr. Telfer would fill such Chairs as those of Anatomy or Surgery with honour to himself, and with great utility to the Profession.

Others more capable of judging than I am, speak very highly of his acquirements, and among medical men, he is known as a very accurate Anatomist and skilful Surgeon and Operator.

I am a stranger to you, and therefore any thing from me, as an individual, may be of little weight: but for the sake of Education in this department of Medical Science and Art, I would humbly, yet strongly, set the claims of Dr. Telfer before you, for your attention and your interest.

I am, Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed,) JOHN JENNINGS,

Minister of the Scotch United Secession Church,
City of Toronto.

To the Honourable

S. B. Harrison.

SCARBOROUGH, 17th February, 1842.

I have known Walter Telfer, M. D., for a number of years past, and feel much pleasure in saying, that I have always entertained for him the highest respect.

Of Dr. Telfer's professional attainments I do not pretend to give such a judgment as medical men could give; but I have heard from others well capable of judging in this matter, that his knowledge of his profession is of the first order.

His practice in the Town of Niagara was extensive, and, I believe, lucrative; and I know that he was there held in high estimation by persons fully capable of forming an opinion of his character as a Medical practitioner.

I have been well assured that his removal from that place was matter of sincere regret to the most wealthy and best informed portion of the community.

In my intercourse with Dr. Telfer, I have been much struck with his extensive general knowledge, and not less with the facility which he possesses of making one branch of learning subservient to the illustration of others. He seems to possess in an eminent degree the capacity for generalizing kindred truths, and for making even the more remote bear on what may be the immediate topic of discussion. Indeed, I look upon him as a man of varied and solid learning, while his refined manners and genuine modesty give a peculiar lustre to his high intellectual attainments.

I have also good reason for thinking that Dr. Telfer's mind is deeply imbued with those high moral principles which, while they are the basis of all individual worth, contribute in no small degree in qualifying a man for being a faithful and efficient instructor of others, in any department of science or literature, in which he may discharge the functions of a teacher.

(Signed,) JAMES GEORGE,

Moderator of the Synod of Canada,
in connection with the Church of Scotland.

TORONTO, 8th March, 1842.

SIR,—I have been very much gratified to learn that there is a prospect of the University of King's College being speedily organized and in operation in this place, and I have no doubt that many applications will be made for the several Professorships of the different branches of science to be taught there. As much of the success of the Institution will depend upon the pro-

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per selection of efficient persons to fill the several Chairs, I have no doubt that every care and caution will be observed in making the appointments.

In addressing you, therefore, in behalf of the bearer, Dr. Telfer, who is a candidate for the Chair of Anatomy, I do so in the full belief that he is eminently qualified by attainments and character for the situation to which he aspires.

I do not pretend to judge from personal observation of his knowledge. On that head, I am obliged to rely on persons who are much better qualified to judge than I am. But I can bear testimony to his general intelligence, and the estimation in which he is held as a Medical practitioner, and as a member of society, and it will afford me much pleasure to hear of the success of his application.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. McLEAN.

Honourable S. B. Harrison,
Secretary.

QUEENSTON,

District of Niagara, 24th Feby., 1842.

SIR,—Dr. Telfer, of the City of Toronto, informs me that he is a candidate for a Professorship in one of the Medical Chairs in the University of King's College, and desires a certificate of my knowledge of his character and fitness for the office to which he is an aspirant; to which request I readily accede.

On his arrival from Scotland in 1824, he settled in this frontier, and continued a respected and successful practitioner till the autumn (I think) of 1835, when he left for the City of Toronto, where he has since resided.

In this District he stood, I feel confident, in the opinion of the people, at the head of his profession, and was universally esteemed for his private and public virtues, independent of his professional reputation, and left the District much against the wishes of the families whose Medical Attendant he was,—my family was amongst the number.

He considered that the City practice would be more congenial to his feelings.

His professional career has been onwards, and continues to hold a standing not inferior to any other practitioner in that City. My knowledge of the Doctor induces me to believe that he would not seek an office unless he knew he was fully competent for the duties, and I feel persuaded that if His Excellency the Governor General should be pleased to grant his request that he would do honour to the appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedt. servant,

(Signed,) DAVID THORBURN,
M. P., South Riding, County Lincoln.

Honble. S. B. Harrison,
&c., &c., &c.,
Kingston.

NIAGARA, 19th February, 1842.

SIR,—In reference to the application which you have made, and are about to renew, for the appointment of one of the Medical Chairs in King's College, I beg to say that it would afford me much pleasure and satisfac-

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tion to see you elevated to such an honourable situation, from the conviction that the duties appertaining to it would be efficiently discharged by you. I feel warranted in so declaring myself from my knowledge of your professional attainments, which I have had an opportunity of acquiring during your residence in Niagara for several years; and from the high estimation in which you were held by the Medical gentlemen of the Army from time to time stationed in the Garrison here, and the community at large; I may also add that your character and standing as a member of the community entitled you to the highest respect and regard of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity.

Should you consider this of any service you are at liberty to use it in any way you may deem likely to advance your prospects.

I am,

Your most obt. servant,

(Signed,) E. CLARKE CAMPBELL.

Walter Telfer, Esq.,
Surgeon, &c.,
Toronto.

INDIANA, March, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—When I had the pleasure of meeting you in Toronto, on my return from Parliament, you mentioned that you were a candidate for one of the Medical Professorships in King's College, and as there seem now to be indications of the Institution going into operation, I am desirous of tendering my humble testimony in your favour, in case it may in any way prove serviceable.

Your professional reputation in the Niagara District, while you resided in that part of the Province, has been always highly creditable to you, and I am enabled to say, that your well earned popularity was not confined to the many families which availed themselves of your professional skill, but that it was equally participated in by the members of the profession practising in the District.

Your removal hence to a more extensive sphere of employment was much regretted by many families as well as myself; and the confidence which was placed in you has not been in any degree abated since, of this you must be aware from your having been repeatedly sent for to Toronto, from Niagara and other distant parts of the District, to consult in dangerous cases of sickness.

I need only add that should His Excellency see fit to confer upon you the appointment for which you have applied, it shall afford me the greatest satisfaction.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed,) D. THOMPSON, M. P. P.

W. Telfer, Esq.,
Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th May, 1849.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General, to inform you that in consequence of the desire expressed by you in your interview with him, that His Excellency should reconsider the Report of the Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, and His Excellency's decision thereupon regarding the office of Medical Superintendent, communicated to you by letter of the 17th April, ultimo;—His Excellency has

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again read the Resolutions of the Commissioners, and the evidence relating to yourself, extracted from the other testimony collected by them, and that His Excellency has further examined the copies of the proceedings of the Board which you submitted in Montreal, and the notes of evidence and other papers which you transmitted to me for His Excellency's information.

This reconsideration and examination was made with a view of ascertaining whether the documents before the Government afforded any ground for a suspicion that the Commissioners had mis-represented the circumstances which came under their notice, or had been actuated by improper motives in the representations which they professed, in the exercise of a painful duty, to make to His Excellency:—I am commanded to say that it would have surprised His Excellency had any foundation for such imputations upon the gentlemen who concurred in the Resolutions appeared upon this examination. These gentlemen were selected to supervise the management and look after the interests and efficiency of an Institution of great public importance, because they were thought to be above suspicion, and it would be difficult to believe that in the exercise of the trust reposed in them, they would have joined in Resolutions founded in falsehood, and in wilful misrepresentations against any officer of the establishment placed under their supervision.

After the examination of the papers above referred to, His Excellency desires me to say that he remains

under the conviction that the Commissioners, in reporting the Resolutions which caused your removal, have conscientiously discharged what they considered a public duty. Had these conclusions from the evidence before them, with their means of judging of the credibility of the testimony, and with their opportunities of personal observation, been as favourable to you as they were adverse, His Excellency would have felt that their favourable opinion had relieved him from the necessity for further inquiry. As the matter stands, His Excellency does not feel that he would be justified in discrediting or appearing to discredit the representations they have thought fit to make. Their Report bears no appearance of a mere preliminary inquiry or of a solicitation to His Excellency to cause inquiry to be made; on the contrary, they profess to have heard your explanations; notwithstanding they transmit their Resolutions, and His Excellency does not think he would be acting with justice towards the Commissioners, were he to order a Commission of Inquiry under the Statute, a proceeding which would involve in the present instance a suspicion as to the discretion and motives of the Commissioners, which is not in reality entertained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

Walter Telfer, Esq., M. D.,
Toronto.

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COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, PETITIONS, AND PLANS,

with Minutes of Council, referring to Lot No. 18, in 1st Concession of Hallowell, in the case of Stephen Bowerman, as required by the Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 26th February, 1849.

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of Hallowell, in the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, Yeoman,

Humbly sheweth,

That lot number eighteen in the first Concession, west side of West Lake, in the said Township of Hallowell, being originally drawn by William Moore, was conveyed by him to one John Dorland, from whom your Petitioner purchased it upwards of eighteen years ago, and has ever since resided upon it with his family, and has made great and valuable improvements thereon.

That the said Lot was originally described as containing two hundred acres, and was so conveyed from the said William Moore to the said John Dorland, and by him to your Petitioner.

That by a survey of the said Concession recently made by a licensed Surveyor (as will appear by the annexed plan), under the recent Act of Parliament respecting surveys, your Petitioner is deprived of nearly eighty acres of his said lot which has been estimated, and is really worth about four pounds an acre, as will also appear by the annexed certificate of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity.

That the loss of this land is to your Petitioner a most serious injury, as he is wholly unable, from the absence both of the representatives of Moore, who, your Petitioner is informed and believes is dead, and also of John Dorland who conveyed to your Petitioner.

Your Petitioner therefore, respectfully prays Your Excellency would take his case into consideration, and allow him such remuneration either by an adequate grant of wild Lands in lieu, or by any other means within Your Excellency's power; as if your Petitioner can get no relief from His Majesty's Government of this Province, under the circumstances of his case, he will be obliged to submit to the loss of property without hope of ever receiving a compensation: and your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) STEPHEN BOWERMAN.

York, 3rd June, 1828.

IN COUNCIL,

5th October, 1829.

The land in question having been granted by Patent, it no longer remains in the power of the Executive Government to vary or effect the right which the Petitioner can claim under the original survey and the Laws of the Province.

cutive Government to vary or effect the right which the Petitioner can claim under the original survey and the Laws of the Province.

If any error has occurred, which seems uncertain from the Surveyor General's Report, the Legislature alone can afford relief; and as the Petitioner does not rely upon the new survey which has been made, a Court of Justice must decide where the line must be considered to run. The Executive Government cannot do so.

(Signed,) JOHN B. ROBINSON,
C. J.

[See a subsequent Petition from Stephen Bowerman, read in Council, 4th May, 1836.]

Endorsed.—Petition of Stephen Bowerman.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 3rd June, 1828.

Referred to the Surveyor General to report hereon for the information of the Honorable Executive Council.

By command,
(Signed,) EDW. M'MAHON,
In absence of Mr. Secretary HILLIER.

Lots number eighteen in the first and second Concessions west side of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell, were described many years since in the name of Lieut. William Moore, under Governor Hamilton's certificate, as containing together about 400 acres, each Lot being about 200 acres, which quantity they appear to contain by the Quebec plan, and late Deputy Surveyor Aitkins' plan in this office.

By the accompanying plan of Deputy Surveyor Elmore, representing by actual survey the original lines on the ground, there appears to be a deficiency in Lot number eighteen in the first Concession of about seventy-nine acres, by reason of the said Lot being to contain no more than one hundred and twenty-one acres and nine perches.

(Signed,) THOS. RIDOUT,
S. Gen.

S. G. O., 3rd June, 1828.

Recommended that the Petitioner procure another Licensed Surveyor to run the line of his Lot, who will report with Mr. Elmore to the Surveyor General, the plan upon which they shall have made their survey, to enable him to report satisfactorily.

(Signed,) J. B.
July 3, 1828.

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2nd July, 1829.

It does not appear from the Report of the Surveyor General of the 22nd June last, that the Petitioner has established a case requiring the intervention of the Government.

(Signed,) J. B.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of Hallowell, Yeoman,

Humbly sheweth,

That about thirty years since, your Petitioner purchased Lot number eighteen, in the first Concession north-west side of the West Lake in Hallowell aforesaid, from John Dorland, the Assignee of William Moore the original nominee of the Crown; which Lot is stated in the Patent Deed (and was purchased by Petitioner) as containing two hundred acres.

That said Concession, as your Petitioner is informed, was laid out in 1785, by Alexander Aitkin, Deputy Surveyor, who, in the year 1796 following, run out the first Concession of the military tract in said Township, the western limit of which, in consequence of local attraction not being run parallel with the governing line of the first Concession north-west of West Lake, as it was intended to do, has cut off from your Petitioner's said Lot sixty-eight acres of land, which were intended to belong thereto by the Patent Deed from the Crown.

That by a late survey made under a Provincial Statute, your Petitioner finds he has only one hundred and thirty-two acres nearly, instead of two hundred, as will appear by the accompanying plan.

Petitioner, therefore, prays Your Excellency may be pleased to grant him compensation in other waste lands of the Crown, for loss of said sixty-eight acres of land, and as in duty bound, will pray.

(Signed,) STEPHEN BOWERMAN.

Hallowell, 5th February, 1836.

We, the undersigned, believe the circumstances detailed in the annexed Petition to be correct, and respectfully recommend the petitioner Stephen Bowerman as deserving of the relief prayed for.

(Signed,) SIMON WASHBURN, J. P.
 " CHS. BOCKUS, J. P.
 " JAMES DOUGALL, J. P.
 " WM. RORKE.
 " BENJ. HUBBS, J. P.
 " D. B. STEVENSON, J. P.
 " WILSON CONGER, D. P. S.
 " DAVID STINSON, J. P.
 " JOHN STINSON, J. P.

Hallowell, February, 1836.

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Endorsed.—Petition—Stephen Bowerman, stating that a lot of land purchased by him as containing two hundred acres, only contains one hundred and thirty-two acres, and praying compensation for the same in other lands.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
22d February, 1836.

Referred to the Surveyor General for the information of the Honorable the Executive Council.

By Command.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH.

165—S. G. O.
23rd February, 1836.

I respectfully beg reference to the Reports from this office of the 3rd June, 1828, and of the 21st September, 1829.

(Signed,) J. RADENHURST.

S. G. O.
23rd March, 1836.

In Council, 4th May, 1836.

The Council respectfully suggest that the disputed question of boundary disclosed in the within documents, depends upon legal decision; the Council cannot pretend to decide whether the Petitioner, or the owners of the Lots, which he states ran upon his lands, will be the ultimate sufferers by the error in the survey; the Council are, therefore, of opinion, that no case is made out to require the interference of Government.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
P. C.

Communicated to Petitioner's Agent, Mr. James Henderson, 6th May, 1836.—See a subsequent Petition read in Council, 18th August, 1836.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of the Township of Hallowell, yeoman,

Humbly Sheweth,

That in the month of February last your Petitioner prayed your Excellency in Council that a remuneration might be given to him for land taken from Lot No. 18 in 1st Concession of Hallowell, by a late survey. That on the 4th May ensuing, the following Minute in Council was made on his Petition:—

"The Council suggest that the disputed question of boundary disclosed in the documents, depends upon legal decision; the Council cannot pretend to decide whether the Petitioner, or the owners of the Lots, which he states ran upon his lands, will be the ultimate sufferers by the error in the

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“survey. The Council are, therefore, of opinion that no case is made out to require the interference of the Government.”

In compliance with the above suggestion of Your Excellency in Council, your Petitioner employed a lawyer, who obtained Mr. Draper's opinion on his case, which opinion is submitted herewith, together with the remarks of your Petitioner's legal adviser thereon.

Your Petitioner respectfully begs reference to his former Petition now in the Council Office, in which the extent and value of the land of which he has been deprived is shewn, and humbly prays Your Excellency that under the circumstances his case may have another consideration, and that he may not be compelled to have recourse to an expensive lawsuit to establish his right, but that such remuneration may be made to him for the loss he has sustained, as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) For STEPHEN BOWERMAN.
JAS. HENDERSON.

City of Toronto, 4th August, 1836.

Endorsed,—Petition B, 19. Stephen Bowerman,
No. 112.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 6th August, 1836.

Referred to the Honorable the Executive Council, with reference to a former Petition from the Petitioner.

By Command.

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH.

IN COUNCIL.
18th August, 1836.

The Council see no reason at present to vary the report made on Mr. Bowerman's former Petition.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
P. C.,
F. B. H.

Communicated to Petitioner's Agent, 20th Augt.,
1836.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c., Lieutenant Governor of Upper
Canada, and Major General commanding Her
Majesty's Forces therein.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of the Town-
ship of Hallowell, Yeoman,

Humbly sheweth,

That in February, 1836, and again in August of the same year, Your Petitioner applied for compensation in other waste lands of the Crown, for loss of land in Lot No. 18 in 1st Concession of Hallowell, but that by an Order in Council of 4th May, 1836, and of 18th August, 1836, the application of your Petitioner was not granted, because the boundaries

of the said Lot depended on legal decision, and that it seemed uncertain whether your Petitioner, or the owners of the Lots which ran upon this land, would be the ultimate sufferers by the error in the survey.

Your Petitioner has therefore applied to the Boundary Line Commissioners for the District of Prince Edward to have the Boundaries of the said Lot distinctly defined; and it will be seen by reference to their decision, as shewn in the accompanying plans of survey, that there is a deficiency of upwards of thirty-two acres therein.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays Your Excellency that he may receive compensation for said deficiency in the waste lands of the Crown, from the Block of land reserved for the Sophiasburgh claimants in the Township of St. Vincent, as has been done in the case of William Cunningham; the value of the land which your Petitioner has lost to be determined by a Deputy Surveyor, or such other mode as to Your Excellency may seem meet; and your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) STEPHEN BOWERMAN.

City of Toronto, 3rd June, 1839.

Endorsed,—Petition B, 22.—No. 1. Stephen Bowerman prays compensation for a deficiency of thirty-two acres in Lot No. 18, 1st Concession of Hallowell.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
June 4th, 1839.

Referred to the Surveyor General to report hereon for the information of the Honorable Executive Council.

By Command.

(Signed,) J. MACAULAY.

No. 1—S. G. O.
June, 1839.

Reference is respectfully requested to former Applications of the Petitioner, and Reports from this Office of 3rd June, 1828, 21st September, 1829, and 23rd March, 1836.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
S. G.

Surveyor General's Office,
June 6th, 1839.

IN COUNCIL.
June 16th, 1839.

The Plan produced under the Certificate of the Boundary Commissioners, is not such a document as the Council can advise Your Excellency to act upon; the Commissioners should they proceed to establish the boundary line in the manner pointed out by law, to be final and conclusive upon all parties, and their decision will put Your Excellency in possession of the actual facts of the case.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.
P. C.

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Communicated to Petitioner, 23rd July, 1839,
through Mr. Henderson.

Pictou, December 3rd, 1839.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a Plan and decision of the Boundary Line Commissioners of the Prince Edward District, for filing in your office agreeable to the Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obdt. humble Servant,

BENJ. HUBBS,
B. L. Com., P.E.D.

To the Honble.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Surveyor General.

UPPER CANADA.

Prince Edward District
Boundary Commission, } To wit:

Between Stephen Bowerman, Claimant,
and
Josiah Bowerman, Respondent.

To whom it may concern:

We, Benjamin Hubbs and Alexander Campbell, Esquires, Commissioners for said District, (John Pepper Downes, Esquire, the other Commissioner, being absent,)

Send greeting:

Whereas application hath been made to us, the said Boundary Commissioners, by Stephen Bowerman, Claimant, requiring us to fix and determine the boundaries of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession north side of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell, in said District: Now know ye, that we the said Boundary Commissioners, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the establishment of Boards of Boundary Line Commissioners within the several Districts of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, having caused the above Respondent to appear before us, pursuant to said Act, and having heard and duly considered the evidence offered by the respective parties, referring to the matter in dispute; We do, therefore, order and decree that the said Lot No. 18, shall be bounded as follows; that is to say, commencing where a post is now standing at the limit between Lots No. 17 and 18, near the front of said Concession; from thence running on a course parallel to the Western Boundary Line of Lot No. 1, of the first Concession aforesaid; thence easterly along the said road, to a stone monument planted between said Concession and the Military Tract; then following the different courses of the line as now lain down between said first Concession and the Military Tract, to Mill Creek; then westerly along said Creek, until it meets the line between Lots 17 and 18, produced from the first mentioned post to the Creek; and that Mr. Gilbert S. Clapp, Deputy Surveyor, do make the survey, agreeable to the above description. That stone monuments shall be planted at the edge of the marsh in front, and also in the rear of the Concession on the line between Lots 17 and 18, and also that the

course of said line be lain down on his plans both astronomically and magnetically, and that the Claimant and Respondent do pay equally the costs incurred in the matter.

Witness our hands, at Bloomfield, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Signed,) BENJ. HUBBS,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Boundary Commissioners,
Prince Edward District.

A plan of the line between Lot No. 17 and 18, in the first Concession north of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell, also shewing the east side line adjoining the Military Tract, and the content of the lot surveyed 19th May, 1839.

(Signed,) GILBERT S. CLAPP,
D. P. S.

I certify that I have measured Lot No. 18, in the first Concession north of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell, and that it contains by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-seven acres, two roods and twenty-four perches.

(Signed,) GILBERT S. CLAPP,
D. P. S.

May 19th, 1839.

The above survey was made by our order, and we have established the lines of Lot No. 18, first Concession north of West Lake, according to this plan, and planted stone monuments at the south and west angles of the same.

(Signed,) BENJ. HUBBS,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Boundary Commissioners,
Prince Edward District.

To the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B.,
Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of the Township of Hallowell, yeoman,

Humbly Sheweth,

That in the month of August, 1836, your Petitioner made application to the Government for compensation, on account of a loss he sustained in consequence of the survey of the Military Tract in Hallowell interfering with a former survey of lands in that Township, by which a considerable deficiency was caused in Lot No. 18, in first Concession, owned by your Petitioner. That the Honorable the Executive Council made a Minute on this application to the effect, that they then saw no reason to vary the Report made on a former application of 4th May, 1836. Your Petitioner, in the year 1839, applied to the Boundary Line Commissioners for the purpose of having the disputed question of boundary settled, as suggested by the Minute in Council of 4th May, 1836; and the decision of the said Boundary Line Commissioners is filed in the Surveyor General's Office. By this it will appear, on reference thereto, that Lot No. 18, in first Concession of Hallowell, contains only 167 acres; 2 rods, instead of 200 acres for which it was originally granted.

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Your Petitioner, therefore, now humbly prays your Excellency to take his case into consideration, and to order that he may receive compensation in other waste lands of the Crown for the amount of said deficiency, in proportion to the present value of the land he has lost, and also for the expenses he has been obliged to incur in having surveys of the land made, and obtaining the decision of the Boundary Line Commissioners.

Your Petitioner further respectfully begs reference to the cases of William Cunningham, Thomas Cooper, and others, who have already received compensation for lands they have lost immediately adjoining, in consequence of the error or interference in the aforesaid survey; and to suggest that the present value of the land be ascertained by respectable inhabitants of the Township, whom Your Excellency may be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed,) STEPHEN BOWERMAN.

Kingston, 26th September, 1842.

Endorsed,—Petition B 1, No. 97. Stephen Bowerman, for compensation for loss of land on Lot No. 18, first Concession, Hallowell.

Received, September 27th, 1842.

The Surveyor General will please report upon the within.

T. B.

C. C. L. O., September 27th, 1842.

Reference is requested to the accompanying award of the Boundary Commissioners of the Prince Edward District, representing Lot No. 18, in first Concession of Hallowell, as containing only 167 acres instead of 200 acres, the contents named in the descriptions for patent. I further beg to refer to Clause XXVIII. of the late Land Act.

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
31st October, 1842.

IN COMMITTEE,
11th November, 1842.

The Committee of Council, by reference to the Act 4 and 5 Vict. Cap. 100, s. 28, which, in terms, would prevent the claim of the Petitioner from being entertained.

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN.

Approved in Council, 25th November, 1842.

Communicated to Petitioner's agent, James Henderson, Esq., 26th November, 1842.

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of Stephen Bowerman, of the Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward District, Yeoman, Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioner purchased Lot No. 18 in first Concession, north-west of West Lake in the

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said Township, nearly fifty years since, on which he has since resided and made large improvements, which Lot was described in the original Patent issued to William Moore, as containing two hundred acres.

That, by survey made some years since, it has been ascertained said Lot contains only one hundred and sixty-seven and a half acres, which survey was confirmed by a decision of the Boundary Line Commissioners about four years since; your Petitioner thereby losing thirty-two and a half acres of the most valuable part of his farm, as well as ten acres of a like description, for which latter he receives ten acres of marsh totally unfit for cultivation.

That your Petitioner has several times, during the last ten years, applied by petition to Council.

Your Petitioner humbly prays that he may receive compensation for such deficiency of land, and the damage he has suffered in consequence thereof, as has been given in cases where losses have been sustained by parties under similar circumstances.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioner will pray.

(Signed,) STEPHEN BOWERMAN.

Hallowell, March 1844.

256.

Endorsed,—Petition of Stephen Bowerman, praying remuneration for loss of Land in No. 18, in first Concession of Hallowell.

Answered, 7th May, 1844. See letter to J. Henderson.

Referred to the Surveyor General.

T. B.

C. C. L. O. March 26th, 1844.

S. G. O. March 27th, 1844.

No. 425, B.

Received 26th March, 1844.

The Lot number eighteen, on the westerly side of the West Lake, Township of Hallowell, was described for Patent in the year 1796, in the name of Lieutenant William Moore, as containing with the same number in the second Concession about four hundred acres.

The Land Act precludes the entertaining of the present application, the period since the grant was made exceeding five years, and the quantity deficient not amounting to one-fifth of the quantity purported to be granted.

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

S. G. O.

11th April, 1844.

MONTREAL, 3rd June, 1845.

SIR,

As the Agent of Mr. Stephen Bowerman, and with reference to the letter of T. Bouthillier, Esquire, of 7th May, 1844, on his Petition for compensation on account of loss of land in Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of Hallowell, I have respectfully to observe that the Petition in question was only intended as a renewal of Mr. Bowerman's application made many years previous to the passing of the

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Land Act referred to by Mr. Bouthillier, (the deficiency in the lot having been ascertained by the Boundary Line Commissioners, as pointed out by the Minute of Council of 16th July, 1839,) and that his claim cannot be supposed in equity to be barred by the act in question, more particularly as all other parties who suffered loss by the same survey have been compensated by the Government. I have therefore now respectfully to request that you will cause the Petition of Mr. Bowerman to be forwarded for the decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) JAMES HENDERSON.

Honble. D. B. PAPINEAU,
C. C. L., Montreal.

Endorsed,—Stephen Bowerman, per James Henderson, 3rd June, 1845, that his Petition be sent to Council.

Petition 256, 1844.

Crown Land Department,
10th June, 1845.

Referred to a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council.

By command.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

In Committee, 18th June, 1845.

The Petitioner is precluded by the 28th clause of the Land Act, as his first application for indemnity was not made in time. The Legislature alone can grant relief.

Approved in Council same day.

Communicated to Petitioner's Agent, James Henderson, Esquire, 20th June, 1845.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
21st September, 1829.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

That Stephen Bowerman, who petitioned His Excellency for a remuneration for a deficiency of eighty acres of land on Lot number eighteen, in the first Concession on the north side of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell, on the 3rd June, 1828, and who, having obtained a copy of my Report to His Excellency thereon, of the 22nd June last, in order, as it is therein stated, that the Surveyors who were employed by the Petitioner on the former surveys of examination of the eastern Boundary Line of said Lot, should operate as the fourth Clause of the Act, chapter fourteen, passed the 27th November, 1818, directs; and the said Surveyors, Messrs. Conger and Van Elmore, having so done as they state by report and plan to this office, of the 22nd ultimo, (herewith enclosed), that they find the result of their operation the same as it was reported by the plan of Mr. Van Elmore, on the 17th January, 1824, and also by the plan of Messrs. Conger and Van Elmore,

of the 1st June last, and thereby it appears that there is a deficiency in the content of the said Lot number eighteen, of about seventy acres; and is caused by the partial attraction of $8^{\circ} 38'$ which inclines the eastern Boundary Line of the said Lot to the westward, out of its true position.

Therefore, should the case of the Petitioner Stephen Bowerman, according to the said plan and report of the eastern Boundary Line of the said Lot, although oblique, be admitted as the western Boundary Line of the Military Tract, it will stand thus, viz:—

That lot number one in the first Concession of the Military Tract, belonging to Henry Young, will cut off from Lot number eighteen, belonging to Stephen Bowerman, about fifty-five acres, and Lot number one in the second Concession of the said Tract, belonging to Richard Ferguson, will cut off from said Lot number eighteen about fifteen acres, making together about seventy acres which the Petitioner will be deficient in said Lot.

But should the angle of the parallelism be taken from the western Boundary Line of Lot number one, and transferred to the eastern Boundary Line of Lot number eighteen, as the Patent to the original Nominee William Moore, under whom the Petitioner derives his title imports, and the Act directs, then Lot number eighteen in the first Concession, on the north side of West Lake, belonging to Stephen Bowerman, will cut off from Lot number one, in the first Concession of the Military Tract, belonging to Henry Young, about fifty-five acres; and the said Lot number eighteen will also cut off from Lot number one, in the second Concession of the said Tract, belonging to Richard Ferguson, about fifteen, making together about seventy acres, which will be found the same in both of the said cases.

I have laid down on the Plan, a light red dotted line from number one to number eighteen, shewing how the side lines of the said Lots will be proportionally effected by the partial attraction of the needle, if they are not made parallel to the western Boundary Line of Lot number one, as the Act directs.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) W. CHEWITT,
Acting Surveyor General.

To ZACHARIAS MUDGE, Esquire,
Secretary to His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

In obedience to an Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1828, wherein the Petitioner, Stephen Bowerman, "is recommended to procure another licensed Surveyor to run the line with Mr. Elmore, who will report to the Surveyor General the Plan upon which they shall have made their survey," &c., which Plan has been returned by Messrs. W. Conger and Publius V. Elmore. See No. 2, in red ink, annexed to the Petition.

It is respectfully submitted that, having examined the several Plans of the Township of Hallowell, in this office, viz., the Quebec Plan; Mr. Alexander Aitkins', the Surveyor of the Midland District; and Mr. John Rider's Plan, who was employed to complete the said Township in 1810, it appears that on all the said Plans the line of division between Lot No. 18, in the first Concession on West Lake, belonging to the Petitioner, and Lot No. 1, in the first Concession of the Military Tract, belonging to

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Henry Young, adjoining thereto, the said line has been laid down as a direct line, and perpendicular to the front of the said Lake, and not as Mr. Van Elmore has returned it on his Plan, in the first instance—see No. 1, in red ink—neither as Messrs. Conger and Van Elmore have returned it on their Plan, in the second instance—see No. 2, in red ink—neither have they brought forward any testimony to prove that the line operated upon by them is a line that was run by Mr. Aitkin, or by any authorized Surveyor; and further, by the report on their Plan, it doth not appear that they have commenced their operation on the western Boundary Line of the first Concession, from which the lots are numbered at, or near to the outlet of West Lake into Lake Ontario, and there (as the 4th clause of the Act, Chap. XIV., passed the 27th November, 1818, directs) should have taken a true meridian line by observation of the course of the said line, and have transferred it by another meridian line by observation made on the east side of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession, and then had they reported that the courses of the said lines coincided, it would have been a proof positive that the first operation by Mr. Van Elmore, and the second operation by Messrs. Conger and Van Elmore, were correct, and the line by Mr. Aitkin, who has not however made any report of the same to this office.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that the Petitioner, Stephen Bowerman, will not lose a single acre of land thereby, in whatever manner this difficulty may hereafter be determined, (although he states that he will lose nearly 80 acres,) for whatever number of acres may apparently at present be cut off from the east side of his Lot, he will receive the same quantity on the west side thereof, as the side lines in the description of the patent to the original nominee, Lieutenant Wm. Moore, are parallel to each other.

(Signed,) WM. CHEWETT,
Acting Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
22nd June, 1829.

HALLOWELL, August 22, 1829.

SIR,

Having been employed by Mr. Stephen Bowerman, owner of Lot No. 18, first Concession north-west of West Lake, in Hallowell, at two different times, and finding an exact agreement in the two operations; we are requested by the said Bowerman to give a statement of our proceedings, in order that the Surveyor General may be fully satisfied that he sustains a deficiency of land in the Lot in question.

A copy of your Report upon our former plan we have seen, and perhaps we cannot more satisfactorily explain the subject, than by replying to two or three of the statements made therein. You observe, Sir, that we have "brought forward no testimony to prove that the line operated upon by us is a line that was run by Mr. Aitkin, or by any other authorized surveyor." In reply, we beg to state that it is impossible for us to produce any stronger testimony to prove that the eastern boundary line of the said first Concession was run in the original survey, than that which arises from the fact that the line has been known since the first settlement of the country, and was never doubted to be an original line; and further, the second Concession of the Military Tract commences where the line in question ends, which demonstrates to us that the said eastern boundary line was run, either at the laying out of that tract, or else before it: besides this, the magnetic bearing

of the line corresponding so nearly with the acknowledged course of the deeds, proves to us that it was run with a design to determine the end of the said Concession.

If it be required, in the present instance, to produce more testimony than what arises from the aforementioned statements, in conjunction with the fact, that the road is now, and has been since the country was first settled, opened upon the line, and other circumstances such as are usually produced to prove original lines; we are unable to produce it. We did not, in our former Report, conceive that such testimony was necessary.

We further beg to state, that we have determined by a true meridian, the course of the western boundary line, or line between the said Concession and the Township of Hillier, and have transferred that course by another meridian to the eastern boundary line of the said Concession, and the result is, as we have heretofore reported by plan. It is a fact demonstrated by actual observation, that the eastern and western boundary lines of the said first Concession do not agree, but incline towards each other as we proceed from the front backwards. The only reason which we can assign for such inclination is the partial attraction; and this attraction it is supposed and believed does exist in some unknown substance lodged in the earth, on or about Lot No. 9, in the second Concession in rear.

As to the truth of this we know not, but certain it is that much agitation and confusion are attendant upon the needle, when introduced in that vicinity; and from frequent observations and courses of lines run by the needle, we are prepared to say, that west of the said Lot No. 9, it is attracted easterly, and on the east it is attracted westerly.

We are, Sir, &c.

(Signed,) W. CONGER, D.P.S.

" P. V. ELMORE, D.P.S.

To WILLIAM CHEWETT, Esq.,
Surveyor General, U. C.

P.S.—At the request of Mr. Bowerman we here send a Plan upon a different scale in which we have not been so particular, considering that reference could be made to the other, which shews the quantity of land in the lot.

A plan of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession north-west of West Lake in Hallowell.—Scale 40 chains to an inch.

(Signed,) W. CONGER, D.P.S.

" P. V. ELMORE, D.P.S.

Hallowell, 22nd August, 1829.

Endorsed,—C. & E., August 22nd, 1829.—
From W. Conger, D.S., and P. V. Elmore, D.S.,
Report of an operation performed for Stephen Bowerman, on Lot No. 18, in the 1st Concession West of West Lake, in the Township of Hallowell.

Entered in Surveyor's Letter Book, No. 1, page 267.
(Signed,) W. S.

With reference to the Petition of Stephen Bowerman:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Sept. 26th, 1829.

Referred for the consideration of the Honorable Executive Council.

By Command.

(Signed,) Z. MUDGE.

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R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 13th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "a Copy of the Ordinance of the Council of King's College, appointing Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the said College, and of the Instructions given to the said Commissioners, as well as of all other documents having reference thereto."

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th March, 1849.KING'S COLLEGE OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd March, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, calling for a "copy of the Ordinance of the Council of King's College, appointing Commissioners to inquire into the affairs of the said College, and of the instructions given to the said Commissioners, as well as of all other documents having reference thereto,"—and, in reply, am directed to send you the enclosed copy of the Statute alluded to; and am also directed to acquaint you for the information of the Chancellor, that no separate instructions were given to the Commissioners, and that there are no other documents having reference thereto, unless the Minutes of the proceedings of the Council on the subject, should be regarded as such.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. BOYS,
Bursar, K.C.Major Campbell,
Private Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

A Copy of the Statute of King's College, appointing Commissioners to inquire into the Affairs of the said College.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Whereas it is most probable that this University will shortly again engage the attention of the Provincial Parliament, as it has done already for several Sessions past, and may be made the subject of some Legislative provision for putting it on a different footing from that on which it now rests: And whereas the Bill introduced into the Lower House of Parliament for this purpose in the year of Our Lord, 1843, contained a provision for the appointment of a Commission with certain powers in the said Bill specified, to examine into all the accounts and other fiscal affairs of the said University, and of those of Upper Canada College as an appendage to the same, and into all matters in any way connected with such affairs, and to report thereon, and in the event of the Commissioners or the majority of them disapproving the system upon which such accounts were kept, with power to frame and report a new system for the keeping of such accounts: And whereas it is desirable to facilitate as much as possible the early and final settlement of such question, and it is therefore expedient that such inquiries should be made at once, in order to enable the Legislature the sooner to come to a final determination thereon: And whereas a belief in the existence of an unsatisfactory state of the financial affairs of this Institution has gained ground with the public, which it is hoped such inquiry would remove, and it is to that end of the utmost importance that the same should be carried on as well under the express authority of the University, and with all the aid that can be afforded by the members and officers thereof, as that it

should also be conducted by persons not heretofore in any way connected with the management of its affairs: And whereas, John Wetenhall, of Nelson, in the County of Halton, Esquire, Joseph Workman, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Robert Easton Burns, of the same place, Esquire, are gentlemen considered well qualified to perform this duty:—

Be it therefore enacted and ordained, 1st: That the said John Wetenhall, Joseph Workman and Robert Easton Burns shall, and they or any two of them are hereby authorized and empowered to examine into and report upon the financial affairs of this University, and the state of the endowment thereof, and also the financial affairs of Upper Canada College as an appendage to this University, and the state of the endowment thereof, and all things touching the finances or endowments of them or either of them, as fully and effectually and with all the like powers, as far as this Statute can confer such powers, as the same could or might have been done by any Commission that might have been appointed under the authority contained in the said Bill had the same passed into a law.

2nd. That such Commissioners or the majority of them shall have and are hereby invested with full power and authority to send for and examine such of the officers and members of this University, and of Upper Canada College as an appendage to the same, and also all such clerks and servants of them or either of them, and generally all such persons in the service or employment of both or either of the said Institutions as such Commissioners or the majority of them shall think expedient or necessary for the purposes of such inquiry; and all such officers, members, clerks, servants and persons so employed shall and they are hereby required to communicate to such Commissioners or the majority of them, all the information in their power touching or in anywise concerning the subject of such inquiry, and moreover produce and show to such Commissioners or the majority of them, on their requisition, all such books, papers, and records or other matters as the said Commissioners or a majority of them shall or may from time to time think, necessary or useful with a view to the investigation hereby committed to them, in the same manner and to the same extent, and subject to the like penalties for disobedience, as if such directions proceeded from the College Council itself.

3rd. That the Report of such Commissioners shall be made in duplicate, the one for the use of the College Council, and the other to be transmitted to His Excellency the Chancellor.

4th. That such Commissioners, on making their final Report, shall be entitled to such allowances from the funds of the University, not exceeding that usually allowed to Commissioners appointed for similar purposes by the Crown, as His Excellency the Chancellor for the time being shall, by warrant under his hand and seal, think fit to appoint, as well for their own loss of time and trouble in performing the services hereby required of them, as for all incidental expenses of clerks, stationery, and the like; which allowance shall be paid by the Bursar of the said University, in obedience to such warrant.

A true copy.

(Signed,) H. BOYS,
Registrar, K.C.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 22d February, 1849, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, Copies of all Accounts, Receipts, and Expenditure which have been rendered by Louis Eléonore Dubord, Esquire, of his administration of the Jesuits' Estates in the District of Three Rivers, while Agent thereof.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th March, 1849.

(TRANSLATION.)

SCHEDULE or STATEMENT of Sums received by the undersigned Agent of the JESUITS' ESTATES for the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, from the 17th December, 1847, to the 7th April, 1848, inclusively.

		BATISCAN, ST. STANISLAS MILL.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December	17, 1847 ...	Received from Noël Marchand, Miller, by Grain sold.....	4	0	0					
do	27, do ...	do do do	8	0	0					
January	31, 1848 ...	do do do	5	4	0					
April	7, do ...	do do do	16	6	0					
							33	10	0	
		FORGES' MILL.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February	23, do ...	Received from Augustin Mathon, Miller.....						7	10	0
		BATISCAN MILL.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March	20, do ...	Received from Zéphire Marchand, Miller.....						12	10	0
		RIVIERE A VELLETT MILL.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April	7, do ...	Received from Louis Marchand, Miller.....						8	10	0
		BATISCAN FARM.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
do	10, do ...	Received from Somerville.....						18	0	0
		CAP DE LA MAGDELEINE, LODS ET VENTES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December	23, 1847 ...	Received from Hubert Desilets on his purchase from François Martin, before D. G. LaBarre, Notary.						3	15	0
		COTEAU ST. LOUIS, THREE RIVERS, LODS ET VENTES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
do	30, do ...	Received from Moses Hart, Esquire, on Judgment of 2d October, 1846.....	21	0	0					
March	2, 1848 ...	Received from Pierre Méthot, balance on a Judgment of 30th September, 1829.....	16	1	4					
								37	1	4

Appendix

(J.J.J.)

8th March.

SCHEDULE of DISBURSEMENTS incurred and paid by the undersigned Agent of the JESUITS' ESTATES in the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, from the 10th November, 1847, to the 10th of April, 1848.

Appendix

(J.J.J.)

8th March.

			£	s.	d.
November	15,	1847	...	Paid to A. J. Martineau, N. P.	0 10 0
do	27,	do	...	One day in going to Mr. Guillet's for books, &c.	0 15 0
do	do	do	...	Travelling expenses	0 9 0
do	do	do	...	Paid to Norbert Gingras	0 5 0
December	3,	do	...	do J. A. Martineau, N.P., for Protest against Mr. Guillet.....	1 0 0
do	do	do	...	Vehicle for J. A. Martineau.....	0 5 0
do	do	do	...	Paid to William Dubord and P. Marchand, witnesses to the Protest.....	0 10 0
do	do	do	...	Travelling expenses.....	0 7 6
do	6,	do	...	One day visiting Mills.....	0 15 0
do	do	do	...	Travelling expenses.....	0 10 0
do	17,	do	...	One day visiting Mills.....	0 15 0
			...	Paid to Clément Moreau, for carriage hire.....	0 5 0
			...	do Joseph St. Cire.....	0 7 6
			...	do Norbert Gingras	0 10 0
			...	do Louis Marchand.....	0 7 6
do	27,	do	...	One day in going to Mr. Guillet's for books, &c.....	0 15 0
			...	Travelling expenses	0 5 0
do	28,	do	...	One day in going to Registry Office, and to the Mills.....	0 15 0
do	do	do	...	Travelling expenses.....	0 7 6
do	do	do	...	Paid to François Filteau, Registrar.....	0 6 0
March	23,	1848	...	Postage.....	0 2 3
do	do	do	...	Travelling expenses to Montreal.....	3 0 0
do	do	do	...	Seven days, at 15s.....	5 5 0
April	6,	do	...	Journey to Registry Office	0 5 0
do	do	do	...	One day.....	0 15 0
do	7,	do	...	Journey to Mills.....	0 7 6
do	do	do	...	One day.....	0 15 0
do	10,	do	...	Journey to Registry Office and to the Farm.....	0 10 0
do	do	do	...	One day.....	0 15 0
			...	Work done in the house to make an office.....	10 0 0
				£31	14 9

GENERAL ACCOUNT of MONIES received and disbursed by the undersigned Agent of the JESUITS' ESTATES for the DISTRICT of THREE RIVERS, from the 17th December, 1847, to the 7th April, 1848.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total disbursements	31	14	9			
Balance due.....	80	11	7	112	6	4
Amount received from Batiscan.....	71	10	0			
do do Cap de la Magdelaine.....	3	15	0			
do do Coteau St. Louis.....	37	1	4	112	6	4

(Signed,) L. E. DUBORD,

Agent, J. E.

CHAMPLAIN, 8th February, 1849.

Attested on oath before me,
Three Rivers, 8th February, 1849.

(Signed,) J. B. POTHIER.

True Copy.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER,

Appendix
(K.K.K.)
8th March.

Appendix
(K.K.K.)
8th March.

R E T U R N

To so much of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th January, 1849, praying that His Excellency the Governor General would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Return of all sums of Money paid during 1848, for the Service of 1847, to Clerical Visitors of Sick Emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere, with the name and claim of each recipient.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th March, 1849.

NOTE.—The above Return was destroyed by the Fire of the 25th April, 1849.

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y R E T U R N

27th March.

To so much of an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 29th January, 1849, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Return of all sums of Money paid during 1848, for the Service of 1847, to Clerical Visitors of Sick Emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere, with the name and claims of each recipient.

27th March.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th March, 1849.

RETURN of all Sums paid during 1848, for the Service of 1847, to Clerical Visitors of Sick Emigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere, called for by an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, of 29th January, 1849.

S E R V I C E .	A M O U N T C U R R E N C Y .		
	£	s.	d.
Reverend C. F. Cazeau, Secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, for balance of expenses incurred in providing religious aid to Sick Emigrants at Grosse Isle and Quebec, and for Medical Attendance, Board, &c., of Sick Missionaries, Travelling Expenses, as per detailed Account, copy of which is annexed—No. 1.....	331	8	6
Right Reverend G. J. Mountain, Bishop of Montreal, for expenses incurred by five Clergymen, resident in Montreal, (whose names are not given,) for hire of conveyance in visiting the Protestant Emigrants at the Sheds at Point St. Charles, during the Season of 1847.....	37	10	0
Right Reverend G. J. Mountain, Bishop of Montreal, for expenses of the Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, in travelling, and medical attendance during their illness, consequent upon their attendance at the Quarantine Station, &c., in the summer and autumn of 1847, as per copy of detailed Account herewith—No. 2.....	229	7	4
Reverend C. Cazeau, to repay the Archbishop of Quebec that sum paid Dr. Landry for attending certain of the Clergy who had contracted fever during the season of 1847.....	160	0	0
The Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, expenses incurred by the Clergy in attending Sick Emigrants at Point St. Charles during the summer and autumn of 1847, including medical attendance on the Clergymen who contracted fever during their ministration, as per copy of detailed Account herewith—No. 3.....	1014	6	0
Total for the year 1847.....	£1772	11	10

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th March, 1849.

Appendix
(K.K.K.)
27th March.

No. 1.

Appendix
(K.K.K.)
27th March.

(TRANSLATION.)

STATEMENT of EXPENSES incurred in affording Religious Assistance to SICK EMIGRANTS GROSSE ISLE, the MARINE HOSPITAL, and others, in QUEBEC.

			£	s.	d.
May	31, 1847	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, for minor expenses of the Priests' House at Grosse Isle.....	10	0	0
July	7, do	... Paid account of Mr. A. Blondeau	17	1	10
		... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Payment, for his travelling expenses from Ste. Marguerite to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	1	5	0
do	12, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Ferland, for his travelling expenses from Nicolet to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	1	5	0
do	14, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. M'Donald, for his fees.....	4	7	6
do	16, do	... do Rev. Mr. Harper, his travelling expenses.....	1	0	0
do	20, do	... do Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, for his board in a private house during his sickness.....	15	0	0
		... Delivered to Widow Baker, for washing linen of sick Priests at the Hôtel-Dieu....	3	5	7
do	27, do	... Paid account of Ed. Drolet, carter.....	6	11	10½
do	28, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Dorion, for his travelling expenses from Drummondville to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	3	0	0
August	1, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Missionary at Sherbrooke, for his travelling expenses from that place to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	5	0	0
do	5, do	... Delivered to Jean Aubé, servant to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	1	15	0
do	12, do	... Delivered to Rev. A. Lebel, <i>Vicaire</i> of Rimouski, for his travelling expenses from that Parish to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	10	0	0
		... Delivered to the Rev. Mr. Dupuis, Missionary at Halifax, for his travelling expenses from that place to Grosse Isle, and <i>vice versa</i>	1	10	0
do	13, do	... Account of Dr. Wells.....	3	10	0
do	14, do	... do Pierre Alain, carter.....	1	7	6
do	16, do	... Delivered to Dr. Landry, on account.....	35	0	0
do	17, do	... do Rev. Mr. Duguay, for his fees and travelling expenses.....	7	5	0
do	19, do	... do Rev. Thos. Caron, Director of the Seminary of Nicolet, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	1	0	0
do	do do	... Delivered to Chas. Villeneuve, chief servant to the Priests at Grosse Isle, for the daily expenses of their house.....	2	16	0
do	do do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Rousseau, <i>Vicaire</i> at St. Henri, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	1	3	9
do	20, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Dunn, Missionary at Frampton, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	2	2	6
do	do do	... Account of Widow Baker, washer-woman to sick Priests at the Hôtel-Dieu.....	1	15	4½
do	23, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, for expenses incurred by him during his convalescence at Rivière du Loup, and travelling expenses.....	15	12	6
do	24, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. DeVitt, Priest, from New Brunswick, for ditto.....	15	12	6
do	do do	... To the same, for his fees during his sojourn at Grosse Isle and until the end of his convalescence.....	11	19	7
do	do do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Gariépy, <i>Curé</i> of Ste. Claire, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	2	11	3
do	25, do	... Paid account of Messrs. Pelletier & Fréchette, for effects furnished for the Priests' House at Grosse Isle.....	1	12	7
do	do do	... Account of Dr. Fitzpatrick, Physician to Mr. M'Gauran.....	15	0	0
do	do do	... do Ed. Drolet, carter.....	3	19	2½
do	26, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Halle, <i>Vicaire</i> of St. André, for travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	3	7	6
do	27, do	... Paid to Widow Baker for washing linen of Sick Priests at the Hotel-Dieu.....	1	5	4
do	29, do	... A. Blondeau's Account.....	15	8	8½
do	30, do	... Delivered to Rev. Max. Tardif, <i>Vicaire</i> of Lotbinière, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	0	15	0
do	do do	... Account of Drs. Nault & Parant, for medical services to eight Sick Priests.....	38	15	0
do	31, do	... Jean Bélanger's Account for stove and pipe for Priests' house at Grosse Isle.....	2	11	3
September	4, do	... Delivered to Rev. G. Tremblay, Priest of St. Anne's College, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	3	18	0
do	6, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Bailey, <i>Vicaire</i> at Three Rivers, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	2	15	0
do	do do	... do to Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, after his return to Grosse Isle, for daily house expenses	10	0	0
do	7, do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Ferland, <i>Préfet des Etudes</i> at the Seminary of Nicolet, for the costs of his second journey to Grosse Isle.....	1	5	2½
do	do do	... Paid to Damase Tanguay, servant to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	2	4	4½
do	9, do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Forgues, <i>Curé</i> of Ste. Marie de la Beauce, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	2	10	3
do	15, do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Provencher, <i>Vicaire</i> at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	3	14	1½
do	20, do	... Paid for wages of Hilaire Giroux, servant to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	4	0	0
do	21, do	... Account of Dr. Dubord, Physician to Rev. D. Morin.....	4	10	0
do	do do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Malo, <i>Curé</i> of Trois Pistoles, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle	7	16	3
do	do do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Proulx, <i>Curé</i> of Rivière du Loup, (<i>en bas</i>), for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	7	7	6
do	do do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Campeau, <i>Curé</i> of St. George, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	3	10	0
do	23, do	... Paid to Rev. Mr. Kerrigan, for carriage hire in assisting Sick Emigrants during the Summer season.....	15	0	0
do	do do	... Paid to the same, for his fees.....	16	12	0
do	25, do	... do Joseph Pageot, servant to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	4	0	0
do	27, do	... do Drs. Rousseau & Brassard, for assistance to Rev. Mr. Trahan.....	2	5	0
do	28, do	... do Rev. Mr. Horan, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	0	12	6
do	do do	... do Rev. Mr. Léon Roy, for his travelling expenses during his convalescence...	3	12	4½
do	29, do	... do Mathieu Ibise, servant.....	2	10	0
October	1, do	... do Vincent Armand, do.....	4	17	4
		... do Rev. Mr. Cazeau, for carriage hire to Marine Hospital and Sick Emigrants in town.....	5	10	1½
Carried forward.....			£374	2	4½

Appendix
(K.K.K.)

No. 1.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.K.K.)

			£	s.	d.
27th March.			374	2	4½
October	4, 1847	... Brought forward.....			
do	5, do	... To Rev. Mr. Rousseau, for replacing Rev. Mr. Morin during his illness.....	3	10	0
do	7, do	... To Rev. Mr. Max. Tardif, for replacing Rev. Mr. Charles Tardif during his illness	4	1	8
do	8, do	... Delivered to Rev. Mr. Ferland, for minor expenses at Grosse Isle.....	5	2	7
		... To Rev. Mr. M'Guirk, for carriage hire to Marine Hospital and Sick Emigrants in town.....	11	8	3
do	9, do	... To W. & J. M'Kay, for painting Catholic Chapel at Grosse Isle.....	12	17	6
do	do do	... To Rev. Mr. Morin, Curé of St. Joseph de la Beauce, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle and during his convalescence.....	7	17	9
do	13, do	... To Rev. Mr. Sax, for expenses incurred during his convalescence.....	7	10	0
do	14, do	... To Rev. Mr. O'Grady, for replacing Rev. Mr. Paisley at Ste. Catherine.....	4	10	0
do	19, do	... Account of Louis Bilodeau, for articles furnished for the interment of the Rev. Mr. Robson.....	1	10	7
do	22, do	... Account of Widow Baker, for washing linen of sick Priests at the Hôtel-Dieu.....	4	18	11½
do	23, do	... To Phil. Boutelle, Carter, carriage hire.....	2	18	0
do	do do	... To Rev. Mr. Hallé, for replacing Rev. Mr. Roy during his illness.....	3	15	0
do	26, do	... Paid Account of Jean Bélanger, for a second stove, &c., for Priests' house at Grosse Isle.....	4	1	3
		... To Rev. Mr. Jean, Vicaire of Point Levi, for his fees during his illness.....	3	5	0
		... To Rev. Mr. Natte, for replacing, as Vicaire, the Rev. Mr. Beaubien during his illness.....	5	0	0
		... To Rev. Mr. M'Donald, for two months' fees at Grosse Isle and travelling expenses	9	0	4
do	27, do	... To Rev. Mr. Bélanger, Vicaire of Ste. Croix, for fees during two months and a half's service and illness at Grosse Isle, and for his travelling expenses.....	9	16	11
		... To Rev. Mr. O. Hébert, Vicaire, for replacing Mr. Proulx, Curé of Rivière du Loup, during his absence at Grosse Isle.....	1	5	0
do	29, do	... Carriage hire of Rev. Messrs. Paisley and Beaubien for the Marine Hospital.....	4	0	0
do	do do	... Mr. Gauvin's Account.....	8	5	0
do	do do	... To Rev. Mr. Beaubien, for expenses incurred during convalescence.....	5	0	0
do	30, do	... To Abraham Talbot, for carriage hire of Priests at Grosse Isle.....	12	0	0
November	4, do	... Paid to Charles Villeneuve, his wages as Cook to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	11	15	0
do	6, do	... To Rev. Mr. Moylan, his carriage hire to Marine Hospital, and attendance on Emigrants in the City.....	6	5	0
do	8, do	... To Rev. Mr. M'Guirk, his fees since the commencement of his illness.....	19	3	8
do	9, do	... Paid Mr. Amiot's Account for Provisions furnished to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	72	11	11½
do	do do	... To Rev. Mr. Trahan, for his fees during his service at Grosse Isle, his illness, and travelling expenses.....	6	11	8
		... To Rev. Mr. Huot, Curé of St. Foye, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle.....	0	17	6
		... To Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, for his fees from the commencement of his illness.....	28	6	4
		... To the same, for a journey to Montreal.....	2	4	0
do	10, do	... Paid A. Blondeau's Account.....	9	5	9
do	11, do	... To Rev. Mr. Charles Tardif, of Baie du Febvre.....	1	15	0
do	12, do	... To J. B. Fortier, his wages as servant to Priests at Grosse Isle.....	4	2	6
do	do do	... To Rev. Mr. Desjardins, his fees for replacing Mr. Morin at St. Valier during his illness.....	3	5	0
do	29, do	... Expenses incurred during the illness of the late Mr. Montminy, deceased at St. Gervais.....	8	0	0
do	30, do	... Expenses incurred during convalescence of Rev. Mr. Auclair.....	1	15	0
December	1, do	... Paid Steamboat expenses of Rev. Mr. Horan to Grosse Isle in the month of June..	0	5	0
do	4, do	... Fees to Rev. Mr. Rousseau, for replacing Rev. Mr. Auclair at Ste. Marie during seven weeks.....	4	1	6
do	6, do	... To the Captain of the "Neptune," being for dinner to three Priests going down to Grosse Isle.....	0	7	6
do	11, do	... Account of Dr. Wells against Mr. Morin.....	5	0	0
do	30, do	... Rev. Mr. M'Mahon's Account, for carriage hire in giving assistance to the Sick Emigrants in the City and at the Marine Hospital.....	25	0	0
		... Account of Mr. Ray, for Provisions furnished at Grosse Isle.....	39	8	11½
		... Dr. Landry's Account.....	125	0	0
		... Drs. Nault & Parant's do.....	79	0	6
		... Dr. Chaperon's do.....	5	0	0
		... Account of the Quebec Fabrique, for service of Revds. Messrs. Robson & Bardy... ..	11	8	6
		... Expenses of interment of the late Rev. Mr. Robson.....	8	2	0½
do	do do	... Expenses at Hôtel-Dieu, in taking the Rev. Mr. Bardy's body to the grave.....	1	5	0
do	do do	... To Mr. Hamel, candles for the interment of Mr. Bardy.....	1	7	0
do	do do	... Dr. Sinclair's Account against Rev. Mr. Auclair.....	8	12	6
do	do do	... Paid to Estate of late Rev. Mr. Bardy, for his travelling expenses to Grosse Isle....	2	4	4
do	do do	... Account of the Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu, for board of Sick Priests.....	37	7	6
do	do do	... Account of the Ladies of the General Hospital, for board of Sick Priests.....	73	2	0
do	do do	... Account of Dr. Frémont, for consultation with Dr. Landry.....	9	0	0
do	do do	... Costs of Correspondence for religious attendance at Grosse Isle.....	2	16	8
			£1120	3	6½
Received on Account from Government in July last, No. 1363 of July, 1847.....			£250	0	0
Received on Account from Government in the course of this month, No. 2802 of 11th December, 1847.....			300	0	0
Allowance made for the support of a Priest at the Station, by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.....			75	0	0
Returned by Rev. Mr. M'Gauran on the monies advanced for daily expenses.....			3	15	0
			628	15	0
Balance due.....			£491	8	6½
Balance paid 1st.....			£331	8	6
do 2d.....			160	0	0
			£491	8	6

Certified.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1847.

No. 3.

(TRANSLATION.)

ACCOUNT presented to the Government by the Bishop of Montreal, praying to be indemnified for the Disbursements which he was obliged to make on account of the SICK IRISH EMIGRANTS at POINT ST. CHARLES, during the Summer of 1847.

	£	s.	d.
Board of Priests who gave the assistance of their Ministry to the Sick at the Sheds.....	268	17	0
To Drs. Charlebois, Crawford, Bruneau, Tavernier, Berthelot, Dame, and the other Physicians of Messrs. Colgan, Keeran, for Medical assistance to the Sick Priests who caught the Typhus at the Sheds.	352	15	0
402 hours to Lawrence, carter, for conveying Priests to the Sheds, at 1s. 3d.....	25	2	6
866 hours to different carters, for conveying Priests to Sheds, at 1s. 8d.	72	3	4
Travelling expenses of Priests who came to give Religious assistance to the Sick in the Sheds attacked by Typhus.....	126	18	11½
161 loaves of bread, at 10d., to feed the Sick.	6	14	2
Amount given to the Nuns to feed the Sick.....	13	10	0
To the Hôtel-Dieu, for assistance to Sick Priests.....	6	0	0
To l'Hôspice St. Joseph, for do do	19	5	0
Expenses incurred by Nuns of General Hospital and <i>Sœurs de Charité</i> , attacked by Typhus in attending on Emigrants during the summer of 1847.....	120	0	0
Interest during three months on £200, at 6 per cent., to meet part of the above expenses.	3	0	0
	£1014	5	11½

Certified.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

R E T U R N

To so much of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th January, 1849, praying His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Return of all Special Grants to Schools and Colleges, (not including the Annual Grant for Upper and Lower Canada, of £50,000,) with the particulars of the expenditure in each case, the Names of the Teachers or Professors who are employed, the Number of Pupils who share in the benefit, and the course of Instruction pursued; also, the Religious Body, if any, with which the Institution is connected.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 8th March, 1849.

NOTE.—*This Return only applies to that portion of the Province heretofore Lower Canada.*

S C H E D U L E .

(A.)—Return of all Special Grants to Schools and Colleges, not including the Annual Grant of £50,000 for Common Schools, for the years 1845 to 1848, inclusive.

No. 1.—College of Ste. Anne La Pocatière.

2.—College of St. Hyacinthe.

3.—College of Chambly.

4.—College of L'Assomption.

5.—College of Nicolet.

6.—Joliette College.

7.—Berthier Academy.

8.—College of Ste. Thérèse.

9.—High School at Quebec.

10.—High School at Montreal.

11.—Infant School at Quebec.

12.—School under the Royal Institution at Three Rivers.

13.—Society of Education of the District of Quebec.

No. 14.—High School in Dunham Village, Missisquoi.

15.—National School at Montreal.

16.—National School at Quebec.

17.—St. Andrew's School at Quebec.

18.—British and Canadian School at Montreal.

19.—British and Canadian School at Quebec.

20.—St. Jacques School at Montreal.

21.—American Presbyterian Free School at Montreal.

22.—Charleston Academy.

23.—Stanstead Seminary.

24.—Shefford Academy.

25.—Sherbrooke Academy.

26.—Grammar School at Waterloo.

27.—British North American School at Sherbrooke.

28.—Bishop's College Lennoxville.

29.—Clarenceville Academy.

LETTER (A.)

RETURN of all SPECIAL GRANTS to SCHOOLS and COLLEGES, not including the Annual Grant of £50,000 for Common Schools, for the years 1845 to 1848 inclusive, required by the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of 29th January, 1849.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.	Amount granted in each year, Currency.											
	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For salary and allowance for house rent to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal.....	282	4	6	282	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid for the support of the National School at Quebec.....	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3
do do do Montreal.....	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3
Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec.....	280	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0
do Education Society at Three Rivers, including for 1842 and 1843.....	300	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0
Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
do do do Montreal.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
do St. Andrew's School at Quebec.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do St. Jacques' School at Montreal.....	200	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
do Montreal American Presbyterian Free School....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of St. Hyacinthe.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of Chambly.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of L'Assomption.....	100	0	0	175	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do Academy of Berthier.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Academy at Charlestown.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Stanstead Seminary.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Shefford Academy.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Sherbrooke Academy.....	111	2	2	111	2	2	111	2	2	111	2	2
do Rev. A. Balfour's School at Waterloo and Shefford.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Aid to the School under the Royal Institution at Three Rivers.....	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the Upper Canada College.....	1111	2	2	1111	2	2	1111	2	2	1111	2	2
do Victoria College.....	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
do High School in Dunham Village, Missisquoi.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Infant School at Quebec.....	55	11	1	55	11	1	55	11	1	55	11	1
Aid for the support of a Female School at the Village of Lorette.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the Queen's College.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Aid for the Indian School at Caughnawaga.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
do do St. Régis.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
do do St. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the School at Ste. Thérèse.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do do do for building.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do College at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for re-building.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for re-building.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Regiopolis College at Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	500	0	0
do High School at Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	4	6	282	4	6
do do Quebec (less pension to Rev. Mr. Burrage.....£111 2 2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	2	4	171	2	4
Aid to the College at Nicolet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	200	0	0
do Bishop's College at Lennoxville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0	250	0	0
do Charles Lassiseraye, for arrears of salary as Teacher of a School at Three Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the Joliette College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Clarenceville Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0

JOSEPH CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th February, 1849.

No. I.

(Translation.)

Return to the order of His Excellency the Governor General, requiring the details of the application of the Sums voted by the Provincial Legislature for the COLLEGE of STE. ANNE, the Names of the Professors employed, the Number of Pupils, and the Course of Study, during the last four years ending 31st December, 1848.

No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS since 1845.

	1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.			
	£	s.																
1 Directors and Professors	270	19	288	15	0	334	0	837	10	0	0	0	1723	18	10	2167	1	7½
2 Provisions, servants, and firing	7108	4	1284	5	4½	1519	1	1638	19	11½	0	0	70	1	2	189	8	9½
3 Interest of money and life rents paid to benefactors; also, 18 premiums paid to the Canada Assurance Company, on £331 5s. in 1846 and 1847	119	6	128	5	0	329	15	158	19	10	0	0	210	8	3½	300	0	0
4 New buildings, including all the expenses of furnishing part of the interior of the College	84	9	158	5	9½	136	18	378	10	11½	0	0	250	0	0	291	4	3½
5 Land purchased .....	.....	.....	176	10	0	622	16	12	0	0	0	0	428	10	7½	200	0	0
6 Supplies for the School department, including stationery, books purchased to complete the Library, and for the use of the classes, &c. (a.)	78	2	125	16	2½	220	14	155	15	10½	0	0	3217	6	4	3147	14	8½
7 Sundry expenses, (b.)	539	17	422	12	3	564	17	715	9	0½	0	0	971	2	2½	765	9	4
8 Debts of the preceding year paid	398	3	76	6	11	110	5	382	4	4½	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Indemnity to Seigniors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	78	5	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearly amount	2599	3	2660	16	6½	3988	8	3807	15	3½	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance in hand at the close of the year, of which an account is only rendered in the succeeding year	8	0	428	10	7½	200	0	105	8	9	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equal to the Receipts	2607	3	3089	7	2½	4188	8	3913	4	0½	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a.)—The greater portion of these articles are re-sold to the pupils on the application of their parents. This item of receipt is mixed up with that of Board, because these small accounts are always paid at the same time.

(b.)—Under this head are included a multitude of petty expenses not classed under any of the preceding heads, such as the keeping up and improvement of the farms, the fattening of cattle, journeys, forge work, washing, lincn and furniture, hardware, subscriptions to newspapers, postage, registration, lighting, &c.

(a.)—The grant for 1845 was £400, because it included that for 1844, which had not been made. The yearly grant was then £200.

(b.)—This item includes the proceeds of the sale of divers articles purchased for the College, or the produce of cattle slaughtered, such as tallow, leather, &c., or of cattle fattened at the farm and charged to the expenditure. These details will perhaps excite surprise; but let the smallness of the revenue in proportion to the expenses be borne in mind. The College administration is under the necessity of turning everything to account. It will be readily understood that it is not by receiving £17 10s. for each, that it is possible to feed, lodge, and warm upwards of a hundred boarders, and to give them moreover, in a course lasting eight or nine years, the most complete education which it is possible to obtain in this country.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
6th March.

No. 2.—NAMES of the DIRECTORS and PROFESSORS since 1845, with the SALARY of each.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
6th March.

NAMES.	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Messrs. C. Gauvreau, V. G.	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
F. Pilote, (Priest)	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0
E. Montminy, do 3 months.....	6	7	6									
T. B. Pelletier, do	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
E. Richard, do	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
J. C. Cloutier.....	12	10	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
G. Tremblay.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
A. Pelletier.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
A. Blanchet.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
N. Pelletier.....	8	15	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
J. O'Farrell, (Layman).....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
H. Potvin.....	2	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0			
H. Jean.....	12	10	0	12	10	0						
J. B. Gagnon.....	12	10	0	12	10	0						
N. Leclerc.....	12	2	3									
B. M'Gauran.....	6	5	0									
F. M'Donnell.....	10	0	0									
F. Bégin.....				12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
H. M'Guirk.....				12	10	0						
L. Boisverd.....				6	5	0						
C. Roy.....							9	0	0	12	10	0
E. Lapointe.....							9	0	0	12	10	0
L. Desjardins.....							12	10	0	12	10	0
J. N. Campbell.....							10	0	0	12	10	0
J. Michaud.....							8	10	0	12	10	0
P. H. Bouchy.....							20	0	0			
J. Lausier.....							12	10	0			
L. Otisse.....										12	10	0
J. B. Blanchet.....										12	10	0
Amount for each year	£270	19	9	288	15	0	334	0	0	337	10	0

N.B.—The amount paid to the Directors and Professors during these four years is £1231 4s. 9d., which makes the average allowance for each, £17 10s. per annum.

No. 3.—The course of study extends from eight to nine years, according to the talents of the pupil. It is divided into two distinct courses: the one is called the secondary course, in the English language, for the mechanical arts and trade; and the other the classical course, for the liberal professions. The first serves necessarily as an introduction to the second. The pupil who has gone through it may pass into the classical course, if his talents and means allow him to do so; or, he may leave the College as being sufficiently qualified to enter into commerce, or to follow any trade whatever. This course, which extends through three or four years, includes,—

The study and practice of the English and French languages, the elements of Geography and History, Linear Drawing and practical Geometry, Arithmetic in all its branches, Book-keeping, Horticulture and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The classical course extends ordinarily through five or six years. It includes the study of Greek and Latin, Latin and French Versification, Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Zoology, Mathematics and Astronomy.

The studies which are optionally open to all the classes, are Vocal and Instrumental Music and Landscape Drawing.

The College possesses a well chosen Library of at least 4,000 volumes, with the instruments and apparatus requisite for a complete course of Physics and Chemistry, for which £500 was paid by the late Mr. Painchaud, by means of a loan which has not yet been repaid.

No. 4.—The numbers of pupils has been as follows:—1845, 126; 1846, 142; 1847, 174; 1848, 184.

The scholastic year is 10½ months, beginning on or about the 15th September, and ending on the 1st of August then next. As all the College accounts are necessarily closed at that period, it would have been impossible to give them correctly to the period required (31st December.)

No. 5.—The College of Ste. Anne is not attached to any religious body, either as regards instruction or management; the Priests and Theological Students employed in it are appointed by his Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec, and removable at pleasure. The College is incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

Recapitulation of the Receipts and Expenditure during the four years:—

Expenditure.....	£13,056	3	7½
Receipts.....	11,810	16	5
Difference or deficit.....	£1245	7	2½

This apparent deficit may be attributed to the two following items of expenditure:—

Lands purchased.....	£ 811	6	0
New buildings.....	758	4	7½
	£1569	10	7½

(Signed,) F. PILOTE, Priest,
Bursar.

True Copy.

F. PILOTE, Priest,
Bursar.

COLLEGE OF STE. ANNE,
30th August, 1849.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

No. 2.

8th March.

[Translation.]

COLLEGE OF ST. HYACINTHE,
4th February, 1849.

SIR,

I make it my duty to lose no time in furnishing you with the information you have, in the name of the Governor General, required of me in the letter you have done me the honor of addressing to me.

In 1845, the College of St. Hyacinthe received from the Legislature £250, and since 1846, £300 per annum. And further, in 1846, the sum of £1,000 was voted as an aid towards building a new College. We were not ready to commence the construction of this edifice, the cost of which must amount to a large sum. In pursuance of the opinion given by some of the Members of the then Ministry, this sum of £1,000 was placed at interest for the benefit of the contemplated edifice. This interest and some donations which have come to us from other quarters, have been for two years past employed for the collection of materials. A portion of the timber has been purchased, the stone has been got out of the quarries, and is now being conveyed to the spot destined to be the site of the new building.

With regard to the other sums above mentioned, they were given as an aid towards the current expenses of the Institution, upon its being represented by us that the reduced charge we made for boarders, added to the progressive improvement in the education we gave, rendered such assistance necessary.

The said sums therefore became a part of the College funds, and helped to meet our ordinary expenses. It would be difficult to say to what special purpose these monies were applied. As they had not been given for any special purpose, we did not conceive ourselves bound to keep a separate account of their application. But we are able to declare and to attest, that they have been applied solely to the support of the Institution and the improvement of the education there given.

The sum voted last year was received in two payments. The last, in debentures, which we received a few days ago, has not yet been used. The other £150 have been placed at interest for a limited time. From day to day this sum may be employed to pay off some debt contracted for educational purposes; as for example, to pay a considerable debt due for some years past to a bookseller, and which may be demanded at any time.

The College of St. Hyacinthe is not connected in any manner with any Religious Body.

The Priests who devote themselves to give instruction there form an Association, governing itself and subject to the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese; but they take no kind of vow; they are at perfect liberty to leave the Institution when they please, and they enter it voluntarily.

The College is governed by a Civil Corporation established by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in 1833, sanctioned by Her Majesty on the 15th August, 1834, and proclaimed on the 7th January, 1835.

The annexed tables shew the names of the Professors and the number of pupils for the four last years,

and for the current year. But it is impossible to make this statement for the civil year, on account of the changes which take place after each vacation. It must therefore be made up according to the scholastic year, which commences about the 10th of September, and ends about the 20th of July. This will no doubt answer the purpose for which it is required.

The present building will accommodate no more than 160 boarders, and this only with much crowding and inconvenience.

If, in the following table, this number seems to be exceeded, the fact is thus explained:—In the course of each year, a certain number of pupils leave the College, and the vacancies are filled by others who are waiting for their occurring, and who for the most part attend the courses in the meantime, as day-scholars. The figures shew the total number of pupils entered during the year.

PROFESSORS.

Year 1844-5, from 15th September to 20th July.

Messrs. Jos. LaRocque, Superior, and Professor of Theology.
 Jos. S. Raymond, Prefect of Studies and Professor of History.
 Isaac Lesieur Desaulniers, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.
 François Tétreau, Rhetoric.
 Prosper Levesque, Belles-Lettres.
 Norbert Lavallée, Mathematics.
 Pierre Ménard, Third Form.
 Zéphirin Resther, Fourth.
 Edmond Leblond, Fifth.
 Hercule Beaudry, Sixth.
 Isidore Desnoyers, Elementary Class.
 Joël Prince, } English Language.
 Alexandre Trudeau, }
 Pierre Dufresne, Disciplinary.
 Godfroy Marchessault, Bursar.

Number of pupils:—boarders, 168; day scholars, 22; total, 190.

Year 1845-6.

PROFESSORS.

Messrs. Jos. LaRocque, }
 Raymond, }
 Desaulniers, }
 Tétreau, } As in the preceding year.
 Levesque, }
 Lavallée, }
 Dufresne, }
 Marchessault, }
 P. Olivier Allaire, Third Form.
 Resther, Fourth.
 Leblond, Fifth.
 Piette, Sixth.
 Trudeau, } English Language.
 Beaudry, }

Number of pupils:—boarders, 155; day scholars, 30; total, 185.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

LETTER (A.)

RETURN of all SPECIAL GRANTS to SCHOOLS and COLLEGES, not including the Annual Grant of £50,000 for Common Schools, for the years 1845 to 1848 inclusive, required by the Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly of 29th January, 1849.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.	Amount granted in each year, Currency.											
	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For salary and allowance for house rent to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal.....	282	4	6	282	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid for the support of the National School at Quebec.....	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3
do do do Montreal.....	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3	111	2	3
Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec.....	280	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0	280	0	0
do Education Society at Three Rivers, including for 1842 and 1843.....	300	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0
Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
do do do Montreal.....	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
do St. Andrew's School at Quebec.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do St. Jacques' School at Montreal.....	200	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
do Montreal American Presbyterian Free School....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of St. Hyacinthe.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of Chambly.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do College of L'Assomption.....	100	0	0	175	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do Academy of Berthier.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Academy at Charlestown.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Stanstead Seminary.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Shefford Academy.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Sherbrooke Academy.....	111	2	2	111	2	2	111	2	2	111	2	2
do Rev. A. Balfour's School at Waterloo and Shefford.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Aid to the School under the Royal Institution at Three Rivers.....	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0
Aid to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the Upper Canada College.....	1111	2	2	1111	2	2	1111	2	2	1111	2	2
do Victoria College.....	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
do High School in Dunham Village, Missisquoi.....	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Infant School at Quebec.....	55	11	1	55	11	1	55	11	1	55	11	1
Aid for the support of a Female School at the Village of Lorette.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the Queen's College.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
Aid for the Indian School at Caughnawaga.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
do do St. Régis.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
do do St. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Aid to the School at Ste. Thérèse.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
do do do for building.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do College at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, for re-building.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for re-building.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Regiopolis College at Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	500	0	0
do High School at Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	4	6	282	4	6
do do Quebec (less pension to Rev. Mr. Burrage.....£111 2 2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	2	4	171	2	4
Aid to the College at Nicolet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	200	0	0
do Bishop's College at Lennoxville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0	250	0	0
do Charles Lassiseraie, for arrears of salary as Teacher of a School at Three Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Aid to the Joliette College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	100	0	0
do Clarenceville Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0	50	0	0

JOSEPH CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 28th February, 1849.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

No. 2.—NAMES of the DIRECTORS and PROFESSORS since 1845, with the SALARY of each.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

NAMES.	1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Messrs. C. Gauvreau, V. G.	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
F. Pilote, (Priest)	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0
E. Montminy, do 3 months.....	6	7	6									
T. B. Pelletier, do	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
E. Richard, do	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
J. C. Cloutier.....	12	10	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
G. Tremblay.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
A. Pelletier.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
A. Blanchet.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
N. Pelletier.....	8	15	0	12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
J. O'Farrell, (Layman).....	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
H. Potvin.....	2	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0			
H. Jean.....	12	10	0	12	10	0						
J. B. Gagnon.....	12	10	0	12	10	0						
N. Leclerc.....	12	2	3									
B. M'Gauran.....	6	5	0									
F. M'Donnell.....	10	0	0									
F. Bégin.....				12	10	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
H. M'Guirk.....				12	10	0						
L. Boisverd.....				6	5	0						
C. Roy.....							9	0	0	12	10	0
E. Lapointe.....							9	0	0	12	10	0
L. Desjardins.....							12	10	0	12	10	0
J. N. Campbell.....							10	0	0	12	10	0
J. Michaud.....							8	10	0	12	10	0
P. H. Bouchy.....							20	0	0			
J. Lausier.....							12	10	0			
L. Otisse.....										12	10	0
J. B. Blanchet.....										12	10	0
Amount for each year	£270	19	9	288	15	0	334	0	0	337	10	0

N.B.—The amount paid to the Directors and Professors during these four years is £1231 4s. 9d., which makes the average allowance for each, £17 10s. per annum.

No. 3.—The course of study extends from eight to nine years, according to the talents of the pupil. It is divided into two distinct courses: the one is called the secondary course, in the English language, for the mechanical arts and trade; and the other the classical course, for the liberal professions. The first serves necessarily as an introduction to the second. The pupil who has gone through it may pass into the classical course, if his talents and means allow him to do so; or, he may leave the College as being sufficiently qualified to enter into commerce, or to follow any trade whatever. This course, which extends through three or four years, includes,—

The study and practice of the English and French languages, the elements of Geography and History, Linear Drawing and practical Geometry, Arithmetic in all its branches, Book-keeping, Horticulture and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The classical course extends ordinarily through five or six years. It includes the study of Greek and Latin, Latin and French Versification, Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Physics and Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Zoology, Mathematics and Astronomy.

The studies which are optionally open to all the classes, are Vocal and Instrumental Music and Landscape Drawing.

The College possesses a well chosen Library of at least 4,000 volumes, with the instruments and apparatus requisite for a complete course of Physics and Chemistry, for which £500 was paid by the late Mr. Painchaud, by means of a loan which has not yet been repaid.

No. 4.—The numbers of pupils has been as follows:—1845, 126; 1846, 142; 1847, 174; 1848, 184.

The scholastic year is 10½ months, beginning on or about the 15th September, and ending on the 1st of August then next. As all the College accounts are necessarily closed at that period, it would have been impossible to give them correctly to the period required (31st December.)

No. 5.—The College of Ste. Anne is not attached to any religious body, either as regards instruction or management; the Priests and Theological Students employed in it are appointed by his Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec, and removable at pleasure. The College is incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

Recapitulation of the Receipts and Expenditure during the four years:—

Expenditure.....	£13,056	3	7½
Receipts.....	11,810	16	5
Difference or deficit.....	£1245	7	2½

This apparent deficit may be attributed to the two following items of expenditure:—

Lands purchased.....	£ 811	6	0
New buildings.....	758	4	7½
	£1569	10	7½

(Signed,) F. PILOTE, Priest,
Bursar.

True Copy.

F. PILOTE, Priest,
Bursar.

COLLEGE OF STE. ANNE,
30th August, 1849.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

No. 2.

8th March.

[Translation.]

COLLEGE OF ST. HYACINTHE,
4th February, 1849.

SIR,

I make it my duty to lose no time in furnishing you with the information you have, in the name of the Governor General, required of me in the letter you have done me the honor of addressing to me.

In 1845, the College of St. Hyacinthe received from the Legislature £250, and since 1846, £300 per annum. And further, in 1846, the sum of £1,000 was voted as an aid towards building a new College. We were not ready to commence the construction of this edifice, the cost of which must amount to a large sum. In pursuance of the opinion given by some of the Members of the then Ministry, this sum of £1,000 was placed at interest for the benefit of the contemplated edifice. This interest and some donations which have come to us from other quarters, have been for two years past employed for the collection of materials. A portion of the timber has been purchased, the stone has been got out of the quarries, and is now being conveyed to the spot destined to be the site of the new building.

With regard to the other sums above mentioned, they were given as an aid towards the current expenses of the Institution, upon its being represented by us that the reduced charge we made for boarders, added to the progressive improvement in the education we gave, rendered such assistance necessary.

The said sums therefore became a part of the College funds, and helped to meet our ordinary expenses. It would be difficult to say to what special purpose these monies were applied. As they had not been given for any special purpose, we did not conceive ourselves bound to keep a separate account of their application. But we are able to declare and to attest, that they have been applied solely to the support of the Institution and the improvement of the education there given.

The sum voted last year was received in two payments. The last, in debentures, which we received a few days ago, has not yet been used. The other £150 have been placed at interest for a limited time. From day to day this sum may be employed to pay off some debt contracted for educational purposes; as for example, to pay a considerable debt due for some years past to a bookseller, and which may be demanded at any time.

The College of St. Hyacinthe is not connected in any manner with any Religious Body.

The Priests who devote themselves to give instruction there form an Association, governing itself and subject to the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese; but they take no kind of vow; they are at perfect liberty to leave the Institution when they please, and they enter it voluntarily.

The College is governed by a Civil Corporation established by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in 1833, sanctioned by Her Majesty on the 15th August, 1834, and proclaimed on the 7th January, 1835.

The annexed tables shew the names of the Professors and the number of pupils for the four last years,

and for the current year. But it is impossible to make this statement for the civil year, on account of the changes which take place after each vacation. It must therefore be made up according to the scholastic year, which commences about the 10th of September, and ends about the 20th of July. This will no doubt answer the purpose for which it is required.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

The present building will accommodate no more than 160 boarders, and this only with much crowding and inconvenience.

If, in the following table, this number seems to be exceeded, the fact is thus explained:—In the course of each year, a certain number of pupils leave the College, and the vacancies are filled by others who are waiting for their occurring, and who for the most part attend the courses in the meantime, as day-scholars. The figures shew the total number of pupils entered during the year.

PROFESSORS.

Year 1844-5, from 15th September to 20th July.

Messrs. Jos. LaRocque, Superior, and Professor of Theology.
 Jos. S. Raymond, Prefect of Studies and Professor of History.
 Isaac Lesieur Desaulniers, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.
 François Tétreau, Rhetoric.
 Prosper Levesque, Belles-Lettres.
 Norbert Lavallée, Mathematics.
 Pierre Ménard, Third Form.
 Zéphirin Resther, Fourth.
 Edmond Leblond, Fifth.
 Hercule Beaudry, Sixth.
 Isidore Desnoyers, Elementary Class.
 Joël Prince, } English Language.
 Alexandre Trudeau, }
 Pierre Dufresne, Disciplinary.
 Godfroy Marchessault, Bursar.

Number of pupils:—boarders, 168; day scholars, 22; total, 190.

Year 1845-6.

PROFESSORS.

Messrs. Jos. LaRocque, }
 Raymond, }
 Desaulniers, }
 Tétreau, } As in the preceding year.
 Levesque, }
 Lavallée, }
 Dufresne, }
 Marchessault, }
 P. Olivier Allaire, Third Form.
 Resther, Fourth.
 Leblond, Fifth.
 Piette, Sixth.
 Trudeau, } English Language.
 Beaudry, }

Number of pupils:—boarders, 155; day scholars, 30; total, 185.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

Year 1846-7.

PROFESSORS.

Messrs. LaRocque, }
Raymond }
Desaulniers, }
Tétreau, } As in the preceding year.
Levesque, }
Lavallée, }
Dufresne, }
Marchessault, }
Allaire, }
Leblond, Fourth Form.
Samuel Lewis, Fifth.
Léon Latour, Sixth.
M. Piette, Study Master.
H. Beaudry, } English Language.
Et. Sheridan, }

Number of pupils:—boarders, 130; day scholars, 33; total, 163.

Year 1847-8.

PROFESSORS.

Messrs. Raymond, Superior, and Prefect of Studies.
Desaulniers, Professor of Theology and Philosophy.
Tétreau, }
Levesque, }
Allaire, } As in the preceding year.
Lavallée, }
Dufresne, }
Marchessault, }
Lewis, Fourth Form.
Th. Durocher, Fifth.
Latour, Sixth. 1st Division.
J. Brissette, Sixth. 2nd Division.
P. Bede, } English Language.
H. Millier, }
U. Dupras, } Study Masters.
G. Chevrefils, }

Number of pupils:—boarders, 181; day scholars, 43; total, 224.

Current scholastic year, commenced in September, 1848.

Messrs. Raymond, Superior, and Prefect of Studies.
Desaulniers, Theology, Philosophy, Chemistry.
Lavallée, Mathematics, Physics.
Tétreau, Rhetoric.
Levesque, Belles-Lettres.
Marchessault, Bursar.
Dufresne, Assistant-Director.
Allaire, Prefect of Discipline.
Paul Leblanc, Third Form.
T. Durocher, Fourth.
L. Latour, Fifth.
Brissette, Sixth.
Chevrefils, } Study Masters.
Martel, }
Prince, }
Millier, } English Language.
Berthelet, }
Knickerboker, }

Number of pupils entered up to this date, 179 boarders; 45 day scholars; total, 224.

6

COURSE OF STUDY.

The classical course occupies eight years. The subjects are divided as follows:—

1st year.—French Grammar, Sacred History, Preliminaries to Geography, Geography of America, Arithmetic.

2nd year.—Second part of French Grammar, first part of Latin Grammar, translation of *Epitome Historiæ Sacræ*, Ancient History, Geography of Europe, Arithmetic continued, Themes and Versions.

3rd year.—Second part of Latin Grammar, translation of *De viris illustribus urbis Romæ*, of Cornelius Nepos, Roman History, Geography of Asia, Arithmetic completed, Themes and Versions.

4th year.—Latin Versification, Greek Grammar, translation of Quintus Curtius, Sallust, Virgil, Esop's Fables, and extracts from the Septuagint, Geography of Africa and Oceania, History of the Middle Ages, Themes, Versions, and Composition.

5th year.—Precepts of Literature, Critical course of Literature in which is given a biographical notice, a critical analysis of some remarkable work, and extracts from the principal writers, Grecian, Roman, Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish. Translation of Virgil, Cicero, Xenophon, Homer, and Sophocles, and of those portions of the Bible most remarkable for poetical beauty. History of France.

6th year.—Precepts of Rhetoric, critical course of Eloquence on the same plan as that of literature. Translation of Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Horace, Demosthenes, St. John Crysostôme, and extracts from the Latin fathers remarkable for their eloquence. History of England, Themes, Versions, and Composition.

7th year.—Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Architecture, Logic, Metaphysics, Notions of Political Economy.

8th year.—Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, the general principles of the Civil Law, and Treatise on Contracts in ordinary use.

The pupils in the first six forms give two hours every day to the study of the English language. They are divided into five classes, as follow:—

1st Class.—Reading, Spelling, and French and English conversation.

2nd Class.—Siret's Grammar, French and English conversation, Themes and Versions, Translation of English Authors into French.

3rd Class.—Siret's Grammar, 2nd part, Translation of English Authors into French, Themes and Versions, Treatise on divers branches of practical knowledge in English.

4th Class.—Murray's Smaller Grammar; Translation of English Authors into French, and of French Authors into English, Themes and Versions, Book-keeping.

5th Class.—Murray's Large Grammar, Translation of French Authors into English, English Composition.

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(L.L.L.)
8th March.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

The pupils are obliged to speak English every day, during a recreation of one hour.

8th March.

There are four professors for the English language. The pupils are taught instrumental and vocal music, the piano, orchestral instruments and military music.

In 1845, the critical course on eloquence and literature, and that on political economy, were introduced into the system of instruction.

In 1847, the notions of jurisprudence.

In 1848, the differential and integral calculus, book-keeping, and natural history.

In the present year, agricultural chemistry, a greater development to the study of the English language, and in the classical course the translation of extracts from the most eloquent Fathers of the Church.

I think it right to remark, as will, in a great measure, appear from the foregoing statements :—

1st.—That the superior branches of education in the College have been for a long time taught by Professors of long standing, some of whom have taught them from fifteen to twenty years; that these Professors form among themselves an Association which attaches them to the Institution, though freely. The education thus given, must be advantageously affected by the practical experience and the traditions and methods which are acquired and maintained in an organized Association.

2ndly.—That important improvements and new developements are gradually introduced into the course of study, so as to raise the education given to the point required by the public, and so as to make it in accordance with the wants of the country.

As stated in the Petition addressed to the present Parliament, a course of commercial, industrial, and agricultural education will be given in the new building.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

With the most profound respect,
Your very humble
and very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. S. RAYMOND, Priest,
Sup. St. Hy. Coll.

(Translation.)

No. 3.

COLLEGE OF CHAMBLY.

Statement shewing in detail the application of the sums voted by the Provincial Legislature for the College of Chambly, and also the names of the Professors and the several subjects taught therein, and the number of pupils who have attended the said College, between the months of January 1845, and the 31st December, 1848.

YEAR 1845.

Reverend Jos. Lâsnier, Director, and Professor of Mathematics.

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8th March.

Mr. O'Mara, Professor of the English Language, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

Mr. Duvert, Professor of Belles-Lettres, History and Geography.

Messrs. Lavigne and Lussier, Professors of the French Language, History, Geography and Writing.

The number of pupils has varied from 80 to 100.

Legislative Grant.....£300 0 0

Of this sum there was paid to the Professors above mentioned..... 64 19 11

To Messrs. Boyer, Masson, Fréchette and Garand, Merchants..... 231 14 11

For small repairs..... 3 5 2

£300 0 0

YEAR 1846.

Reverend V. Pilon, Director.

Mr. Duvert, Professor of Belles-Lettres, Linear Drawing and Book-keeping.

Mr. Lavigne, 1st Professor of the French Language, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Writing.

Messrs. Parenteau and Cheffe, 2nd and 3rd Professors of the French Language and Writing.

Mr. Bede, Professor of the English Language and Writing.

The number of pupils has varied from 100 to 120.

Provincial Grant.....£300 0 0

This sum was applied as follows :—

Repaid to Mr. Morin, Curé of Lachenaie, for money borrowed..... 150 0 0

To Mad. P. D. Morin, do..... 100 0 0

To Mr. Fabre, Bookseller..... 20 0 0

To the Baker..... 10 3 1

To Dr. Grosbois..... 8 16 6

To sundry persons for wood..... 11 0 5

£300 0 0

YEAR 1847.

Reverend V. Pilon, Director.

Mr. Duvert, Professor of Belles-Lettres and Book-keeping.

Mr. Lavigne, 1st Professor of the French Language, History, Geography, and Writing.

Mr. Parenteau, 2nd Professor of the French Language, and of Arithmetic and Writing.

Mr. Cheffe, 3rd Professor of the French Language, and of Linear Drawing.

Messrs. Bede and Henry, Professors of the English Language, Arithmetic and Writing.

The number of pupils has varied from 115 to 130.

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8th March.

Provincial Grant.....	£300	0	0
How applied:—			
Paid to Mr. Am. Gauthier, for repairs to the College.....	149	18	0
To Mr. Fabre, Bookseller.....	28	18	0
To the Estate of Mr. Hudon.....	25	0	0
To Messrs. Bede and Henry, Professors of English.....	10	5	0
To Messrs. Lamarche and Dyon.....	8	0	0
To the Baker, Butcher, and Servants...	40	0	0
For Firewood and other articles.....	37	19	0
	£300	0	0

YEAR 1848.

Reverend Mr. Cénas, Director, and Professor of Theology.
 Mr. Dupras, 1st Professor of the French Language.
 Mr. Morin, 2nd do. do.
 Mr. Pinonplet, 3rd do. do.
 Mr. Stafford, Professor of the English Language.

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8th March.

The above mentioned Professors also taught History, Geography, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

The number of pupils has varied from 130 to 140.

Music has also been taught by Mr. Jean Bte. Labelle, organist of the Parish Church.

The College is not in connection with any religious body.

Provincial Grant.....	£300	0	0
Of this sum there was paid to the Professors.....			
To Mr. Perrault, for repairs.....	91	15	0
For Timber, Paints, Glass, Putty and Iron Work.....	58	7	6
To the Butcher, Baker, and Servants..	50	2	6
For Firewood and other articles.....	35	5	0
	28	8	9½
	£263	18	9½
Placed in the hands of the Bursar.....	36	1	2½
	£300	0	0

P. M. MIGNAULT, Pt.
President.

Chambly, 25th Sept. 1849.

No. 4.

(Translation.)

COLLEGE OF L'ASSOMPTION, 31st August, 1849.

Sir,

The following is a copy of the Letter I had the honor to address to the Honorable Mr. Leslie, on the 5th of February last.

First.—The YEARLY ACCOUNTS, since the 1st January, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.—1845.			EXPENDITURE.—1845.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Received from the Pupils.....	488	14 11½	Salaries of the Professors.....	182	10 0
do do Legislature.....	200	0 0	Wages of servants.....	7	0 0
			Provisions, firing, lighting, &c.....	317	9 5
			On account of the College Building..	250	0 0
Total.....	£688	14 11½	Total.....	£756	19 5

The excess of Expenditure of £68 4s. 5½d. was covered by a balance remaining from the preceding year, 1844.

RECEIPTS.—1846.			EXPENDITURE.—1846.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Received from the Pupils.....	472	3 7½	Salaries of the Professors.....	164	18 1½
do do Legislature.....	175	0 0	Wages of servants.....	26	7 6
			Payment in full on the College Building...	47	10 0
			Provisions, firing, &c.....	319	16 3
Total.....	£647	3 7½	Total.....	£558	11 10½

RECEIPTS.—1847.			EXPENDITURE.—1847.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Received from the Pupils.....	458	8 2½	Salaries of the Professors.....	182	5 0
do do Legislature.....	300	0 0	Wages of servants.....	20	7 6
			Provisions, firing, &c.....	340	4 9
			Construction of an Outbuilding.....	44	9 2
			Purchase of land (on account).....	25	0 0
Total.....	£758	8 2½	Total.....	£612	6 5

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No. 4.—Continued.

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(L.L.L.)

8th March.

RECEIPTS.—1848.				EXPENDITURE.—1848.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received from the Pupils.....	482	8	1	Salaries of the Professors.....	201	2	6
do do Legislature (Debentures)	150	0	0	Wages of servants.....	28	10	0
				Provisions, firing, &c.....	349	17	6
				For Timber, making Window Sashes, and divers other articles for the projected enlargement.....	139	0	0
				Payment in full for land.....	25	0	0
				For sending an Ecclesiastic to learn the English language.....	36	0	0
Total.....	£692	8	1	Total.....	£779	10	0

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Total Receipts in 1845.....	688	14	11½	Total Expenditure in 1845.....	756	19	5
do do 1846.....	647	3	7½	do do 1846.....	558	11	10½
do do 1847.....	758	8	2½	do do 1847.....	612	6	5
do do 1848.....	692	8	1	do do 1848.....	779	10	0
	£2726	14	10½		£2707	7	8½

There remained to the College at the end of 1848, a balance of £19 7s. 6½d., which, with the excess of 1844, makes a total of £87 11s. 6½d. But this balance was in Debentures. There are also outstanding against the College some debts due to persons from whom goods have been obtained, amounting to about an equal sum, which could not be paid.

Second.—As the number of Pupils who have received their education at the College has always been increasing since 1845, I can only state the *minimum* and *maximum* for each year.

In 1845 it varied from 150 to 160.
In 1846 do 170 to 180.
In 1847 do 180 to 190.
In 1848 do 190 to 200.
In 1849 it is at present 214.

Third.—The Classical Course occupies seven scholastic years. Before last year the number of Professors was only eleven; at present, as during last year, it is thirteen, classed as follows:—

Director, your servant the undersigned J. B. Dupuy, Priest. In Philosophy, Mr. Féréol Dorval, Priest, Professor; twenty-five Pupils. The course of Philosophy occupies two years. Besides one class hour devoted each day to the translation of English Authors, and half an hour to the study of the Greek Language, the course of Philosophy includes courses of Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, the principles of Architecture, Sauri's course of Mathematics, comprising Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, as far as Conic Sections; the course of Physics comprising Mathematical Physics, Hydraulics, Dioptrics, Catoptrics, Acoustics, Astronomy, and Experimental Physics, but this last branch can only be theoretically demonstrated, as we have few, or, to speak more correctly, no instruments for Physical experiments.

Mr. Norbert Barret, Priest, is Professor of Rhetoric, and has 22 Pupils. The subjects taught in this Class are,—the course of Rhetoric used in the Montreal College, the History of England, the practice of Composition, translation of the Latin Authors Horace and Cicero, translation of Murray's English

Reader, and the study of the Grammar of the same author.

Mr. Louis Brunelle, Acolyte, is Professor of Belles-Lettres, and has 22 Pupils. The subjects taught in this Class are,—the course of Belles-Lettres used in the Montreal College, the History of France, the practice of Composition, translation of the Latin Authors Virgil and Sallust, translation of the Catholic School Book, the study of Dr. Meilleur's English Grammar, and the Geography of Africa and Oceania.

Mr. Damien Laporte, Acolyte, is Professor of *Méthode* and Versification, which occupy one year; he has 19 Pupils. The subjects taught in these Classes are,—*La Méthode* and the Latin Prosody of the Grammar used in the Montreal College, a short course of Mythology, an abridgement of the History of the Emperors, and the Geography of Asia, besides themes, translation of the Latin Authors Ovid and Quintus Curtius, translation of the Catholic School-book, and the study of Dr. Meilleur's Grammar.

The great number of Pupils compels us to have two Classes for the Elements and two for Syntax; Nos. 1 and 2.

For the Class No. 1, in Syntax, Mr. Urgil Desmarais, an ecclesiastic *tonsuré*, is the Professor, and has 29 Pupils. The subjects taught in this Class are,—the Latin Syntax of the Grammar used in the Montreal College, Ancient History, the Geography of Europe, themes, translation of the *De Viris*, of the *Selectæ*, and of Phœdrus, and English Reading.

For the Class, No. 2, in Syntax, Mr. Joseph Guilbault, Acolyte, is the Professor, and has 20 Pupils. The subject taught in this Class are the same as in the Syntax Class, No. 1.

For the Class No. 1, in the Latin Elements, Mr. Florent Bourgeau, an ecclesiastic *tonsuré*, is the Professor, and has 28 Pupils. The subjects taught in this Class are the French and Latin Elements from the Montreal Grammar, themes, translation

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from the *Epitome*, the preliminaries of Geography in general, the Geography of America, Sacred History, and English Reading.

For the Class No. 2, in the Elements, Mr. Solomon Théberge, an ecclesiastic *tonsuré*, is the Professor, and has 16 Pupils. The subjects taught are the same as in Class No. 1.

We have also a French and English School, in which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of Canada, an abridgement of Natural History, and some principles or notions of the Constitution and of Agriculture. The course adopted in this Class is not fixed, and depends upon the number of years during which a pupil remains in it. English is taught one hour every day to those in the Class who wish to learn it. The Master of the French Class is Mr. Felix Vezina, an ecclesiastic *tonsuré*, and the Master of the English Class is Mr. Léandre Prevost, Sub-deacon. The number of Pupils in the two Classes is thirty-six.

The *Maitres de Salles* are Messrs. Olivier Desorcy, Acolyte, and Mr. Félix Rochette, an ecclesiastic *tonsuré*.

4th.—No one of the Priests or Ecclesiastics attached to the College belongs to or is affiliated with any religious order; they are all secular Ecclesiastics.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
J. B. DUPUY, Priest.

(Translation.)

No. 5.

NICOLET, February, 1849.

Sir,

I have lost no time in collecting the details required by your letter of the 31st January, and I have now the honor to transmit them to you.

A School founded in 1800, by Mr. Louis Marie Brassard, formerly Curé of Nicolet, was, in 1805, erected into a College by the late Monseigneur J. O. Plessis, Catholic Bishop of Quebec. In 1820, this Institution obtained from His Most Gracious Majesty George the Third, a Charter incorporating the Seminary of Nicolet and placing it under the management of a Corporation consisting of the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, the Coadjutor of the Diocese of Quebec, the Grand Vicar of the District of Three Rivers, the Senior Curé of the same District, and the Curé of Nicolet.

In 1827, a new building was commenced, intended to supply the place of the old school which had become too small in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils. This immense building has already cost £20,000, and is not yet completed.

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The Catholic Bishops and their clergy furnished this sum; and also for a long time supported the Institution without its being chargeable upon the Province. But in 1847, the pressure of the times compelled the Corporation of the Seminary of Nicolet to ask pecuniary aid from the Legislature. Similar applications were made in 1848 and 1849. In consequence of these applications, the Seminary of Nicolet received out of the Provincial funds :—

In 1847.....£200
In 1848..... 200

Of these sums, £215 8s. 11d. was applied to pay for joiner's work; the remainder has been used to pay the salaries of the Professors.

As the Institution possesses only from £120 to £140 per annum of income, and the annual charge for a boarder is only £17 10s., the excess of the expenditure over the receipts has been so great during the last two years, that the Provincial Grant has not been sufficient to cover the deficiency.

Names of the Professors and number of Pupils for the year commencing 15th September, 1847, and ending 1st August, 1848 :—

- Messrs. J. B. A. Ferland, Prefect of Studies, and Professor of Moral Theology.
Charles Harper, Bursar.
Thomas Caron, Director of the Pupils, and Professor of Dogmatic Theology.
Olivier Caron, Professor of Rhetoric.
Frs. Desauniers, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Physics.
Narcisse Bellemare, Professor of Belles-Lettres.
Jules Paradis, Master of the Third Form.
N. Gingras, Master for *Méthode*.
A. Noyseux, Master for Syntax.
O. Bellecour, Master for the Elements.
J. O. Prince, and } In charge of the English School.
A. Lassisseraye, }
J. M. Bernier, *Econome* and Catechist.
L. G. Houle, *Maitre de Salle*.

Pupils.

Classical } Boarders and half-boarders.....	105
Studies } Day Scholars.....	20
In the Primary School, average.....	50

For the year commencing 19th September, 1848, and to end about the end of July, 1849 :—

DIRECTORS, PROFESSORS, AND MASTERS.

- Messrs. J. B. A. Ferland, Prefect of Studies, and Professor of Theology.
C. Dion, Director of the Pupils.
C. Harper, Bursar.
O. Caron, Professor of Rhetoric.
Thomas Caron, Director of the Ecclesiastics.
Frs. Desauniers, Professor of Philosophy.
N. Bellemare, Professor of Belles-Lettres.
J. M. Bernier, Master of the Third Form.
A. Noyseux, Master for *Méthode*.

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J. Mooney, Master for Syntax.
T. Toupin, Master for the Elements.
J. O. Prince, } *Maitres de Salle.*
O. Bellecour, }
P. Roy, *Econome.*
T. Trevor, English Master.

Number of Pupils

Boarders and half-boarders.....	108
Day Scholars.....	20
In the Primary School.....	from 50 to 60

The Classical course is divided into eight Classes, each of which occupies the Pupils for one year. The subjects taught, are—

First year, or Elements:—French Grammar; Writing; Arithmetic; Latin and Greek Grammar; English Reading; translation from English and Latin into French.

Second year, or Syntax:—French, Latin, Greek, and English Grammar; translation from Latin and English into French; Arithmetic; the Geography of Europe, America, and Oceania.

Third year, or *Méthode*:—Latin, Greek, and English Grammar; Arithmetic; Latin Authors—Phœdrus, Cæsar, Virgil; Greek Authors—Æsop or Lucian; translation from English into French; the Geography of Asia and Africa; Sacred History; History of France and of Canada; Latin Prosody.

Fourth year, or First in Humanity:—French Grammar *in extenso*; Greek and English Grammar; Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Ancient and Modern History; Mythology; Greek Authors; New Testament; Latin Authors—Cicero and Virgil; translation from English into French; Exercises in Latin, Greek, English, and French.

Fifth year, or Second in Humanity:—Belles-Lettres; Arithmetic; Mensuration and Duodecimal Frac-

tions; Botany, followed by a *Faune* of Lower Canada and by Notions of Agriculture; French and Latin Composition; Translation from Greek, Latin, and English into French; Latin Authors—Cicero, Virgil, and Horace; Greek Author—Xenophon.

Rhetoric:—Precepts of Rhetoric; Notions of Political Economy, and of Zoology; Elocution; French and Latin Composition; Latin Authors—Cicero and Horace; Greek Authors—Xenophon and Homer.

First year in Philosophy:—Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Algebra, Mineralogy, Architecture.

Second year in Philosophy:—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Physics and Chemistry.

Optional Studies:—Music, Drawing, and Phonography.

During the winter, a portion of the evening recess is devoted to the study of Geography, and of the history of our own times.

Apart from the Classical course, there is in the Seminary of Nicolet a Commercial School, in which are taught Writing, English and French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, &c.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your very humble, and
very obedient Servant,

J. B. FERLAND,

Priest.

Honorable J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

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No. 6.

GENERAL REPORT of "LE COLLEGE JOLIETTE," from October 1st, A.D. 1846, to December, 31st, 1848; such as required by a letter from the Secretary of the Province, dated January 31st, 1849; to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Use of the Sums voted by the Legislature on behalf of "Le College Joliette."	Names of the Professors employed in said College.	Number of Scholars taught therein.	The Religious Body wherewith it is connected.	Period of time which has elapsed since a Legislative Allowance is made thereto, up to December 31st, 1848, each year being made distinct.	The Course of Studies therein adopted and followed.
<p>RECAPITULATION.</p> <p>First Legislative Allowance, £100 Second do do 100 Total £200</p> <p>Which sum has been expended as follows:—Professors' Salaries, purchase of Books and Stationery, helping Poor Scholars, whereas a general reduction has been made in the price of Lodging, Teaching, and Tuition. Said price amounts only to the scanty sum of .£3 per annum, payable by each Pupil.</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. Rev. Z. Resther, Priest, Director. N. Barrette, } J. Dequoy, } Professors. L. E. B. Smith, J. B. Gallien,</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. Rev. A. Thibaudier, Priest, Director. Rev. F. T. Lahaye, Vice-Director. Etienne Champagnon, M. N. Augustin Fayard, Louis Chretien, } L. H. Duvert, } Professors. L. E. B. Smith, Paschal Lajoie, A. Parentaux, L. Langlois,</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. Rev. F. T. Lahaye, Priest, Director. Etienne Champagnon, M. N. J. A. Dubaut, O. Connolly, } J. Michaud, } Professors. L. Boisvert, M. Colomb, W. Rowan, A. Parentaux, O. Goudreault,</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. Boarders 40 Day Scholars 60 Total 100</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. Auditors in the Normal School 15 Boarders 100 Day-Scholars 75 Total 190</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. Auditors in the Normal School 13 Boarders 70 Day-Scholars 80 Total 163</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. The Professors have been supplied by the Right Rev. Doctor Bourget, Bishop of Montreal.</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. Said College now under the direction of a Religious Association called "Parochial Clerks or Catechists of St. Viateur."</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. Said College connected with same Religious Body.</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. Commenced October 1st, 1846, ended July 21st, 1847.</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. Commenced September 8th, 1847, ended July 20th, 1848.</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. Commenced September 6th, 1848, and to end July 31st, 1849.</p>	<p>FIRST YEAR. Rudiments of English and French Grammars; Arithmetic; Sacred History, and Religious Course; Rudiments of Geography; Ancient History (in England.)</p> <p>SECOND YEAR. Syntax of both Languages; History of Canada; Arithmetic; Rudiments of Algebra; Geometry, and Linear Drawing; Fundamental Principles of Agriculture and Botany; Epistolary Style and Composition in both Languages.</p> <p>THIRD YEAR. Principles of Literature; Algebra; Rhetoric; Constitution of the Country; History of France, according to the analytical process; History of England (in English); Composition and Delivery in French and English.</p> <p>FOURTH YEAR. Natural Philosophy; Chymistry applied to the Arts; Practical Geometry; Surveying; Mechanical Powers; Astronomy; French and English Compositions.</p> <p>FIFTH YEAR. Logic; Metaphysics; Moral Philosophy; Architecture; Political Economy; Compositions, in both Languages. After the completion of the said Course, Latin will be taught; Music and Drawing already in progress.</p> <p>Model Agriculture and Practical Mechanism in contemplation.</p>

The contents of this page certified true and correct; wherefore I have signed.

F. T. LAHAYE, Priest, Director.

COLLEGE JOLIETTE,
Village of Industry, February 28th, 1849.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 7.

(Translation.)

Statement of the Accounts of the Berthier Academy, from the month of April 1846 (when it came under the administration of the Corporation of the School Commissioners of the Municipality of Berthier,) to the 1st January, 1849.

It will perhaps be well here to remark, that before 1846, the monies voted by the Legislature of

the Province in favor of this Academy, were always paid directly to Mr. John M'Coville, who was then the Teacher and Director thereof; and that even out of the £100 voted in 1846, he received the sum of £30 Os. 6d. in remuneration of his services as the Teacher of the Academy from the month of January 1846, to the month of April following, when he left the Academy, and the balance was paid to the administrators of the said Institution.

These Accounts are composed of a chapter of receipts and a chapter of expenditure for each year:—

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FIRST YEAR, 1846.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Received from the Government of this Province in money	66	3	4	Cash paid to Mr. Gardiner for his services as Teacher, from the 2d April, 1846, to 1st January, 1847.....	30	0	0
Amount of the monthly payments for Pupils who attended the Academy from May, 1846, to 1st January, 1847.....	28	9	1	Cash paid to Mr. Morelle for his services as Teacher, from 1st July, 1846, to 1st January, 1847.....	40	0	0
				Cash paid to Mr. Joseph Miville Déchesne for his services as Teacher, from 10th November, 1846, to 1st January, 1847.....	8	6	8
					£78	6	8
	£94	12	5	The amount of the Expenditure being deducted from that of the Receipts, there remained in the hands of the Administrators at the end of the year 1846.....	£16	5	10

SECOND YEAR, 1847.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cash remaining in the hands of the Administrators from last year.....	16	5	10	Cash paid to Mr. Gardiner for his services as Teacher, from 1st January, 1847, to 1st January, 1848.....	47	17	6
Cash received from the Provincial Government.....	100	0	0	Cash paid to Mr. Morelle for his services as Teacher, from 1st January, 1847, to 20th March following.....	17	15	6
Amount of monthly payments for Pupils.....	43	0	0	Cash paid to Mr. Joseph Miville Déchesne for his services as Teacher, from 1st January, 1847, to the month of August following.....	36	13	4
				Cash paid to Mr. Francis Dusseault for his services as Teacher, from 1st July, 1847, to 1st January, 1848.....	30	0	0
					£132	6	4
	£159	5	10	The amount of Expenditure being deducted from that of the Receipts, there remained in the hands of the Administrators at the end of the year 1847.....	£26	19	6

THIRD YEAR, 1848.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cash remaining in the hands of the Administrators from last year.....	26	19	6	Cash paid to Mr. Gardiner for his services as Teacher, from the 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.....	59	10	0
Cash received from the Provincial Government.....	100	0	0	Cash paid to Mr. F. Dusseault for his services as Teacher, from 1st January, 1848, up to the month of July following.....	81	13	4
Amount of the monthly payments for Pupils from 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.....	46	0	0	Cash paid to Messrs H. Fayard, Director of the Academy, and L. G. Langlais and L. Vadebonceur, two other Professors therein, all three being "Clercs du St. Viateur".....	26	5	0
				Cash paid for repairs to the building in which the Academy is kept, as well for joiners' work, boards, planks, and paint, as for paying the workmen and for the cost of articles of furniture belonging to the Academy and for the use of the Professors therein, the whole, according to a detailed account in the office of the Administrators.....	81	4	9
					£198	13	1
Carried forward.....	£172	19	6	Carried forward.....			

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THIRD YEAR, 1848.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	172	19	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	198	13	1
				Cash paid to Mr. Lahaie, of l'Industrie, on account of a sum of £45 which the Managers and Administrators of the Institution bound themselves last summer to pay him, to reimburse the expenses by him incurred for the cost of the voyage of the said A. Fayard from France to Canada.....	16	0	0
				Cash paid to Mr. P. J. Guitté, printer of the <i>Echo des Campagnes</i> , for divers advertizements in his paper relative to the Academy.....	3	0	0
					£217	13	1
				Deducting the amount of the Receipts, from that of the Expenditure, the Administrators are indebted in the sum of.....	172	19	6
					£33	13	7
				To this sum of £33 13s. 7d. there is to be added that of £29, which the said Administrators still owe to the said Rev. Mr. Lahaie, as the balance yet due to him of the said sum of £45.....	29	0	0
	£172	19	0		£62	13	7

To which sum of £62 13s. 7d. there are still to be added some petty accounts paid by the Corporation of the School Commissioners of this Municipality, of which the exact amount is not yet ascertained.

The Professors of this Academy are now five in number, four of them being of the Religious Order known as the "*Clercs du St. Viateur*," and the other an English Professor.

The following subjects are taught in this Institution:—

The Christian Doctrine, French and English Reading, Arithmetic, the Elements and Syntax of the two Languages, Sacred and Profane History, (the latter including the History of Canada) the History of France, and the History of England, &c.; Geography, with the use of the Globes and Geographical Maps, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Linear Drawing, Book-keeping, &c., the whole in both languages. The smallness of the building does not for the present year permit the teaching of other branches of education; but next year the Institution will be on the same footing as the Colleges of this Province, if the Legislature grants the sums prayed for. The number of pupils actually attending the Institution is 130; of whom about 40 are admitted gratuitously, on the ground of poverty.

Berthier, 17th February, 1849.

(Translation.)

No. 8.

COLLEGE OF STE. THERESE,
10th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have now the honor to answer the questions proposed to me in your letter of the 31st January last, relative to the application of the sums voted by the

Legislature for the College of Ste. Thérèse, and to transmit you the other details required by His Excellency the Governor General.

The first grant was made to the said College in 1846, and was continued until the year 1848, as follows:—

For 1846, as a yearly allowance.....	£200
1847, do	200
1848, do	200
	£600

For 1846, as an aid for building.....	£150
1847, do	100
1848, do	100
	£350

These two sums united forming a total of £950, have been wholly employed in building the new College, the foundations of which were laid in the autumn of 1845.

During the said period of three years, the Professors have been:—

For 1846, Messrs. Louis Dagenais, Priest, Gédéon Uberdeau, Toussaint St. Aubin, Joseph Graton, Octave Monet, Nazaire Hardy, Celestin Dubé, and John Tingham.

For 1847, Messrs. L. Dagenais, Priest, T. St. Aubin, N. Hardy, Joseph Seguin, T. Graton, Amable Thibault, Julien Watier, Napoléon Mignault, Peter M'Alhern.

For 1848, Messrs. L. Dagenais, Priest, J. Seguin, Eph. Terrien, T. Graton, Gabriel Lemay, J. Watier, Thélesphore Arbour, Michael Donnelly, Louis Fournier.

The average number of pupils who have received their education at the said College, is:—

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(L.L.L.)
8th March.

For 1846.....	140
1847.....	155
1848.....	145

The course of study in this Institution occupies eight years, and is as follows:—

During the first six years, the pupils study the three languages, English, French, and Latin; Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Literature and Rhetoric. The two last years are devoted to Philosophy, comprising Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry.

The Members of the Corporation of the College of Ste. Thérèse are not connected with any religious body; they consist of the Diocesan Bishop and three secular Canadian Priests.

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Honorable
J. LESLIE,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The foregoing letter is a true copy of that addressed by me to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, on the 10th February last; I am happy to be able to transmit you this letter as entered in the Archives of the Institution.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With great consideration,
Your very humble
and very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOS. DUQUET, Priest.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 9.

HIGH SCHOOL, QUEBEC,
4th February, 1849.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, dated the 31st ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with certain information, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, relative to the expenditure of the sum granted by Government to the High School of Quebec, the number of free Scholars now on the foundation, &c. &c.

I beg, in reply, to furnish you with the particulars of the information desired, under the following heads:

I. A statement of the particulars of the expenditure of the sum granted by Government.

This sum has not been set apart for any special purpose, but added to the other funds, and employed in defraying the general expenses of the School.

Subjoined is a statement of the income and expenditure of the School, from the date of the commencement of the grant, to the 31st December ultimo.

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(L.L.L.)
8th March.

1847.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Income.....	£1133	4	3
Government Grant.....	171	2	2
	<hr/>		
	£1304	6	5

EXPENDITURE.

Rector's Salary.....	£300	0	0
2nd Master's do.....	300	0	0
3rd do. do.....	225	0	0
Allowance to 3rd Master for collecting.....	35	0	0
4th Master's Salary.....	225	0	0
French Master's do.....	120	0	0
General Expenses, Rent, Porter's Salary, Fuel, Prizes, &c. &c.....	175	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1380	0	0

1848.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Income.....	£1046	2	5
Government Grant.....	171	2	2
	<hr/>		
	£1217	4	7

EXPENDITURE.

The same as above, deducting the French Master's Salary.....£1260 0 0

The Directors would draw attention to the fact, that notwithstanding every endeavor on their part to reduce the expenditure to the lowest possible scale, consistent with the efficient working of the Institution, the income, in each of the above years, was found insufficient to meet the current expenses.

II. The names of the Professors or Teachers who are, or have been employed.

The Masters employed in 1847, were:—

1. W. Wickes, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector.
2. W. S. Smith, 2nd Classical Master.
3. D. Wilkie, English, Arithmetical, and Writing Master.
4. L. Sleeper, English Master.
5. Henry D. Thielcke, French do.

In 1848, they were the same as above, with the exception of the French Master, whom the Directors were compelled, from the state of the funds, to dismiss; one of the other Masters undertaking his duties.

III. The number of Pupils who share in the benefit of the Government Grant.

There are 20 at present, the complete number; a list of their names is enclosed.

The Directors would respectfully remark, that the amount of the grant for the education of the above 20 Free Scholars, (an education in all its branches, the best that the School can furnish,) is considerably less than what the School would receive, were they paying pupils; whereas, the grant is only £171 2s. 2d., the fees for twenty pupils would amount to about £220.

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8th March.

It gives the Directors pleasure to state that several of the Free Scholars have distinguished themselves, and carried off prizes, at the annual distribution in each year. The names of these boys are, for

1847.	1848.
E. Scott.	E. Scott.
J. Pentland.	J. Barnard.
J. Barnard.	H. Patterson.
T. Leggo.	F. Scott.

IV. The Course of Instruction pursued.

The general course of instruction embraces (besides the ordinary routine of School-work) the higher branches of a liberal education, viz. : the study of the Greek and Latin languages, English and French Composition, and the Elements of Mathematics; and, were the School provided with a suitable apparatus, Lectures would be regularly given on Natural Philosophy.

The Authors read by the 5th (or highest) Class, are in Latin, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Terence; and in Greek, the Testament, Xenophon, Homer, and the Greek Tragedians.

In Mathematics, the Class is at present going through the 11th book of Euclid, with Algebra, beyond Quadratic Equations.

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8th March.

Pupils, whose parents do not wish them to receive a Classical Education, are allowed to give up Latin and Greek.

V. The Religious Body (if any) with which the Institution is connected.

The Institution is connected with no religious body; but has so far a religious character, that the duties of the day commence with the reading of a portion of the Bible, and with prayer, and that Scriptural instruction is a regular part of the studies of the School.

The Directors may add, that since the opening of the School many Roman Catholic boys have been admitted, but they have never heard of any objection being raised to the system of religious instruction pursued.

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

JOHN COOK, D.D.,
Chairman of the
Directors of the High School.

The Hon. JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

HIGH SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

LIST of FREE SCHOLARS that have been placed on the Foundation, up to 31st December, 1848.

NAMES.	ENTERED.	LEFT.
Henry Patterson.....	January 13, 1847.	.....
Edwin Burrage.....	do 18, do	May 4, 1848.....
Thomas Willan.....	do 25, do	.....
Lexington Kerr.....	February 9, do	Deceased.....
Patrick Murison.....	do 11, do	.....
John Murison.....	do do do	.....
James Pentland.....	March 5, do	.....
Edwin Fraser.....	do 19, do	May 12, 1848.....
Colborne Frazer.....	do do do	.....
William M'Leish.....	do 28, do	.....
James Barnard.....	August 18, do	.....
Thomas Leggo.....	do do do	.....
John Bates.....	do 20, do	.....
Edward Scott.....	October 13, do	.....
Stewart Scott.....	do do do	.....
Tremont Scott.....	do do do	.....
Robert Scott.....	August 10, 1848.	.....
Clarence Edie.....	do do do	.....
Edward Byrne.....	do do do	.....
John Murphy.....	do 21, do	.....
James Kelly.....	September 25, do	.....
James O'Leary.....	do 28, do	.....
Wm. Connolly.....	do 29, do	.....

Total number of Pupils in attendance Dec. 31st, 1847, was 118, and Dec. 31st, 1848, 103.

W. WICKES, A. M.
Rector.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

No. 10.

HIGH SCHOOL,
Montreal, 3rd February, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, and am instructed by the Directors of the High School to enclose a statement of the particulars which you require to lay before the Legislative Assembly, and which I hope will prove satisfactory.

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

HEW RAMSAY,
Honorary Secretary.

The Hon. JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT by the Directors of the High School of Montreal, furnished in compliance with the requisition of the Honorable Mr. Secretary Leslie, bearing date 31st January, 1849, with the view to the same being submitted to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

The late Mr. Skakel, Master of the Grammar School of Montreal, enjoyed up to the period of his death, in 1846, a salary from the Provincial funds, and certain allowances for rent of premises, fuel, &c., in consideration of which he conducted the education of a number of boys, who were appointed by the Governor General to receive the same. After Mr. Skakel's death, the Government of the day thinking that one of the principal objects for which the Grammar School had been established, could be otherwise more economically as well as efficiently attained, endowed the High School of Montreal with the sum of £281 per annum, and transferred twenty pupils thither for their education. From that time till now the full number has been kept up, with the occasional exception of a few days intervening between the removal or withdrawal of one pupil, and the signification of His Excellency's pleasure as to his successor.

The number of boys at present attending the High School whose parents and guardians pay the fees, is one hundred and forty, but this is greatly less than usual. The discipline maintained, and the value of the teacher's services, were never higher than at present, and the decrease in the number of pupils is solely ascribable to the unprosperous state of the times.

The holders of the Capital Stock of the High School are connected with all the religious denominations in the City; the teachers are selected with reference to their ability, temper, and good character, without considering to what church they belong; and the pupils, including those receiving Government aid, are or may be connected with every religious body in the Province.

The course of instruction pursued is such as to fit the pupil for entering upon the duties of active life immediately on leaving school, or to follow out a liberal education to its conclusion, at one or other of the Colleges in the Province.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

The annexed Table, it is hoped will shew at a glance all that is required for the information of Parliament.

HEW RAMSAY,
Honorary Secretary, High School.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1849.

TABLE shewing the Number of Pupils attending the High School, Names of Teachers, Course of Studies, &c. &c.

Sum received from Government, from October 1846, (when Grammar School was discontinued, and twenty Pupils appointed to receive their education at the High School,) until 31st December, 1848.....£662 12 6

The number of Pupils appointed by the Governor General, and whose education is paid for at the public expense, is..... 20

The number of Pupils whose parents and guardians pay the School Fees, is at present.....140

Forming a total of..... 160

N.B.—The number of Pupils paying School Fees, is usually over 200; but, owing to the unprosperous state of the times, it is at present reduced to 140.

The following is a list of the Teachers at present employed:—

Mr. H. Aspinall Howe, Rector;
Mr. Thomas Gibson,
Mr. Rodger,
Mr. McMahon,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Montier.

The following is a list of the Teachers who, at different times, have been employed:—

Rev. Mr. Simpson, Rector, retired on completing engagement;
Mr. Potel, do. do.;
Mr. Bradshaw, left in bad health;
Mr. Bowman, do. do.;
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Belden,
Mr. Phillips,
Mr. Wilson.

The High School is not connected with any religious body in particular: on the contrary, its Stockholders, Directors, Teachers, and Pupils, are attached, it is believed, to every denomination in the Province.

The subjects taught, are
English Reading, Grammar, and Composition;
Scripture History;
History, Ancient and Modern;
Geography, Ancient and Modern;
Natural Philosophy;
Geometry;
Algebra;
Arithmetic;
Book-keeping;
Writing;
The Greek, Latin, and French Languages.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

5th March.

No. 11.

TABULAR STATEMENT respecting the QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

8th March.

Years.	Expenditure of Annual Grant.	Name of Teacher.	Number of Pupils.	Course of Instruction.	Religious Body, with whom connected.
1845.. ...	In aid of the General Expenses of the Institution, which are:	Miss E. Dickens...	90	In strict accordance with the Infant School System.—	Open to all Denominations, and under the Management of a mixed Committee.
1846.....	1st.—Teacher's Salary..... £45	do do ...	70	Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Sewing,	
1847.....	2nd.—House Rent..... 40	do do ...	75	History, Elements of Sacred and Natural History,	
1848.....	3rd.—Fuel..... 10	do do ...	75	&c. &c.	
	4th.—School materials and Incidental charges, about 15				
	£110				

By Order.

EMILY MACKIE,
Secretary, Quebec Infant School.

No. 12.

RECTORY, THREE RIVERS,
10th February, 1849.

SIR,

Your letter of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the Trustees of the Royal Institution School that formerly existed at this place, having been brought to me, though it is not in my power to furnish all the information therein required, I shall proceed to put you in possession of all that I have been enabled to gather. First of all, however, it may be proper to premise, that I am not, as far as I know, a Trustee of the said School, having never received or seen any document or instrument which conferred upon me that office.

I did at the same time always take an interest in the School, and was requested generally twice a year, to examine the School and sign a report of its state.

The Schoolmaster, Mr. Selby Burn, died in April last; the Trustees, who in my time were the Hon. T. Coffin, René Kimber, and — Badaux, Esquires, are all deceased.

The School consisted for many years after I first knew it, of thirty or forty scholars, boys and girls, Roman Catholic and Protestant English speaking, and French Canadian; about fifteen or sixteen were gratis scholars. On the establishment of the School of the *Frères*, all or nearly all of the French Canadian

children were removed: some of them afterwards returned.

The salary of the master was reduced several years ago from £60 to £45. He was capable of teaching some branches, such as mensuration and surveying, which were seldom or never called for here in his day. His salary did not pass through the hands of the Trustees at any time; so far as I know, he was in the habit of going himself to the seat of Government, and drawing it in person.

I believe that I have now given all the information in my power respecting the late Royal Institution School at Three Rivers; and in conclusion, I beg to say, that this place is now deplorably in want of a School of a similar kind, inasmuch as the poorer class of the Protestant and English speaking population are deprived of the means of giving their children even a common elementary education.

Inquiries respecting the probability of the speedy revival of the school have been repeatedly made of me, by various persons who are unable to pay for the teaching of their children.

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

SAM. G. WOOD.

The Hon. JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

No. 13.

(Translation.)

STATEMENT shewing the details of the Sums of Money expended by the EDUCATION SOCIETY of the DISTRICT of QUEBEC, including the application of the Sums granted to the Society by the Legislature, the Number of Teachers, the Number of Pupils who have received Instruction, and the Course of Study, from the 1st January, 1845, to the 31st December, 1848.

		£	s.	d.
1845.....	Paid to Seven Brethren of the Christian Schools (<i>des Ecoles Chrétiennes</i>).....	250	0	0
	do to an English School-master.....	60	0	0
	do for Insurance on the Property.....	9	5	0
	do for Firewood.....	21	18	8½
	do to the Corporation for chimney sweeping.....	0	18	0
	do for ground rent, to the Rev. Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu.....	7	8	0
	do to J. Bte. Fréchette, for books and stationery.....	17	8	0
	do for tenant's repairs to the property.....	25	10	2½
	do for other expenses.....	8	6	11½
	do for repairs to the upper part of the School-house.....	41	15	3
		£442	5	1½
1846.....	Paid to Eight Brethren.....	280	0	0
	do for an English School-master.....	60	0	0
	do for Insurance.....	6	0	0
	do to G. Douglas, Esquire, for one year's interest on £500, at 6 per cent.....	30	0	0
	do for books and stationery.....	7	5	11
	do for firewood.....	16	17	6
	do for ground rent.....	7	8	0
	do for tenant's repairs.....	28	1	7½
		£485	18	0½
1847.....	Paid to Eight Brethren.....	280	0	0
	do for an English School-master.....	40	0	0
	do for Insurance.....	6	0	0
	do to G. Douglas, Esquire, for 12 months' interest on £500.....	30	0	0
	do for chimney sweeping.....	0	18	0
	do for ground rent.....	7	8	0
	do for repairs.....	16	5	0
	do other expenses.....	31	6	10½
		£411	17	10½
1848.....	Paid to Eight Brethren.....	280	0	0
	do for Insurance.....	6	0	0
	do to Dr. G. Douglas, for a year's interest on £500.....	30	0	0
	do for ground rent.....	7	8	0
	do for chimney sweeping.....	0	18	0
	do for repairs, &c.....	41	8	11½
		£365	14	11½
1845.....	Expenditure.....	442	5	1½
1846.....	do.....	435	18	0½
1847.....	do.....	411	17	10½
1848.....	do.....	365	14	11½

TEACHERS.—1845—Seven Brethren of the Christian Schools.

1846—Eight do do do
 1847— do do do do
 1848— do do do do

COURSE OF STUDY.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Sacred History, Linear Drawing, Geometry.

Number of Pupils in each of the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, Six hundred.

C. DELAGRAVE,
 Secretary, E. S. D. of Quebec.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 14.

DUNHAM, August 18th, 1849.

SIR,

In answer to your request of 9th August, instant, for a duplicate, in consequence of the first being destroyed by fire on the 25th April last, we beg leave to state, that during the years 1845 and 1846, the High School at Dunham village was taught by Mr. Samuel Dorman, at the price of £100 each year, and the tuition over an average of 27½ scholars through the year. The average was about 30 scholars. During the years 1847 and 1848, the school was taught by Mr. Hiram Stevens on the same conditions. Since about the first of December last, the school has been taught by Mr. S. E. Coburn, at £100 per annum, and the tuition over an average of 20 scholars. At present, there are 36 different scholars. The course of instruction pursued, is Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and the higher English branches, viz., Geography, Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. The school is not connected with any religious body, but all send without any distinction of creed. Those scholars who are able, pay 8s. per quarter, but none are precluded for want of ability. In the autumn of 1845, we procured from Boston, at an expense of upwards of £100, a Geographical, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Chemical Apparatus; and we have had other incidental expenses, as wood, repairs of the house, &c. The school is not only for the benefit of the inhabitants of Dunham who built the house, but also for those of the adjoining Townships; upon the same conditions. We have at present £65, which we have let on interest. We have contracted to have a woodshed erected, and we intend getting a bell the present season.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

WM. BAKER,
LEVI STEVENS,
CHANCY CLEMENT, } Trustees.

Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

No. 15.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1849.

SIR,

I beg most respectfully to submit the following in reply to the several interrogatories contained in your communication of 31st ultimo.

The average number of Pupils in attendance at the Montreal National School, during the required years, was as follows:—

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Boys,	130	119	117	134
Girls,	90	96	83	80
Total,	220	215	200	214

The course of instruction includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

The Girls are also taught Needlework.

The Expenditure during the above years was as follows:—

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

1845.

Master's Salary.....	£75	0	0
Mistress' do	45	0	0
Fuel, (including arrears).....	35	17	0½
Waterworks account (do).....	12	4	9
Stationery	4	7	0½
Insurance.....	2	8	9
Tinsmith's account.....	2	18	3
Sundries.....	2	6	7
Repairs to School House.....	55	0	0
	£235	2	5

1846.

Master's Salary.....	£75	0	0
Mistress' do	45	0	0
Fuel (including arrears).....	23	7	3½
Waterworks account (do).....	7	4	2
Stationery	15	5	6
Insurance.....	3	15	0
Tinsmith's account.....	0	15	3
Sundries.....	2	12	6½
Advertizements.....	4	3	2
	£181	61	

1847.

Master's Salary.....	£75	0	0
Mistress' do	45	0	0
Fuel (including arrears).....	22	11	0½
Waterworks account (do).....	4	13	0
Stationery	16	15	7
Insurance.....	5	5	0
Tinsmith's account.....	1	7	6
Sundries	2	19	10
	£173	11	11½

1848.

Master's Salary.....	£75	0	0
Mistress' do	45	0	0
Fuel (including arrears).....	20	15	4½
Waterworks account (do).....	3	18	6
Stationery	2	13	10
Insurance.....	3	15	0
Tinsmith's account.....	0	12	6
Sundries	2	16	11
	£154	12	1½

The management of the School is under the direction of a Committee of the Clergy and Members of the Church of England. The following being the officers for the present year:—

President—Rev. Dr. Bethune,
1st Vice-President—Honble. Geo. Moffat,
2nd Vice-President—Mr. Justice M'Cord,
Treasurer—C. H. Castle, Esquire,
Secretary—Rev. W. T. Leach.

TEACHERS.

Male Department—R. H. Radford,
Female do Mrs. Radford.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN BETHUNE,
President, Montreal, N. S. S.

Honble. JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 16.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

STATEMENT respecting the NATIONAL SCHOOLS at QUEBEC, as required by the Provincial Secretary's Letter of the 31st January, 1849.

Years.	Expenditure of the Annual Grant.	Names of the Teachers.	Number of Pupils.		Course of Instruction.	Religious Body with which the Institution is connected.
			Boys.	Girls.		
1845 ...	The annual grant of £111 2s. 2d. is divided between the Teachers of the two Schools, and is not sufficient for the purpose. The other expenses attendant upon the management of the Schools are defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, by "Weekly Pence," from some of the Scholars, and by the proceeds of an Annual Sermon preached in the Cathedral.	Mr. J. H. Andrews, Teacher of the Boys' School.	145	105	The mode of Instruction is that known as the "Madras System;" and the Course includes Reading, Writing, Cyphering, &c.; and in the Girls' School, Needle-work and Knitting in addition.	The Schools are under the Superintendence of the "Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge;" but are open to, and are attended by, Children of all Religious Denominations.
1846 ...			154	111		
1847 ...		Mrs. Purcell, Teacher of the Girls' School.	147	104		
1848 ...			146	108		

By Order of Committee of Management.

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 8th February, 1849.

No. 17.

QUEBEC, 28th August, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting a duplicate of a Return formerly sent regarding St. Andrew's School. My absence from Quebec will I hope excuse the delay that has taken place in answering your communication.

St. Andrew's School is under the management of the Trustees and Elders of St. Andrew's Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland. But it is open to children of all sects, and is actually attended by Episcopalians, Methodists, and occasionally Roman Catholics, as well as Presbyterians. There is a Male and Female Teacher—the former having hitherto received £50, the latter £40, of the Government Grant of £100, and the remaining £10, being applied to the payment of the City Taxes, Insurances, Repairs, &c.; this applies to the last three years. The Teachers at present are Mr. Peter Cran and Mrs. Drysdale. Usually there are about one hundred pupils deriving benefit from this institution. There are twenty Free Pupils, nominated by the Session of St. Andrew's Church. The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and, if required, the Elements of Mathematics.

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

JOHN COOK, D.D.
Minister of St. Andrew's Church.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary,
&c. &c.

No. 18.

MONTREAL, 8th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, requesting, by command of the Governor General, to be furnished, for the purpose of being laid before the House of Assembly, with a statement of the particulars of the expenditure of the sum granted by the Legislature in aid of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal, the names of the Teachers employed, the number of Pupils who share in the benefit, and the course of instruction pursued; also the religious body (if any) with which the Institution is connected. The return to embrace the period from the 1st January, 1845, to the 31st December last, distinguishing each year.

In conformity thereto, I have the honor herewith to enclose four accounts current of the Treasurer, for the period specified, and a return shewing the number of Children attending the Schools, under the instruction of their respective Teachers, and the course of Instruction; and beg leave to state that the Institution is not connected with any religious body, has nothing whatever of a sectarian character, no catechism being taught in the Schools, and that the boys consist of about an equal number of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't humble Servant,

WM. LUNN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Honble. JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

THE BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY in Account with the TREASURER,
for the year 1845.

1845.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1845.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
January...	To balance brought forward from 1844.....	96	3	11	April.....	By received from the Legislature, a grant for two years.....	400	0	0
February...	To Campbell Bryson's account.....	1	17	0					
	To J. Minshall, on account of salary.....	10	0	0					
April.....	To Mr. Bendall do do.....	50	0	0					
	To A. Larocque, ground rent of one year and a half to 29th March last.....	45	0	0					
	To chimney money, to 1st instant....	0	10	0					
	To John Minshall, on account of salary.....	55	0	0					
May.....	To John Minshall, on account of salary.....	110	0	0					
June.....	To James Leatherhead's account of stovepipes, &c.....	0	15	10					
	To balance of this account.....	90	13	3					
		£ 400	0	0			£ 400	0	0

WM. LUNN,
Treasurer.

THE BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY in Account with the TREASURER, for
the year 1846.

1846.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1846.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
January...	To A. Larocque, ground rent to 29th September last.....	15	0	0	January 1.	By balance of last account.....	90	13	3
	To sawing firewood.....	0	11	8		By subscriptions collected, 1846.....	140	2	3
	To Frothingham & Workman, Insurance and Premiums paid by them to the Mutual Insurance.....	11	2	6		By balance of this account.....	25	7	0
	To John Minshall, on account of salary.....	25	0	0					
	To Mr. Bendall, on account of salary.....	25	0	0					
	To A. Macdonald, account for carpenter work.....	3	10	1					
	To Lewis Russell, eight cords of firewood.....	8	10	0					
March.....	To William Kennedy, carpenter work.....	2	18	3					
May.....	To N. B. Doucet, copy of Trust Deed.....	0	10	0					
July.....	To John Minshall, on account of salary.....	20	0	0					
	To Lewis Russell, eight cords of firewood.....	9	0	0					
August.....	To John Minshall, on account of salary.....	80	0	0					
	To Mr. Bendall, on account of salary.....	50	0	0					
October...	To J. Hutchinson, whitewashing the rooms.....	5	0	0					
		£ 256	2	6			£ 256	2	6

WM. LUNN,
Treasurer.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

THE BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY in Account with the TREASURER, for the year 1847.

1847.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1847.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	
January 1..	To balance of last account.....	25	7	0	April.....	By subscription from His Excellency the Governor General.....	4	0	0	
April.....	To Mrs. Bendall, on account of salary	6	5	0	do.....	By subscription from the Honorable P. M'Gill.....	2	10	0	
August.....	do do do	30	0	0	August.....	By Grant from the Legislature.....	200	0	0	
September..	To John Minshall, do do	70	0	0	November..	By Cash from La Chantelle, being balance in full with interest, for a lot of ground sold to him on Craig Street.....	100	7	8	
do	To A. Larocque, 2 years ground rent to the 29th instant.....	60	0	0						
November..	To Papineau and Lamothe, Notaries..	0	10	0						
do	To Robb & Douglas, carpenter work..	5	0	4						
do	To 4 cords of fire wood.....	3	12	0						
do	To J. Minshall, on account of salary..	36	0	0						
do	To Mrs. Bendall.....	36	0	0						
	Balance of this account.....	34	3	4						
		£	306	17	8		£	306	17	8

WM. LUNN,
Treasurer.

THE BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY in Account with the TREASURER, for the year 1848.

1848.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1848.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	
March.....	To 12 Cords Fire Wood.....	12	9	0	January 1..	By Balance of last account	34	3	4	
June.....	To Cash to Mr. Bendall, on account of salary.....	7	12	0	July.....	By Grant received from the Legislature, part payment of £200 (the balance received in January, 1849)	100	0	0	
do.....	To John Minshall, on account of salary	10	0	0		By balance of this account.....	6	19	1	
do.....	To Mrs. Bendall do	15	0	0						
July.....	To John Minshall do	35	0	0						
do.....	To Mrs. Bendall do	30	0	0						
do.....	To J. Barrett, on account of Fire Wood in 1847.....	15	0	0						
do.....	To City Assessments for 8 years.....	10	0	0						
August.....	To J. Gillespie, stovepipes, &c.....	2	4	8						
September..	To Charles Ross, Carpenter's work..	3	16	9						
		£	141	2	5		£	141	2	5

WM. LUNN,
Treasurer.

RETURN of the Number of Children attending the BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOLS, and the Course of Instruction pursued therein.

TEACHERS' NAMES.	Number of Children.		COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN EACH BRANCH.							
	Boys.	Girls.	Reading and Spelling easy lessons, and writing on Slates.	Reading the Scriptures and Lesson Books of British and Foreign School Society.	Writing on Paper.	Reading Lessons in Geography, History, and General Science.	Simple and Compound Rule of Arithmetic.	Higher Branches of Arithmetic.	Sacred History.	English Grammar and Select Spelling.
John Minshall, Teacher.....	244	.....	66	178	147	151	88	44	.....	42
Susannah Bendall, Teacher.....	.....	150	84	66	40	16	100	.....	47	16

WM. LUNN,
Treasurer.

MONTREAL, 8th February, 1849.

No. 19.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE, &c., of the BRITISH and CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY of QUEBEC, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

DATE.	PARTICULARS OF THE EXPENDITURE.	Amount.			Names of Teachers.	The Number of Pupils receiving Education.	The Course of Instruction pursued in the School.	Religious Body.
		£	s.	d.				
January, 1845, to 31st December, 1845.	Master's Salary Mistress' Salary Fire Wood, Books, other School Materials, &c. Paid on account of rebuilding the School House.....	72	0	0	Ed. Ahern and A. Kemp.	In the month of May, 1845, the School House, Materials, &c. were consumed in the general Conflagration of St. Roch; 300 Children were receiving education from 1st January to 28th May. The School was re-opened on 24th Sept. in the Chateau, and from that period to 31st December, 115 children attended.	The School being conducted according to the Lancaesterian system, and after the plan of the British and Foreign School Society of London, is not connected with any particular body of Christians; Children of all denominations are admitted, and the Society is composed of Members from the different Religious Bodies.	
January, 1846, to 31st December, 1846.	Master's Salary Mistress' Salary Fire Wood, Books, other School Materials, Insurance, &c. Paid on account of rebuilding the School House.....	72	0	0	Ed. Ahern and A. Kemp.	277 Children.	The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Geometry, Mensuration, Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, and English Composition. The Girls are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Plain Needle-Work, and Knitting.	
January, 1847, to 31st December, 1847.	Master's Salary Mistress' Salary Fire Wood, Books, other School Materials, Insurance, &c. Paid on account of rebuilding the School House.....	80	0	0	Ed. Ahern, A. Kemp, and Jane Ahern.	394 Children.		
January, 1848, to 31st December, 1848.	Master's and Mistress' Salary Fire Wood, Books, Materials for the School, Insurance, &c. &c. Painting and White-washing, and New Brushes, &c. One Year's Interest on the Debt incurred for the rebuilding of the School House.	120	0	0	Ed. Ahern and Jane Ahern.	471 Children.		
		£328	10	4				
		£497	4	8				
		£452	15	9				
		£254	12	8				

N.B.—The School remains burdened with a debt of £250, borrowed to enable them to complete the rebuilding of the School House.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
Secretary, British and Canadian School Society.

QUEBEC, 20th February, 1849.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 20.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1849.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 31st of January last, which I received on the 3rd of this month, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the Account of Receipts and Expenditure from 1845 to 1848, inclusively, and other particulars required from me as President of the *St. Jacques* School at Montreal.

The General Account of the four years above mentioned will shew you that from 1845 to 1848, this Institution has received from Government the sum of £1025, out of which it has expended £995 1s. 10d. as appears by the twenty documents (receipts) which I enclose with the General Accounts, and that on the 31st of December last, there was a balance of £29 18s. 2d. currency, remaining in my hands.

The *St. Jacques* School is open to the children of the poor of both sexes, and instruction is afforded gratuitously.

The usual number of boys is 200; that of the girls, 150;—350 Scholars.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

Since the first of January 1845, the boys have had as Teachers two or three *Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes*, who, besides giving them Christian instruction, teach them reading, writing, grammar with orthography, arithmetic, geography, sacred and profane history, and linear drawing.

The Teachers of the girls were from 1845 to 1847, the Misses Hypolite Fournier, Clotilde Fournier, Luce Fournier, and Zoé Bourguignon, and from the 1st October, 1847, three *Sœurs de la Providence*. These Mistresses, besides Christian or Religious instruction, teach their pupils reading, writing, grammar with orthography, arithmetic, geography, sacred history, history of Canada, sewing and embroidery.

May I request that you will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt, at least of my Account and the twenty documents in support thereof, and believe me,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

J. VIGER,

President *St. Jacques* School.

Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

The PRESIDENT of the ST. JACQUES SCHOOL at MONTREAL, in account current with the PROVINCE of CANADA.

1845.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1845.	Cn.	£	s.	d.	
January 11	To Warrant received this day on account of the grant for the year 1844	50	0	0	January 15	By paid Mgr. J. Bourget, as per account No. 1.....	38	9	3	
April 16	To Warrant received this day for £350, and forming the two following sums, to wit, £150, being the balance of the grant due for the year 1844, and £200 paid in advance on the grant for 1845, up to the 31st December of that year.....	350	0	0	April 14	do do do 2.....	34	16	8	
1846.					June 3	do do do 3.....	60	0	0	
August 13	To Warrant received this day, being the grant in favor of the <i>St. Jacques</i> School for the year 1846, up to the 31st December next.....	250	0	0	July 16	do do do 4.....	54	16	8	
1847.					October 2	do do do 5.....	59	6	8	
August 11	To Warrant received this day for grant as above, for the current year.....	250	0	0	1846.					
1848.					January 6	do do do 6.....	35	4	2	
July 4	To Warrant received this day for six months' grant, due the 30th June last, for the current year, (the grant for the remaining six months of the said current year, 1848, becoming due only on the 31st December next,) one hundred and twenty-five pounds currency.....	125	0	0	April 1	do do do 7.....	38	4	2	
		£	1025	0	0	July 2	do do do 8.....	66	4	2
					August 17	do do do 1, (No. 9)..	107	12	0	
					October 1	do do do 2, (do 10)..	40	4	2	
					1847.					
					January 7	do do do 3, (do 11)..	34	4	2	
					April 6	do do do 4, (do 12)..	34	4	2	
					July 5	do do do 5, (do 13)..	46	19	9	
					Sept. 3	do do do 1, (do 14)..	51	1	4	
					1848.					
					January 5	do do do 2, (do 15)..	67	18	4	
					April 3	do do do 3, (do 16)..	45	4	2	
					July 6	do do do 4, (do 17)..	57	14	2	
					August 15	do do do 5, (do 18)..	32	5	6	
					October 1	do do do 6, (do 19)..	46	4	2	
					Dec. 31	do do do 7, (do 20)..	44	14	2	
					do do	By balance in the hands of the President this day.....	29	18	2	
							£	1025	0	0

Balanced at Montreal, this 5th February, 1849.

J. VIGER,
President of *St. Jacques* School.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 5th February, 1849.

(Signed,) Wm. ERMATINGER, J. P.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 21.

RETURN of the FREE SCHOOL in connection with the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOCIETY, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Year.	Teachers.	Subjects taught.	Number of Pupils who have received instruction in the year.			EXPENSES.				REMARKS.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Particulars.			Total.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1845	W. H. Colt, Mrs. Colt.	Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. &c. &c.	290	138	428	175	0	0	252	10	0
1846	W. H. Colt, Mrs. Colt.	Ditto	110	94	204	120	0	0	195	0	0
1847	M. E. Colt.	Ditto	105	78	183	62	10	0	130	0	0
1848	M. E. Colt.	Ditto	44	71	115	62	10	0	127	10	0
Total Expenses for the four years.....						705	0	0			
Received from Government.....						400	0	0			
						£305	0	0			

None of the Pupils belong to the Congregation with which the School is connected, but are made up from a class (without regard to Religious opinions) who would not otherwise receive any instruction, as their parents are too poor or too negligent to pay for the education of their children.

The heavy expenses of the years 1845 and 1846 could not all be made up by private donations, and the Committee were reluctantly compelled to discharge one of the Teachers in order to reduce the expenses within the means at their disposal; and they confidently believe that the grant of £100 per annum is expended to the best possible advantage for the benefit of the community.

JOHN MLOUD,
BENJ. BREWSTER,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
N. S. WHITNEY, }
EDWIN ATWATER, }
Committee.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 22.

RETURN FROM CHARLESTON ACADEMY, FOR 1845.

Names of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Subjects taught.	Religious Body with which the Institution is connected.	Amount of Aid received from Government.	Amount paid Teachers.
James Edgar. J. H. Moore. Miss M. A. Weare.	One hundred and four.	Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Algebra, Euclid, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Physiology, Geography, French, Latin, Greek, Fancy Needle Work, Painting, Drawing, &c.	None.	£100 Currency.	£91 Currency.
1846.					
J. H. Moore. F. E. Judd. Sted. E. Coburn. Miss M. A. Weare.	One hundred and forty-seven.	Same as in 1845, with the exception of Greek.	None.	£100 Currency.	£186 15s. Currency.
1847.					
Sted. E. Coburn. L. S. Huntington. Miss M. A. Weare.	One hundred and forty-eight.	Same as in 1845.	None.	£100 Currency.	£197 2s. Currency.
1848.					
Sted. E. Coburn. L. S. Huntington. Miss M. A. Weare.	One hundred and twenty-eight.	Same as in 1846.	None.	£100 Currency.	£107 15s. Currency.

In addition to the amount received from Government, a small Tuition Fee has been received from the Scholars to pay the Balance due Teachers, and Incidental Expenses, such as Repairs on Building, Insurance, Wood, Advertizing, &c. &c. The whole respectfully submitted.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

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(L.L.L.)
6th March.

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(L.L.L.)
8th March.

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(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 23.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of STANSTEAD SEMINARY, from January 1st, 1845, to December 31st, 1848.

RECEIPTS.—1845.				EXPENDITURE.—1845.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January 1st, Balance in Treasurer's hands..	69	19	11	Preceptor's Salary	114	1	3
Legislative Grant for 1844 and 1845.	200	0	0	Preceptress' Salary for six months.....	31	0	0
Received for Tuition	52	14	11	Repairs on Building.....	31	10	1½
				Contingencies.....	11	1	6½
				December 31st, Balance in Treasurer's hands	195	1	11
	322	14	10		£322	14	10
January 1st, 1846, Balance.....	135	1	11	1846.—Preceptor's Salary	100	0	0
Received of Treasurer for interest ...	4	10	0	Preceptress' Salary, 12 months.....	58	15	0
Legislative Grant for 1846.....	100	0	0	Repairs on Building.....	12	7	9½
Received for Tuition.....	67	12	8	Contingencies.....	9	6	1
				December 31st, Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	126	15	8½
	307	4	7		£307	4	7
January 1st, 1847, Balance.....	126	15	8½	1847.—Preceptor's Salary	115	12	6
Legislative Grant.....	100	0	0	Assistant's Salary.....	6	0	0
Received for Tuition	69	5	1	Preceptress' Salary, six months.....	29	15	0
				Contingencies.....	13	11	0
	296	0	9½	December 31st, 1847, Balance.....	181	2	3½
January 1st, 1848, Balance.....	131	2	3½		£296	0	9½
Legislative Grant.....	100	0	0	1848.—Preceptor's Salary	124	14	9½
Received for Tuition	68	19	9	Preceptress' Salary, six months.....	29	0	0
				Repairs on School-room.....	5	19	9
	300	2	0½	Contingencies.....	10	11	9
January 1st, 1849, Balance.....	126	1	1	Paid for Maps.....	3	14	8
				December 31st, Balance.....	126	1	1
					£300	2	0½

Date of Year.	Names of Teachers.	Terms* Employed.	Rate of Salary per Annum.			Average Number of Scholars.
			£	s.	d.	
1845.....	Lewis D. Stephens	3	118	15	0	
do	Geo. G. Ide.....	1	100	0	0	27
do	Miss Elmira S. Bruce.....	2	31	0	0	
1846.....	Geo. G. Ide.....	3	100	0	0	
do	John A. Jameson.....	1	112	10	0	
do	Miss Elmira S. Bruce.....	2	31	0	0	
do	Miss Emma L. Taylor.....	2	59	10	0	34
1847.....	John A. Jameson.....	4	112	10	0	
do	Henry Pierce, Assistant.....	1	24	0	0	35
do	Miss Emma L. Taylor.....	2	59	10	0	
1848.....	John A. Jameson.....	3	112	10	0	
do	do do	1	†161	9	2	35
do	Miss Mary Jane Pearsons.....	2	58	0	0	

* A Term is Eleven Weeks, and the Number of Terms in each year, Four.

† After the First of September last, Mr. Jameson's Salary was in some measure to depend on the number of his Pupils, which being large during the Fall Term, his remuneration increased accordingly.

The Course of Instruction comprises Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Surveying, Geography, Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Rhetoric, Geology, Drawing, Latin, Greek, and French; and is designed to be sufficient to qualify Students to enter any of the American Colleges.

This Institution is unconnected with any Religious Denomination.

ICHABOD SMITH,
WILDER PIERCE,
ALBERT KNIGHT,
S. HAZLETON,
FRANCIS JUDD, } Trustees.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

No. 24.

FROST VILLAGE, SHEFFORD,
February, 5th, 1849.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, wherein, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c., you request the particulars of the expenditure of the sum granted by the Legislature for the Shefford Academy, the names of the Teachers, the number of the pupils who share in the benefit, the course of Instruction, and the religious body with which the Institution is connected, for the purpose of being laid before the House of Assembly.

We beg to say, that a Report for the year 1848 has been transmitted, together with a petition, to the present Session of Parliament. The gentleman who had been Preceptor during the preceding three years, has been called to the Bar, and we regret to say took not the precaution to preserve the Journals of the School, so that the only alternative left is a reference to the files of the House, for the Reports made from year to year.

The grant of the Legislature has been entirely paid over to the Teacher, and constituted the great portion of his salary.

During the years 1845-46-47, the Academy was under the instruction of Marcus Dogherty, Esquire, a native of Ireland, a Roman Catholic in religion, educated partly in the Burlington University, and St. Hyacinthe College; and during the past year under that of the Rev. A. Balfour, a Minister of the Church of England; and subsequently under that of John G. Armstrong, Esquire, from Trinity College, Dublin, &c. &c., of the Church of England. With respect to the pupils, they have been of all creeds; and religion forms no part of the course of instruction adopted in the School. The benefit of the public grant is not measured out to a few individuals as in some Grammar Schools, but is distributed to all by reducing the terms of education, as the Teacher is paid mainly by the Government Grant.

The Academy of Shefford is not connected with any religious body, nor influenced by any sectarian principles, as may be seen by the fact that during three of the four years in question, the Preceptor was a Roman Catholic, while during the past year it was taught by gentlemen of the Protestant faith. It is true, the building occupied (which is large, airy, and spacious,) consists of a second story of, but has otherwise no connection with, a place of Public Worship in the basement, used conjointly by the Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists; but in its trust and deed of conveyance, it is altogether detached from any connexion with the Chapel below.

The course of Instruction embraces the Latin, French and English languages, with Science in all its branches.

We are sorry that we are not able to give answers in further detail, for the reasons heretofore stated; but the returns of the past year might be taken as an average.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servants,

S. S. FOSTER, President.
DAVID WOOD, Vice-President.
DAVID FROST, Secretary & Treasurer.

ALONZO WOOD,
GEORGE FRENCH,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
ASA B. FOSTER,
LYMAN WHITCOMB, } Directors.

The Honorable JAMES LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary.

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(L.L.L.)

8th March.

No. 25.

STATEMENT of particulars of the Expenditure of the sum of One hundred pounds sterling, received from Government in aid of Sherbrooke Academy, embracing the period from 1st day of January, 1845, to 31st December, 1848, shewing in each year the names of the Teachers employed, number of Pupils sharing in the benefit, and course of Instruction pursued; also, the religious body (if any) with which the Institution is connected.

Mr. John S. Sanborn taught a period of three years, ending 13th August, 1845; salary, first year, £125; the second and third years, £137 10s. per annum. Average number of scholars, 60.

Miss Hatch was engaged to take charge of the Female Department, commencing September, 1845, at a salary of £50 per annum, and her board, at 11s. 3d. per week.

Residue of 1845, and up to May, 1846, a period of nine months, Mr. John Parsons was employed at the rate of £125 per annum. The remaining period of the year, the Rev. Thomas S. Russel had charge, at a salary of £125 per annum. Miss Hatch continued Teacher of the Female Department until the close of 1846. The number of scholars, male and female, averaged 70 during the year. Miss Stimson assisted as Teacher in Drawing, Painting, and French, five afternoons in a week, at the rate of £4 10s. per quarter, and £6 per quarter for board.

Samuel Brooks, junior, taught one quarter ending 23rd February, 1847, at the rate of £125 per annum; and, until the close of the year 1847, Samuel W. Dorman had the charge, at £112 10s. per annum.

Miss Hatch continued in charge of the Female Department at the same salary, £50 per annum, and her board, assisted by Miss Stimson, at £4 10s. per quarter, and her board. Average number of scholars during the year, 65.

Mr. Dorman continued in charge up to May, 1848, and Miss Mary Robertson took charge of the Female Department, at the reduced salary of £37 10s. per annum, and her board, assisted by Miss Stimson. Number of scholars, average 65.

In this year, commencing with September, Mr. A. W. Pridham took the charge of the Male Department, at £112 10s. per annum. Average number of scholars, 60.

Mr. Pridham is now teaching, and engaged by the Trustees to remain an indefinite period. After the expiration of his term in March next, he takes £70 of the Government money, and tuition fees for scholars; the remainder of grant is required to sustain the Female Department, and incidental expenses.

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8th March.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In the Upper School are taught the Greek and Latin Classics, French and Mathematics, with History and Geography, and generally the essentials of a Classical education. In the Lower School, a sound English education, with the addition of French.

RELIGIOUS BODY.

Open for all denominations, without any religious test, or being under any religious body.

A true statement.

WM. RITCHIE,
Acting Trustee and Secretary.

No. 26.

SHEFFORD, C. E.,
6th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ultimo, by command of His Excellency, requiring certain returns of Expenditure, &c., from the Grammar School at Waterloo, to be laid before the House of Assembly.

I beg to reply that the Grammar School of Waterloo, Shefford, C. E., does not exist at present, and

has not been in existence for more than a year past.

In consequence of a measure introduced by the late Ministry to divide the Government aid granted to the Waterloo Grammar School between that School and Bedford Academy, which would leave the School without adequate remuneration, I closed the School in question at the end of the scholastic year for 1847, and since that period there has been no Grammar School nor Academy, or High School at Waterloo; nor any monies received by me or any person for me, towards the support of that Institution.

I cannot now furnish any returns of said School for the years preceding its close, as required by your letter. I made regular annual reports, &c., of that School to the House of Assembly during the period of the School's existence, and support by the Provincial Legislature, but have kept no copies or duplicate.

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

ANDREW BALFOUR,
Protestant Episcopal Minister,
Formerly Teacher of the
Grammar School at Waterloo.

J. LESLIE, Esquire,
Provincial Secretary.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)
8th March.

No. 27.

REPORT.—BRITISH NORTH AMERICA SOCIETY'S SCHOOL at SHERBROOKE,
1st January, 1845, to 31st December, 1848.

DATE.	TEACHER'S NAME.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.		COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.	RELIGIOUS BODY.
		Instructed.	At present on Books.		
1845.....	William Walker.....	368	67	Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Latin, &c.	Church of England.
1846.....	do do	408	102		
1847.....	do do	515	80		
1848.....	do do	585	70		

WM. BOND,
Superintendent.

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(L.L.L.)

No. 28.

QUEBEC, 13th August, 1849.

8th March.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, to forward herewith, in obedience to the desire of His Excellency the Governor General, as signified in your letter to His Lordship of the 9th instant, a duplicate of a statement rendered to Mr. Secretary Leslie, on the 10th February last, in answer to the letter of that gentleman of the 31st January.

Duplicates are also sent herewith of the printed papers A. and B., to which reference was made in the original letter.

His Lordship desires me to add, that a Professorship of Chemistry, including Agricultural Chemistry, has been created since the date of the above mentioned statement, and is held at present by S. C. Sewell, Esq., M.D., &c., who has generously undertaken to deliver his lectures gratuitously, till the funds of the College shall be sufficiently improved to admit of his having a salary assigned to him.

I am also desired to state, that Professor Miles is now disengaged from the charge of the School, in order that he may give his undivided attention to the College, (the School having been passed to the hands of the Rev. J. Butler,) an arrangement which has entailed upon the Institution the necessity of undertaking some additional expense; and farther, that the number of College Students has received some accession since the date of the communications to which reference is here made.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN,
Chaplain.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary.

(Copy.)

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE,
9th February, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st of last month, which was sent after me from Quebec, and received yesterday at this place, calling, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, for a statement of certain particulars relative to the College here established, which I proceed accordingly to lay before you.

I. The grants of £250 currency each, made by the Legislature in 1847 and 1848, were applied towards the payment of the salaries of the Professors.

II. The Professorships are filled as follows:—

1. The Rev. Jasper Hume Nicolls, M.A., of the University of Oxford, (Principal of the College,) Harrold Professor of Divinity.

2. Henry Miles, Esq., M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, Professor of Mathematics and Physics, (Head Master of the Grammar School in connection with the College.)

3. Edward Chapman, Esq., B.A., of the University of Cambridge, Professor of Classical Literature.

4. The Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, (a gentleman formerly of the Jewish persuasion,) Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature.

III. The number of College Students is at present fifteen. The whole number who have studied at the College since the benefit of the first grant was enjoyed, is twenty-four.

The number of youths at the School stands thus:—

From January, 1847, to January, 1848, 59 scholars admitted.

From January, 1848, to January, 1849, 61 scholars admitted.

Average number in attendance at one time during the two years preceding January, 1849, 42 scholars.

Greatest number in attendance during any one term of the eight terms preceding January, 1849, 46 scholars.

IV. The course of Instruction pursued respectively in the College and in the School, will appear from the printed papers A and B, herewith enclosed.

V. The College and School are under the direct auspices and control of the Church of England, but the benefits of education are afforded in both, to members of different religious persuasions, without any interference with their peculiar principles; and members of other denominations are found accordingly among the pupils of both.

It is to be observed that this is quite a young Institution; and its efficiency thus far, gives the very happiest promise of its enlarged success and usefulness in the Province, if it shall be so assisted as to have the means of providing more completely for the various departments of academical instruction.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) G. J. MONTREAL.

The Hon. J. LESLIE,
Secretary of the Province.

(A.)

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

The Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the friends of that Institution, and to the public generally, that matters are in train for opening the new College building,—which has not hitherto been sufficiently advanced in preparation to allow of its being used as a residence,—at the commencement of the ensuing Michaelmas term, on the first day of October.

The object of the Institution, as has been already stated to the public, is “to provide a course of general Collegiate education, based on sound religious principles,” as well as the preparation of candidates for the Ministry.

A course of study, therefore, will be pursued in the various branches of Classical Literature, History, Mathematics, (pure and mixed,) Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and Composition, as well as Divinity: under the superintendence of the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Principal and Professor of Divinity; H. Miles, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics; the Rev. J. Hellmuth, Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature; and ——— Professor of Classical Literature.

The College terms, after the present, will commence annually on or about the 1st of September, the 20th of January, and the Thursday in Easter week.

Candidates for admission will be examined in the Latin and Greek languages, in such books as they may have been lately engaged in reading, and will

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be expected to translate each language readily, and to translate English into Latin: accuracy of scholarship and a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental rules and principles of the languages being required rather than extensive reading. It is further expected that they will be able to stand an examination in the earlier Books of Euclid and Algebra; and they will be required to show a competent knowledge of the Bible to translate the New Testament readily from the original, and to answer questions from both the Old and New Testament.

Security must be given, on admission, by the Student, or by his Parents or Guardians, for the payment of his expenses to the College.

The expenses will be on as moderate a scale as is consistent with the administration of such an Institution. The charge for Tuition, Room-rent, and the use of the Library, will be £12 10s. per annum, to be paid in the necessary proportions, at the commencement of each term, for the preceding term. The whole expense, by a new arrangement which has just been effected, will not, in ordinary cases, exceed £40 per annum.

The rooms are provided with such plain furniture as is required for the use of students.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Rev. Principal Nicolls, Lennoxville: to whom it is expected early notice will be given of the desire of any party to come into residence at the College.

July 25th, 1846.

(B.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNEXION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The Corporation of Bishop's College, sensible of the value of sound preparatory education, and desirous of advancing the interests of religion, virtue, and learning, have taken measures for founding and endowing a School in connexion with that Institution.

Accordingly, "The Grammar School in connexion with Bishop's College" is now open for the reception of Scholars, at Lennoxville, under the superintendence of H. Miles, A.M., one of the Professors of the College.

In this Seminary, the general principles and improved methods of instruction and of discipline pursued in the best description of English Schools, will be adopted. Facilities will be afforded, as in the Grammar Schools of the old country, for acquiring an accurate and extensive knowledge of the languages and literature of Greece and Rome; but the Scholars in general, and those in particular who do not pursue the study of the dead languages, will be carried through a systematic course of tuition in English, Elementary Science, and other branches of useful education.

The most careful regard will be paid to the religious principles and moral conduct of all the scholars: those on the boarding establishment will be provided with airy and well-ventilated rooms, and every attention will be paid, in other respects, to their health and comfort.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The regular course of study comprises the English, Latin, and Greek languages; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Science; Sacred History, Ancient and Modern History; Geography in its several divisions; Commercial Arithmetic and Writing.

EXTRAS.—The French language will be taught as an extra; and it is proposed, as soon as circum-

stances permit, to make provision for lessons in other Modern languages, Drawing, Singing, and Gymnastics.

TERMS:

(Payable at the end of each Quarter.)

For Scholars over 12 years of age. £8 0 0 per an.
" " under " " 6 5 0 "

Subscribers to the College Building Fund are entitled to tuition of one nominee at £6 5s. per annum, in liquidation of their claim.

Extra payment for French.....£1 5 0 per an.
Resident Scholars—Charge for
Board and Residence..... 22 10 0 "
Washing..... 2 0 0 "

Boarders are required to come provided with bed and bedding, towels, spoon and fork.

SCHOOL QUARTERS.—The respective dates for commencement of the School Quarters, are January 26th, April 10th, July 26th, October 10th.

VACATIONS.—Vacations commence December 20th and June 25th. There will be a recess of a few days at Easter.

Lennoxville, October 4th, 1845.

No. 29.

CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY.

Amount of Grant made by the Legislature in its Session terminating in 1847.....£50 0 0

This sum was appropriated towards the salary of the Teacher.

Teacher's name, (from 19th July, 1847, to 19th July, 1848,) Paraclete Sheldon.

Number of Pupils sharing the benefit of the Grant during the year, 55.

The course of Instruction embraces the common branches of English Education, together with Geography and Astronomy, with the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek languages, Algebra, and other branches of the Mathematics.

The Institution is connected with no religious body, but is equally free for the attendance of Pupils of all religious denominations, without test for Teacher or Pupil.

No Grant was made to the Academy by the Legislature in 1848, though petitioned for by the Board, the amount of which is still due to the Teacher.

Teacher's name, (from 28th August to the 31st December, 1848, and who still teaches,) George Lee Lyman.

Number of Pupils who have attended within the last year, as per accompanying Catalogue, 62.

The course of Instruction—the same as in 1847 and 1848—is more fully detailed in the said Catalogue.

Clarenceville, 8th February, 1849.

MICAJAH TOWNSEND,

Chairman of Board of Directors,
Clarenceville Academy.

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(L.L.L.)

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(L.L.L.)CATALOGUE OF CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY,
CANADA EAST, 1849.

Directors:—Rev. M. Townsend, President.
Dr. J. P. Barber, Secretary.
Dr. Uriah Laffin.
Albert Chapman.
Oliver Flagg.
Peter Hawley.
Amos H. Vaughan.
Isaac Hogle.
James M'Gillivray.
Principal:—George Lee Lyman.

STUDENTS—GENTLEMEN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Charles Jonathan Alger,	Hinesburgh, Vt.
Charles Nelson Beerwort,	Clarenceville.
Oscar Fitzallan Billings,	Clarenceville.
Harlin Nash Bridges,	St. Albans, Vt.
John Henry Brougham,	Clarenceville.
Albert Tuttle Chapman,	Clarenceville.
George Nelson Clarke,	Clarenceville.
Hiram Edward Clarke,	Clarenceville.
Theodore Platt Clarke,	Clarenceville.
Myron Babcock Curtis,	Georgia, Vt.
Asahel Hawley Derick,	Clarenceville.
Thomas Harvard Derick,	Clarenceville.
Lyman Holt Derick,	St. Thomas.
Henry Dikeman,	Lacolle.
Jackson Dunlop,	Phillipsburgh.
Geo. Melvin Emerick,	St. Thomas.
Walter Farnham,	Dunham.
Philo Judson Farnsworth,	Clarenceville.
Henry Stoughton Farnsworth,	Clarenceville.
Oliver Flagg, jun.,	Clarenceville.
Osman Henry Goss,	Westford, Vt.
George Robert Gunn,	Henryville.
William Higgins Harrington,	Clarenceville.
Ruggles Wright Johnson,	Clarenceville.
Ephraim Smith Leach,	Enosburgh, Vt.
Thomas Little,	Clarenceville.
Myron Martin,	Brockville.
William Cornelius Mastin,	Odelltown.
Phineas Phelps,	Stanbridge.
William Hubert Ray,	Hinesburgh, Vt.
Sylvester Rowe,	Clarenceville.
Jed Clesson Shattuck,	Sheldon, Vt.
Seymour Smith,	Phillipsburgh.
William Hubert Smith,	Clarenceville.
Seth Sowles,	Alburgh, Vt.
Austin Stewart,	Clarenceville.
Donald Stewart,	Clarenceville.
Heber Townsend,	Clarenceville.
Hobart Townsend,	Clarenceville.
Johnson Smith Walker,	Clarenceville.
Aubrey John Lewis Woolls,	Isle aux Noix.

LADIES.

Sarah Baker,	Sheldon, Vt.
Georgiana Eliza Barber,	Clarenceville.
Maranda Billings,	Brockville.
Frances Cleora Bingham,	Brockville.
Maria Bunker,	Clarenceville.
Frances Chadwick,	Enosburgh.
Sarah Avis Chapman,	Clarenceville.
Clarissa Minerva Clark,	Clarenceville.
Martha Adelaide Crosett,	Enosburgh.
Maria Eliza Curtis,	Clarenceville.
Keziah Maria Cutting,	St. Johns.
Lucy Hurd Derick,	Clarenceville.
Sarah Eliza Hawley,	Clarenceville.
Cecelia Lorane Hulbert,	Sheldon, Vt.
Christia Ann Johnson,	Clarenceville.

Appendix
(L.L.L.)

Residences.
Stanbridge.
Clarenceville.
Sheldon, Vt.
Clarenceville.
Clarenceville.
Clarenceville.

8th March.

Names.

Paulina Partlow,
Martha Eliza Sawyer,
Emeline Eunice Shattuck,
Lucy Maria Smith,
Sophia Stewart,
Ann Eliza Townsend,

Synopsis of the Course of Studies, and Books in
the order usually pursued:—

English Reading in variety, Spelling, Worcester's Dictionary, Composition and Declamation are attended to at regular stated times, throughout the whole course. Writing in Classes as necessary.

Geography—Morse.
Astronomy—Smith.
History—various.
English Grammar—Wells.
Logic—Hedge.
Rhetoric—Blair and Campbell.
Intellectual Philosophy—various authors.
Moral Science—Whewell.
Political Economy—Say, Adam Smith.
Principles of Government—Kent.
Watts on Mind.
Book-keeping.
Natural Philosophy—Draper.
Chemistry—Draper.
Anatomy and Physics—Cutter and Ruschenberger.
Natural History—Ruschenberger.
Geology—Ruschenberger and Lyell.
Arithmetic—various.
Books, with Blackboard.
Algebra—Davies.
Geometry—Legendre.
Trigonometry—Davies.
Surveying—Davies.
Conic Sections—Davies.
Fluxions—Davies.
Veget. Phys. and Botany—Wood and Ruschenberger.

Other Text Books also are used; but those specified are preferred.

ELEMENTARY—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Latin:—For younger Scholars, Andrews' or Weld's Latin Lessons. For maturer minds, Arnold's First and Second Latin Book.

Antho's Editions—Virgil, Sallust, Cicero, Ainsworth's Dictionary.

Greek:—Bullion's Grammar and Reader, Illiad, Xenophon.

The largest possible acquaintance with the Ancient Classics is always recommended as an essential part of the education of every one.

APPARATUS.—The Academy is provided with a good Apparatus for the Illustration of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

EXPENSES.—*Tuition*.—Fifteen Shillings per Term of Eleven and a half Weeks.

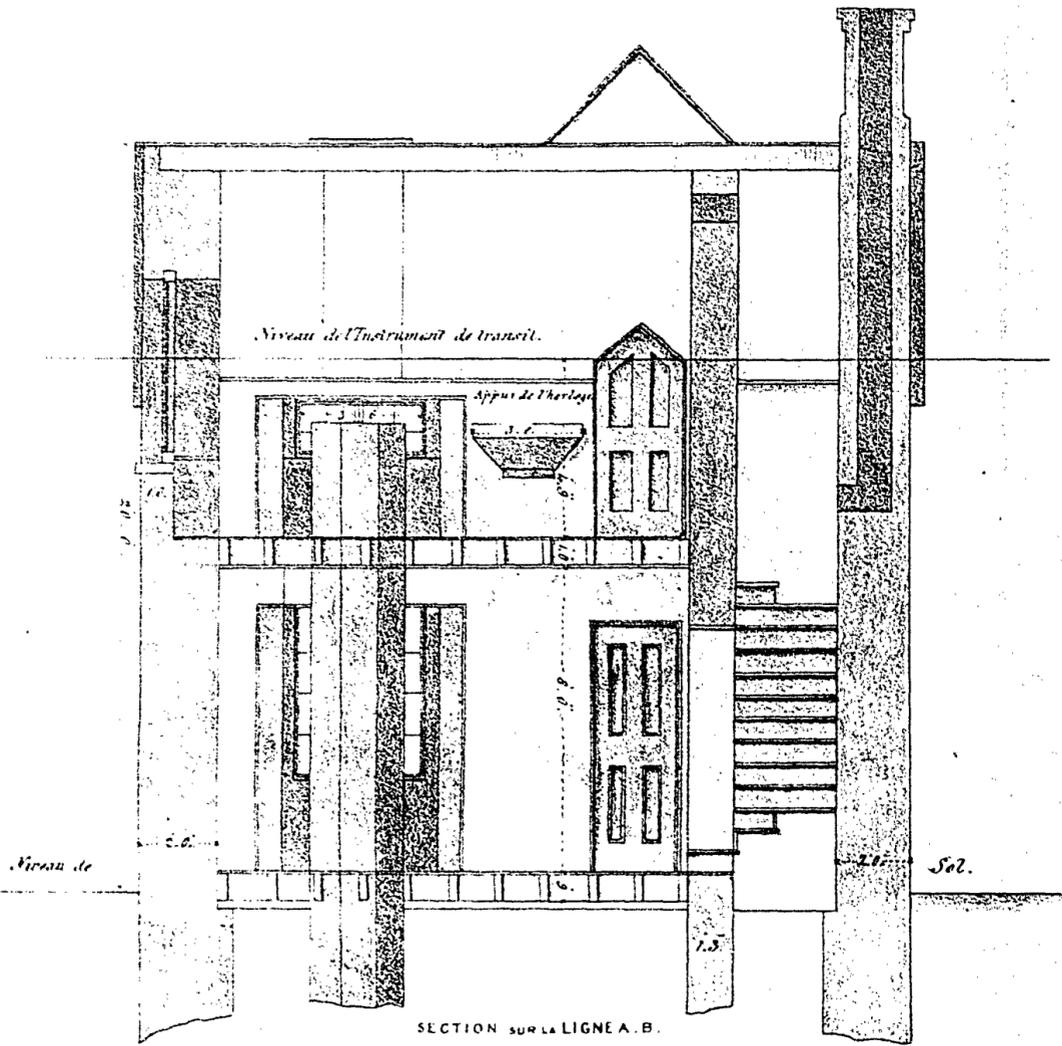
Board may be readily obtained for Six shillings and threepence, to Seven shillings and sixpence per week.

The coming Academical year will commence August 27th, 1849.

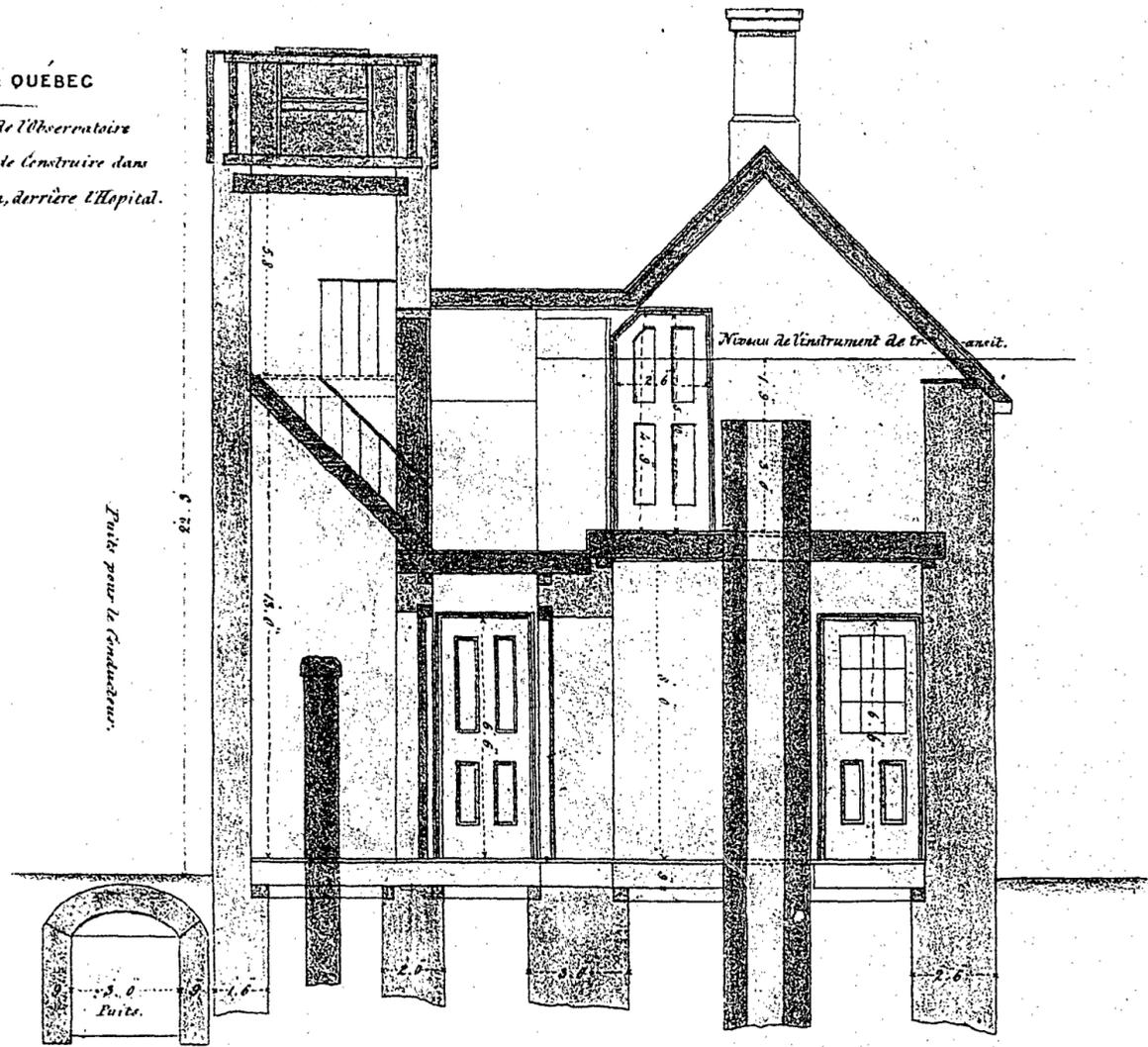
VACATION.—Two weeks for Christmas Holidays.

CITADELLE DE QUÉBEC

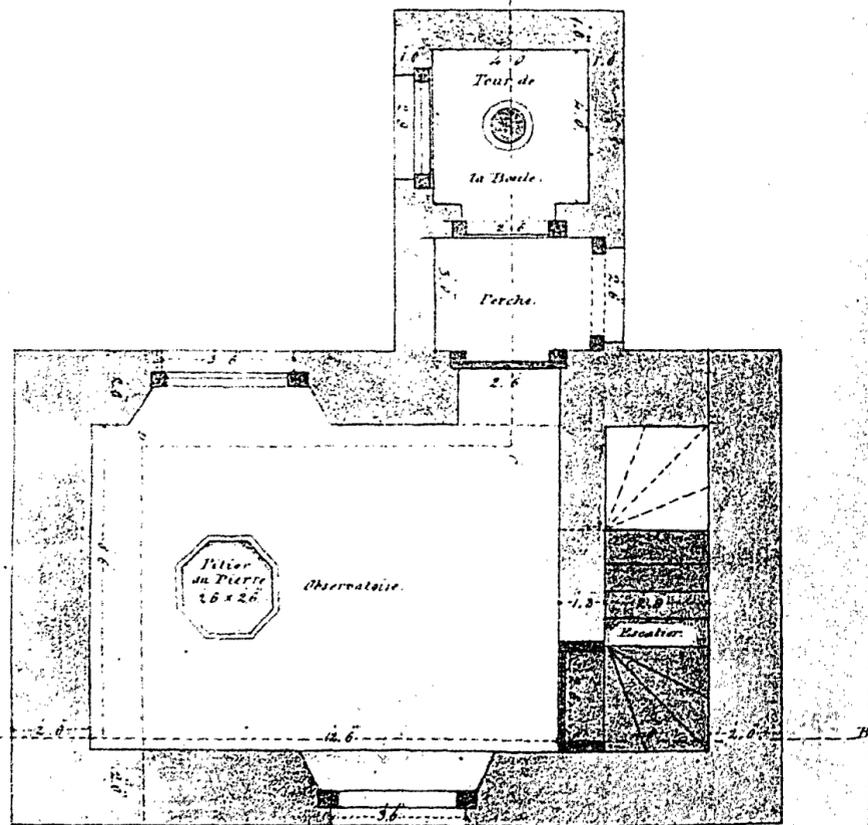
Plans & Sections de l'Observatoire
que l'on a le projet de construire dans
le Bastion de Mann, derrière l'Hôpital.



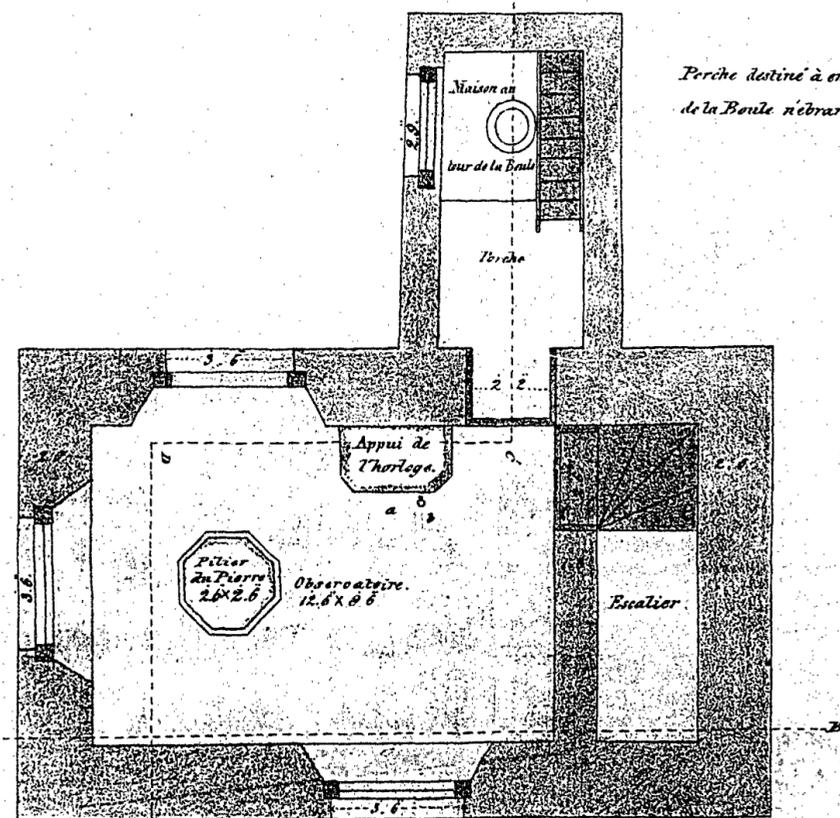
SECTION SUR LA LIGNE A. B.



SECTION SUR LA LIGNE, C.C.D.D.



REZ DE CHAUSSEE.



PLAN DU PREMIER-ÉTAGE.

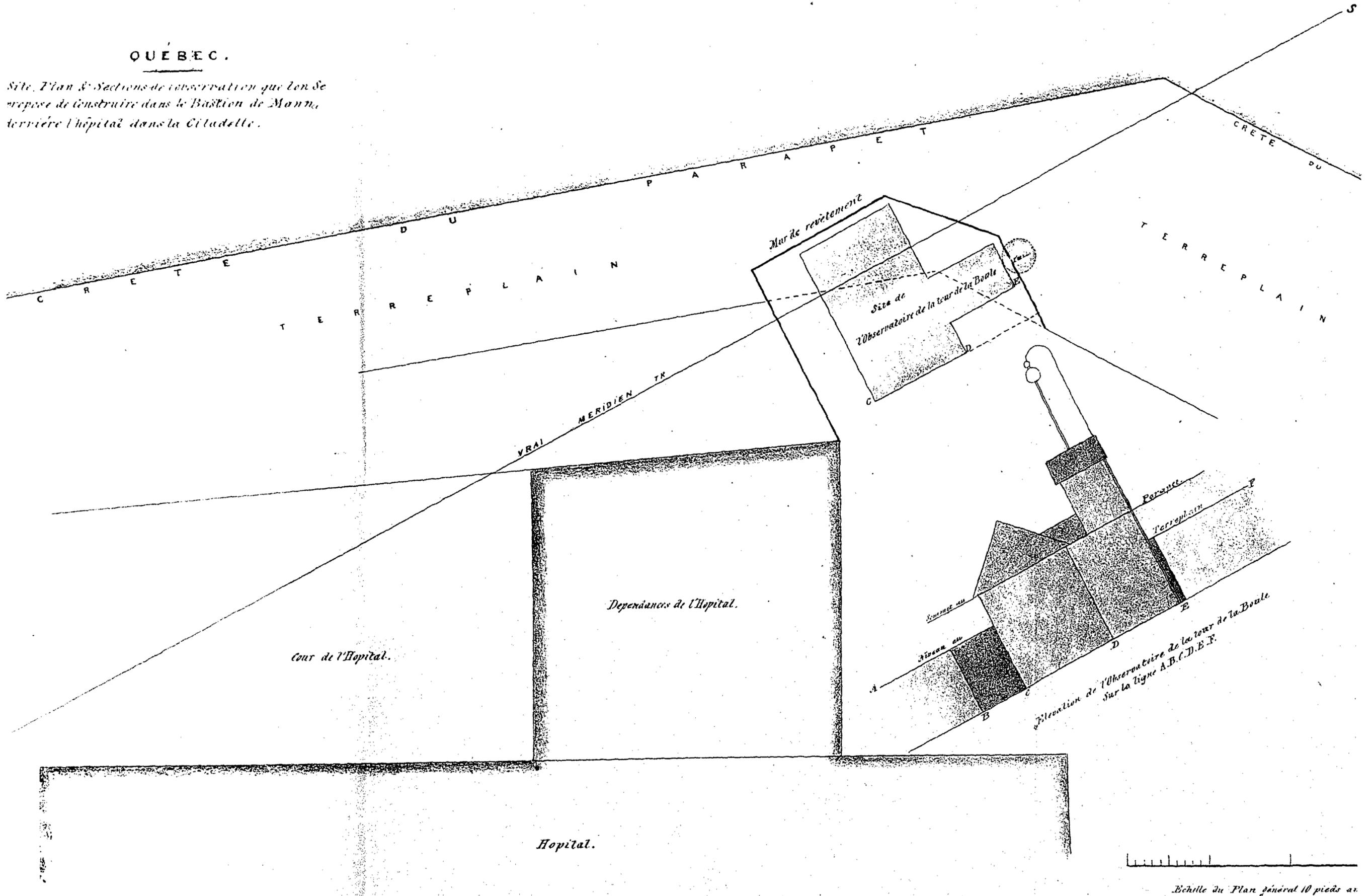
Perche destiné à empêcher que la chute
de la Boule ne branle l'Observatoire.

a. Situation de l'Observateur prêt
à donner le signal du temps vrai.
b. Poignée suspendue à la au dessus
de son épauule droite, et communicant
avec le Mécanisme qui fait descendre la Boule.

Echelle du plan détaillé à pieds au pouce.

QUÉBEC.

Site. Plan & Sections de conservation que l'on se propose de construire dans le Bastion de Montcalm derrière l'hôpital dans la Citadelle.



Echelle du Plan général 10 pieds au

M E S S A G E.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits for the information of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, copies of communications from the Secretary of State and the Royal Engineer Department, on the subject of erecting an Observatory at the Port of Quebec.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 9th March, 1849.

SCHEDULE.

No.	FROM	DATE.	SUBJECT.
1	Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,.....	1847. 26th March,	States that the erection of an Observatory at Quebec has been recommended, for the purpose of communicating time accurately to the Shipping. Considers that the expenses ought to be provided for by the Provincial Legislature.
2	Letter from Colonel Holloway, R. E., to Major Campbell,.....	8th November,	Transmitting Estimate and Plans.
3	Letter from ditto to ditto	1848. 1st June,	Requesting to be informed of the decision of the Provincial Government.
4	Despatch from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin,	3rd August,	Instruments for the proposed Observatory will be furnished by Her Majesty's Government.

DOWNING STREET,
26th March, 1847.

MY LORD,—It has been for some time past in contemplation to build an Observatory at Quebec, for the express purpose of ascertaining and communicating time accurately to the Shipping.

The measure itself has been earnestly recommended by Captain Boxer, the Harbour Master of Quebec, by the Council of the Board of Trade of Quebec, by the late Commander of the Forces in Canada, Sir Richard Jackson, and by Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal.

In a Report which was made by Professor Airy to Lord Stanley in July, 1844, it was stated that the reasons given by Captain Boxer for the establishment of an Observatory appeared to be most cogent. In every Port which has the same amount of commerce as Quebec, there should be provided means of obtaining time with that security for its general accuracy, which can be given only by the sanction of official authority. But it is especially desirable in a Port where physical circumstances make it so difficult for mariners to conduct successfully the ordinary operations of Nautical Astronomy, for obtaining time.

For reasons with which it is hardly necessary to trouble Your Lordship, it has hitherto been impracticable for the Commanding Royal Engineer to complete the task which has been assigned to him, of preparing a Plan and Estimate of the building, but as I am now sending to the Master General and Board of Ordnance some suggestions with which I have been favoured by Professor Airy, which may tend to facilitate the early completion of the Engineer's Estimate, I think it right to apprise Your Lordship that I incline at present to think, that the cost of erecting the proposed building, together with the charge of maintaining it, should be defrayed by the Legislature of Canada. And under that impression, I have instructed the Master General and Board to direct the Commanding Royal Engineer to lay the Estimate, when completed, before Your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GREY.

Governor,

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Elgin,

&c., &c., &c.

Appendix
(M.M.M.)ROYAL ENGINEER HEAD QUARTERS' OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 8th November, 1847.

9th March.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has applied for Plans, and an Estimate to be prepared for erecting and maintaining an Observatory at Quebec, for the use of the Shipping at that Port, and other naval purposes. In consequence of a representation from the Harbour Master, Captain Boxer, R.N., a correspondence on the subject ensued with the Ordnance Authorities in England, and by them with Her Majesty's Government.

The result of the several communications has been, that, after due conference with Captain Boxer, a site between the Ramparts of Mann's Bastion and the new Bomb-proof Hospital in the Citadel has been deemed the most suitable position for the building.

Estimates, Plans, &c., for carrying the Secretary of States' views into effect, have been accordingly prepared, and were transmitted by me, under date 11th January last, to the Inspector General of Fortifications; by whom they were forwarded through the Master General and Board of Ordnance to Earl Grey, for such directions as His Lordship might think proper to give, and for the opinion of the Astronomer Royal, as well as for information as to the funds (not Ordnance) to which the expense of the proposed building, when finally decided upon, should be charged. His Lordship, in transmitting a Report from Professor Airy, on the construction of the proposed building, and the apparatus connected therewith (in which some practical suggestions, principally as regards the machinery, were made,) requested that, as soon as the Professor's suggestions should have been considered by me, the Plan and Estimate of the cost of the proposed building, as also the charge of maintaining the same, with all other requirements practicable, should be laid before the Governor General of Canada.

It will be observed that the estimate for building the Observatory and providing the necessary machinery for signaling the time, but not including instruments of any kind, amounts to £526 15s. 5d. Sterling, and the probable expense of extra allowance for a Lieutenant on half-pay, of the Royal Navy, exclusive of quarters, fuel and candles, and rations for himself and servant, to which he would be entitled, as stated by Captain Boxer, will be about £100 Sterling, per annum.

With respect to the machinery for the Observatory, I propose to suggest that an arrangement should be effected by the Astronomer Royal, in communication with an officer of the Engineers to be selected in England for the purpose of enabling the latter to draw out a minute detail of what the Professor would recommend, and to watch the construction thereof, with reference to its applicability to the site and buildings recommended for adoption; and further, to submit that this officer, after superintending the construction of the whole in England, and having it carefully packed and shipped off for Quebec, should furnish a clear Report upon all its parts and properties, for the guidance of the Executive Officers in this country in putting up the same, and for preventing mistakes.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the within design has been submitted to, and has received the approval of, the Commander of the Forces, as signified in the enclosed copy of the Military Secretary's letter dated 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. C. E. HOLLOWAY,
Col. Comdg. Royal Engineers.Major Campbell,
&c., &c., &c.

[It is respectfully requested that the enclosed Esti-

mate may be returned, when done with, by His Excellency.]

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

9th March.

P. S.—In addition to the Naval Officer, as Observer, a labourer to keep the building clean, and to oil the machinery, will doubtless also be necessary, at an expense of about £46 Sterling, per annum, exclusive of the regulated allowance.

The probable contingent sum for maintenance, in the purchase of oil, repair of machinery, &c., may be estimated at about £20 Sterling, per annum.

(Signed,) W. C. E. II.

QUEBEC.

REPORT and ESTIMATE of the probable expenses of erecting an Observatory in the Citadel, with Time Signal attached, for the shipping in the Harbour.

Amounting to £526 15s. 5d. Sterling.

This amended Estimate for erecting an Observatory within the Citadel of Quebec so as to be in view of the shipping, is framed with reference to the Master General and Board's Order, dated 12th April, 1847, and to the observations of the Astronomer Royal, on the construction of the proposed building, to the general arrangement of which he has no objection.

The machinery is proposed to be prepared in England under the direction of an officer of Engineers, as it could not be executed in this country.

The site chosen by the Harbour Master is the rampart of Mann's Bastion in the Citadel, which is considered the most eligible and economical position for it in the Citadel, with reference to the shipping in the Roadstead.

The general arrangement of the building is shewn on the accompanying plan, and it is proposed that the whole of the machinery be made in England, and forwarded to Quebec.

The site for this building is to be excavated as shewn on plan, and the rock below the level of the yard to be blasted out for the foundations, drains and cess-pool, and the surplus stuff to be removed to a distance not exceeding 600 yards. The walls are to be carried up in Cap Rouge rubble masonry; and the foundations to the ground line to be done in courses from 9" to 12" high. The masonry of the retaining wall and counterforts is to be similar to that in the foundations of the building. The foundations of this wall to be 3' 6" thick and 3 feet below the level of the yard; the average thickness above the ground line to be 2' 6"; the walls having 7 counterforts 2' 6" x 2' 0", spaced 7 feet from centre to centre. The two slopes on either side to be sodded with 3" sods 1' 6" long x 12" broad, and pinned down with cedar pins; the masonry in the walls of the Observatory above the ground line is to be similar to that in the foundations, but having vertical joints and horizontal beds, and carried up in courses varying from 12" to 14" in height; the windows and doors to have lintels thrown across half the thickness of the wall inside, and to be arched outside in *Ange Gardien* stones in courses from 3" to 5" thick and 15" high. The pillar for the Transit Instrument is to be of Point aux Trembles stone, Ashlar masonry, fine boucharded in courses averaging 12" high and to be chamfered at sides, and fine boucharded at the top and neatly levelled for the instruments. All the above named masonry to be set in mortar, the outside faces of the walls and chimney of the building to be hammer

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

9th March.

dressed; the windows and door to have sills of Cap Rouge stone, 6" thick at the outside, edge properly sunk, weathered, throated and fine boucharded; the door sill to extend through the wall, and to be morticed to take the door frame; the jambs to be rebated for the door and window frames, which are to be bedded and pointed in hair mortar. A cut stone bracket for the clock, of Pointe aux Trembles stone, to be worked as shewn on sketch, fine boucharded and set one foot in the wall; a brick box drain 6" deep \times 5" wide, built in mortar in Canadian bricks with half brick sides and brick flat top and bottom to conduct the water from the roofs to the cess-pool for the lightning conductor, and the surplus water to be conveyed by a similar drain to the main drain, which is to be built with Canadian bricks as per drawing, with 9" sides and brick on edge; bottom laid in cement; cemented one coat with Roman cement inside, and covered with a Cap Rouge stone 6" thick, rough punched. One double stove pipe stone, and one single ditto, to be worked and fixed in the walls. The whole of the inside walls and window soffits, except the Ball Tower, to be rendered two coats and set, and the ceilings and the ground floor room and passage to be lath and plastered, two coats; and set with finestuff; and the whole of the ceilings and walls, including those of the Ball Tower, to be limewashed two coats; wall and pole plate under the ends of the joists and rafters as shewn on plans, and to be of pine, rough 6" \times 4", all the joists throughout to be of pine 3" \times 3", rough; the two on each of the pillars, in the floors, and the trimmer on each side of it, and the intermediate joist trimmed between the two before mentioned, are all framed 8" \times 3". The joists forming the platform in the Ball Tower above the step-ladder are 6" \times 3" rough, framed and fixed, the ends being built 9" in the wall—the other joists are 8" \times 3" rough fixed only; the two placed in the window recesses to take the boards being only 6" \times 3"—the joists are placed on an average 1' 4" apart—the rafters are pine, rough framed and fixed 4" \times 2½" in the building and 3" \times 2½" over the Ball Tower and passage, and are placed on an average two feet apart, the two rafters, one on each side of each doorway, in the roof, for the Transit Instrument to be as the others but 4" \times 4", and cemented, to carry away any water. The ridges to be of pine 9" \times 2" rough, framed and fixed; the roofs to be covered with 1½" pine boarding rough, edges shot, ploughed, tongued and tinned with the best I. C. tin, shewing 6" to the weather, turned under the eaves, chased into the chimney and wall of Ball Tower, and pointed with cement.

The roof of the Ball Tower to have a purline on each side of pine, 3" \times 3", rough, framed and fixed, to take the linings of the flaps, the rafters underside in the building and passage are lined with inch pine boarding, wrought side and edges and ploughed and tongued. Each opening in the roof of the building for the sight of the Transit Instrument, has two, one and a half pine wrought, ploughed, tongued, and ledged doors, hung with one pair to each door, of twenty cross garnet or T hinges and screws, fixed with hooks and eyes of wrought iron, and raised and kept open by rods to push up from the inside.

The door to admit the ball in and out is precisely similar to these, but single, instead of being hung folding. The eaves to have a 5" tin gutter, (and a similar casing to be fixed for the conductor, 12' 3" long,) and 3" tin rain water pipes at two corners of the building, all fixed by wrought iron brackets and holdfasts, to carry water from roofs into under ground drains.

A lightning conductor, as shewn on section, is provided, to be fixed by non-conducting materials to the wall, and to be let into the tank below, provided for the purpose.

The sash frames to be of pine, 4" \times 2½", with oak sunk and rebated sills wrought, framed, rebated, headed and hollowed for sash with ¾" bead, planted outside and

fixed with holdfasts having 2" chamfer bar sashes, with rounded and hollowed styles, throated water boards put together with white lead, fitted and hung with cast iron butt hinges, glazed with Newcastle C. Glass, and furnished with brass knob bolts for sashes, 10" and 20" long, put on with screws and a wrought iron handle for opening each. Round each window inside is to be planted a small O. G. moulding to cover the plastering, (and all the door frames to be similarly finished,) against the frame, and a window board 3" wide, with rounded nosings, nailed to the sash frame for each window opening; the door openings, where there are not door-jambs of wood, are to have a pine angle staff beaded. The door frames shewn in the porch to be pine, 6" and 4", wrought, framed, rebated and headed, the two inner door frames to have oak sills, 6" and 4" rough, framed into them. The outside door frame to be tenoned into the stone step. The inside door frames to be of pine, 2½" thick by the width of the walls, wrought, framed, rebated and beaded, nailed to three wood bricks built into the wall of pine, 4" \times 4" rough. The outside door of the porch to be of 2" pine, 6 panel bead and butt, both sides hung with one pair of 4" cast iron butts and screws, furnished with an 8" iron rim dead shot lock and 2.10" barrel bolts; the other doors are 2" pine moulded and square 6 panel doors; that at the bottom of the stairs to be a sash door, as shewn; the whole to be hung with four cast iron bolts and screws, and furnished with seven iron rim locks with brass knob furniture; the door at foot of staircase is glazed as sashes. The floors to be pine 1½" thick, wrought, rebated and filleted, and the edges rounded, where there may be steps, and also round the space between the floor and pillar supporting the Transit Instrument, which space is lined with 1" boarding wrought one side, and beaded, as also the step leading from the upper floor to the Ball Tower, and the floor next the Ball Tower.

The stairs to have 2" pine strings wrought one side and housed for the steps and risers, morticed into 3" square newels wrought, framed and housed; the steps and risers to be of 1½" pine wrought 1 side, rounded nosings, and fixed with rough pine brackets. The steps leading to the platform to be as follows: 2 strings of pine 6" wide, 2" thick, wrought, 2 sides and edges, framed and housed and filled in with 1½" pine wrought, 2 sides and edges as steps, framed and housed to strings—the steps to have a handrail 2½" \times 2½" on one side, and returned at top as shewn, of oak wrought and rounded, having oak bar ballusters 1" \times 1" housed into handrail and string; an oak post 12" \times 12" wrought, framed and chamfered, to be sunk 3 feet into the ground for the ball, and the earth well rammed round ditto. The walls are to have an inch pine skirting 6" wide, chamfered at top, scribed to the floor and fixed to plugs, &c. The top of the wall in the upper room to be lined with 1 inch pine board, wrought one side and rounded on edge, and fastened to the pine bricks 4" \times 4" rough fixed, 2 feet apart. The whole of the inside wood and iron work, usually painted, to be painted 3 coats white, including doors, door frames, sashes, squares and frames, skirting and ceilings, where of wood work, including the flaps which are to be painted in the building, the inner ones two sides, and the outer one side, and edges, including all the iron work attached to them. The board under the ceiling of the upper floor to be also painted; a stove with pipes, stand, poker &c. complete, are provided to be fixed in the building, and a ground ladder, also roof and chimney ladders are provided for, with spruce sides, oak cleft rounds and a screw bolt and nut at each end, to every tenth round, and painted three coats common colour.

The probable coast of machinery for the Observatory, consisting of a ball, rods, cranks and every other requisite for fixing, hoisting and raising, &c., is inserted in the estimate, but no provision is made for the Instruments.

Proposed to be built by special contract.

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

9th March.

ESTIMATE.

9th March.

Erecting an Observatory in the Citadel with a Time Signal and the requisite machinery for raising the same.

9th March.

QUEBEC.		Amount.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
211 ² / ₂₇	Yards cube Excavating through stiff rubble and removing the stuff to a distance under 600 yards.....	2 3 4	1 9 ¹ / ₂	18	18	7 ¹ / ₂
77 ² / ₂₇	Yards cube Excavating through rock, and removing the stones arising therefrom to a distance under 600 yards.....	7 8 4	5 11	22	16	8
25 ² / ₆	Yards super Sod Work laid flat.....	11	1 0	1	5	2 ¹ / ₂
2636 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube rubble Masonry, of Cap Rouge stone, done in courses of 9" to 12" high.....	13	0 7 ¹ / ₂	82	8	2 ¹ / ₂
2409 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do., all beds horizontal and joints vertical.....	14	0 8 ¹ / ₂	85	6	5 ¹ / ₂
81 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do., with Pointe aux Trembles stone.....	16	3 3	13	4	0 ¹ / ₂
44 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube rubble Masonry, in vaulting courses, from 3" to 5" thick.....	17	0 10	1	17	3 ¹ / ₂
1434 ² / ₂₇	Feet super hammer dressed face on rubble masonry.....	23	0 4	23	18	0 ¹ / ₂
44 ¹ / ₂	Feet lineal brick box drain, half brick sides, &c.....	48	1 0	2	4	3
13	Sash and door frames bedded and pointed with haired mortar.....	75	1 0	0	13	0
41 ¹ / ₂	Feet super fine boucharding on Cap Rouge stone.....	76	1 3	2	19	3
44 ¹ / ₂	Feet super rough do. do. do. do.	76 97	1 1	2	7	9
10 ² / ₂₇	Feet super fine boucharding on Pointe aux Trembles stone.....	77	1 2	0	11	11 ¹ / ₂
20 ² / ₂₇	Feet super rough punched flagging 6" thick, squared, jointed and set....	82	1 10	1	17	1 ¹ / ₂
138 ² / ₂₇	Feet lineal sinking rebates for doors and window reveals in Cap Rouge stone.....	88	2 0	13	16	6
3	Mortices cut in stone.....	92	1 3	0	3	9
1	Cut stone pipe hole wrought on one face.....	98	4 0	0	4	0
1	Do. do. wrought on two faces.....	99	7 0	0	7	0
84 ² / ₂₇	Yards super rendering 2 coats and set with fine stuff.....	125	1 1	4	11	2 ² / ₂₇
12 ² / ₂₇	Yards super. Lath and Plaster, 2 coats, and set with fine stuff.....	131	1 5	0	17	7 ² / ₂₇
11 ² / ₂₇	Squares Lime, white, done twice.....	140	1 0	0	11	5 ² / ₂₇
1	Pointe aux Trembles Stone, Clock Stand.....	X	40 0	2	0	0
35 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube Brick Work, with Canadian Bricks, laid in Roman Cement... Yard super. do do on edge in do do.....	X X	1 9 5 0	3 0	1 4	8 ² / ₂₇ 5 ² / ₂₇
5 ¹ / ₂	Yards super. Rendering, 1 coat with Cement.....	X	2 6	0	12	9 ² / ₂₇
1 ¹ / ₂	Foot cube Oak Scantling, 6" x 4", rough framed and fixed.....	187	2 10	0	3	3 ² / ₂₇
10	Foot cube do. do., 12" x 12", wrought, framed, chamfered and fixed	190	2 11	1	9	2
22	Feet cube Pine Scantling, 6" x 4", rough, fixed.....	191	0 11	1	0	2
1	Foot cube do. do., 6" x 3", do. do.	191	0 11	0	0	11
28 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do., 8" x 3", do. do.	191	0 11	1	6	3 ¹ / ₂
5 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do., 4" x 4", do. do.	191	1 0	0	5	1
3 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do., 9" x 2", do. do.	191	0 11	0	3	2 ¹ / ₂
11 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do., 8" x 3", do. framed and fixed.....	193	1 6 ¹ / ₂	0	17	7
2 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube Pine Scantling 6" x 3" do. do. do.	193	1 6 ¹ / ₂	0	4	1 ¹ / ₂
13 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do. 4" x 2 ¹ / ₂ " do. do. do.	193	1 8	1	1	11 ¹ / ₂
1 ² / ₂₇	Foot cube do. do. 3" x 3" do. do. do.	193	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0	0	8 ² / ₂₇
4 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do. 3" x 2 ¹ / ₂ " do. do. do.	193	1 9 ¹ / ₂	0	7	5 ² / ₂₇
1 ¹ / ₂	Foot cube do. do. "3 x 3" wrought, framed and fixed.....	194	2 3	0	1	8 ² / ₂₇
1 ¹ / ₂	Foot cube do. do. 6" x 2" do. do. do.	194	2 1	0	2	5
7 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do. 4" x 4" wrought, framed, cemented, equal to rebated and fixed.....	195	2 4	0	16	6 ¹ / ₂
8 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do. 6" x 4" wrought, framed, rebated, beaded and fixed.....	196	2 4	0	19	3
10 ² / ₂₇	Feet cube do. do. 15" x 2 ¹ / ₂ " do. do. do.	196	2 0	1	0	10
8 ¹ / ₂	Feet cube do. do. 24" x 2 ¹ / ₂ " do. do. do.	196	1 11	0	15	11 ¹ / ₂
527 ² / ₂₇	Feet super 1 ¹ / ₂ " pine, rough, edges shot, ploughed, tongued and fixed. }	198 205	0 3	6	11	9 ¹ / ₂
36 ² / ₂₇	Feet super 1" pine, wrought 1 side, edges shot and fixed.....	199	0 2	0	6	0 ¹ / ₂
268	Feet super 1" pine, wrought one side, edges shot, ploughed, tongued and fixed..... }	199 205	0 2 ¹ / ₂	2	15	10
16 ² / ₂₇	Feet super 1" pine, wrought one side, edges shot and fixed.....	199	0 2	0	2	8 ¹ / ₂
3	Squares 1 ¹ / ₂ " pine, wrought, rebated and filleted with tongued heading joints bond in floor.....	215	26 9	4	0	3
98	Feet super 1 ¹ / ₂ " Pine Flaps, wrought, ploughed and tongued.....	220	0 5 ¹ / ₂	2	2	10 ² / ₂₇
81 ² / ₂₇	Feet super 2" Pine Doors, with 6 panels, framed square and moulded on one side.....	224	1 5	5	15	1 ¹ / ₂
16 ² / ₂₇	Feet super 2" do do. framed, square head and butt on both sides....	227	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1	5	0 ² / ₂₇
99	Feet super Sash Frames of Pine, 4" x 2 ¹ / ₂ " with Oak, sunk and rebated sills, &c.....	233	0 4 ¹ / ₂	1	17	1 ¹ / ₂
75 ² / ₂₇	Feet super Oval Sashes, with rounded and hollowed style, &c.....	236	0 10	3	2	11 ¹ / ₂
54 ² / ₂₇	Feet super Square Skirting of Deal, 1" thick, bevelled on top..... }	240 241	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0	17	0 ¹ / ₂
70 ² / ₂₇	Feet super Pine Steps and risers, 1 ¹ / ₂ " thick.....	245	0 7	2	1	1 ¹ / ₂
Carried forward.....				£ 328	12	8

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

ESTIMATE,—Erecting an Observatory, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

9th March.

9th March.

QUEBEC.		Amount.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....				328	12	8
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Feet super Pine String Board, 2" thick, wrought one side.....	248	0 4	0	8	9
9	Feet Lineal Oak Hand-rail, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", wrought and rounded.....	250	0 10	0	7	6
20	Feet Lineal Oak Bar Balusters, 1" X 1", housed into hand-rail, &c.....	254	0 2	0	3	4
196 $\frac{9}{16}$	Feet Lineal Mouldings, under 3" girth.....	258	0 3	2	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
89 $\frac{6}{16}$	Feet Lineal Angle Staff of Pine, beaded and ploughed.....	263	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
42	Housings.....	280	0 1	0	3	6
57	Feet Lineal Rounded Nosing.....	289	0 1	0	4	9
1	Wood-horse of Oak, the legs to be 3 feet long, &c.....	318	5 0	0	5	0
29 $\frac{6}{16}$	Feet Lineal Ladders, with pine and spruce sides, &c.....	319	1 3	1	16	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
23	Stove Pipes of strong sheet iron.....	321	0 10	0	19	2
1	Stove-pipe Elbow.....	322	1 6	0	1	6
1	Key for Stove-pipe.....	323	1 0	0	1	0
5 $\frac{9}{100}$	Squares best I. C. Tin in covering roofs, shewing 6" to the weather, laid complete.....	328	66 8	19	6	0
54	Feet running extra allowance for hips and gutters.....	329	0 4	0	18	0
28	Feet Lineal Tin, vertical pipes, 3" diameter, &c.....	331	1 3	1	15	0
56	lbs. Iron, wrought in fastenings, equal to bail mountings.....	377	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	19	8
231	lbs. Iron, wrought in lightning conductors, &c. equal to window bars..	379	0 4	3	17	0
156	lbs. Castings of soft grey Iron.....	381	0 3	1	19	0
2	Bolts Barrel, 10" long, with screws and putting on.....	404	1 10	0	3	8
7	sets Bolts, brass knobs, for Sashes, 10" and 20" long, with screws and putting on.....	405	3 4	1	3	4
5	Pairs 4 inch Butt Hinges, strong, of Cast Iron, with 2" screws.....	424	0 10	0	4	2
6	Pairs Hinges, T 20", with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " screws.....	431	8 9	2	12	6
4	Locks, iron rim 7", with Brass Knob Furniture, &c. &c. and putting on	442	5 6	1	2	0
1	Lock, iron rim, dead shot 8", with 4 Bolts, &c., and putting on.....	446	5 4	0	5	4
7	Wrought Iron Handles.....	X	0 9	0	5	3
101 $\frac{5}{16}$	Feet Lineal Tin Eaves, Gutters, &c., fixed complete.....	X	1 3	6	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	Constructing a Time Signal, with the requisite machinery for raising and lowering the same, including Cranks, Rods, &c.....	X	£120	120	0	0
1	Stove, Cast Iron, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.....	X	50s	2	10	0
85 $\frac{3}{8}$	Yards super. Painting, 3 coats White.....	472	0 7	2	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
253 $\frac{1}{16}$	Feet Painting, Skirting, &c., 3 coats.....	475	0 1	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	Painting Sash Frames, 3 coats White.....	477	1 3	0	17	6
16	dozen Painting Sash Squares, 3 coats White.....	478	0 11	0	14	8
1 $\frac{9}{16}$	dozen Painting Balusters, 3 coats.....	479	2 0	0	1	8
62 $\frac{9}{16}$	Feet super Glazing, with best Newcastle C. Glass, in new Sashes.....	496	0 7	1	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Add 15 per cent.....				£ 508	0	8
				76	4	1
Add $\frac{1}{10}$ for Contingencies.....				584	4	9
				58	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Currency.....				£ 642	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sterling.....				£ 526	15	5

Amounting to Five hundred and twenty-six pounds, fifteen shillings and fivepence, Sterling.

W. BORD,

Lieut. Col. Comm'g Rl. Engineers
Canada East.

Quebec, 7th September, 1847.

W. C. E. Holloway,

Col. Comm'g R. Engineers.

C. E.

20th October, 1847.

B

Appendix
(M.M.M.)ROYAL ENGINEERS' HD. QR. OFFICE,
Montreal, 1st June, 1848.

9th March.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 8th November last, enclosing for the consideration of the Governor General, plans, and an estimate for the construction of an Observatory in the Citadel of Quebec, I have the honour to state that I have been lately pressed for the Report, and therefore, if the design should have met with His Excellency's approval, may I solicit an intimation thereof, in order that I may fulfil the instructions which have been afforded to me, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. C. E. HOLLOWAY,
Colonel Comdg. RI. Engr.Major Campbell,
Secretary.DOWNING STREET,
3rd August, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 76, of the 13th of June, and to acquaint you that the Board of Admiralty will be prepared to grant the use of the Instruments described in the enclosed letters, to the proposed Observatory at Quebec, on condition that, if this Observatory should hereafter be discontinued, the Instruments are to be returned to the Observatory at Greenwich, where they now are.

The expense for instruments for which the Provincial Legislature will have to provide will thus be *merely* limited to the cost of two good clocks at £63 each.

I enclose for your information, copies of two letters from Dr. Airy, [17th July, 1848, and 29th do. do.,] the Astronomer Royal, on this subject, and I have to desire that you will inform me whether the whole of the instruments mentioned by him can be employed with advantage at Quebec, and also when the Observatory will be ready for their reception, in order that they may be sent.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honble.
The Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,
17th July, 1848.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, and with reference to the correspondence on the equipment of an Observatory at Quebec, I have the honour to state to you for the information of Earl Grey, that, since the date of my correspondence with the Colonial Office in 1847, I have ascertained that there are in the custody of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and at present unappropriated, some instruments of the same class as those required at Quebec, and that I have reason to think that their Lordships would not be unwilling to appropriate them to the Quebec Observatory. Taking this prospect into consideration, the estimate of expense of instruments as furnished from England would be merely limited to the expense of clocks.

Appendix
(M.M.M.)

9th March

One good clock is necessary; its expense is estimated at £63.

A second good clock is desirable, it would add to the expense £63.

A good Transit Instrument, and a forty-two inch Telescope (both in every respect ready for mounting) can be furnished from the Stores of the Admiralty to which I have alluded.

These are all the Instruments which are strictly necessary for the proposed Observatory. But I would beg leave to submit for the consideration of Earl Grey, whether it might be desirable to take advantage of the same opportunity for securing other instruments which might be demanded for the completion of the Observatory at some future time. There are disposable from the Admiralty store, a four feet Mural Circle, and some magnetic apparatus, which are not likely to be required in England, and which may be considered as representing the class of instruments ultimately necessary for the complete outfit of the Quebec Observatory.

Under any decision of Earl Grey, I shall be gratified by aiding in any way His Lordship's determination, either by indicating more precisely to Earl Grey or to the Board of Admiralty the proper instruments, or by superintending their preparation for a voyage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) G. B. AIRY.

B. Hawes, Esq., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,
29th July, 1848.

SIR,—I have received from the Secretary of the Admiralty an announcement that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given their assent to the appropriation of certain instruments to the proposed Observatory at Quebec, for which a request had been addressed from the Colonial Office under date of the 26th instant, but no list of instruments is enclosed, and I therefore understand it to be their Lordships' desire that the wishes of the Colonial Office should be complied with as far as possible.

Referring therefore to my letter to you of the 17th instant, I beg to inquire whether it is the wish of Earl Grey that, in addition to the Transit Instrument and forty-two inch Telescope, the Mural Circle and Magnetic apparatus should also be sent. This information is necessary for me, as I propose to have the instruments examined before they are finally despatched.

It may also be useful that I should know (approximately) the probable time of despatch of the Instruments.

The cases are at present lying at the Deptford Victualling Yard.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) G. B. AIRY.

B. Hawes, Esq.,
M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22d ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them, "Copies of all *Correspondence* relative to the placing an advance of *Twenty-five per cent.* by the Government on the appraised value of the *Clergy Reserves*, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada."

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th March, 1849.

SCHEDULE.

No.	FROM	DATE.	SUBJECT.
1...	Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to the Earl of Cathcart.....	28th Feb. 1846..	Desires that the whole system of the Management of the Clergy Reserves may be inquired into and reported on.
2...	Report of the Executive Council, dated	6th April, "	On the above Despatch, instructing the Commissioner of Crown Lands to suspend the sale of Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada.
3...	Report of the Executive Council, dated	13th " "	Directing the above Order to be extended to Lower Canada.
4	Report of the Executive Council, dated	24th " "	Directing the Commissioner of Crown Lands to increase the valuations of the Clergy Lands from 25 to 125 per cent., in all cases where such valuations have been made at too low a rate.
5...	Despatch from Lord Cathcart to Mr. Gladstone.....	14th " "	Reporting on the system of Management of the Reserves, and transmitting statements from the Inspector General and the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
6...	Despatch from Lord Cathcart to Mr. Gladstone.....	9th May, "	Transmitting a further statement from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
7...	Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Cathcart.....	18th " "	Acknowledging Receipt of Lord Cathcart's Despatch of the 14th April, 1846.
8...	Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Cathcart.....	2d June, "	Acknowledging Receipt of the statement of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
9...	Despatch from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Cathcart.....	3d " "	Respecting a Balance in the hands of the Receiver General, which accrued before the passing of the 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78.

Appendix
(N. N. N.)

13th March.

(Copy.)

No. 29.

DESPATCH.

DOWNSING STREET,
28th February, 1846.

MY LORD,—I am desirous to draw your early and careful attention to a variety of points now standing for consideration and decision in connection with the disposal of the Clergy Reserve Lands of Canada; and I address you upon them at a period when you may be closely occupied with the business of the Legislative Session, rather than postpone any communication to a later period, in order that you may at once direct such information to be prepared as you shall consider necessary to assist your judgment, and that you may thus be enabled to make your report to me at the earliest practicable date.

One of the suggestions which have been made, would, if it should be approved, entail the necessity of an amendment of the Act 3 & 4 Victoria, c. 78, and as I expect that it may very probably be requisite that Her Majesty's Government should apply to Parliament during the present Session for the amendment of the Act of Union in one or more particulars, I am very desirous that if there is to be an application having the like purpose in reference to the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 78, or Clergy Reserve Act, it should be simultaneous with the other.

Firstly,—On the 28th January, 1844, Lord Metcalfe, on account of the injurious tendency of the present mode of disposing of the Clergy Reserves, which he conceived to have been demonstrated by experience, recommended that each Religious Communion in the Colony should receive its share of the lands, to be dealt with at its own discretion, for its own advantage. He, at the same time, expressed a doubt whether such an arrangement would be universally popular in the Province. I have also before me, though without any comment from Lord Metcalfe, the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, in the Session of 1844, which recommends that the Reserves, of which the proceeds would be applicable for the Church of England, should be placed at the disposal of the incorporated Church Societies, and that a similar arrangement should be made on behalf of such other Communions as may desire it. Upon this part of the subject, I have to request that you will report to me, 1st. Whether you are of opinion that under the circumstances of Canada, any change should take place in that section of the Imperial Act which requires that the whole of the reserves should be sold, and their proceeds only made available for the benefit of the Religious Communities respectively.

Should your opinion be against the recommendation of Lord Metcalfe in this respect, I have to request you will report to me the considerations on which it is founded.

2. Whether, if you consider that a change is desirable, that change ought, in your judgment to allow, or to require that the obligation to sell be abrogated entirely, or only that it be abrogated as respects some limited proportion of the reserves.

3. Whether you conceive that such an alteration would meet with the general approval of disinterested persons in the Province.

4. In what manner you would propose, if such a change be adopted, (1.) to obviate the difficulties connected with the conflicting claims to particular pieces of land, which might be advanced on the part of this or that Religious Communion, and to fix the value at which they should be charged.

(2.) To insure economical management of the lands by the parties acting on behalf of any given Religious Communion, and to prevent such management from being abused for private interests.

Secondly,—I now pass to those proposed changes which it is within the discretion of the Executive Government to adopt; and which are recommended by a Report of the Committee of the Executive Council, dated September 17th, 1845.

With regard to these recommendations, I have not yet been able to complete the various communications in this country, necessary in order to enable me to pronounce a final opinion upon them. But in the mean time, I am desirous to submit the following questions:

1. Do you consider that the terms of the proposed ninth regulation, as they stand, give such a clear and safe expression of the criterion of value which they aim at establishing, as to justify the large discretion they apparently repose in the agent for the collection of rents?

2. Will not the particular cases in which the arrangement is to be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council require to be defined with as much precision as possible?

3. Is Your Lordship satisfied that, if the proposed tenth regulation be adopted, the collection of the instalments, as they may fall due, would be secure, and would not be likely to be attended with any considerable expense?

4. Would it not be just to require that a purchaser intending to anticipate any part of his payments, should give some fixed and moderate term of notice of such intention?

5. With respect to the maximum of 100,000 acres of annual sales, and the proposal to enlarge it, what, in Your Lordship's judgment, would be the safest form in which to grant such power of enlargement?

It is manifest that, as there is ground for the extension of the limit when the demand is brisk, so it is reasonable that when the demand is slack, the sales should be kept down in proportion, so as in no case to glut the market. In adjusting the quantity to be disposed of from time to time, the Governor General, and those whom he might authorize under him, would be called upon, as indeed must now be the case, to exercise an important discretionary power; in the use of it either as it now stands or as it may hereafter be modified, you will be guided exclusively by the rule, that it is your duty to employ it for the advantage of this important property, committed by the confidence of Parliament to the careful stewardship of the Crown.

Lastly,—I have to request that you will furnish me, at the earliest possible date, with as clear and as full an account as you can supply of the pecuniary state of the Clergy Reserve Funds, of the sales and investments which have taken place since the passing of the Imperial Statute, and of the charges upon the Fund, under whatever head, making up the difference between the gross and the nett available receipts.

In respect to this account, I request that Your Lordship will accompany it with an expression of your opinions upon the general working of the system of sale, unless, indeed, you shall have found it more convenient to embody these opinions in your replies to the first questions which I have proposed in this despatch; but I wish, at all events, to receive a particular report from you upon the last branch of the account, the charges for management. Such statements as I have seen, although they are imperfect, present an aspect which it is manifest calls for explanation, and I should be glad to know both retrospectively, whether your Lordship, upon examination, is satisfied that the affairs of the funds have been administered with integrity and with discretion by the persons generally who have been employed in them; and likewise, whether for the future, that administration can be economised, so as to husband to the utmost degree the resources of the funds.

Appendix
(N. N. N.)

13th March.

Appendix
(N.N.N.)

13th March.

Upon many points which I have touched in this communication, I do not doubt that Your Lordship will derive great advantage from the assistance of your Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieutenant General

The Earl Cathcart, K. C. B.

Certified, J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 6th April, 1846, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the following day.

On the Despatch of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 28th February last, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

The Committee have given due consideration to the same, and although they are not at present prepared to advise Your Excellency on the various subjects embraced in that document, they deem it of paramount importance to mention that in several ways have the valuations of these lands been brought under their notice, forcing the Committee to the conclusion that in many of the Districts of the Province, the Clergy Reserves have been valued at rates far below their intrinsic worth and the prices at which lands are selling in the same localities by private individuals.

In order to prevent a further sacrifice of property, intended for the spiritual advantage of the people, the Committee would humbly advise Your Excellency to instruct the Commissioner of Crown Lands to suspend for the present, all sales of Clergy Reserves in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 13th April, 1846, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the following day.

On re-consideration of the Despatch of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 28th February last, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and the Minute of Council passed thereon, dated 7th April instant, recommending the suspension of all sales of Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada :

The Committee would now further recommend that the above-mentioned Minute be extended to Clergy Reserves in that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada, excepting, however, in both sections those lands respecting which application has been made with the Government before the 1st of April instant.

(Certified,) J. JOSEPH.

C. E. C.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 24th April, 1846, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On further re-consideration of the Despatch of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Secretary of

State for the Colonies, dated 28th February last, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves :

The Committee having taken into consideration the Orders in Council of the 7th and 14th instant, relative to the suspension of the sale of the Clergy Reserves, directed in the said Orders, would recommend that the Commissioner of Crown Lands should take means of ascertaining the Districts where the valuation of these lands has been made at too low a rate, and be directed to increase the price at which they shall be offered for sale, from 25 to 125 per cent., as the cases and circumstances may require, in order to accomplish the object in view of creating a sufficient fund for the spiritual wants of the parties interested; and that he be further directed to resume the sale of the lands in all other parts as heretofore.

(Certified,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

(Copy.)

No. 33.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 14th April, 1846.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Despatch, No. 29, of the 28th February last, the various points now standing for decision in connection with the disposal of the Clergy Reserve Lands of this Province, have engaged my careful attention, and I have now the honour to report that in my judgment, the most important subject for consideration, is that relating to the division of these Reserves amongst the several Religious Bodies claiming to participate in the funds derived from the sale of the lands, and to placing them under their controul and at their disposal.

In the present Session of the Legislature, as in the last, many Petitions both in favor of, and adverse to such a division, have been presented; the former being chiefly if not wholly received from the Ministers and Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the latter from those of other Communions. These have been referred to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, whose Report may shortly be laid before that House. The opinions entertained upon this question are so conflicting that before forming my own, I am desirous of being in possession of the result of the Parliamentary inquiry now in progress; and pending which my Executive Council state that they are not prepared to advise me on the subject.

Neither the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly to which you refer, recommending that the Reserves, of which the proceeds would be applicable for the Church of England, should be placed at the disposal of the Incorporated Church Societies, nor the Report in the same Session, copy of which I enclose, recommending that the transfer of the controul of the Reserves from the Government should not be sanctioned, and suggesting the necessity of adopting a different and less expensive system of management than at present obtains, were adopted by the House, and cannot, therefore, be viewed as expressing the views either of that branch of the Legislature, or of the inhabitants of the Province.

I have reason to hope that this subject will engage the consideration of both the Legislative Council and Assembly before the close of the Session, and so soon as I am made acquainted with their views, and with those of my Executive Council in regard to it, I shall address you again. But, in the meantime, I may observe that, there seems to be a very strong feeling prevalent against the proposal of division, whether in favor of the Church of England or of any of the other Religious communities.

Appendix
(N.N.N.)

13th March.

Appendix
(N.N.N.)

13th March.

Before replying to the queries put to me regarding the Report of a Committee of the Executive Council of the 17th September last, I submit a copy of a minute of the 17th of November following, by Lord Metcalfe, suggesting, for the reasons assigned therein, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands should be authorized to make sales on the terms recommended in the Committee's Report referred to, subject to confirmation by the Queen in Council. Lord Metcalfe's suggestion was adopted by the Council, and the Commissioner issued instructions accordingly; but as I have now directed the suspension of all further sales of Clergy Lands, for reasons which I shall explain, these instructions are virtually cancelled.

In answer to query No. 1, which I transcribe for facility of reference—

"Do you consider that the terms of the proposed 9th regulation, as they stand, give such a clear and safe expression of the criterion of value which they aim at establishing, as to justify the large discretion they apparently repose in the agent for the collection of rents"? I submit that the proposed ninth regulation does not interfere with any existing criterion for establishing the value, and was only intended to enable the resident agent for the collection of rents to ascertain the amount of arrears thereof, for which the respective occupants may be deemed justly liable, subject to revision and modification in particular cases by the Governor General in Council.

2. "Will not the particular cases in which the arrangement is to be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council, require to be defined with as much precision as possible"? I conceive that this provision is sufficiently guarded, as the agent is restricted to the customary rent of leased lots, and cannot charge less without the particular sanction of the Government, in cases that might demand special consideration upon a reference from a complaining party.

3. "Is Your Lordship satisfied that if the proposed tenth regulation be adopted, the collection of the instalments as they may fall due, would be secure, and would not be likely to be attended with any considerable expense"? I am not aware that under the proposed tenth Regulation, the collection of instalments as they fall due, would be less secure than under the existing system or liable to more expense.

4. "Would it not be just to require that a purchaser intending to anticipate any part of his payments, should give some fixed and moderate term of notice of such intention"? I do not conceive that it is necessary to require this notice to be given, nor do I know of any inconvenience that is likely to arise from the absence of notice.

5. "With respect to the maximum of 100,000 acres of annual sales, and the proposal to enlarge it, what, in Your Lordship's judgment, would be the safest form in which to grant such power of enlargement"? I do not discover in the circumstances under which the property will be offered to the public, any reason to apprehend such a glut in the land market as could affect the interests of the Clergy; because the lots are either now or will be hereafter valued at fixed prices, not subject to fluctuation, and should the demand in any one year fall off, the effect will be to reduce the quantity sold, but not the value per acre, so that the important interests involved in the management cannot be sacrificed whether the annual demand of purchasers be brisk or slack.

I trust that the enclosed statements, prepared in the offices of the Inspector General of Public Accounts and of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Appendix
(N.N.N.)

13th March.

[Inspector General, 28th April; Com. Crown Lands, 14th April.] will afford the information required in regard to the pecuniary state of the Clergy Reserve Funds.

Under an arrangement, authorized in 1841, [Mr. Davidson, C.C.L., 5th August, 1841,—Mr. Secretary Marlock to Commissioner Crown Lands, 10th Augt., 1841,] by the late Lord Sydenham, and explained in the documents submitted herewith, the charge against the Clergy Reserve Fund for management, exclusive of the Commission paid to the resident agents on sales and collection of rents, was fixed at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate expenses of the Crown Land Department, averaging about 20 per cent. on the value of the reserves sold. It must be admitted that this has not proved to be an equitable apportionment of the expenditure of the Crown Land Department. My predecessor, Lord Metcalfe, was so impressed with this opinion, that he repeatedly brought the subject under the notice of the Executive Council, and I am disposed to consider the charge incurred under the above arrangement, for the management of the Clergy Lands to be exorbitant, and it is my intention to submit at an early day a proposition for a material reduction in it.

You will observe, that, by the same arrangement, the Indian Lands were charged with 10 per cent., averaging 15½ per cent. on the value of the lands sold, which appeared to Lord Metcalfe to be so unjust towards the Indians, that on the 1st July, 1845, he transferred the management of their lands to the Indian Department, since which, a saving of about 10 per cent. in the cost has been effected.

Propositions have been received from the Canada Company to undertake the sale and management of all the Clergy Reserve Lands on more favourable terms than the Government could offer, and an individual giving ample security for the fulfilment of his contract, proposes to covenant to sell a portion of them at a charge of only 6 per cent. on the proceeds of the sales, and speaks confidently of being able to dispose of the whole of this property at an average of 20s. currency per acre. I mention these offers, not prepared to recommend them for acceptance, seeing serious objections, too obvious to require exposition, to the transfer of such a charge from the Government to the hands either of Individuals or of a Corporation, but simply for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

You are aware that in 1843, and subsequently, persons have been appointed in each District, to inspect and value all the Clergy Lands; a work which has occupied much time, and has been attended with a heavy expense. Representations appearing to be well grounded, were made by various parties in Upper Canada, interested in the Clergy Property, alleging that no benefit corresponding with the large outlay would be obtained by this measure; and on the 27th September, 1844, Lord Metcalfe in Council directed that the Inspectors should discontinue further proceedings. Sales to a considerable extent have been effected during the past year; and many of the lots disposed of, at what may be regarded as fair prices; but there seems too much reason to believe, from information lately obtained, that in many Districts, a value has been affixed below the intrinsic worth of the land, and considerably less than the rate, at which property in similar localities is disposed of by individuals. Being unwilling that any portion of the Clergy property should be sacrificed, I have, with the advice of my Executive Council, directed the suspension of further sales, until an inquiry can be instituted, with a view to test the valuations fixed by the Inspectors, and to enable the Government to devise some more satisfactory method of determining the prices at which the lands shall in future be sold. I will not fail to communicate to

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you, at the earliest possible date, as clear and full a report as I can supply, on the requirements contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, when I shall be placed in a condition to do so, by the advice of my Executive Council, and the further information I expect to derive from them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CATHCART.

The Right Honourable

W. G. Gladstone,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

MONTREAL, 14th April, 1846.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, enclosing extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, relating to the Clergy Reserves, I beg leave to observe that the Commissioner of Crown Lands is entrusted with the sales only of the Clergy Lands, the proceeds of which are paid over quarterly to the Receiver General, who has the investment and disposal of the funds.

The charge made annually by this office, for the management of sales is regulated by instructions from Lord Sydenham, when Governor General, conveyed to Mr. Davidson, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, in Mr. Secretary Murdoch's letter, of the 10th August, 1841, which directs that 40 per cent of the expenses of the Department should thereafter be charged to the Clergy fund.

Since that period the annual expenditure of the Department has varied from seven to eight thousand pounds, and the amount charged in consequence, to the Clergy, for the last four years, rather exceeds £3,200 0s. 0d. per annum, a sum justly complained of, as being too large, in proportion to the work or expenditure incurred in the office on account of the Clergy.

While reporting on this subject, in August, 1844, I suggested a reduction of 50 per cent, on this charge, but no action that I am aware of, has been taken on that report.

In addition to this charge of about £3,200 0s. 0d. per annum, for office expenses, all Clergy collections are subject to a Commission of 5 per cent, paid to the District Agents.

The sales of Clergy Reserves were suspended in 1841, and not resumed again, until within a few months.

In the summer of 1843, in pursuance of instructions from the Imperial Authorities, a general inspection of all the Clergy Reserves was ordered by the Executive of this Province. Two Inspectors were accordingly named, for each District, at a salary of 15s. per day, when employed, who were to act conjointly; the inspection was commenced under directions issued from this office, and continued until the 1st October, 1844, when it was finally suspended on account of the great expense it occasioned.

Nearly two-thirds of the Reserves had then been inspected, and valued at an aggregate cost of £6067 1s. 9d., and averaging about 16s. per lot, or portion of lots inspected.

To cover this expenditure, purchasers, in addition to the price of the land, are made to pay from 15s. to 30s. per lot, according to their size and situation, and £500 0s. 0d. has already been received on that account; but it must be many years before the whole can be recovered.

The sales of Clergy Reserves were resumed first in the London District, in March, 1845, and then suc-

cessively extended to the other Districts of the Province as fast as the necessary instructions could be prepared for the local agents; the last have been but recently completed.

Lots already inspected, are sold by the District Agents, at the valuations affixed in the returns of inspection, which have all been paid before, and approved by His Excellency in Council.

Parties applying for lots not included in those Returns, furnish at their own cost certificates of inspection and valuation, by licensed Surveyors to the District Agents, who transmit them to this office with their report on the valuation affixed; and the whole is then submitted for the consideration of the Governor in Council.

The sales passed through the books of the office, up to the 31st of January last, amount to 65,937 acres, which have been sold for £52,410 1s. 1d. exclusive of back interest, amounting to £2418 2s. 9d. more, on account of which the sum of £20,745 16s. 8d. has already been collected, viz. £2418 2s. 9d. for back interest, and £18327 13s. 11d. for the first instalment of one third of the purchase money, (parties having in some cases paid more than the first instalment.)

The sales from the 1st of February to the promulgation of the recent notice again suspending the Clergy sales, will probably amount to 25,000 acres more.

I should, perhaps, state, that the following change has been made in the terms of sale prescribed in the Order of Her Majesty in Council.

Rent, in place of interest, is to be charged on lots occupied without authority; and the purchase money is to be required in ten equal annual instalments, instead of two-sixths down, and the remainder in four instalments of one-sixth each.

The instructions to that effect, however, were only transmitted to the Agents on the 14th of March; and as all sales were again suspended on the 8th instant, but few sales, I presume, will have been made on the terms recently adopted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

J. M. Higginson, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

28th April, 1846.

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, as conveyed in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I had the honour to enclose a Schedule and seven statements, showing the pecuniary state of the Clergy Reserve Funds for each section of the Province; as well the fund derived from former sales made under the authority of the Imperial Act 8 Geo. IV, as those recently made under authority of the Act 3 and 4 Vic. 78, both of the Investment and Revenue Funds, as far as the same can be ascertained from the records of this office and that of the Receiver General.

It may be proper to observe, that no sales were made under the latter Act until after the commencement of the last year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOS. CARY,
Depy. Insp. General.

J. M. Higginson, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.

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No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Clergy Reserve Investment Fund, Canada East, arising from Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, made under authority of Imperial Act, 8 Geo. IV, before the passing of the Act, 3 and 4 Vic. Chap. 78.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			DATE.	REMITTANCES FOR INVESTMENT.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1842.									
June 30	By Commissioner of Crown Lands	311	9	1	1843.	By Remittances to Mr. Sargent, Pay-master of Civil Services, London, in a Bill of £3000 Sterling, of which £2538 10s. 8d., Sterling, was for Canada West, the Balance for Canada East, which, with Premium on Bills, is	561	9	1
August 16	do	150	0	0	April 15				
1844.	do	100	0	0	1846.				
January 30	By do do	540	19	11	December 31	Balance uninvested	540	19	11
	Total Currency	1102	9	0		Total Currency	1102	9	0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th April, 1846.

JOS. CARY,
Dy. Ins. General.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Clergy Reserve Investment Fund, Canada West, arising from Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, under the authority of the Imperial Act, 3 & 4 Vic., Chap. 78.
NEW SALES.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.		
		£	s.	d.
1845.				
November 30	Commissioner of Crown Lands	2500	0	0
1846.				
January 13	do do	1500	0	0
March 2	do do	620	2	4
do 27	do do	9500	0	0
April 10	do do	3000	0	0
	Remains for Investment, Currency	17120	2	4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th April, 1846.

JOS. CARY,
Dy. Ins. General.

(Copy.)

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No. 5.

State of the Clergy Revenue Fund, Canada East, arising from Rents, Interests, &c.

(Copy.)

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	Currency.		DATE.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1842. February 5.....	By proceeds of Bill of Exchange on London for £442 9 7 sterling, 13 per cent. premium, being Annual Allowance to Scotch Church, C.E., say £500 sterling.....	555	11 1	1842. January 7.....	To payment to Clergy of Church of Scotland, Canada East, for 1841.....	555	11 1
September 23...	By proportion proceeds of 2 Bills of Exchange for £2500 sterling, at 8 per cent. premium.....	4511	8 7	1843. March 4.....	To do do for 1842	555	11 1
1843. April 25.....	By proportion proceeds of Draft on Mr. Sargent for £2841 14 11 sterling, at 9½ per cent. premium.....	862	9 9	1844. January 8.....	To do do for 1843	555	11 1
July 24.....	By Commissioner Crown Lands on account Rents.....	73	12 6	1845. June 30.....	To do do for 1844	452	0 0
1844. January 1.....	By Commissioners do do.....	68	6 0	1846. April 10.....	To do do for 1845	330	13 7
March 25.....	By proportion of Bills of Exchange on Mr. Sargent for £2832 6 9 stg.	341	15 6	"	To Balance.....	7197	15 10
July 12.....	By do do do cy. £517 11 10 Add premium... .. 58 0 7	575	12 5				
1845. January 9.....	By Bill on Mr. Sargent for £716 5 2 stg., and ¼ per cent. premium...	875	16 1				
February 20...	By Commissioner Crown Lands, Rent and Interest.....	13	10 0				
August 6.....	By Bill of Exchange on Mr. Sargent (5th instant) and 1½ per cent. premium.....	1769	0 9				
		£9647	2 8			£9647	2 8

1846—April 10—By Balance to be distributed according to the Act 3 & 4 Vic. chap. 78...£7197 15 10

(Signed)

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 27th April, 1846.

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No. 6.

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STATEMENT of the CLERGY REVENUE FUND, Canada West, being for *Interest* on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, under the authority of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, New Sales.

13th March.

		RECEIPTS.	Currency.		
			£	s.	d.
1846.					
Jan. 18.....	By Commissioner of Crown Lands.....		1000	0	0
March 2.....	By do do		524	14	7
" 27.....	By do do		1000	0	0
		Total Currency.....£	2524	14	7

(Signed,)

JOS. CARY, *Dy. Ins. Genl.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 27th April, 1846.

No. 7.

PARTICULARS of Payments made by the Receiver General of Canada, on account of Clergy Stipends, &c. in Canada West, as charged in Statement No. 4.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.				Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1840.							
Dec. 31.....	Payments over and above the Funds at this date.....	...	...	...	1197	10	4½
Jany. 31 to	Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, half	166	13	4			
June 30	year's salary as Arch-Deacon of York, to 31st Dec. 1840.						
	Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart, do as Arch-Deacon of Kingston,	166	13	4			
	to do.....						
	Do half year's salary as Minister of the Church of Eng-	55	11	1½			
	land, Upper Canada, to do.....						
	Thos. Baines, do as Secretary to the Clergy Corporation	150	0	0			
	to do						
1841					538	17	9½
July 1 to	Venerable G. O'Kill Stuart, six months salary as Arch-Dea-	150	0	0			
Dec. 31	con of Kingston, to 30th June, 1841.....						
	Do as Minister of the Church of England, to do	50	0	0			
	Right Rev. J. Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto, as Arch-	150	0	0			
	Deacon of York, to do						
	For the Salaries of Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of						
	Missionaries of the Church of England in Upper Canada,						
	for six months to do	3510	12	6			
	For the Allowance to Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod						
	in do for do to do	349	19	10			
	Rev. W. Bell, six months salary as Presbyterian Minister at	50	0	0			
	Perth Settlement, to do						
	Rev. James George, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of						
	Canada, for the Allowances to Ministers of that Synod,						
	for six months, to do	770	0	0			
	Thos. Baines, six months salary as Secretary to the Clergy						
	Corporation, to do	135	0	0			
	Thos. Baines, amount of the Contingent Expenses of his Of-						
	ice, for the half year ended 31st December, 1840.....	22	7	4			
	Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, R. C. Bishop, six months sa-						
	lary, to 30th June, 1841.....	250	0	0			
	Do for the allowance to the R. C. Priests, for six months,						
	to do	500	0	0			
	For the allowances to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod						
	in Upper Canada, for six months, to 31st December, 1841	349	19	10			
	Total paid to 31st December, 1841..... £	6287	19	6	6986	12	9
1842							
Jany. 1 to	Rev. W. Bell, six months salary as Presbyterian Minister at	50	0	0			
June 30	Perth Settlement, to 31st Dec. 1841.....						
	Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto,	150	0	0			
	Do as Arch-Deacon of York, for do to do ..						
	Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart, do as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for	150	0	0			
	do to do.....						
	Do as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, to do	50	0	0			
	Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, R. C. Bishop, for the allow-						
	ance to the R. C. Priests, for the same period.....	500	0	0			
	Do being his salary for the same period.....	250	0	0			
	Thos. Baines, salary as Secretary to the Clergy Corporation,						
	for the same period.....	135	0	0			
	Carried forward.....£	1285	0	0	8723	0	11

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PARTICULARS of Payments made on account of Clergy Stipends, &c.—(Continued.)

13th March.		DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	Sterling.			Currency.			13th March.	
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1842			Brought forward.....	1285	0	0	8723	0	11		
Jany. 1 to June 30			For the salaries of the Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period.....	3543	19	2					
			Rev. James George, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, for the allowances to the Ministers of that Synod, for the same period.....	770	0	0					
1842				£5598	19	2	6221	1	4		
July 1 to Dec. 31			For the salaries of Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England for the half year ended 30th June, 1842.....	3443	19	2					
			For the allowances of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod in Upper Canada for the same period.....	318	3	9					
			Right Rev. J. Strachan, D. D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, salary as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			Do salary as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, for the same period.....	50	0	0					
			Rev. James George, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, for the allowances to the Ministers of that Synod, for the same period.....	770	0	0					
			Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, R. C. Bishop, for the allowances to the Roman Catholic Priests, for the same period. Do being his salary, for the same period.....	500	0	0					
			Rev. W. Bell, salary as Minister at Perth Settlement, for the same period.....	250	0	0					
			For the salaries of the Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the half year ended 31st December, 1842.....	50	0	0					
			For the allowances to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada, for the same period.....	3226	7	6					
1843				318	3	6					
Jany. 1 to July 31			Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for six months, to 31st December, 1842.....	£9226	13	11	10251	17	8		
			Venerable G. O'Kill Stuart, salary as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			Do salary as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			Right Rev R. Gaulin, Roman Catholic Bishop, salary for the same period.....	50	0	0					
			For the allowances to the Clergy of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, for the same period.....	250	0	0					
			Rev. W. Bell, salary as Presbyterian Minister at Perth Settlement, for the same period.....	669	15	0					
			Right Rev. R. Gaulin, Roman Catholic Bishop, for the allowances to the Roman Catholic Priests in U. C., for the same period.....	50	0	0					
			For the allowances to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church, in do for the six months ended 30th June, 1843	500	0	0					
			Rev. W. Bell, salary as Presbyterian Minister at Perth, for the same period.....	318	3	6					
			Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart, salary as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, for the same period.....	50	0	0					
			Do salary as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	50	0	0					
			For the salaries of Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period	150	0	0					
			Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for six months to 30th June, 1843.....	3210	12	6					
			Right Rev. R. Gaulin, R. C. Bishop, for the allowance to the Roman Catholic Priests, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			Do his salary for the same period.....	500	0	0					
			For the allowances to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, for the same period.....	250	0	0					
1843				598	10	0					
Augt. 1 to Dec. 31			Rev. J. M'Laurin, allowance as Minister of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, for one year, to 30th June, 1843.....	7097	1	0	7885	12	3		
1844				70	14	1		
Jany. 1 to June 30			Rev. W. Bell, salary as Presbyterian Minister at Perth Settlement, six months, to 31st Dec., 1843.....	50	0	0					
			Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for the same period.....	150	0	0					
			Carried forward.....	£	200	0	0	33152	6		

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PARTICULARS of Payments made on account of Clergy Stipends, &c.—(Continued.)

13th March.

13th March.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	Sterling.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1844	Brought forward.....	200	0	0	33152	6	3
Jany. 1 to June 30.	Venerable G. O'Kill Stuart, salary as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	150	0	0			
	Do as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, for the same period.....	50	0	0			
	For the salaries of the Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period.....	3210	12	6			
	For the allowances to the Ministers of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada for the six months ended 31st Dec., 1845.....	318	3	6			
	For the allowances of the Ministers of the Synod of Canada West, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the same period.....	584	5	0			
	Right Rev. Patk. Phelan, R. C. Bishop, salary for the same period.....	250	0	0			
	Do for the allowances to the R. C. Priests, for the same period.....	500	0	0			
	Rev. J. M'Laurin, his allowance as Minister of the Synod of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada, for the same period.....	28	10	0			
		5291	11	0	5879	10	0
July 1 to Sept. 3	Rev. W. Bell, salary as Presbyterian Minister of Perth Settlement, for six months, to 30th June.....	50	0	0			
	Right Rev. Patk. Phelan, to enable him to pay the salary of the Right Rev. R. Gaulin, R. C. Bishop for the same period	250	0	0			
	Do for the allowances to the R. C. Priests, for the same period	500	0	0			
	Right Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for the same period.....	150	0	0			
	Venerable G. O'Kill Stuart, do as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	150	0	0			
	Do as one of the Ministers of the Church of England for the same period.....	50	0	0			
	On account of allowances to Ministers of the Synod in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the same period..	584	5	0			
	On account of do to Ministers of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada, for the same period	286	6	9			
	On account of salaries of the Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period.....	3031	9	0			
		5052	0	9	5613	7	7
		Currency.					
Sept. 4 to Dec. 31	On account of allowances to Ministers of the Synod of the Church of Scotland, for the same period.....	31	13	4			
	On account salaries of the Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period.....	150	0	0			
	On account of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada, for the same period.....	18	7	2			
1845					200	0	6
Jany. 1 to June 30	Rev. W. Bell, salary as Presbyterian Minister at Perth Settlement, for six months, to 31st Dec., 1844.....	55	11	1			
	Right Rev. P. Phelan, for the salary of the Right Rev. R. Gaulin, as R. C. Bishop, for the same period.....	277	15	6			
	Do for the allowances of the R. C. Priests, for the same period.....	555	11	1			
	Right Rev. J. Strachan, salary as Arch-Deacon of York, for the same period.....	166	13	4			
	Venerable G. O'Kill Stuart, do as Arch-Deacon of Kingston, for the same period.....	166	13	4			
	Do as one of the Ministers of the Church of England, for the same period.....	55	11	1			
	Rev. E. Denroche, stipend as Minister of the Church of England, at Brockville, for the same period.....	55	11	1			
	For the salaries of Missionaries and Pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, for the same period	3372	18	4			
	On account of the allowances to the Clergy of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, Canada West, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the same period.....	365	17	9			
	On account of allowances to the Clergy of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada West, for the same period.....	282	16	2			
	To so much out of this Fund to enable the Receiver General to invest the allowance which may be payable to the Clergy of the Wesleyan Methodists since 1840, the allowance then being £700 sterling, per annum.....	3880	0	0			
	Carried forward.....	9234	18	9	44845	4	4

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PARTICULARS of Payments made on account of Clergy Stipends, &c.—(Continued.)

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13th March.		DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	Currency.			13th March.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1845			Brought forward.....	9234	18	9	44845	4	4
Jany. 1 to June 30.			The above sum was invested in Debentures of the Provincial Government of Upper Canada, the Interest on which at the time of investing was.....	115	18	0			
			On account of pensions to Widows of Ministers of the Church of England, to 30th June, 1844.....	13	8	7			
							9364	5	4
July 1 to Dec. 31.			Rev. W. Bell, salary as before, for six months ended 30th June, 1845	55	11	1			
			Right Rev. J. Strachan, do for the same period.....	166	13	4			
			Venerable G. O. Stuart, do for do	166	13	4			
			Do do for do	55	11	1			
			Right Rev. P. Phelan, for the salary of Right Rev. R. Gaulin as Roman Catholic Bishop, for the same period.....	277	15	6			
			Do for the allowances to the R. C. Priests for the same period.....	555	11	1			
			For the allowances as Ministers of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada for the same period	318	3	6			
			For the allowances to the Ministers of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the same period	332	10	0			
			Rev. T. C. Wilson, allowance as one of the Clergymen of the Synod of do, from 1st January to 11th March, 1845	12	4	11			
			Revs. P. G. Bartlett, W. Hobson, M. Kerr, R. J. C. Taylor, and W. Ritchie, stipends as Clergymen of the Church of England, for six months, to 30th June, 1845.....	277	15	7			
			To the same persons, being their stipends for 18 months, ended 31st December, 1844.....	833	6	8			
			On account of allowances to Ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Upper Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, for the six months ended 31st Dec., 1844...	48	12	0			
			On account of retiring allowances to Ministers of the Church of England, in the six months ended 30th June, 1844...	25	12	9			
			For the salaries, retiring allowances and pensions to Widows of Missionaries of the Church of England, in the six months to 30th June, 1845.....	3428	9	3			
			Wm. Edmonstone, Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Synod of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland for Upper Canada, on account of their proportion of the Revenues of Clergy Fund for the year 1845	5330	18	3			
1846							11885	8	4
Jany. 1 to April.			Right Rev. J. Strachan, D. D., salary as before for six months, to 31st December, 1845.....	166	13	4			
			Venerable G. O. Stuart, do do	166	13	4			
			Do do do	55	11	1			
			Rev. W. Bell, do do	55	11	1			
			Right Rev. P. Phelan, do do	277	15	6			
			Do for allowances to R. C. Priests, do	555	11	1			
			Salaries and pensions to Missionaries and Widows of the Church of England, for the same period.....	3411	10	8			
			For the allowances to Ministers of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for the same period.....	332	10	0			
			For the allowances to the Ministers of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada for the same period.....	318	3	6			
							5339	19	7
							71434	17	7

(Signed)

JOS. CARY, *Dy. Ins. Genl.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 27th April, 1846.

Copy.

No. 48.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, May 9, 1846.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 33, of the 14th ultimo, I have now the honour to transmit a further Statement in detail of Clergy Reserve Receipts and Disbursements, prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, which I did not receive in time to forward by the last Mail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CATHCART.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE,

&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, April 29, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a Statement of all the Moneys received and paid on account of Clergy Lands, from the 1st July, 1841, to 31st Decr., 1845, and I beg leave to add that in my letter of the 14th instant, in reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, I should have stated, that on the Collection of Annual Rents due the Clergy, a Commission of 10 per cent is paid to the local Agent, Mr. Baines.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. BOUTHILLIER.

Appendix (N.N.N.)
13th March.

STATEMENTS of Payments and Receipts on account of Clergy Lands, from 1st July, 1841, to 31st December, 1845.

Date.	PAYMENTS.			Receiver General.			Disbursements.			Total.			Date.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1841. Dec. 31	2854	19	3	2037	14	5	4892	13	8	1841. Dec. 31	4940	0	11	By amount Instalments collected.....				
Dec. 31	1641	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1641	2	1	Dec. 31	1643	8	6	Upper Canada Clergy Rents. By amount Interest collected.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	17	15	0	17	15	0	Dec. 31	352	5	6	Lower Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount of Instalments collected.....	
1842. Dec. 31	3500	0	0	5196	0	6	3500	0	0	Dec. 31	11377	16	0	Upper Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount Clergy Instalments collected.....				
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	110	15	0	8806	15	6	Dec. 31	89	12	5	" " Sales.....	
Dec. 31	2939	15	0	.....	.....	.....	2939	15	0	Dec. 31	11467	8	5	Upper Canada Clergy Rents. By amount Interest collected.....	
Dec. 30	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0	Dec. 31	5773	18	6	By Rents on Leased Lots.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	210	14	5	460	14	5	Dec. 31	723	11	1	By amount Timber Duties.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	260	12	10	260	12	10	Dec. 31	202	17	9	Lower Canada Clergy Rents. By amount Clergy Timber Duties collected.....	
1843. Dec. 31	4000	0	0	3346	16	11	4000	0	0	Dec. 31	1	7	10	" " Interest collected.....				
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	536	8	6	7883	5	5	Dec. 31	7959	2	5	Upper Canada Clergy Instalments. By Instalments collected.....	
Dec. 31	5640	19	11	.....	.....	.....	5640	19	11	Dec. 31	202	10	0	By Receipts on Sales.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	842	16	2	885	16	5	Dec. 31	30	3	1	" " on Sales by Instalments.....	
Dec. 31	73	12	6	43	0	3	73	12	6	Dec. 31	20	18	8	Upper Canada Clergy Rents. By amount Timber Duties collected.....				
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	58	12	0	132	4	6	Dec. 31	1470	16	7	" " Rents on Leased Lots.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	3626	18	10	" " Interest received.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	5118	13	7	Lower Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount Instalments received.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	92	3	7	" " Lower Canada Clergy Rents. By amount of Timber Duties received.....

Appendix (N.N.N.)
13th March.

Appendix (N.N.N.)
13th March.

Date.	Upper Canada Clergy Instalments.			Upper Canada Clergy Rents.			Lower Canada Clergy Instalments.			Lower Canada Clergy Rents.			Clergy West Instalments.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1844. Dec. 31	11500	0	0	3736	4	0	15236	4	0	1844. Dec. 31	16189	0	7	Upper Canada Clergy Instalments. By Instalments collected.....				
Dec. 31	8930	6	11	.....	.....	.....	8930	6	11	Dec. 31	236	10	6	By amount Sales in full.....	
Dec. 31	540	19	11	25	4	2	540	19	11	Dec. 31	8272	4	10	Upper Canada Clergy Rents. By Interest collected.....				
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	719	12	0	1285	16	1	Dec. 31	59	0	11	By Timber Duties.....	
Dec. 31	68	6	0	.....	.....	.....	68	6	0	Dec. 31	2725	10	10	By Rents on Leased Lots.....	
1845. Dec. 31	14894	4	7	.....	.....	.....	14894	4	7	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	Lower Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount Instalments collected.....
Dec. 31	17411	3	5	3178	12	1	18072	16	8	Dec. 31	13	10	0	Lower Canada Clergy Rents. By amount of collections.....				
Dec. 31	5000	0	0	639	13	0	18050	16	5	Dec. 31	16272	19	3	Upper Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount Instalments collected.....				
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	6327	14	11	11327	14	11	Dec. 31	8954	18	8	Upper Canada Clergy Rents. By amount of Interest received.....	
Dec. 31	13	10	0	769	18	0	769	18	0	Dec. 31	6622	15	10	By Rents on Leased Lots.....				
Dec. 31	286	1	5	.....	.....	.....	286	1	5	Dec. 31	234	1	7	By amount Timber Duties received.....	
Dec. 31	23	8	0	.....	.....	.....	23	8	0	Dec. 31	12108	16	10	Clergy West Instalments. By amount Instalments received.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	363	15	0	" " received on account of Inspections on Lots sold.....
Dec. 31	16053	11	9	.....	.....	.....	16053	11	9	Dec. 31	15811	16	1	Lower Canada Clergy Instalments. By amount of Instalments received.....	
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	12472	11	10	Lower Canada Clergy Rents. By amount of Instalments received.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	583	18	4	Lower Canada Clergy Rents. By Timber Duties collected.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	4	13	9	By Balance due by late Mr. Felton, 6th Aug. 1836.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	3009	14	1	Memorandum. Balance paid over to Receiver General on account U. C. Clergy Instalments.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	2094	7	2	Do do do do U. C. Clergy Instalments.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	1144	16	11	Do do do do Clergy W. Instalments.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	41	12	7	Do do do do L. C. Clergy Rents.....
Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	1291	10	6	Reserved on account of L. C. Clergy Instalments to cover charges for Inspections of L. C. Clergy Reserves, which enter the present year's accounts.....
Dec. 31	£95622	0	9	28058	8	11	114365	17	9	Dec. 31	£6738	19	10	£114365				

Appendix (N.N.N.)
13th March.

Appendix
(N.N.N.) (Copy.)
No 67.
13th March.

DOWNING STREET,
18th May, 1846.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 33, of the 14th of April, relating to the Clergy Reserves.

I have to express the satisfaction with which I find that, amidst other very onerous duties, Your Lordship has already found it possible to give your serious attention to the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and I can feel no surprise at the circumstance that you are not yet in a condition to transmit the final result of your inquiries and reflections.

I shall await that result with confidence, that both there will be no unnecessary delay in arriving at it, and that, during the interval which may elapse before it, every effort will have been employed on Your Lordship's part, and on that of your Executive Council, to prevent the waste of this important fund.

Her Majesty's Government perceive with pleasure, from the report of the Special Committee, which is enclosed in your Despatch, that that Committee was fully alive to the necessity for a vigilant and special attention to this subject.

Upon a retrospect of what has already occurred, it cannot be said that the transactions with regard to it since the Act of 1840, have, as a whole, been satisfactory in their character or results, or that justice has been done in all respects to the fund, although it might have been hoped that when the jealousies connected with its former appropriation had been extinguished, by the surrender in 1840 of the exclusive claim of the Church of England, and by the re-distribution consequent on that surrender, there would have been an unanimous disposition on all hands, to unite for the purpose of rendering the fund available for its purposes, generalised, as they were, in the utmost possible degree.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Genl.

The Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)
No. 76.

DOWNING STREET,
2nd June, 1846.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 48, of the 9th of May, transmitting a further statement in detail of the Clergy Reserve Receipt and Disbursements, and at present I have only to refer Your Lordship to my Despatch, No. 67, of the 18th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Governor,

Lieut. Genl.

The Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)
No. 82.

DOWNING STREET,
3rd June, 1846.

MY LORD,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 33, of the 14th of April, in answer to my Despatch of the 28th February (No. 29), on the subject of the management, and the mode of disposing of the Clergy Reserves in Canada.

As I am led to expect further reports from you on this subject, I must postpone until their arrival the consideration of the various points to which the Despatch now before me adverts; but I shall be ready to give my immediate attention to the whole question whenever it shall be presented to me in a complete state.

I wish, however, to notice, on this occasion, that in the letter addressed to me on the 23rd of April, the Bishop of Toronto expresses his belief that there is in the hands of the Receiver General of Canada the sum of £9,266 2s., which accrued *before* the passing of the Act 3 and 4 Vic. Chap. 78, and which he considers to be at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government.

I observe, however, that the fifth section of that Statute provides, that the share appropriated to the Church of England in the Clergy Reserves, shall be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship, and the propagation of religious knowledge, "under the authority of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" hence, I am disposed to infer, that to that Society, and to them alone, belongs the appropriation of this fund, and that Her Majesty's Government have no voice in the disposal of it. Even if this be a plausible, or not improbable, construction of the clause, I should be very reluctant to raise any debate respecting it with that Society, who are, for obvious reasons, better qualified than Her Majesty's Government can be, to determine how the fund can be best made available to the general interests of the Anglican Church in Canada. I should, however, be happy to learn whether, in the opinion of Your Lordship's legal advisers, the whole of the balance belonging to the Church of England is or is not placed by the Statute in question at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

I cannot reconcile (although I do not doubt that there is a perfectly satisfactory explanation) the statement made by the Bishop in respect to the balance of £9,266 above mentioned, with the statement contained in the return, No. 1, which accompanies Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 33, since the balance there exhibited amounts to a considerably larger sum than that referred to by the Bishop. I have, therefore, to request that Your Lordship would inform me, as soon as you can conveniently do so, whether the balance alleged by the Bishop to exist is accurately stated and if not, that you would apprise him of the error.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Governor General

Lieut. General,

Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(N.N.N.)
13th March.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd February, 1849, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House copies of all representations, complaints, memorials or petitions, on the part of W. K. McCord, Esquire, Superintendent of Police at the City of Quebec, relative to the keeping of the Police Office at Quebec since the said W. K. McCord has been Superintendent of Police; also, copies of all complaints or representations by the said W. K. McCord, touching the assiduity or want of assiduity of the Justices of the Peace at the Weekly Sittings of the said Magistrates; and copies of all communications between the said W. K. McCord and the Executive Government, and the Clerks of the Peace or Justices of the Peace respectively, relative to the matters aforesaid; and a copy of the investigation made by order of the Executive Government last year, in consequence of the said complaints; and copies of all documents relative to the matters aforesaid.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 15th March, 1849.

QUEBEC, 19th June, 1846.

SIR,—I regret to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that during my absence from my office yesterday, the Clerk of the Peace, F. X. Perrault, Esquire, not being governed by those strict rules of honour and delicacy which ought to be the guide of every gentleman, thought proper to read the contents of my letter book, containing my correspondence with the Government, and to mention part of the contents to persons in my office. I regret this the more, as I have allowed him to remain in the same room with myself, owing to his age and ill-health. I therefore beg respectfully to request that he may be instructed to remain in the outer office, as my duties require that I should have my room as private as possible.

I beg to refer you to the instructions given Mr. Taschereau, my predecessor, as to the propriety of this room belonging to the Magistrates and Inspector and Superintendent of Police. These instructions bear date the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary,
Montreal.OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

QUEBEC, 26th June, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor General, copy of a letter by me addressed to the Honble. William Walker, President of the Board of Trade, Quebec, on the 29th ult., understanding that it is the intention of the Board to apply to the Governor in Council to the same end. Hoping it may meet with His Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary,
Montreal.OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

QUEBEC 29th May, 1846.

SIR,—Many and loud complaints have been made as to the charges which the masters of ships coming to this port are obliged to pay at what is termed the Police Office. Now I fully admit that the charges are great, more particularly when it is considered that it is paid by the parties who support the River

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

Police, but I think this might be obviated in the following manner:—

There is at present the sum of £125 sterling allowed to the Clerk of the Peace to perform, or have performed, the duties of Clerk of the Inspector and Superintendent of Police. Now this sum having been found inadequate to remunerate a person sufficiently qualified, (such a one as we now have in Mr. John Parker), to remedy this, the Clerk of the Peace takes the £125 himself, and gives the Clerk one-fourth of the cash receipts of the office, which, as yet, has amounted to £200. If, therefore, Mr. Parker were appointed by the Government as Police Clerk, at a salary equal to the sum last mentioned, the ship masters would have no fees to pay for warrants or other process at the Police Office, and would merely have to disburse the seven-pence half-penny per day required by law as an alimentary allowance to their men, in case of their being arrested and confined in prison.

The other public duties of the office would likewise be performed without any additional charge to the Government. Moreover, as by the 2 Vic. cap. 2, all fines levied under the Ordinance are to be at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Police, and as up to the present time, since October last, these fines have amounted to £150 and upwards, the Government would not be obliged to disburse.

Should this plan meet with your approval, may I request that, as Chairman of the Board of Trade, you will see the Governor General and Council upon the subject, and exert your influence to obtain their sanction thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.

Hon. W. Walker,
President, Board of Trade,
Quebec.

A true copy,

(Certified,) WM. K. McCORD,
Inspector and Sup't. of Police.

COUNCIL OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 26th June, 1846.

SIR,—By desire of the Council of the Board of Trade, I beg to bring under your notice my letter addressed to you on 13th June, 1845, complaining of the exaction of fees for warrants against seamen, by the Clerk of the Peace, and praying that the necessary orders might be given to discontinue that practice, as also your letter to the Council, (in reply to mine of the 19th June), dated 1st July, in which you were pleased to state that “as regards the charges of the Clerk of the Peace, His Excellency had made inquiry of that officer.”

Since that time no alteration has been made by the Clerk of the Peace, and complaints are made daily of the continued exactions of fees by that Officer, in defiance of the orders of the Executive, in May and June, 1841, directing the Clerk of the Peace to abstain from taking fees.

I am directed earnestly to request that you will bring this subject again under the notice of His Ex-

cellency the Governor General, at as early a period as possible, in order that steps may be taken to relieve the shipping interests from so heavy a tax.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obed't serv't,

W. STEVENSON,
Hon. Sec'y.

Honble. D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

QUEBEC, 25th July, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the within letter, and to relate the facts which gave rise to it, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

On the occasion alluded to in such letter, Mr. Lelièvre, the Interpreter of the Court of Quarter Sessions then sitting, acting for Mr. Perrault, called for the Clerk of the Court to furnish pens, ink and paper to the Grand Jury. Mr. Perrault, then present, called upon Mr. Parker to attend to Mr. Lelièvre's request, at which time, Mr. Parker being engaged with me, I turned to Mr. Lelièvre, and, pointing to Mr. Perrault, said, “There is the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions,” adding, that I could not then spare Mr. Parker; upon which the conversation alluded to in Mr. Parker's letter took place.

Mr. Parker having mentioned to me the threat Mr. Perrault had made to him, I informed Mr. Perrault that I thought there must be some misunderstanding with regard to who was my clerk; that I considered he was such, inasmuch as he received the £125 sterling allowed by Government for that purpose; but all the business of my office having been performed by Mr. Parker for him, I could not part with Mr. Parker's service at that moment, more particularly as Mr. Parker could not be the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Perrault replied to me, “Your clerk for £125! I would take the £125, and £125 more, and throw them in the River St. Lawrence before I would be your clerk;”—I therefore respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor General the impossibility of carrying on the public service with that good understanding which is absolutely necessary. Mr. Perrault's age and present incapacity prevent him from performing the duties of his office, and his irritable disposition, inducing him at all times to throw obstacles in my way, prevents the business of the office from going on as smoothly as it ought.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest the propriety of adopting the course proposed by the Board of Trade, and fully concurred in by me,—and thereby deciding who shall be the Inspector and Superintendent's Clerk, and by this means Mr. Perrault will be restricted to the performance of the duties of his own office as Clerk of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace alone, pursuant to the tenor of his commission.

In conclusion, I beg to add that I should have furnished Mr. Perrault with a copy of this letter had I not feared he would immediately have discharged

Appendix

(O. O. O.)
16th March.

Mr. Parker, and thus have put a stop to the business of my department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.

Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c., Montreal.

QUEBEC, 22nd July, 1846.

SIR,—With reference to the conversation which took place between us a few days since, on the subject of Mr. Perrault's remarks in relation to myself, I now, at your request, reduce to writing the observations made by that gentleman on the occasion alluded to. Mr. Perrault, addressing me in an angry tone, requested to know if I considered myself Mr. McCord's Clerk, adding, If so, I must immediately engage another. I at once referred Mr. Perrault to you for an answer to his question, and the subject dropped.

I remain, Sir,

Very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. PARKER.

Wm. K. McCord, Esq.,
Insp. and Sup. of Police,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, 29th July, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honour of enclosing the letter addressed to me by Mr. Parker, which should have accompanied my letter to you of the 25th instant, but, by mistake, it was not then sent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.

Hon. D. Daly,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c., Montreal.

QUEBEC, 5th April, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—In addressing you on the present occasion, I am at a loss how to style my letter whether private or official, and as I am in doubt it would perhaps be as well that it should be considered to partake a little of both. This being taken for granted; I beg leave to call your serious attention to the inefficient state in which the office of the Clerks of the Peace of this District is at present, both from want of a sufficient number of Clerks, as well as the want of the necessary legal acquirements of the Clerks themselves and their Clerk; there is not a person belonging to the office fit to draw up any document requiring strict legal precision, such as an information, a special commitment or conviction; in fact it is with difficulty I can get a properly drawn up deposition. It must be admitted that it requires a professional man of much criminal reading, and one of great exactness in business, and a person of busi-

ness habits in whom also the Police Magistrate could place implicit confidence and reliance, as it is morally impossible that every document should be examined in all its points by that officer previously to giving his signature; in fact that there should exist a mutual feeling of esteem and respect between all these officers, which I am sorry to say does not at present exist. Mr. Perrault is now advanced in years, and of weak bodily health, who rarely attends, and when he does, attends to no business; in fact I have frequently allowed one of the policemen under my control (Mr. William Falconbridge who is well qualified,) to act as Clerk, for want of assistance in the office. The young gentleman, who is the only Clerk in the office, has been gazetted as an Advocate, but has had no experience, and has not made criminal law a study, and cannot therefore be expected to be qualified for so important a trust; but if an active and competent person were associated with Mr. Doucet, the business might be conducted with much advantage to the public, and some satisfaction to the Police Magistrate, who, in the opinion of the Courts of Law and the public, is the person held responsible for the correctness of all proceedings had in that office.

By the first of next month there will be much business in the office, more particularly as the new Statute for the Shipping of Seamen, and the Emigration Act, will increase the duties of the Police Magistrate. I would therefore feel anxious that some arrangement should be made to render the office what it ought to be. I would refer you to all the practising Advocates and Magistrates, but more particularly to the Honble. T. C. Aylwin, Solicitor General, the Honble. A. W. Cochran, Q. C., John Duval, Esq., Q. C., Attorney for the Corporation of this City.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. McCORD.

The Honble.

L. H. LaFontaine,
&c. &c. &c.
Attorney General,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 1st May, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command from the Governor General to inform you that certain complaints have been preferred to His Excellency on the insufficient state of your office, and to request you to transmit to me for His Excellency's information, such remarks or observations as you may consider it necessary to make on the subject.

Those complaints are in substance, that your office is inefficient, both from want of a sufficient number of Clerks as well as the want of the necessary legal acquirements of yourselves and your Clerks. There is not, it is represented, a person belonging to the office fit to draw up any document requiring strict legal precision, such as an information, a special commitment or conviction; in fact, that is with difficulty that a properly drawn up deposition can be got.

You will feel at once the necessity for prompt explanations on your part upon such representation as the above.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault and Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

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(O. O. O.)

16th March.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1848.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, informing us that certain complaints have been preferred to His Excellency the Governor General on the insufficient state of our office, and desiring us to transmit for His Excellency's information such remarks or observations as we may consider it necessary to make on the subject.

We beg leave in answer respectfully to submit to His Excellency that we were not aware that any such complaint was to be made, or that any cause for it existed against us, nor have we the least knowledge from what quarter it proceeds, none of the Magistrates in the habit of frequenting the Office of the Peace ever having expressed or hinted, in so far as we know, the least discontent or dissatisfaction at the manner in which the business of the office is conducted, or as to our abilities to discharge the duties of it, on the contrary we have every reason to believe that it will be no difficult matter to prove to the satisfaction of His Excellency, that a very considerable majority of the Magistrates will be prepared to certify that the duties of our office are well and adequately performed. In addition to the foregoing, we beg respectfully to observe that, as the allegations against us are of a general character, we can only meet them by a general denegation.

If, however, His Excellency would be pleased to do us the justice of referring the matter to the Circuit Judges, under whom the more important duties of our office are discharged, or to the Magistrates of this City generally, (the complainants, whoever they are, excepted) or to a Special Commission, to examine and report to His Excellency upon the subject matter represented to our prejudice, we have the fullest conviction that we shall be able to make it apparent, that the state of the office, and our alleged insufficiency for the duties of it, are not in their opinion such as they have been represented to His Excellency, but on the contrary, that we have well and diligently performed those duties.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET.
Clerk of the Peace.The Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
Montreal.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, 4th May, 1848.

SIR,—Since my interview with you when in Montreal, having well considered the system which you proposed, and in which I concurred, of giving the Police Magistrate a Clerk, and allotting to the Clerk of the Peace merely the duties performed by the same officers in England;

I am of opinion that so many difficulties would present themselves as to render that plan inoperative. I beg to submit to you the following statement of the duties now performed by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, under whom the Clerk of the Peace acts as Clerk, in supposed conformity with the 2nd section of the 4th Geo. IV, cap. 19.

Duties now performed by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police :

To hear and determine cases under the Police Ordinance.

Do. for Assaults and Batteries, 4 & 5 Vic., c. 27.
Do. for damage to Property, do. c. 26.
Seamen's cases for desertion, absence without leave, or refusal of duty, under the 47 Geo. III, cap. 9, and 7, and 8 Vic., cap. 112.

Do. for penalties under 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 112.

Preliminary proceedings in cases for Quarter Sessions and Queen's Bench, viz. : Misdemeanors and Felonies, Bail Bonds for the Peace, and to sit as one of the Magistrates in Weekly Sessions.

I humbly apprehend that this duty must be attended to by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, as it is next to impossible to obtain the attendance of any Magistrates.

It would therefore appear, that the duty to be performed, would be too much for one Clerk, and at the same time the important question would arise, what portion would be considered the duty of the Inspector and Superintendent's Clerk, and what that of the Clerk of the Peace?—and what, if any, fees would be paid into the office of Inspector and Superintendent for the good of the Government, as the Clerk would receive a Salary. I fear that that portion of the business which would have to be executed by the Clerk of the Peace, could not be performed for want of a Magistrate. I deem it but just to make these remarks, as when I had the pleasure of conversing with you on the the subject, I concurred with you in your views.

To give you an idea of what cases went through the office last year, the following is an extract from the Statistics of Crimes for this District :

RECAPITULATION.

Offences under Common and Statute Laws	1008
Do. do. Police Ordinance.....	1985
Do. do. Merchant Seamen's Act.....	873
	3866

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD.

Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 5th May, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, and your answer thereto, relating to certain complaints preferred on the inefficient state of your office, I have the honour to inform you, by command of the Governor General, that His Excellency has been pleased to refer the subject to the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu of Quebec, for inquiry and report, for the information of His Excellency.

You will take the directions of the Superintendent of Police for the regular calling of a meeting of the above mentioned Magistrates, before whom you shall lay my letter of the 1st instant, and copy of your answer thereto to make them acquainted with the subject for which they are called together.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.The Clerk of the Peace,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 5th May, 1848.

SIR,—With reference to the complaints preferred by you on the inefficient state of the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to refer the subject to the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu of Quebec, for inquiry and report, for the information of His Excellency.

Therefore, the Clerk of the Peace has been instructed to take your directions for the regular calling of a meeting of the above mentioned Magistrates, before whom they have been directed to lay my letter of the 1st instant, containing the substance of your complaints, and copy of their answer thereto, wherein they themselves call for inquiry.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.W. K. McCord, Esquire,
Superintendent of Police,
Quebec.OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 6th May, 1848.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in consequence of which we have addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. McCord, of which the enclosed is a copy, accompanied by a copy of your letter to us; which were delivered to him between twelve and one o'clock this day.

We have not received any written answer to our letter, but Mr. McCord merely remarked this morning, when one of us (Mr. Doucet) showed him your letter "I decline that tribunal."

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.The Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
Montreal.

QUEBEC, 6th May, 1848.

SIR,—We have the honour to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter we have this instant received from the Honble. R. B. Sullivan, in relation to a complaint submitted against us as Clerk of the Peace, to His Excellency the Governor General, and in obedience to it, we beg to request your action thereupon, at your earliest possible convenience, in order that we may obey the commands of His Excellency, and we accordingly abide your direction for that purpose.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.W. K. McCord, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

QUEBEC, 6th May, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, by which you inform me that His Excellency the Governor General has been

pleased to refer the complaint preferred by me, on the inefficient state of the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, to the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu of Quebec, for inquiry and report.

I beg most respectfully to submit that there are many most serious objections to this mode of proceeding, one or two of which I will state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

The Magistrates residing in the City and Banlieu of Quebec, amount to fifty-four, not many of whom ever attend at the office, and even of those who do, few are competent to judge of the efficiency or inefficiency of the Clerk of the Peace, (nor can it be expected of them,) that point depending principally upon the legal attainments of that officer; moreover, of those Magistrates hardly any could be induced to attend at such inquiry, especially at this season of the year; in fact it would be next to impossible to obtain a fair and just decision which would satisfy the public, from such a tribunal.

I would suggest the appointment of one or three gentlemen (well qualified) under the provisions of the 9th Vic., c. 38, to whom power would be given to hear and take evidence and thereupon report. The evidence necessary to ascertain the point in issue, must be derived from those parties who have had occasion to attend to business in the office either as Magistrates or Advocates.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.

The Honourable

R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 8th May, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th May, instant, in which you object to a meeting of the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu of Quebec, for the purpose of their reporting for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, respecting the state of efficiency of the office of Clerk of the Peace for the City and District.

When you made a complaint of the inefficiency of those who were employed in the office, I was desirous, as I still am, to meet your wishes in procuring authority to place the office on a proper footing, if it should appear that any change was required; but before any step being taken by Government, which would affect injuriously the incumbents of the office, it was obviously necessary that some more formal complaint and report should be made than that submitted by you. I therefore had the honour of advising His Excellency the Governor General to refer the matter to a meeting of the Magistrates.

It is very true that, under the system pursued in this part of the Province, you have, more than any of the Magistrates, to require the aid of the Clerk of the Peace in framing depositions, informations and other documents necessary in the course of summary as well as other prosecutions and convictions; but still the Clerk of the Peace was liable to be called upon by any of the Justices of the Peace equally with yourself, and it seemed to me, as it still does, there could be no better or more impartial functionaries chosen to pronounce upon a charge of inefficiency.

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You say that the Magistrates are in number fifty-four, not many of whom attend at the office; and of those who do attend, not many are competent to judge of the efficiency or inefficiency of the Clerk of the Peace.

You say, secondly, that of these Magistrates hardly any could be induced to attend such an inquiry at this season of the year, and that it would be next to impossible to obtain a fair and just decision.

You suggest an inquiry under the provisions of the Statute 9 Vict. cap. 38.

I beg to remark, that it was never expected that the whole of the Magistrates would attend a meeting such as was proposed; it would have been sufficient for the satisfaction of the Government, if those who usually attended to public business, and who were all more or less interested in the efficient discharge of the duties of the office, were to pay attention to the inquiry. This would have been the practical result reasonably to be anticipated from calling such a meeting, and it was what I expected.

It was impossible for me to anticipate, and indeed it is not easy to suppose, that hardly any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace could be induced to attend such a meeting; and with all deference to your opinion, it appears to me that the Government can hardly assume the impossibility, or approach to impossibility, represented by you, of obtaining a fair and just decision from such a tribunal.

The fault to be found with the incumbents of the office, involving nothing more than a general charge of incapacity arising from want of legal acquirements, there could be no nice questions of evidence or many disputed facts to engage the serious attention of those required to report to the Government. Justice to the incumbents of the office requires that, as they were chosen for efficiency, something almost indisputably plain must appear to induce Government to deprive them of a portion of their emoluments, and this it was supposed you could easily make appear before gentlemen holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, in a City like Quebec. The inquiry is not of so serious a character or the fact so difficult to be ascertained, as to require a Commission of Inquiry. If such Justices of the Peace as would attend a meeting of the Magistrates in Petty Sessions are satisfied with the officers, it could scarcely be said that the interference of the Government was required. If, on the contrary, the Magistrates agreed in recommending a change, there could have been no reasonable objection to making it, without the case ever assuming the serious and invidious appearance of an inquiry under a Commission.

As, however, there may be inconveniences attending the calling a meeting of the Magistrates at this season, as the Circuit Judges are fully competent to give an opinion on the subject, and as you can make any representations, which occur to you, to them as conveniently as to the Magistrates generally, I shall recommend to His Excellency the Governor General to refer the matter to them; feeling convinced His Excellency cannot be in error in accepting the opinion of these gentlemen as to the competency and efficiency of officers with whom they have so many official transactions as with the Clerk of the Peace of the District.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.W. K. McCord, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police,
Quebec.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 8th May, 1848.Appendix
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GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that a charge of incapacity, arising from want of alleged legal acquirements, has been preferred against the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, by W. K. McCord, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police in that City, and that it is His Excellency's pleasure to refer the matter to you for your opinion. I am accordingly to request that you will be pleased to make inquiry into this charge, and report thereon, for His Excellency's information.

The complaints preferred are in substance, that the Peace Office is inefficient, both from want of a sufficient number of Clerks as well as the want of the necessary legal acquirements in the incumbents of the office and their assistants; that there is not a person belonging to the office fit to draw up any document requiring strict legal precision, such as an information, a special commitment or conviction; and that it is with difficulty that a properly drawn up deposition can be obtained.

The parties interested in this matter have been desired to place themselves in communication with you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.The Circuit Judges,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 8th May, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to direct a reference of the complaints preferred in regard to the alleged inefficient state of your office, to the Circuit Judges at Quebec, for their inquiry and report, in place of to the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu.

You will accordingly lose no time in placing yourself in communication with the Circuit Judges on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 8th May, 1848.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit you herewith a copy of Mr. McCord's written answer to our letter of the 6th instant, which was handed to us this day.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, *8th May*, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have this moment received your letter of this date, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Provincial Secretary, addressed to you, stating that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to refer certain complaints on the inefficient state of your office to the Magistrates residing within the City and Banlieu of Quebec, for inquiry and report, for the information of His Excellency, and, in obedience to its contents, you request that I should take action thereon at my earliest possible convenience.

I am now in correspondence with the Executive on that subject, and shall be prepared to take all necessary proceedings upon receiving further instructions.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, *10th May*, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in answer to mine of the 6th, and to say that I am of opinion that the object in view will be fully attained by the course last suggested by you, namely, to refer the subject of the efficiency or inefficiency of the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for this District to the Circuit Judges for their inquiry and report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

In your remarks upon some of my reasons for objecting to the matter at issue being left to the meeting of the Magistrates, you say, "it was impossible for you to anticipate, and, indeed, that it is not easy to suppose, that hardly any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace could be induced to attend such a meeting."

My experience of the want of zeal shewn by the Magistrates in their attendance at the Office of the Peace, confirmed me in the belief which I entertained, that there was little prospect of procuring a full and satisfactory inquiry into the matter by them.

In desiring an inquiry under a Commission, I had no other motive than to obtain, and, at the same time afford, a fair hearing on the subject; and when I remarked that it was next to impossible to obtain a fair and just decision from the resident Magistrates, I meant to be understood that the impossibility of obtaining a fair and just decision was owing to the impracticability of getting any number, however small, of the Magistrates to make the necessary inquiry; and this I am certain of, and do not assume.

The Weekly Sessions of the Peace, requiring only one Magistrate to sit with me, have frequently lapsed for want of such Magistrate, although notified by circular to attend.

I can assure you, Sir, that I never desired, nor is it my practice to give any of my proceedings an invidious appearance.

I shall be prepared to proceed so soon as I am notified by the Circuit Judges. My only motive in replying at length to your letter, is to assure you that I considered I was performing a public duty, in bringing the subject before His Excellency the Governor General, and that, in doing so, it should be

conducted in a frank and open manner, as I am, and, I hope, always shall be, averse to any underhand or invidious proceedings.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.The Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.QUEBEC, *13th May*, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, on the part, and as one of the Circuit Judges at Quebec, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, respecting the charge preferred by W. K. McCord, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, against the Clerk of the Peace in this City, which letter did not come into my hands until this day, on account of my absence from town upon the Leeds Circuit.

We shall not fail to make diligent inquiry into this charge, and report the result, with our opinion thereon, for His Excellency's information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. POWER,
Circuit Judge.Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, *18th May*, 1848.

SIR,—During the inquiry which is now pending before the Circuit Judges, Mr. Perrault states that he does not receive the sum of £125 Sterling as a remuneration for performing, or causing to be performed, the duties of Clerk to the Police Magistrate; will you oblige me by stating the case as it stands? for in the statement of moneys received by the Clerk of the Peace, furnished to me by Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, the sum of £138 17s. 8d. (which is exactly equal to £125 Sterling) is put down as the amount received by that officer. I am desirous of having the matter properly explained to the Circuit Judges.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. McCORD,
Insp. and Sup. of Police.The Honble. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, *27th May*, 1848.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th May instant, desiring information respecting a statement of Mr. Perrault, before the Circuit Judges now inquiring on your complaint against the inefficiency of the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, viz., that he

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(Mr. Perrault) does not receive the sum of £125 Sterling as a remuneration for performing, or causing to be performed, the duties of Clerk to the Police Magistrate, I have the honour to transmit you the following copy of a Memorandum from the Deputy Inspector General, relating to the above charge :

“ MEM.

“ The Clerks of the Peace at Montreal charge the allowance of £125 Sterling, as ‘ an allowance for a Clerk in lieu of Fees.’

“ The Clerks of the Peace at Quebec charge the same allowance, as ‘ allowance in lieu of Fees.’

“ The Clerk at Three Rivers charges the same allowance of £62 10s. currency per annum, as ‘ Salary in lieu of Fees for business performed for Magistrates out of Sessions.’

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

W. K. McCord, Esq.,
Insp. and Sup. of Police,
Quebec.

COUNCIL ROOM,
QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 4th July, 1848.

SIR,—By desire of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, I beg respectfully to invite your attention to a communication, addressed by the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, on the 19th of June, 1845, to the Provincial Secretary, on the subject of fees charged by the Clerk of the Peace, and the expediency of having a Police Office in the Lower Town of Quebec. A copy of this communication is herewith. The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade again brought the subject under the attention of Government on the 27th of June, 1846, but the same causes of complaint still exist.

The Council trust, however, that you will be pleased to bring the matter under the favourable notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

A. GILLESPIE, JR.,
Honorary Secretary.

Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal.

EXTRACT of letter from Secretary Quebec Board of Trade, 19th June, 1845.

“ I am directed to bring under your notice the facts that, in the months of May and June, 1841, an Order was issued by the Executive, directing the Clerks of the Peace to abstain from taking fees, which was obeyed for a considerable time ; but for these two years past, the old system has been resorted to, as the Council believe, without any authority, and the sum of 5s. has been and is demanded for every warrant to arrest a seaman, besides other heavy fees for commitment, &c. The Council have no doubt whatever that it is only necessary to bring this matter under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, in order that the Clerk of the Peace may be restrained from exacting the fees ad-

verted to, if illegally demanded ; but should His Excellency the Governor General be of opinion that the fees are demanded on sufficient authority, the Council beg respectfully to suggest that a Police Office be established in the Lower Town, which would not only prove a great saving of time to masters of vessels, and the Police, but would be the means of avoiding the painful, and, in many instances, the degrading processions of seamen from the Station House in the Lower Town, to the Police Office at the Court House, which can have no other effect than to harden seamen and render them desperate.”

A true copy,

A. GILLESPIE, JR.,
Honorary Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec, charged with the duty of investigating certain matters of complaint preferred by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, against Messrs. Perrault & Doucet, Joint Clerk of the Peace for that District, have the honour to report to Your Excellency,

That, in compliance with Your Excellency's commands, signified to us through the Provincial Secretary, bearing date the eighth May last, we appointed, as early a day as was consistent with our other duties, for the holding of the inquiry on the matters referred to us, and have, in consequence, given notice to all parties interested, that on the sixteenth day of May last, we would commence the investigation, and receive such evidence and observations as they would be pleased to adduce and to make. That, in accordance with such intimation, we proceeded to hold that inquiry, which we now beg to lay before Your Excellency, with the result of our opinion derived from the same.

The charges preferred against the Joint Clerk of the Peace, such as are contained in the Provincial Secretary's instruction to us, are, that the Peace Office is insufficient, both from want of a sufficient number of Clerks, as well as the want of the necessary legal acquirements in the incumbents of the office and their assistants ; that there is not a person belonging to the office fit to draw up any document requiring strict legal precision, such as an information, special commitment or conviction, and that it is with difficulty that a properly drawn up deposition can be obtained. The truth of these charges the joint Clerk of the Peace have denied, save the admission made by Mr. Perrault that, as far as he was concerned, he was incapacitated to discharge his official functions by reason of ill health and bodily infirmities. Our investigation has consequently been confined to the competency of the other joint Clerk of the Peace and the persons under him, as well as the efficiency of the Police Office in general, for the proper discharge of the duties of Clerk to the Police Magistrate.

The result of the evidence adduced, and our own observation, have convinced us of the importance of the office of Police Magistrate at Quebec, and of the

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multifarious duties which are required of him, especially during the season of navigation. Such duties consist, during the latter period,—

Firstly. In the disposal of such cases under the Police laws as are consequent upon emigration, extensive shipping, and the population of a large District.

Secondly. The investigation of all criminal offences, and the drawing up of all depositions of witnesses, and other documents accompanying the same.

Thirdly. The trial of such offences as seamen may be accused of by their masters, such as desertion, refusal and neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders, &c.

Fourthly. The trials for the recovery of seamen's wages, which are generally very numerous.

Fifthly. The summary trials of cases under the Provincial Acts.

Sixthly. The trial of informations for heavy penalties under the Imperial Statutes, such as the passengers Act, &c. And,

Lastly. The Weekly Sitzings of the Peace.

All which duties are required to be performed at all times, except those relating to seamen and penalties under the Imperial Statutes, which are necessarily confined to the navigation season. That the performance of duties, so multifarious and complicated, requires the assistance of able and sufficiently numerous persons in the office, for the drawing up of papers, as well as for the recording and entering up proceedings in the registers, is a point that, in our opinion, will not admit of a doubt.

This necessarily leads us to the consideration of the question of efficiency of the Police Office in its present composition, both in point of competency and sufficiency in the number of persons employed in it.

We regret to state, that the result of our opinion derived from the inquiry leads us to believe that that office, as now composed, is inadequate to the exigency of the public service. We are, however, desirous of imputing the want of the necessary legal acquirements to neither of the joint Clerks of the Peace. Mr. Perrault has admitted his incapacity to discharge the duties of his office for reasons already stated, and Mr. Doucet, in our opinion, is not incompetent to the performance of his official functions, in corroboration of which we beg to refer Your Excellency to the evidence of several gentlemen of the Bar examined on behalf of the incumbents.

There are no other persons in the office than Mr. Doucet and a young gentleman of the name of Bender, who, however well qualified he may be as an assistant for the discharge of the routine business, is not sufficiently versed in criminal matters to draw papers requiring legal precision, so that the most important duties of the office necessarily devolve on Mr. Doucet alone, a task which a single person, be he ever so competent, is incapable to discharge in a satisfactory manner.

We beg also to remark, that it has been made a subject of complaint by the joint Clerk of the Peace, that the late alterations in the distribution of the room occupied as the Police Office are exceedingly inconvenient to them and their Clerk, thereby occasioning errors, and otherwise incapacitating them from fulfilling their duties in a proper manner, by reason of the continual interruption to which they are liable, from the presence of a crowd in the office. We do think that there is good foundation for this ground of complaint, the reasonableness of which is moreover borne out by several witnesses heard in the course of this investigation.

Having expressed our opinion on the inefficiency of the Police Office at Quebec, we beg, with due deference, to suggest to Your Excellency, in conclusion, that the deficiency of that office might be remedied in such a manner as to give general satisfaction, if Mr.

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Doucet were to have the assistance of a person of business habits, well read in Criminal Jurisprudence, and the rules and practice of a Police Office. Whether that person ought to be associated as Joint Clerk with Mr. Doucet, or employed in the office by the present incumbents, it will be for Your Excellency in your wisdom to determine; but should the public service require that a competent person be appointed in the room of Mr. Perrault, we feel convinced that Your Excellency will not overlook that gentleman's claim on Her Majesty's Provincial Government, for that compensation which old age and long services in that office so deservedly merit.

We have appended to this Report, for Your Excellency's information, all the evidence adduced in the inquiry. Divers office documents and registers have been exhibited to us, with a view of evidencing errors in them, and also the mode in which they are drawn up and kept; but we find that those errors are few in number, compared to the extent of business transacted at the Police Office, most of them of no great importance, and it has been a matter of surprise to us, that, considering the crowded state of, and the frequent interruptions in, the office, errors more numerous and of greater consequence have not occurred.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Excellency,
By Your Excellency's

Most humble and obedient servants,

(Signed) W. POWER, Ct. J.
J. C. BRUNEAU,
J. A. TASCHEREAU.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE given before the Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec, on complaint of

W. K. McCORD, Esq.,

vs.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

May 16th, 1848.

William King McCord, Esq., Inspector and Superintendent of Police, states:

Owing to the non-attendance of François Xavier Perrault, Esq., Joint Clerk of the Peace, at the Police Office, I have found it difficult to get through the business of the office, and in fact have been obliged to allow Mr. William Falconbridge, one of the Policemen under my control, to perform the duties of Clerk in that office, and when Mr. Perrault did attend, he never took part or performed any portion of the duties. This inconvenience was greatly increased during the sitting of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, when, as a matter of course, I am deprived altogether of the services of Mr. Doucet.

I regret to state, as regards inefficiency, that I do not consider Mr. Doucet, or Mr. Bender, the Clerk in the office, possessed of sufficient legal attainments to perform the duties of Police Magistrate's Clerk, in proof of which I shall produce several of the documents executed by them. I would mention two convictions required to be produced, and produced before the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the prosecution against John McLeod, Esquire, Magistrate; I would also mention an affidavit lately taken, and proceedings had thereon, in which a party was accused of assault and battery, and another in the same charge accusing one of the party with aiding, inciting, and abetting in the said assault and battery, a charge altogether unknown in law. I shall, however, produce all the necessary documents in the course of the inquiry, to make good these charges.

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In furtherance of the first charge of the insufficiency of the Clerks of the office, I will state that my Book of Defaulters, or Black List, has never been brought up as it ought to have been. Also that the Registry of Seamen's cases was allowed to lie over, not brought up for a great length of time, as well as that of the Summary Trials.

That I have long since asked for a list of those who have been condemned to pay fines and who have not paid them. Also, I have demanded a list of those who had appealed from my decisions, and who had not prosecuted the appeal, neither of which have ever been furnished to me; and to avoid neglecting the cases, I have requested a list to be kept in the office of persons remanded for further examination,—no such list has as yet been made out.

Frequent complaints have been made to me, by the Crown prosecuting officers, of the insufficiency and want of proper detail in the affidavits taken for prosecutions before the Queen's Bench.

As to the denegation of the Clerks of the Peace, that no Magistrate had ever complained of the inefficiency of the office, I shall prove that both Mr. Aylwin and myself have made frequent complaints, and have very frequently been obliged to cause them to amend their depositions previous to swearing the deponents. Nevertheless, that if a well read and well qualified person were associated with Mr. Doucet, that the business of the office might be efficiently got through.

The Honourable *Thomas Cushing Aylwin*, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, states :

Ques. Have you not as a Magistrate as well as Queen's Counsel, had occasion to transact business at the Police Office in this City with the Clerks of the Peace; in what manner were their duties performed, and what is your opinion as to their qualification, and the efficiency of the office?

As Queen's Counsel I have had nothing to do with the present Clerks of the Peace, but as an active Magistrate I have had much to do in their office during the last three years, and am well acquainted with the manner in which business is conducted there. The attendance of the Clerks of the Peace is regular. Mr. Perrault for some few years, though giving his attendance, has rather withdrawn from the active discharge of his duties as Clerk of the Peace, although he has always attended the Sessions until Mr. Doucet's appointment, and the Registers are kept by Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault's health, and his attention to his registers, have prevented him from taking an active part in the general daily business of the office, I should say, for the last three or four years.

Mr. Doucet has attended very punctually, and, as far as I have observed, shewn every disposition to do his duty. When his appointment was first mentioned, his fitness for the office was discussed among the Magistrates, and with several other Magistrates, I was of opinion that his previous pursuits did not qualify him for the proper discharge of a duty, which requires a thorough knowledge of the Criminal Law, and readiness in the preparation of the many papers which are required under the law as it stands. I am confirmed in my opinion that Mr. Doucet was not such a choice as ought to have been made for the office, although my opinion has altered in his favour, as to the conduct in Sessions of the business of that Court.

I am far from thinking the Police Office in its present state an efficient establishment, but whether its inefficiency is wholly chargeable against the

Clerks of the Peace, may be a question, for the Clerks of the Peace deny that they are bound to act as the Clerks of a single Magistrate; that is my impression, derived from what was represented to me by Mr. Perrault's clerk and from what I heard from Mr. Perrault, though I have never heard Mr. Doucet urge the same pretension since his appointment. This occurred before Mr. Doucet's appointment (in 1844).

The inefficiency of the office arises from the fact that there is no person in it qualified to assist a Magistrate in the investigation of a criminal charge, to prepare commitments, to reduce depositions properly to writing, and to place criminal cases in such a shape as to enable the Crown Officers correctly to discharge their duty when trials occur.

I do not think that either Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender, with every disposition on their part to facilitate business, are sufficiently acquainted with the law and practice to enable a Police Magistrate to discharge his duty.

In contrasting them with Messrs. Green and Perrault, or Perrault and Scott, the present inefficiency of the office is glaring to all those who are acquainted with it. I have heard Mr. McCord complain repeatedly of the want of assistance in the office; as for me, when I have acted as a Magistrate, I always found so much willingness on the part of both Mr. Bender and Mr. Doucet, that with a little additional trouble to myself, I could get through with what I had to do.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that some change would be required in the office, to enable the Police Magistrate efficiently to deal with cases of crime to be prosecuted before the Courts, and to draw up indictments for the Sessions whenever Mr. Perrault is unable to do it.

I think that if an efficient person, understanding both languages, and conversant with the criminal law, and with the preparation of legal instruments, were joined with Mr. Doucet in the office, the business would be conducted to the satisfaction of all parties.

George VanFelson, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, advocate, states:

My practice before the Police Court and at the Court of Quarter Sessions is so very trifling, that I have had but few opportunities of noticing how matters were conducted of late in the office of the Clerks of the Peace for this District. I had, however, occasion in the summer of 1846 to assist Captains of vessels who were prosecuted by some of their seamen. On those occasions, the duties of the Clerk to the Magistrate were performed by the late Mr. Parker, who was a most efficient assistant in that office at that time, and I have no reason to believe at the time that the Clerks of the Peace could in any wise be charged with neglect of duty. Since the appointment of the present incumbents, Messrs. Perrault and Doucet, I had occasion to attend two or three other cases prosecuted for seamen's wages. Mr. Doucet, one of the present Clerks of the Peace attending as Clerk to the presiding Magistrate, and I observed no deficiency in him on those occasions.

I have known Mr. Perrault, the senior officer in the Commission, for many years, as one of the joint Clerks of the Peace. For the last few years the state of his health has prevented him from attending regularly to the discharge of his various duties, but for twenty years at the least, before that time, he was a most efficient and attentive officer, competent in all things, in my opinion, to discharge the various duties of his office, and giving, as far as I always under-

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stood, general satisfaction to the Magistrates and the public. I believe Mr. Perrault has held the office of Clerk of the Peace for upwards of twenty-five years.

In reference to the other incumbent, Mr. Doucet, I take him to be a young man of character, well educated, and fit for his office, if conjoined with another gentleman, well qualified as a criminal lawyer, and well skilled in the various forms required to be used in the office of the Clerks of the Peace, and as Clerk to the Inspector and Superintendent of Police. From the little information I have of the Police Office, I must say, without being able to specify any particular cases, that it is a general complaint that the persons employed in the office are not altogether competent in the discharge of the duties required of them. I have no personal knowledge of these facts, and derive my information from general rumour.

John Duval, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Queen's Counsel, states:—

May 17th: As Counsel for the Corporation of Quebec, I have been in the habit of attending at the Police Office of this City, repeatedly every week, and sometimes repeatedly in the course of the same day, during several years past. In my opinion the duties of the Clerks of the Peace have been performed in a most unsatisfactory manner. For the last two years at least Mr. Perrault, one of the Clerks of the Peace, has not attended the office regularly; he has absented himself several days at a time, and at times upwards of a week at once. When present in the office, I did not see him attend to any of the duties of the daily routine of the office. His age and his bodily infirmities, of which he is constantly complaining, by his own admission, incapacitate him for the duties of his office.

I have heard him state that he had apprised the Executive Government about a year ago that he required an assistant. To the best of my recollection, this was before the appointment of Mr. Doucet. With reference to Mr. Doucet, I am not sufficiently acquainted with him personally to be enabled to pronounce an opinion on his fitness for the office, but what I have above stated of the manner in which the duties of the office have been performed, applies as well to the time he has been in office as to that previous. With reference to the documents required by the Corporation, I found it necessary to have them prepared at my own office.

A change in the office is required, as there is now a paid Magistrate, it is evident that the far greater part, and I might say nearly the whole of the police business, will be brought before him, and it is therefore indispensably requisite that the office of Clerks of the Peace be filled up by professional gentlemen well versed in the criminal laws of the country, and the police regulations of the City.

(In answer to question by Mr. Doucet:)

As to Mr. Doucet, I am not sufficiently acquainted with his capacity to pronounce as to his fitness or unfitness for office, as I have above stated.

William Falconbridge, of the City of Quebec, Constable of Police, states:

I am in daily attendance at the Police Office. It is to my knowledge, that the men of the police force have often been a long time delayed in the morning, for want of the necessary persons to take their depositions, and to prepare other necessary papers. To supply this deficiency, I acted as Clerk during most

of last summer, and was employed to draw depositions for the Police, and in seamen's cases, and for assaults and batteries.

I have frequently heard Mr. Russell, Chief Constable, complain of the detention to which he was subjected, and also Mr. McCord, of the want of a sufficient number of hands in the office.

When I attended to the duties of Clerk, it was with Mr. McCord's permission.

I have heard Mr. McCord complain frequently of the inefficient manner in which things were done in the office, and very frequently send back papers to the Clerk for correction, indeed almost daily finding fault with the manner in which papers were drawn up.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. Doucet:)

It was in the drawing up of the depositions that the faults occurred, of which I speak above. I could produce such depositions, but cannot state the cases. I remember a case in which a warrant was prepared not warranted by the deposition. I cannot state the case. This was one of the cases complained of at the time by Mr. McCord. I can produce the cases on a future day. The depositions drawn by Mr. Bender, were those generally complained of.

It is difficult for the clerks in the office to draw papers correctly, in consequence of the continual interruption to which they are subjected, as well by the nature of the room and the different purposes to which it is applied, as by the want of a distribution of the different branches of business in the office to different Clerks, as while they are occupied in business of one description, they are constantly liable to have their attention called to another and widely different subject.

The detention of the Police on the mornings above referred to was occasioned, not by the neglect of the clerks, but by their attention being occupied with other matters of business in the office.

The 22nd May, 1848. I now produce a deposition in the case of Louis Mallard, bound, for larceny, to answer at the Quarter Sessions, in which Mr. McCord found fault, and had a correction inserted; I produce also the papers in the case of Catherine Lamontague, in which, in consequence of errors committed in drawing the deposition by Mr. Bender, a second deposition was necessary, in consequence of the first being sent back by the Magistrate.

Robert Henry Russell, of the City of Quebec, Chief Constable of Police, states:

May 18th. My duties compel me to attend at the Police Office daily, to dispose of the offenders who have been taken into custody during the preceding twenty-four hours. I have frequently been detained and delayed in my business at the Police Office from the want of sufficient persons to attend to take the necessary depositions, and draw the necessary papers; I have also frequently seen Captains of ships leaving the office without having their business done, preferring to give up their business altogether rather than be detained by the want of attention to their business.

I have frequently heard the Police Magistrate complain of the errors committed in the depositions and other papers, and send them back for correction.

The detention above mentioned not only affected myself, but compelled me to detain from seven to ten policemen, who were required elsewhere, from nine in the morning to eleven and twelve o'clock generally.

This is occasioned by the want of a sufficient number of clerks in the office, and by their giving attention to other business from which a profit is derived, in preference to the Police business, which ought to have precedence.

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The Police Magistrate is frequently kept waiting, by the papers and documents not being prepared and ready for him in time.

I have frequently seen Mr. Falconbridge, Police Constable, under the direction of Mr. McCord, act as clerk, generally in the office, to expedite business and endeavour to get it carried through.

Mr. Perrault never attends to any business, and his attendance at the office is very irregular.

If one only of the Clerks of the Peace attend, he be ever so competent, it is impossible for him to do all the business there is to do in the office.

The business of the office has greatly increased during the last few years, in consequence of the cases occurring under the 27th cap. of 4 and 5 Vict., and the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 112, for the trial of assaults and cases of seamen's wages.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. Doucet.)

Mr. Doucet is very attentive at the office, and desirous apparently to attend to any business I have with him; but one clerk is not sufficient for the despatch of business in the office. I think that if Mr. Doucet had an active assistant, as joint Clerk, who understood the business of the office, the business could be satisfactorily conducted.

The cases of masters of vessels against their seamen, are cases in which fees are paid to the office.

Mr. Bender, the clerk, and Mr. Doucet, are always occupied in the office, and my applications to either of them for the dispatch of my Police business, do not meet with attention only because they are occupied with other business. They never refuse to attend to me when they are not otherwise occupied.

The only persons who attend to the business of the office are Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender, the clerk; and during the sitting of the Quarter Sessions, there is only one person, Mr. Bender, to attend to business.

Michael Hays, of the City of Quebec, a Constable in the Police Force, states:

During last fall, the Chief of Police was ill for about six weeks, during which time I attended to his duties in the Police Office; I met with delays and difficulties in expediting the business in the Police Office, arising from being detained with a number of men, from the want of the attendance of the clerks of the necessary duties. When I received attention to my business at their hands, I usually despatched what I had to do in an hour, or so; but have frequently been detained much more than an hour, and even until eleven o'clock, in consequence of the clerk in the office being occupied, and giving his attention to others in the office.

Mr. Falconbridge has frequently been employed by Mr. McCord, to assist in the office to get through my business.

Frequently, in the office, the business of the Police has been commenced by the clerk, and laid aside, not completed, to attend to other business and persons coming to the office.

I have frequently heard the Inspector and Superintendent of Police complain of errors in the documents prepared by the clerks, and seen them sent back by him to be amended.

John Maguire, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, states:

May 19. My professional practice has for some years past called me to attend frequently at the Police Office, to attend to cases pending before the

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Police Court. Since the death of Mr. Parker, the duties of the Clerks of the Peace have not been performed with the same degree of efficiency as before that time.

During the time the late Mr. Scott held the office, the hands employed were not more numerous, except that during a short time Mr. Bender was an additional clerk in the office. The duties then were performed in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

As to Mr. Perrault, it is well known that his infirmities and age render him perfectly useless as Clerk of the Peace. His absence from the office, however, was less felt in Mr. Parker's time than at the present, in consequence of the efficient manner in which Mr. Parker performed the duty.

I think that since that time the business has considerably increased by summary trials for assaults and seamen's wages.

I am one of those who, at the time of Mr. Doucet's appointment, entertained the opinion that he was a very unfit person by reason of his inexperience and want of previous training, to be appointed to the office of Clerk of the Peace. I have seen no reason to change this opinion.

(In answer to question from Mr. Doucet's Counsel.)

I speak of Mr. Doucet merely from my experience of him in the office: I never kept note of particular instances of incapacity, but from general observation of what passed in the office, and the inconvenience to which I have observed persons subjected, I formed the opinion above stated. The inconvenience I mentioned above was the delay to which I observed persons subjected in the despatch of business.

I ascribe these delays rather to the inefficiency of the persons in the office than to the press of business, and the want of a sufficient number of hands.

I cannot charge my memory with any particular case of inefficiency; but I speak from general observation, and occurrences in my own practice. I cannot, on the moment, state any such case in my practice.

Jean Chabot, Esquire, M.P.P. of the City of Quebec, states:—

As a practising Advocate, I have had occasion to conduct business at the Police Office in this city, chiefly within the last two years. I do not think that business is conducted there with the expedition and correctness desirable.

I attribute this to different causes: first, to the increase of business, and that there are not in the office a requisite number of persons to carry on the business. I also consider that were there a sufficient number of Clerks, the apartments in which the business is conducted, are such and so arranged, as to render it impossible to conduct business properly. The place is always crowded, and the clerks are placed in the centre of the crowd with their attention constantly disturbed.

As to the Clerks of the Peace, Mr. Perrault, in consequence of his age and infirmities, is nearly useless as Clerk of the Peace. As to Mr. Doucet, I know that he is a young man of education; but, in my opinion, he had not, at the time of his appointment, the practical knowledge to fit him for the office; I mean, a knowledge of the criminal law and the penal statutes. It appeared to me that he conducted the prosecutions at the Sessions as well as they had been previously conducted. My opinion is, that seeing that the Clerk of the Peace is the prosecuting officer of the Quarter Sessions, a person of more practical knowledge and reading than Mr. Doucet, is required. It is to my knowledge that informations, depositions, and other papers prepared in the office, are frequently very imperfect; but I do not blame

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*case in which errors have occurred, as I have kept no note of any such.

Mr. Bender, clerk in the office, does not, in my opinion, understand the criminal law or practice, and is unable to draw a deposition properly, or indeed any other necessary document, such as commitments, &c.

Several of the papers which I have in view as having been informal and incorrect, were those in the hand-writing of Mr. Bender. He, as well as the clerk of the Peace, is in the middle of a crowd, so disturbed by the passers-by, and by the transaction of other business, such as the pleadings of the advocates, examination of witnesses, &c., in the same room, that errors must occur, and the best qualified persons could not conduct business without errors, occasionally, under such circumstances.

The Hon. *Andrew William Cochran*, of the City of Quebec, Queen's Counsel, states :

May 22.

My knowledge of the qualifications of the present Clerks of the Peace for the duties they have to perform, is derived merely from what I have observed in the criminal side of the Court of Queen's Bench in this District, and occasionally, prosecutions before Justices of the Peace, in Special Sessions, for penalties.

The mere ministerial duty of the clerk of the Peace, in respect of the proceedings in the Superior Criminal Term, consists in reducing to writing the depositions of the principal witnesses in the different cases. But I conceive also that he should be competent to assist the Police Magistrate, or other Justice of the Peace acting on any particular occasion, in conducting the inquiry. While the Justice of the Peace examines (and as is often necessary) closely cross-examines the informants before him, the Clerk of the Peace should be able to follow as closely the whole inquiry, and to mark and induce into the deposition the material facts elicited, so that they may be brought before the prosecuting officer of the Crown so fully and clearly, that he may see the real nature of the offence, and be possessed of all the particulars necessary for preparing the indictment.

In these important respects the depositions prepared in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, since the death of the late Mr. Parker, have often been remarkably deficient; not only have various points necessary to the technical correctness of an indictment (such as the true names of the parties accusing or accused, the date or place of the offence, &c.) been occasionally stated erroneously, but the facts necessary to give the offence its proper character have been not at all or only imperfectly brought out. Upon the whole I think that that part of the business of the Clerk of the Peace, with which alone I am acquainted, has not of late been performed in an accurate or sufficient manner.

MINUTES of Evidence adduced by Messrs. *Perrault* and *Doucet*.

Daniel McCallum, of the City of Quebec, Esq., J. P., states;

May 23.

During the occasional absence of Mr. M'Cord, Inspector of Police, from Quebec, in the fall of 1846, and during the winter of 1847, I transacted business

* There is an omission here, both the original and copy being destroyed by the Fire of the 25th April, 1849; and the remainder of this document is corrected by the Printers' Copy, original being destroyed by the fire.

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as a Magistrate at the Police office, Quebec, almost daily; I acted frequently with him also in Weekly Sessions.

Mr. M'Cord during that period, was occasionally absent on business either at the seat of Government, or on business connected with his office, as much as a month at a time on some occasions. Previous to Mr. Doucet's appointment, the business of the office was conducted by Mr. Bender; since the appointment of Mr. Doucet, the business is carried on by himself and Mr. Bender.

I found no reason to complain of the manner in which the business was conducted.

I know that in consequence of Mr. Perrault's illness, a want of sufficient assistance is felt in the office.

So far as relates to Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender, I consider them perfectly qualified for the duties of the office, in so far as came under my view and knowledge.

Since 1846, with the exception of last summer, my attendance at the Police Office was very frequent, much more so than that of the other magistrates generally.

I have heard some magistrates express an approbation of the conduct of business by Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender. The apartment occupied by the Clerk of the Peace is altogether inadequate to the amount of business performed there. There is no proper accommodation for the transaction of business; the office is badly laid out and quite insufficient.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord.)

It was from the manner in which the duties of the office were performed, excluding the Quarter Sessions which has not come under my notice, from the documents prepared to them, and the correctness with which they kept the record, that I form my opinion of the capacity of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender.

Being shown a deposition in the case of Louise and Olive Rochon and recognizance for the peace, and also a deposition in the case of Mary Lipsett, in which faults are stated by Mr. M'Cord to exist,—I cannot speak of any papers other than those taken before myself.

I think it was on the occasion of Mr. M'Cord's visit to the United States, that he was absent a month or so; I think this was in the fall of 1846.

(In answer to a question submitted by Messrs. Perrault & Doucet.)

In the apartment occupied by the Clerks of the Peace, they are exposed to continual interruption, being frequently in the middle of the crowd, and frequently disturbed by the number of persons present, and subject to inconvenience from the nature of the apartment and the situation of their desks. It is not surprising if, under these circumstances, occasionally errors and omissions occur.

I do not think that under the present distribution of the office, there could be place to put another clerk.

George Black, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, J. P., states :

I assisted daily at the Police Office, as a Magistrate, during the most part of the last summer, and sometimes during the past winter.

I had opportunities of observing the manner in which the business of the office was conducted by Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender; I never had occasion to find fault with them. I think as far as I have seen, that they are very capable of fulfilling the duties of the office of the Clerk of the Peace. I am not a lawyer, and cannot speak of their professional skill.

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James George Baird, of the City of Quebec, Esq.,
Advocate, states :

I have in the course of my practice frequently attended the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Police Court, and have had cases for the masters of vessels before the latter Court; I always found the duties of the Clerks of the Peace well performed. I have also seen the papers prepared in the office, and found those that came under my notice well prepared and correct. The papers I speak of are the warrants for the apprehension of seamen, and depositions for the apprehension of seamen in cases of desertion, and for assaults and batteries.

At all times when I have been in the office, I have observed Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender attentive and regular in their attendance, I consider Mr. Doucet to be well qualified to fill the office of Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Doucet studied for the law in my office during the latter part of his clerkship. I consider him perfectly qualified.

I also frequently attended the Police Office during the time Mr. Scott was Clerk of the Peace, and Mr. Parker clerk in the office. The office is now equally well conducted, as is also the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Bender is always attentive and regular in his attendance at the office. The advocates always met with the attention necessary to enable them to conduct their business.

The apartment where the Clerks of the Peace are located is extremely inconvenient, too small, badly distributed, and altogether inadequate for the business. There is not room to place an additional clerk, if one were provided.

In consequence of the disturbance to which the clerks are subjected by the crowd resorting to the office, it is not surprising if occasionally errors are committed by the clerks. It is not a room where any one can work with quiet, and give the necessary attention to drawing the different papers required in the office.

(In answer to questions submitted on the part of
Mr. McCord :)

I have never examined the registers and other books of record kept by the Clerks of the Peace.

The only deposition in cases of criminal prosecutions which I have seen, was in one case when they were examined on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in the case of one Hamel; I had no reason to find fault with the depositions in that case.

Joseph Robitaille, of the City of Quebec, J. P.,
states :

For the past two years and upward, I have attended frequently at the office of the Clerks of the Peace, in my capacity of Magistrate.

I do not consider myself capable of judging as to the skill with which the business of the office is conducted. Mr. Perrault, by reason of his age and infirmities, is not capable of doing anything in the office; but as to Mr. Doucet, I should say that he is able to discharge his duties as Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Bender also is well able to discharge the duties of a clerk in the office, from what I have heard.

In answer to Mr. McCord's question,—I am not aware of the quantity of business that is done in the office; I therefore cannot say that Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender are sufficient to carry on the business.

I have never examined the records or the register, and cannot state how they are kept.

Robert Chambers, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, (O. O. O.)
Advocate, states :

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Since the year 1834, I have, in the course of my practice, been in the practice of attending frequently at the Police Office for the transaction of business; almost every day I have attended there, either on business, or from curiosity, more particularly for the last two years, during which I have had more business than formerly in summary trials and seamen's cases. Since the death of the late Mr. Scott, up to the appointment of Mr. Doucet, as one of the clerks, I considered the business of the office was not conducted in so satisfactory a manner as it might and ought to have been, owing to the want of a sufficient number of clerks, there being, to the best of knowledge, during that time, but one efficient clerk in the office. Since Mr. Doucet's appointment, the office has been conducted in a satisfactory manner, as far as I have had occasion to remark; indeed, I consider that there is not an office held in the Court House, which has been conducted in a more regular and satisfactory manner, than the office of the Clerk of the Peace, since Mr. Doucet's appointment. He was not at first so effective an officer as he is at present, but at the present moment, better clerks could not be desired than Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender. Mr. Bender, I consider as the best clerk, at such work as is performed in the Police Office, that could be found in Quebec, regard being had to expedition and correctness in the work to be performed.

I have had occasion frequently to require drawing up different office documents, such as informations, judgments, and some few indictments, depositions also, and I have always been satisfied with the correct manner in which they were done.

Since Mr. Doucet's appointment, I have had occasion to have prepared two records for appeals; I consider, as far as I know, that they were correct. No objection to the form was taken by my adversary to them, and I believe that had there been any objection, it would have been taken by the counsel on the opposite side. In correction of what I have stated relative to the office, since the death of Mr. Scott, I intended these remarks to apply to the period commencing when Mr. Scott left the office to become clerk of the Court of Appeals.

I have attended the Court of Quarter Sessions as a practising advocate, with considerable regularity; I cannot speak with the greatest certainty, but the manner in which the business was conducted, appeared to me equally well as in the time of Mr. Scott, and assuredly better than it was by Mr. Perrault himself. I do not intend to say that Mr. Doucet has, however, the legal acquirements possessed by Mr. Scott, as he is a much younger member of the profession. He is, however, well qualified for the office he fills.

The apartment occupied by the Clerk of the Peace, is not adapted for a large number of clerks, and from the arrangement, the business to be transacted, and the interruptions given to the clerks, as well from the parties, suitors, as the attorneys, it would be surprising indeed if mistakes were not occasionally made. I know of no office where a large quantity of legal business is transacted, where mistakes are not occasionally made, notwithstanding every attention and precaution to the contrary. This, I believe, may be testified to by every practitioner at the Bar. Since 1834, I have been a regular practising barrister in the different Courts at Quebec.

(In answer to questions by Mr. McCord :)

I have never examined the registers and records kept by the Clerks of the Peace, except in cases in which I was myself interested. I cannot speak, therefore, of the correctness of any other papers than those in which I was myself concerned.

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Generally speaking, the documents required in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, are extremely simple, and except in particular cases, repetitions in form.

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Joseph Painchaud, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, and a Justice of the Peace, states:

Since 1845, I have attended as a Magistrate at the Police Office in my turn of duty, twice yearly, and occasionally on special duty; the turn of duty lasted for one week on each occasion.

I do not consider myself a good judge of the efficiency of the office, but I can state that on my attendance there I had no reason to find fault; I met with attention from the Clerk. I found nothing wrong and never heard any complaints amongst the Magistrates of the Clerks of the Peace; as to the details I cannot speak.

When I consider the nature of the apartment occupied by the Clerks of the Peace, and the continual interruptions to which they are subjected, I am not surprised if occasional errors occur in the business they have to transact there.

(In answer to questions submitted on behalf of Mr. McCord:)

I have never examined the register kept by the Clerk of the Peace, or the records, to ascertain if they were regularly kept.

Some depositions taken before myself came under my notice, no others; and those which so came before me were drawn to my satisfaction.

I do not consider myself capable to give an opinion as to the legal acquirements of the Clerks of the Peace; I know Mr. Doucet to be a gentleman of good education and capacity, and I myself recommended him to the Government for his present appointment, I then and still consider him fit for the office.

Francis Buteau, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, J. P., states:

Since 1845 I have attended in my turn as a Magistrate, at the Police Office, and occasionally on other occasions; I did not attend regularly in my turn. I always found everything in the office to my satisfaction; I never heard any complaints among the merchants or others with whom I am in frequent communication.

The apartment of the Clerks of the Peace is exceedingly inconvenient for the transaction of their business, and I am not at all surprised that errors occasionally occur. I have frequently heard it complained of that the office occupied by the clerk is exceedingly inconvenient.

I know Mr. Doucet to be a gentleman of good education and capacity; I recommended him for his present office, believing him to be fit for it, and I have had no reason to change my opinion.

(In answer to questions submitted on behalf of Mr. McCord:)

I have never examined the registers or records kept by the Clerks of the Peace and cannot speak as to their regularity.

The only papers or depositions I have noticed are those which came before me when acting as a Magistrate; I cannot speak as to the legal acquirements of the clerks. Those documents which came before me were prepared to my satisfaction, so far as I consider myself capable of judging.

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Jean Zephyrin Nault, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, and a Justice of the Peace, states.

I have attended at the Police Office occasionally in my turn of duty, to transact business as a Magistrate.

It always appeared to me that the office was kept in good order, and certainly to my satisfaction; I never heard any complaints against it; the papers and documents prepared for me were prepared so as to satisfy me.

The apartment occupied by the Clerks of the Peace is very inconvenient, and unfit for the transaction of their business; situated as they are and liable to continual interruption, I am not at all surprised that errors should occur. I have known Mr. Doucet since his infancy, and with the exception of his legal acquirements, of which I am no judge, I consider him in all other respects fit to fill the office he holds.

(In answer to a question submitted on behalf of Mr. M'Cord:)

I do not think I have ever examined the books and register kept by the Clerks of the Peace, and cannot say whether they are kept with regularity or not.

The only documents that came under my notice, prepared by the Clerks of the Peace, are those executed before me as a Magistrate; these were always prepared to my satisfaction,—I never heard complaints of Mr. Doucet in his office.

Charles Panet, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Advocate, states:

I have practised as an Advocate at the Quarter Sessions, Weekly Sessions, and in the Police Court, for many years past; my practice there, however, was not very extensive.

I have occasionally caused papers to be prepared at the Police Office for summons, warrants, and such like; they were always prepared to my satisfaction. The office business and the business at the Quarter Sessions appeared to me to be well conducted, and to the satisfaction of those who had business with the office.

I have known Mr. Doucet for a number of years; I believe that he has the requisite qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Peace. I have also known Mr. Bender for many years; he is a gentleman who has received a good education, and is attentive, active, and intelligent in the discharge of his duties. He is employed by me in my office of Commissioner for the Erection of Parishes. He has much to do, and difficult papers to draw up for me; these he does with accuracy.

The business of the Police Office has considerably increased during the last two years.

I think that the business of the office generally is as well conducted now as it was in the time of Mr. Scott and Mr. Parker.

In consequence of the multiplicity of business in the office, and the inconvenience of the apartment and the continual interruptions caused by these circumstances to the clerks, it is almost impossible to conduct business correctly. If errors and mistakes have occurred in the business of the office it is caused by the hurry and interruptions that exist at times, and perhaps that there are not at the time a sufficient number of clerks in the office to attend to all the business.

The apartment is altogether insufficient, being too small, too much exposed to the public, and there is scarce room to place another clerk conveniently.

(In answer to a question submitted by Mr. M'Cord:)

I have not examined the register and books of the Clerk of the Peace generally, so as to judge of their

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correctness; I have, however, examined entries which interested myself, and found them to my satisfaction.

In speaking of the correctness of the documents prepared at the office, I can only speak of those prepared in my own practice; any others I have not examined.

I have not examined the registers latterly.

Archibald Campbell, the younger, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Advocate, states:

I have been a year admitted to the Bar, and since that time have occasionally practised as an Advocate at the Quarter Sessions and in the Police Court. During the summer season I am at the Police Court nearly every day.

In my cases I have always been well pleased with the manner in which the clerks have done their duty; I also thought that they conducted the business to the satisfaction of the public. The papers prepared for me were prepared to my satisfaction.

In the Quarter Sessions, as well as in the Police Court, Mr. Doucet appeared attentive to his duties, and conducted his business to my satisfaction. I have known Mr. Doucet for four or five years past, and as far as I can judge, I consider him every way qualified to fulfil the duties of Clerk of the Peace, as I do not think the duties very arduous or difficult except from the multiplicity of affairs.

In summer there is a great deal to do, the office is continually crowded, and from the manner in which the clerks are accommodated with places, and the interruptions to which they are subjected, I do not think it surprising that occasional errors occur. The most accurate person, under these circumstances, would be liable to commit occasional errors.

As far as I can judge, from the knowledge I derive from my own case, Mr. Bender discharges his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender appeared to me as attentive and assiduous as any of the clerks in the other offices, or as any person could be.

(In answer to a question submitted by Mr. M'Cord:)

I consider that in order to properly discharge the duties of Clerk of the Peace at the Sessions and in the Police Office, an accurate knowledge of the criminal law is necessary; but every lawyer is presumed to possess that. As far as I can judge, Mr. Doucet possesses this knowledge.

Utric Joseph Tessier, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Advocate, states:

I have practised in the Quarter Sessions, at the Weekly Sessions, and in the Police Court, during the last two or three years.

I have also caused papers to be prepared at the office, and have examined others: such as I saw and examined, appeared to me to be prepared in a satisfactory manner, and as well prepared as papers generally are in the other offices connected with the administration of justice. Since the death of Mr. Scott, the conduct of the office business appeared to me as good as previously to that event.

Mr. Doucet, since his appointment, has appeared to me particularly attentive and assiduous in the discharge of his duties.

From what I know of Mr. Doucet, and from what I have observed, I believe him to be qualified to fill the office of Clerk of the Peace. I believe that his intelligence is such that he must become more and more acquainted with the business of the office, and more able effectually to discharge his duties.

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The apartment in which the clerks are placed is too small, and quite insufficient for the conduct of the office business. From the nature of the room, and the number of persons constantly visiting it, it is not surprising that errors and mistakes should occasionally be committed. Errors are of sufficiently frequent occurrence in offices generally, and, seeing the inconvenience of their office, errors must necessarily occur. Errors also will frequently occur, which could not be altogether avoided by the most skilful, in consequence of the difficulty of framing documents to meet recent enactments, of which the interpretation has not been fixed in the Courts.

I have practised in the different Courts for about nine years past.

(In answer to a question by Mr. M'Cord:)

I think that the Clerk of the Peace should understand the criminal law and practice; I cannot say that I have seen Mr. Doucet practise in the criminal courts, but I know that he has followed the practice of the criminal courts, and by the general study of the criminal law which he has gone through, I believe that he has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the criminal law, and of the practice of the courts, and especially that part which concerns Justices of the Peace and the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Doucet was for about three years Clerk of the Court of Requests and District Court in the country parts. He is of almost ten years standing at the Bar. I think that in summer when there is most business, Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender are not sufficient in number to discharge the duties of the office; as also during the sitting of the Quarter Sessions, when Mr. Doucet is required to attend to the latter; seeing their number they appeared effective in the discharge of the duties of the office.

Richard Israel Alley, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Commander R. N., and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, states:

I have been in the practice of attending occasionally, as frequently as most Magistrates indeed, at the Police Office and in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the discharge of my duties as a Magistrate, for about three years past.

I have never experienced any delay or interruption to business in the Police Office or in Sessions. I have heard Mr. Perrault's absence complained of.

Mr. Doucet appears to me, as far as I can judge, to discharge the duties of his office most courteously and zealously.

I cannot, not being a lawyer, judge of the manner in which the business details of the office are conducted, but as far as I know or can judge, Mr. Doucet appears to me to discharge his duties well, and is, in my opinion, fit for the office. I never heard any complaint made of him, either at the office or amongst the merchants, since I have attended at the Police Office. I have also known Mr. Bender, the clerk. As far as I can judge, he appeared to be always at his station, and to perform any duty he was called upon to do.

A more convenient apartment and more accommodation is required for the Clerks of the Peace, which if they had, they could perform their duties better, as, under present arrangements, they are exposed to continual interruption from the crowds resorting to the office. As far as I could judge, Mr. Doucet conducted the business in Sessions in a correct and proper manner.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. M'Cord:)

I do not intend to speak as to the legal attain-

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ments of the clerks, nor as having formed my opinion from the examination of their records, or any of their documents.

Francis H. G. Austin, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Advocate, states :

For the last four or five years I have been in the practice of attending the Quarter Sessions and the Police Office, in the course of my business as an advocate.

During that time, on all occasions, I have never had occasion to complain of Mr. Doucet, in so far as capability and competency for the discharge of the duties of his office is concerned. I have always found him extremely attentive, courteous, and obliging.

I have also had occasion to see, and have in my possession, documents and papers prepared by him and by the clerk in the office, and have never had any cause to find fault with any of them.

I have seen the late Mr. Scott and also Mr. Doucet conduct the Sessions business, that is the Quarter Sessions. As far as I have seen, I have always been perfectly satisfied as to the mode in which the public business was conducted by Mr. Doucet. I observed no difference, except at the first Sessions, which occurred after his appointment, between the manner in which he performed the duties and the manner in which they were performed by Mr. Scott. They were performed as well as they possibly could be by any person.

Also, in the Police Court, I consider that the duties are as well performed as they can possibly be, subject, as Mr. Doucet is subjected, to continual interruption, from the crowded apartment, and the holding of the Court in the same room. I studied five years with Mr. Ogden, the late Attorney General, and had besides two years experience after my admission to the Bar, in drawing indictments for the different officers who conducted the public prosecutions. I have seen different indictments and other papers prepared in the Police Office, and found them properly done. Mr. Doucet understands both the English and French languages thoroughly, and conducts his prosecutions both in English and in French correctly. He also writes both English and French with the utmost facility.

I practice also in the other Courts, and find the business equally well conducted in the Police Office as in any other department.

I do not think any one could avoid occasional errors, considering the inconvenience of the apartment, and the continual interruptions to which Mr. Doucet is subjected ; but I have not myself any personal knowledge that any error, clerical, or technical, has been committed by Mr. Doucet in his business.

If the office were otherwise laid out, there would be less liability to commit any errors. The apartment is so confined, that there is not room to place another clerk.

Mr. Bender is in all respects a competent clerk in the office.

I know Mr. Doucet, and I believe that his legal attainments are such as to fit him for his office.

I always observed Mr. Doucet occupied and busy in the office, as also Mr. Bender.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. M'Cord :)

I have never had occasion to look into the registers kept by the Clerks of the Peace.

The papers I have examined, prepared in the office, are indictments, depositions, warrants, commitments, and also informations. These papers are generally in point, except where special informations are re-

quired, when they are drawn by the Counsel in the case.

The informations prepared by the Advocates, are frequently dismissed for want of proper form.

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John Daly, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, states :

Since I have been admitted to the Bar, two years and a half, I have occasionally practised in the Police Court, the Weekly Sessions, and in the Quarter Sessions.

I have also caused to be prepared in the Police Office, depositions, warrants, informations, and indictments.

All the papers, in the cases in which I was concerned, were properly prepared,—the cases dismissed, were not dismissed upon the form, but upon the merits.

I have always found Mr. Doucet to discharge the duties of his office, as Clerk of the Peace, with ability and despatch ; I could not desire an officer to discharge his duties better.

Mr. Doucet discharged his duties, generally, in all the Courts correctly.

I never noticed any want of legal attainments in Mr. Doucet ; and from the manner in which his papers are drawn up, I consider that he has the necessary legal qualifications.

I practice also in all the other Courts, and find the business of the Police Office equally well conducted, as in the other offices. Papers are prepared in the Police Office, with more despatch than in the other offices, and are less frequently mislaid.

I think that it is very difficult for the clerks to prepare papers always without error, considering the nature of the apartment, the Court being held in it, the advocates pleading, and a crowd continually there, winter and summer, but chiefly in summer. The clerk is also continually interrupted during the time he is writing, either by the Judge or the Advocates, and suitors addressing him on their business, so that it is impossible but that errors will occasionally occur.

The apartment is too small, and is even now too crowded, the place for the Advocates being already insufficient, and there is not room to place another clerk.

I know Mr. Bender, the clerk in the office. I do not think a doubt can be entertained as to his fitness to perform the duties of the office. He and Mr. Doucet are regular in their attendance.

I have never heard any complaints against the office amongst the Advocates or parties having business there. I visit the office, generally, several times every day.

I consider that the Clerk of the Peace, and the clerk under him, discharge the duties of their office to the general satisfaction of all those frequenting it, and that it would be difficult to obtain persons who would discharge the duties better, or with more civility or despatch.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord :)

I cannot say how the registers generally are kept. I have had occasion to refer to them for my own cases, and have always found the entries correct.

I have examined the depositions on which criminal indictments are afterwards framed, but very seldom, perhaps two or three times. Those which I have seen, were correctly drawn.

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Michel Tessier, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, N. P. and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, states:

I have occasionally attended the Police Office as a Magistrate.

I have always found Mr. Doucet at his post, and it never came to my knowledge that in the documents prepared by him any errors were committed.

While Mr. Scott was Clerk of the Peace, I was also in the Commission of the Peace.

The office appears to me, as far as I can judge, as well conducted now as it was then.

I have never heard any complaint whatever made against the office by the magistrates or others.

As far as I can judge, Mr. Doucet is qualified for the office of Clerk of the Peace. He attends to his duties with much assiduity and politeness. I believe also that Mr. Bender is well qualified to act as a clerk in the office, and that he performs his duties well.

I consider that it is very difficult for the Clerks of the Peace to discharge their duties in the apartment where they are, continually interrupted by the holding of the Court, the pleading and examinations of witnesses, and the crowd. They have no separate room, which they can call their own, where they can work with quiet and deliberation; nevertheless, I consider that they perform their duties as well as it is possible to do.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord:)

I do not intend to pronounce an opinion upon the legal attainments of Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender in the science or practice of the criminal law.

I have never particularly examined the documents prepared in the office so as to pronounce upon their correctness. I, however, never found reason to find fault with such as came under my notice.

George Henderson, of the City of Quebec, Esq., J. P.

I occasionally attend at the Police Office as a Magistrate, during my week, and also at other times.

I have occasionally signed depositions and warrants submitted to me by Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender, but I cannot speak of any papers specially drawn up under my own notice, or at my request as a Magistrate.

I did not submit any papers to such examination as to pronounce upon them now, but, I have never heard that any papers signed by me were subsequently found fault with; I have also signed bail bonds, and generally all the papers used in the general business of the office.

I have also sat in Quarter Sessions and in summary trials, and the documents then produced were not, on any occasion to my knowledge, objected to by the defendants for want of form.

As far as I can judge, the duties of the office are properly performed; I have always found the clerks at their post, diligent and ready to answer all applicants, doing their duty with courtesy. I speak of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender.

I have never discovered or observed any deficiency in the performance of his duties by Mr. Doucet, either at the Quarter Sessions or in the office. I consider that he is fit to perform the duties of the office of Clerk of the Peace.

I have been in the practice of attending at the Police Office since 1819, during the time it was conducted by Messrs. Green and Perrault, and Perrault and Scott; I think the business is equally well conducted now as at any former period.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord:)

I do not intend to express any opinion upon the legal attainments of Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender, nor do I intend to express any opinion as to the correctness of the documents prepared in the office, in point of legal sufficiency.

John Young, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, states:

I have attended at the Police Office daily since my admission to the Bar, about a twelvemonth. I practice a great deal in the Police Court, and before the Magistrates, and indeed in every branch, at the Quarter and Weekly Sessions, and before the single Magistrates.

I have never had occasion to find fault with the papers prepared in the office, or with the conduct of business by Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender. The papers were well drawn up and well copied. There has never been any objection taken to the papers in my cases, drawn up by Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender, nor have I ever been able to find objection to such papers when in the defence.

On every occasion that I have visited the Police Office, I have always found Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender at their post, and ready to answer any persons who might come in. I consider that the duties of the Clerk of the Peace could not be better performed than they have been since I have practiced there. It is impossible they could be better performed.

I should not be surprised if clerical errors should occur in the papers prepared by them, though I have noticed none in the papers which came under my notice, considering the inconvenience of the apartment, and that the Police Court, the Summary Trials, and the Weekly Sittings are held there, and considering that the office is at the same time full of people up to the door nearly, and surrounding Mr. Bender's desk. This does not occur daily; I should say that it is nearly impossible to copy correctly there. If they were desirous of employing other clerks, they have no place to put them. Mr. Doucet has expressed a wish to employ others, but was deterred by that reason from so doing.

The duties of the clerks are well performed, and I consider Mr. Doucet perfectly competent to fill the office of Clerk of the Peace.

They have no other room in which to draw their papers and attend to their business, except the Court room, where the Police Court sits.

I consider that Mr. Doucet could not get a more competent person than Mr. Bender to act as clerk, and draw and copy papers. I formerly held the place of clerk under the Police Magistrate, the duties of which office Mr. Bender now fulfils.

I consider that no Advocate at the Bar could conduct the general business of the office better than Mr. Doucet; I have been present when he conducted the business of the Quarter Sessions. He is conversant with both languages, and examines witnesses in either. I always found the conduct of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender to myself and others courteous and gentlemanly, and have never heard them complained of, but on the contrary have heard them greatly praised by the merchants and others.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord:)

I do not consider that it requires a professed lawyer to be Clerk of the Peace. The duties of the office were performed for about eighteen months by the late Mr. Parker, who was not a lawyer, while Mr. M'Cord was in the office of Police Magistrate.

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There is only one Court held in the police room at a time, which Court it is the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to attend.

The crowd who attend the Police Office is composed of the police constables, witnesses, and spectators. The greater number are persons on business.

Mr. Perrault has a desk in the Magistrate's room, in rear of the Police Office. He attends but seldom. Mr. M'Cord objects to persons going into the Magistrate's room with depositions or for warrants. Mr. Doucet has no office except in the Police Court, but could, if he chose, use the desk in the Magistrate's room, but not for the general business of the office.

Joseph Laurin, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, N.P., and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and M.P.P., states:—

I have attended occasionally at the Police Office as a Magistrate.

At all the meetings of the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions, Special Sessions, and in the general business of the Police Office, I have found the duties of the Clerk of the Peace well performed, and to the public satisfaction.

I frequently see the merchants of the city and others in the course of my business, and I never heard any complaints of the office among them or among the Magistrates.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Doucet, and believe him to be well qualified for the office of Clerk of the Peace. I also know Mr. Bender; he is diligent, and I believe that he does his duty well, and that he is well qualified to perform the duties entrusted to him.

I was in the Commission of the Peace when Mr. Scott was Joint Clerk. I do not perceive any difference in the manner in which business is now conducted.

Mr. Doucet is attentive and courteous in the discharge of his duties, as is also Mr. Bender.

Josiah Hunt, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, N.P., and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, states:—

I have occasionally attended at the Police Office in the discharge of my duties as a Magistrate.

It appeared to me that Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender were attentive to their duties in the office.

I never had any cause of complaint against them with respect to their manner of drawing up papers; I do not pretend to judge.

As a Notary, I have frequently occasion to see the merchants and Magistrates of the city. I have never heard from them any complaints as to the mode in which the business of the Police Office was conducted.

The deportment of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender in the discharge of their duties, was always courteous and attentive.

I have no doubt that the clerks may be frequently interrupted in the drawing up of papers by the number of persons who resort to the office.

Joseph Power Bradley, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, states:—

In my practice as an Advocate for some years past, I have had opportunities of observing the conduct of business at the Police Office and Quarter Sessions. I have practised in all the Courts for the last thirteen years.

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I find that the Police Office is as efficient at this time as it ever was, if not more so than it has been for some years back, that is, since Mr. Scott left the office.

During Mr. Perrault's sole occupancy of the office, inconvenience was frequently felt; but that has been entirely removed by Mr. Doucet's appointment.

I consider Mr. Doucet to be perfectly qualified for the office of Clerk of the Peace; he is well acquainted with the English language, which I consider a very requisite qualification, and one which is possessed by very few practitioners of French origin.

I have frequently seen the different legal papers prepared in the Police Office by Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender. I never had occasion to find fault with them for incorrectness. As to special informations or convictions, I consider it the duty of the party requiring them to superintend their drawing up, or that it falls within the province of the Police Magistrate. This is the course always pursued by me in all the Courts.

I consider Mr. Bender's services as a great acquisition to the Clerks of the Peace, he being an admitted Advocate and possessing good abilities, and having acted as clerk in the Prothonotaries' Office for a number of years,—qualifications rarely to be met with in ordinary clerks. He is also familiar with both languages.

I consider the more important branch of Mr. Doucet's duties to be the conduct of the business of the Quarter Sessions, against which I have not heard a complaint, and which he has discharged with ability, to my own observation.

I think that, occasionally, when there is great press of business, an extra clerk might with advantage be employed; but in ordinary times, the assistance of the office is quite ample.

The late changes made in the arrangement of the office, though they serve very well for holding the Police Court, are such as to prove a considerable hindrance to the proper discharge of the duties of the Clerk. It is not surprising that errors creep occasionally into their papers, seeing the interruption to which they are subject continually.

In the discharge of my duty as a lawyer, and as an officer of the Vice-Admiralty Court, I have frequent communications with the merchants, magistrates, and others, having business at the Police Office. With the exception of Mr. M'Cord, I have never heard any person complain of the manner in which business was conducted in the Police Office, and also with the exception of some few Advocates, who have wished to shift their own responsibility upon the clerks, or who may have been actuated by disappointment or personal feeling.

Another recommendation of Mr. Doucet is his urbanity and courtesy to persons having business at the office.

(In answer to a question from Mr. M'Cord:)

I have heard you state that the Clerks of the Peace are your clerks in particular business.

I consider that the clerk of the Police Magistrate should be able to draw any ordinary conviction; but I do not think that the Police Magistrate has any right to expect his own clerk to draw a special conviction without the magistrate's supervision and assistance. I wish to add, as respects special convictions, that they have occupied the attention of the Superior Courts more than any other matter, and that great precision in them would not be expected even from a Police Magistrate, or any other lawyer.

I never looked into the registers except to look after my own cases, and I cannot particularize at this moment what cases I have examined; with those so examined, I had no reason to find fault. I am ready

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to give my opinion upon the register, or any part of it, if the book be now produced.

I am not aware whether or not the registers of the office were left in arrear during the last winter, but I would not consider it of any importance if they were, as the registers in most offices of the kind are usually made up after the busy season, and when the officer and his clerk may give undisturbed attention to it.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. Doucet :)

It is the practice in all the Courts, with reference to special judgments, that the judges see to their regularity before they are formally drawn up.

The duties generally of the Police Office are as well performed, in my humble opinion, as the duties in any other office.

It is not surprising to me that in the register, cases should appear unfinished. In cases undetermined, the clerk could only make his entry up to the last proceedings.

In many summary proceedings also, where Advocates are concerned, the clerk is requested frequently to allow a particular case to stand until it suits their convenience to bring it on. In this way, many cases are never heard of after, and no blame can of course attach to the clerk.

John S. C. Pentland, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Advocate, states :

Since Mr. Doucet's appointment, and previous thereto, I have practised as an advocate in the Quarter Sessions, Weekly Sessions, and Police Court, but my practice has not, in these Courts, been extensive. I have also but merely in the cases in which I have been concerned, had occasion to see the different papers prepared at the Police Office.

I have never had reason to complain either of the manner in which the business was conducted, or of the manner in which the papers are prepared.

I have frequently visited the Police Office; I have never heard any complaint made against the Police Office.

I consider Mr. Doucet qualified to fulfil the duties of Clerk of the Peace, so far as I have had opportunity of judging. He is regular in his attendance at the office, assiduous and courteous in the discharge of his duties.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. McCord :)

I have never examined the register kept by the Clerks of the Peace.

Joseph Morrin, of the City of Quebec, M. D., and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, states :

I have been in the Commission of the Peace upwards of twenty years, and have occasionally attended at the Police Office, in the discharge of my duties as physician to the gaol, and have also acted there as a Magistrate.

Whatever I have had occasion to do with Mr. Doucet, I always found him polite, attentive, assiduous, and always at his post. I have signed depositions placed before me by him, as also warrants and commitments. I have never heard that these documents were afterwards found fault with for inaccuracy.

I do not personally know anything that disqualifies Mr. Doucet from fulfilling the duties of Clerk of the Peace in a correct and proper manner. I have discovered no difference in the conduct of business at the

office, since the appointment of Mr. Doucet, from the manner in which it was before conducted; and as regards my connection with the office, I could not desire a more efficient person.

(In answer to a question on behalf of Mr. McCord :)

I do not intend to express any opinion on the legal acquirements of Mr. Doucet: I know nothing of them beyond what I have stated.

René G. Belleau, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, N. P., and a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, having heard the statement made by Dr. Morrin, states, that he entirely corroborates the statements of Dr. Morrin.

I have attended the office of the Clerks of the Peace, as a Magistrate, on different occasions.

Mr. Bender appears to me well qualified for the situation he holds in the office.

Robert Jellard, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, states :

That he coincides in the statements made by Dr. Morrin, which have been just read to him.

He has never examined the registers or record of the clerks.

James McKenzie, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, states :—

That having heard the statement of Dr. Morrin read to him, he coincides in the same in every particular. He has been in the Commission of the Peace upwards of twenty-five years.

When I have examined the registers and records of the Clerks of the Peace, I always found them correct; I never heard any complaint against them.

I do not intend to express any opinion upon Mr. Doucet's legal attainments.

Ebenezer Baird, of the City of Quebec, Esquire; Justice of the Peace, states :—

That having heard the statement of Dr. Morrin, he coincides therein; that being in every day communication with the merchants and others of the city, he has never heard complaints against the office, and has no complaints himself against it.

(In answer to a question submitted by Mr. McCord.)

I have never examined the registers or records of the Clerks of the Peace, and do not consider myself capable to pronounce upon the legal attainments of Mr. Doucet, I have no reason to consider him inferior to most other young lawyers in this respect.

Louis Gonyach Baillargé, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Advocate, states :—

That about ten years past I have practised as an Advocate, and have had opportunities of observing the conduct of business in the Quarter Sessions, Weekly Sessions, and in the Police Court. I am co-partner of the Hon. R. E. Caron.

Since the appointment of Mr. Doucet, I have found the business in which I was concerned, and the

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papers prepared for cases in which I was for either party equally well done as during the time the office was held by Mr. Scott.

I am acquainted with Mr. Doucet; in my opinion he has the necessary talent and acquirements to enable him to discharge the duties of his office in a proper manner. He has always conducted himself in his intercourse with me in a most gentlemanly manner.

I know, also, Mr. Bender; I have always found him a most active and industrious clerk, and I think that he has all the abilities required in his situation in the office.

(In answer to questions submitted by Mr. M'Cord.)

I have never examined any documents or the registers except in my cases. In such cases the entries appeared satisfactory.

2nd June, 1848.

Auguste Soulard, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, states:—

For the last four or five years I have practised as an Advocate in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Weekly Sessions, and the Police Court.

Since the appointment of Mr. Doucet, I have visited the office regularly once a week, and during the last summer daily. I have had cases at every term of the Quarter Sessions since his appointment; I have never seen the business of the different departments above mentioned so well conducted as it is at present. Mr. Doucet is always regular in his attendance at the office, and constantly employed while there. The clerk, Mr. Bender, has much experience, having been employed for upwards of ten years in the different offices of the Courts, and is well qualified to discharge his present duties, and possesses a knowledge of the two languages, French and English.

As far as I have had the opportunity of judging, their duties in all matters in which I have been concerned, were well discharged by the clerks in the Police Office. Their duties, also, were performed in the most obliging and courteous manner.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Doucet; he is in my opinion, perfectly qualified in every respect for the office of Clerk of the Peace. He was my partner in the practice of the law for one year.

It would certainly be an advantage to have two active Clerks of the Peace, as, at present, Mr. Doucet is obliged to do the work of two, and is over-burthened with duty. The office is, notwithstanding, well conducted, and Mr. Doucet is perfectly well qualified to perform the duties of the office.

I have attended the Court of Queen's Bench Criminal Sessions, as a practitioner for several years past, and I am of opinion that the business of the Quarter Sessions has been generally better conducted than that of the Queen's Bench by Queen's Counsel.

(In answer to a question submitted by Mr. M'Cord.)

I have never examined the registers kept by the Clerks of the Peace. I have seen depositions, commitments, and indictments, as also informations, in cases in which I was myself counsel—I cannot speak of others; they appear to me to be well drawn.

7th June, 1848.

James McLaren, of the City of Quebec, keeper of the Common Gaol of the District of Quebec, states:

I am in the practice of attending in the Police Office in the discharge of my duties.

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The business I have had at the office was always properly attended to, and to my satisfaction. The business of the office was conducted with courtesy. The commitments for the district are directed to me; as far as I can judge these papers were properly drawn; I do not pretend to judge of their legal sufficiency.

Since 1846, there have been five prisoners discharged for informality in the commitments; one was the case of Thomas Spencer, who was discharged in consequence of the fine being ordered to be paid to Her Majesty, instead of some other party entitled to receive it.

Another was the case of George Carn, discharged because the commitment did not state the number of hours he was absent from his ship without leave. This commitment was in the usual printed form used at the office for five or six years past.

Another was the case of Thomas Reece, committed by Mr. Symes for perjury, who was discharged because there was but one affidavit against the prisoner.

Another was the case of Mr. Elliot for refusing to give evidence, committed by Mr. M'Cord. He was discharged because the commitments purported to be made by him as Justice of the Peace for the City of Quebec instead of the District.

Another was the case of Mr. Brown, committed by sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions; I do not know the cause of his discharge. I think it was that the punishment ordered was fine and imprisonment, while one only could lawfully be inflicted.

It does not appear to me that more convictions have been set aside since Mr. Doucet's appointment, than in an equal period before that time; commitments are now more strictly scrutinised than they formerly were.

To the best of my judgment I consider the Police Office to be well conducted, and that nothing more is to be desired.

The number of commitments from the Police Office from the 1st December, 1846, to 1st May, 1848, is 1789, of which 971 are by Mr. M'Cord, and 818 by various other Magistrates.

26th June, 1848.

Lawrence A. Cannon, Esquire, Advocate, states:

I have for the last ten years been in the practice of attending at the Police Office and in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the prosecution of my business as a practising advocate.

The office of Clerk of the Peace is as well kept by Mr. Doucet as it was by Mr. Scott in his life time, so far as the duties of the Clerks of the Peace are concerned. It is not so easy, in consequence of the local arrangement of the office, to obtain access to the Clerks of the Peace as before the apartments were so arranged.

Mr. Doucet has always appeared to me to be most anxious and zealous in the discharge of his duties and fully capable to do so.

I have examined the registers and books that are in the charge of the Clerks of the Peace, and that particularly at the request of Mr. Doucet. They appear to me to be kept with great care and order, and as such books ought to be.

The warrants and other documents from the office which I have met with in my practice have always been well prepared.

I have never heard, either among the Magistrates or business men, any complaint against the office. If there had been any complaint made against the office, at all general, it must have come to my knowledge.

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I know that Mr. Doucet practised several years as an advocate, and that he was clerk of the District Court of Dorchester.

(In answer to a question submitted by Mr. M'Cord.)

I consider that it requires a person of some legal attainments for the office of Clerk of the Peace, but that with industry, without considerable legal acquirements, the duties could be well performed, as instanced in the case of Mr. Parker who was not a lawyer, and against whom no complaints were made to my knowledge. I consider Mr. Doucet to possess very fair legal acquirements.

Jacques Belleau, of the City of Quebec, heretofore Sergeant in the Police Force.

I have been in the Police force ever since the appointment of Mr. Doucet up to the seventh of April last. During that time, I attended almost every day at the Police Office in the discharge of my duties; I always found Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender ready and diligent in the discharge of the duties relating to the Police. Mr. Doucet always inquired, upon my arrival, respecting the cases to be presented, in order to despatch them. With the exception of two or three times, I never knew the police to be delayed or detained for want of attention at the office; on these two or three occasions the detention was occasioned by the illness of Mr. Bender. Mr. Doucet was in the office and the duties were performed, but they took more time, there being only one clerk present.

I never heard any complaint against the office or the performance of the duties by Mr. Doucet, except upon two or three occasions from Mr. McCord, who complained of some papers which were not drawn to his liking.

Hambly Caines, Esquire, Advocate, states:

I have been in the practice of attending the Police Office and Quarter Sessions Court for the last thirteen years, in the practice of my profession, and more particularly during the last seven years.

I had occasion during that time to see and examine the different documents prepared in the Police Office, and also the registers and to see generally how business was conducted.

I think that the business of the office is as well conducted now and since the appointment of Mr. Doucet as during the time the office was held by Mr. Scott. The books and registers are equally well kept now as then.

In all cases in which I have been concerned in the Police Court I have been very well satisfied with the manner in which the clerks performed their duty, and have seen no reason whatever to complain of them.

I have known Mr. Doucet for the last twelve years, and in 1837 and 1838, he was my partner. I think, from my personal knowledge of Mr. Doucet's knowledge and education, that he is fully qualified to discharge all the duties of Clerk of the Peace. I have known Mr. Bender for the last fourteen years and upwards. During several years previous to his entering the Police Office, he conducted the business of the Inferior Term of the Queen's Bench, in the Prothonotary's Office, to the general satisfaction of the public; since he has entered the Police Office I have observed that he is very attentive and assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and that he possessed the requisite legal attainments for his situation in the office; no clerk has given greater satisfaction.

The attendance of Mr. Doucet and Mr. Bender is very regular: they are in attendance daily, except when prevented by illness; and one of them is always to be found there.

I have never heard any complaint, either among the advocates or the public who attend there, against Mr. Doucet or Mr. Bender; and in my own cases, I have never had reason to complain, having never experienced anything like an error; and I believe that, comparing the amount of business done in the Police Office with the amount done in other offices about the courts, there are fewer errors in the business of the Police Office than in any of the other offices. It would be very surprising indeed if some error should not be occasionally committed, considering the hurry of business and the crowded state of the office generally.

27th June, 1848.

John Young, Esquire, Advocate, states:

That during the time he was clerk to the Police Magistrate, when he fulfilled the duties now performed by the Clerks of the Peace, with the exception of those relating to Quarter Sessions, it was customary to make up the police diary and registers during the winter, after the busy season was over.

Cyrile Delagrave, Esquire, Advocate, states:

That he has practised as an advocate for ten years past, and has examined the registers at the Police Office, and had an opportunity of seeing the general conduct of business there.

Having heard the statements made by Mr. Cairns read, he acquiesces generally in them.

Frank H. G. Austin, Esq., Advocate, states:

That he has, at Mr. Doucet's request, examined four of the last registers in the handwriting of Mr. Perrault, Mr. Doucet, and Mr. Bender, and finds them to be similar to those kept by Mr. Scott and Mr. Parker. I also examined the Police register in the handwriting of Mr. Bender, and saw no grounds of complaint or dissatisfaction with it.

28th June.

The Clerks of the Peace apply for leave to examine Mr. Bender, which is resisted by Mr. M'Cord.

The Clerks of the Peace thereupon desist from the said application.

Mr. M'Cord applies for leave to examine other witnesses, in rebuttal; resisted.

The Judges refuse the application of Mr. M'Cord, no new facts having been proved in the defence, requiring explanation.

JOHN B. PARKIN,
Secretary to the Judges.

MONTREAL, 7th July, 1848.

SIR,—Having understood that the Circuit Judges have made their Report upon the efficiency of the office of the Clerk of the Peace, permit me to call the attention and consideration of His Excellency the Governor General and Council to the fact, that the

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July Term of the Quarter Sessions will commence on the 10th instant, and that the office will be deprived of the services of one of the present incumbents, which will leave only one clerk for the other business of the office; it would, therefore, be desirable that an efficient person should be named to assist Mr. Doucet.

The present Clerks of the Peace have always disclaimed being the clerk of the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, though they have received the allowance granted for that purpose for several years past. I now feel the absolute necessity of having some person to act as my clerk, over whom I will have some control, and for whose acts I shall hold myself responsible. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest a similar arrangement to that adopted in 1841, when T. A. Young, Esquire, held my present office,—that is giving the Inspector and Superintendent the allowance for a clerk, and allowing him to name his clerk; by this means the expense of warrants and arrests paid by ship-masters to the Clerks of the Peace would be avoided, and of which there are many and loud complaints; they urge that as they support five boats' crews, that the former expense should be saved them. The plan I propose would afford very general satisfaction to the Board of Trade and the mercantile community at large.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Inspr. and Supt. of Police.

Hon. R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 19th July, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under consideration in Council, the Report of the Circuit Judges on the complaints preferred against you, by the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec; and also a representation from that officer, stating that he requires the services of a clerk to be at his entire disposal.

His Excellency commands me to desire that you will furnish the Inspector of Police at Quebec, with an efficient clerk, well acquainted with the criminal law and forms of business; such clerk to be at his sole disposal. Should you, however, prefer to give up the allowance of £125 per annum for a clerk, which sum, it is stated, you have received for the performance of the duties of clerk to the Police Magistrate since June, 1841, His Excellency will be prepared to appropriate that sum to the payment of a clerk to the Inspector, independent of the office of Clerk of the Peace.

I am to avail myself of this occasion, further to inform you that His Excellency has had his attention called to a Memorial from the Board of Trade at Quebec, respecting fees charged to individuals for the transaction of business before the Magistrates out of Session, and which are represented to fall heavily upon ship-masters and sailors on the adjudication of the numerous complaints within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. On this subject I am directed to request that you will prepare and transmit to me, at your earliest convenience, a return of the amount of these fees for the last three years, with a statement of the authority under which the same are charged,

in order that the matter may receive His Excellency's further consideration.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 19th July, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under consideration in Council, the Report of the Circuit Judges on the complaints preferred by you against the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, and also your representation, stating that you require the services of a clerk to be at your entire disposal.

His Excellency has been pleased, under the circumstances stated by you, to direct the Clerk of the Peace to furnish you with an efficient clerk, well acquainted with the criminal law and the forms of business; such clerk to be at your sole disposal. Should, however, the Clerk of the Peace prefer to give up the allowance of £125 per annum for a clerk, His Excellency will be prepared to appropriate that sum to the payment of a clerk to the Inspector, independent of the office of Clerk of the Peace.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Wm. K. M'CORD, Esq.,
Inspr. and Supt. of Police,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 29th July, 1848.

SIR,—In obedience to His Excellency's commands to us, signified in your letter of the 19th instant, to provide the Inspector and Superintendent of Police with an efficient clerk, to be at his sole disposal, or to give up the £125 we are annually allowed for certain services by us performed as Clerk of the Peace, we beg to submit our choice of the latter, and accordingly give up that allowance.

The Inspector and Superintendent of Police having complained of our inefficiency for the discharge of those duties (a refutation of which, however, we presume humbly to believe His Excellency the Governor General will have found in the Report of the Circuit Judges to whom the complaint was referred), we prefer leaving to the Government or to himself, if His Excellency shall so will it, the nomination of his clerk.

We beg, however, to observe that the arrangement proposed by Mr. M'CORD of having at his entire disposal a clerk, or the allowance in question, is wholly at our expense, as the duties for which that allowance was granted to the Clerk of the Peace will not devolve upon his clerk, but, as heretofore, remain incumbent upon us, and for which we shall be deprived of remuneration, (a circumstance, we imagine, not before explained to His Excellency,) unless His Excellency is graciously pleased to grant us for them a *quantum meruit*, in lieu of that now given up by his

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command, and which, relying upon his justice, we accordingly solicit.

We beg leave also, while dutifully obeying His Excellency's commands, respectfully to state that we are most anxious to conduct the business of our office in such a way as to meet with the approbation of His Excellency, and that we have not, on any occasion, omitted to do our utmost to attain that end.

That we have always been prepared to perform all the various duties enjoined by the different Statutes over and above our primary duty, which, as officers of the Sessions of the Peace, we conceive to be the issuing the processes, and recording the proceedings of that Court.

We would also, in explanation, refer to the Statute of Lower Canada, Geo. IV., cap. 19, sec. 1 and 2, whereby every Justice of the Peace is required to keep a register of his proceedings—that where two or more Justices act together, the senior is to keep the register, which is to be signed by the junior Justice present, with the proviso, that in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and in the Town of Three Rivers, all the records required by the Act shall be kept by the Clerks of the Peace in each place respectively. We also refer to the Attorney General's opinion, of the 24th May, 1836, given upon an application of Messrs. Freer, Phillips & Gowen, for the establishment of a Police Office in the Lower Town, whereby it appears that, as the law then existed and still exists, no business could be done by a Justice of the Peace in the City of Quebec, except at the Court House, and through the instrumentality of the Clerk of the Peace.

The Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 30th December, 1820, also grants certain fees for business done by the Clerks of the Peace in every case before trial, thus recognizing their right, which was further confirmed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, which annually voted the moneys necessary to pay the amount of these fees.

Under these circumstances, we respectfully submit that all the duties to be performed before trial, in every case, whether of felony or misdemeanor, and in all prosecutions before the Sessions or before a single Justice of the Peace, are by law required to be so performed by the Clerk of the Peace.

That we are not the clerk of any individual Justice, nor subject to his control, except in so far as the law requires us, to perform certain services at his instance, nor are we accountable to any one Justice for our official conduct; but that being the Clerk of the Sessions, we must be independent in our office, and subject to no official control, except such as the law renders us liable to.

We also respectfully submit that the office of Inspector and Superintendent of Police conveys to the incumbent only a limited judicial authority, he being excluded from sitting in Quarter Sessions, and also that his powers as a Justice of the Peace are restrained to the limits of the City of Quebec; that, therefore, he cannot pretend to any authority over us, nor require any service to be performed, except in so far as his limited powers may entitle him; and although the present occupant of that office, William King McCord, Esq., does in virtue of his commission as Queen's Counsel, act as a Justice of the Peace for the District of Quebec, yet this does not convey to him any right to have a special clerk at his own command above that of any other Justice of the Peace; and, therefore, if the Clerk of the Peace were to furnish him with such special clerk, a similar demand might, with equal justice, be put forth and insisted on by any of the Magistrates who may attend at the Police Office—added to which such clerk could not, according to law, perform any duty beyond that of a copyist.

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We are aware that the Orders of the Governor in Council of June and October, 1841, rescinded that of December, 1820, in so far as it related to the fees allowed for Government business done out of Session, and that the Police Magistrate was required to perform these duties, with the assistance of a Copying Clerk, with a salary of £125; but the office of Police Magistrate was done away with by the repeal of the Ordinance 4 Vict. cap. 47, constituting it, and the extra authority vested in that officer necessarily determined. The Clerk of the Peace was then reinstated in the functions of his office as established by law, and the allowance of £125 granted to him in lieu of the fees formerly allowed.

All which we, nevertheless, respectfully submit.

We beg leave to state that we are preparing and will transmit on Monday next, the statement of fees received by us under the Merchant Seamen's Act for the last three years, and a copy of the Tariff under which we have received the said fees, and all other documents relating thereto.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honourable
R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 7th August, 1848.

SIR,—In obedience to His Excellency the Governor General's commands to us, signified in your letter of the 19th July last, we have now the honour herewith to transmit you, the statement of the fees received by us during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, in seamen's cases, as well as a copy of the tariff under which the same are demanded, and also the Report of the Special Committee of the Magistrates on the same.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honourable
R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of the Fees received during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, in seamen's cases, for desertion, absence without leave, &c., under the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 112, and Provincial Act 47 George III. cap. 9, as allowed to that officer by the Tariff of Fees made at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, holden in the month of April, 1840, to wit:

1845.

Received £348 12s. 6d. cy. for process, &c., against 1388 seamen; which gave at an average for each, 5s.

1846.

Received £216 3s. 9d. cy. for process, &c., against 798 seamen; which at an average gave for each, 5s. 2½d.

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1847.

Received £239 7s. 9d. cy. for process, &c., against 1075 seamen; gave at an average for each seamen, 4s. 5½d.
Shewing the cost incurred for each seamen to be less than an average of 5s.

STATEMENT of the Fees received during the same period, by the same officer, in seamen's cases, for wages, &c., under the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 112, and Provincial Act 6 William IV. cap. 28, as allowed to them by the Sitting Magistrate for attendance on the hearing of the case, and recording judgment, and all other proceedings, to wit, five shillings in each cause.

1845.

Amount of receipts..... £32 16 6

1846.

Do. do. 68 12 0

1847.

Do. do. 76 7 6

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 7th August, 1848.

PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Quebec, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

PRESENT :

Ham. Gowen, Chairman,
Jeremiah Leaycraft,
Horatio N. Patton, Esquires,

Justices of the Peace.

The Court having seen and read the proceedings of the two several Special Sessions of the Peace respectively held on the twenty-first day of March last and the 6th day of April instant, respecting fees, &c., on a reference, from the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, of the letter of the Masters of two merchant vessels, complaining of certain fees of office received by the Clerk of the Peace in seaman's cases, and demanding the establishment of an office in the Lower Town of Quebec for seamen's business, &c.; and having duly considered the said proceedings, and maturely deliberated on the whole of the matters for the consideration of which the said Sessions were especially convened, to enable the whole body of Magistrates to report their opinion on the subject;

This Court doth hereby adopt, approve of, and concur in such proceedings and in the opinion of the body of Magistrates therein fully expressed and set forth.

And the Court having moreover examined and considered the draught or form of Tariff recommended by such Special Sessions for adoption by this Court, doth also approve of the same, as remodelled and arranged, and doth in consequence hereby adopt the same, to go into operation and effect on the first day of May ensuing, and doth order that the said Tariff be forthwith printed and exposed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for public information; and

that copies of the foregoing entries be transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace to the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, that the same may be laid before him.

The said Tariff so adopted is as follows, viz.: It is ordered that the several fees heretofore demanded and taken by the Clerk of the Peace and other Officers of this Court and of the Magistrates, be from and after the first of May of the present year, 1840, wholly discontinued, and instead thereof the following be, and they are hereby substituted; and the said Clerk of the Peace and other Officers are severally and respectively required to conform to the same, and from and after the said first day of May, 1840, to demand and receive, for the several services hereinafter mentioned, the following fees and none other, respectively, viz.:

IN SEAMEN'S CASES UNDER THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

Provincial Act 47 Geo. III. cap. 9, and Imperial Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 19.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

	£	s.	d.
For drawing every deposition to obtain a warrant of arrest, on any charge of "desertion," "absence without leave," or "refusal of duty,"	0	2	6
And if such deposition shall be against more than one man, then for each person additional therein named,.....	0	1	0
For the warrant to arrest thereupon,....	0	2	6
N.B.—It being understood as a general rule that all seamen serving under the same "articles," charged with the same offence and as committed at the same time (if more than one), are to be included in the same deposition, warrant and proceeding.			
For attendance at and taking minutes of the trial upon the return of the warrant, viz., for each and every person so put on trial.....	0	1	0
For swearing each and every witness....	0	0	6
For the entry and recording of the conviction and acquittal, viz.: for each and every person so convicted or acquitted.....	0	1	0
For drawing a warrant of commitment, on such conviction, for the Gaoler.....	0	1	6
And if such warrant of commitment shall contain more than one name, then for each person additional therein named.....	0	1	0
For a warrant to the Gaoler to discharge any prisoner or prisoners from custody, at the request of master, or when the ship may be ready for sea.....	0	2	6
And if such warrant of discharge shall contain more than one name, then, for each person additional therein so named	0	1	0
For a general statement and certificate under the office seal, of the proceedings had, to be furnished on the request of the master, or on his behalf, including a memorandum of the costs and charges incurred and paid, to serve as a voucher of the master or party complainant, when the ship arrives at the home port, or on the termination of the voyage.....	0	2	6
And if such certificates shall relate to more than one person, then for each person additional so named.....	0	1	0

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*To the Constables or Peace Officers, when employed
in seamen's cases.*

16th March.	For the execution of every warrant of arrest and apprehension of the party or parties therein named, viz: for each and every person therein so named, to be paid on the delivery of the warrant to the Officers.....	0	2	6
	If beyond the limits of the city, per mile extra, (going only).....	0	1	0
	For the conveyance of each and every prisoner from the Office of the Peace to the Gaol, or from the Gaol to the Office of the Peace.....	0	1	0
	For the conveyance of each and every prisoner or seaman from the Gaol on board of his ship, under a warrant of discharge.....	0	2	6
	And to such Constable or Peace Officer, an extra allowance, in case of extra trouble, according to the discretion of the sitting Magistrate, particularly provided for by the Act 47 Geo. III, chap. 9, sec. 10. The above exclusive of boat hire, (if required), which in all cases is to be provided and furnished by the master or party complainant.			

To the Advocates and Attorneys.

	In all cases where the penalty or fine imposed shall exceed two shillings and sixpence currency, no Attorney's fee to be allowed or levied upon the party defendant.			
	In all cases under any penal Statute, by which costs are allowed, where the penalty inflicted shall be over two shillings and sixpence, and shall not exceed one pound currency—to the Attorney of the party complainant or prosecutor.....	0	5	0
	In all cases where the penalty inflicted shall be over one pound, and shall not exceed five pounds currency—to the Attorney of the party complainant, or prosecutor.....	0	7	6
	And in all cases where the penalty inflicted shall exceed five pounds currency, or when imprisonment is ordered in lieu thereof—to the Attorney of the party complainant or prosecutor.....	0	12	6
	And in any case for the draught of the information or summons, when drawn and prepared by him, in addition to such fee as above.....	0	2	6
	To the defendant's Attorney, where the case may be dismissed with costs, the same fee as above respectively.			

And it is also ordered, That printed copies of this Tariff be exposed in conspicuous situations in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for public information, and that the said office be open to the public, and some fit person in attendance thereat for the despatch of public business, from the hours of nine till five in summer, (viz., from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October,) and from the hours of nine till four in winter, (viz., from the 1st day of October to the first day of May.)

Certified correct,
(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.
Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 1st August, 1848.

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The Special Committee, to whom was referred by the Special Session of the Peace, held on the 21st March last, a communication from the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date at the Government House, Montreal, on the 16th November, 1839, transmitting, for the consideration and report of the Magistrates, a letter from A. D. Sellus, master of the ship "General Hewitt" and William Wheatley, master of the bark "Eleutheria," complaining of the fees received by the Clerk of the Peace in seamen's cases, which they state to be exorbitant, and recommending the establishment of an office in the Lower Town for seamen's business, the same being referred by His Excellency to the Magistrates, to inquire into the subject, and to report to him whether any, and what, alteration may be required in the existing Tariff, with an instruction from the said Special Session, "to take into consideration not only the fees in question, but the whole Tariff of Fees of the different officers of the Court and of the Magistrates, and to report their opinion as to the expediency of revising and entirely re-modelling the whole of the existing Tariff," have now the honor to REPORT:—

That they have carefully examined into the complaint contained in the letter of Messrs. Sellus and Wheatley, examined the charges authorized by the said Tariff in seamen's cases, and are decidedly of opinion that such complaint is entirely unfounded. That the fees of the Clerk of the Peace, not only in seamen's cases, but throughout the whole Tariff, are by no means too high, anything but exorbitant, and barely a fair remuneration for the services these officers are called upon to perform.

Your Committee cannot, therefore, advise or recommend any reduction in these fees. According to instructions, Your Committee have examined and considered not only the fees in seamen's cases, but the whole Tariff of Fees, and which they have carefully passed in review, item by item; Your Committee advisedly state, as their decided opinion, that the said Tariff, in every respect and without a single exception, is upon the lowest possible scale. The charges, however, in seamen's cases, although in themselves thus moderate, have been found to bear unequally in proportion to the number of men proceeded against, and in that respect require to be differently arranged.

The whole Tariff, in its present shape and arrangement, is incomplete and unnecessarily complex, and without at all increasing it in its total amount, Your Committee have deemed it expedient and necessary to remodel the same, and now submit, with this Report, a draught of the form which they advise should be recommended by the body of Magistrates for adoption by the Court of Quarter Sessions, by which form, in seamen's cases in particular, Your Committee conceive they have obviated the sole objection which could fairly be made as to the charges in such cases, which, if anything, are now diminished in total amount, are better equalized, and made more proportionate to the number of men actually proceeded against.

The law does not require a revision by the Court of King's Bench of any Tariff adopted by the Quarter Sessions, or body of Magistrates, for its officers, and which has hitherto never been done; the only case where such a revision or confirmation of the proceedings of the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions is required, is in the making of Rules and Regulations of Police, under the Provincial Act, 57 Geo. III. chap. 16, which must be homologated before they become binding. Your Committee have had before them certified copies of the Tariff of the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, both of which, upon careful investigation of the different items, Your

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Committee find to be very nearly if not wholly a full half higher than that of Quebec.

Several of the items of the Quebec Tariff, Your Committee even considered too low, and the undersigned, in justice to the Clerks of the Peace, cannot refrain from stating that upon a proposal to recommend an increase on certain items, these gentlemen declined the offer, stating that, although in some instances disproportionate to the duty required, they were satisfied it should rather remain at its present amount.

The letter of Messrs. Sellus and Wheatley, speaks of services similar to those required in this country from the Clerk of the Peace, being rendered elsewhere altogether gratuitously; such liberal and disinterested conduct on the part of any person or public officer, is certainly highly praiseworthy and commendable, but Your Committee could hardly hope to find here, any one who either could or would afford his time and services for such a heavy and onerous task, on the same terms.

Your Committee have reason to presume that in many instances the alimentary gaol allowance to seamen under conviction, on the Provincial Act, 47 Geo. III. cap. and sec. 5, has been mistaken for or confounded with the Tariff's fees. This allowance is 1s. per diem, and which in the cases of six or eight seamen, committed for twenty or thirty days as the case may be, forms a very considerable item in the master's bill of expenses; there is no such allowance under the Imperial Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV, cap. 19, but which Act until latterly could not be acted upon for want of a House of Correction, to which alone seamen committed under such Act can be committed. And even now, in all cases of "refusal of duty," (for which offence no imprisonment can be imposed by the Imperial Act,) reference must still be had to the Provincial Act, when such gaol allowance must always be paid. Under the Imperial Act the only punishment imposed for a "refusal of duty," is a forfeiture of a certain amount of wages, and is in most cases in this country (in consequence of the advance always made to the seamen before sailing from the home port,) no wages are really due, no punishment can be inflicted except under the Provincial Act.

Your Committee consider that such alimentary allowance is in itself unnecessarily high, and altogether has a most pernicious effect, inasmuch as the only inconvenience the seamen suffer when in custody is being deprived of their liberty. The allowance in question, suffices to provide many things entirely incompatible with the idea of punishment, for which they are placed in confinement; and Your Committee would, therefore, strongly advise the body of Magistrates, that such allowance be abolished by a change of the law in that respect. From such a change two good effects would arise, 1st, a committal on conviction would actually be felt by the refractory seamen refusing duty as a punishment, and thereby make him more guarded in exposing himself to it; and 2ndly, very materially lessen the amount of expenses to be deducted from his wages at the end of the voyage.

Your Committee believe that if the fees of the Clerk of the Peace, arising from seamen's cases, could be fully commuted, by an allowance secured to them upon any fund arising from either a voluntary contribution or a legal tax levied on the shipping for the support of a River Police, and the services of these officers, thus guaranteed, in all cases of proceedings by masters of vessels against their crews, without fees, it would be much more convenient and agreeable to all parties. A fair average of the last one, two, or three years, might be established; and if such a measure could be agreed upon, and settled to the satisfaction of the persons interested, Your Com-

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mittee are of opinion that desertion, &c., from ships would materially decrease, from the conviction (which the seamen would very soon feel) of every offence being rigorously prosecuted, which would not fail to be the case if such a system were adopted.

As to the costs in cases of proceedings instituted by seamen against their masters, the Clerks of the Peace have nothing whatever to do with the proceedings in such cases, the same being prepared and conducted by gentlemen of the Bar, before individual Magistrates, without the intervention or assistance of the Clerk of the Peace in any respect. The Act of Parliament under which such proceedings are carried on leaves the costs to the discretion of the sitting Magistrate. A table of fees and charges was established and adopted by the Magistrates of this city, by general consent, some two years ago, for their guidance as to uniformity in allowing such costs in cases brought before them, and which, Your Committee understand, has been hitherto observed. The scale of charges in such table, Your Committee is of opinion, is fairly adapted to summary proceedings, and is moderate and reasonable.

With respect to that part of the letter of Messrs. Sellus and Wheatley, recommending the establishment of an office in the Lower Town of this city for the despatch of seamen's business, Your Committee, after giving the subject a very full and careful consideration, cannot, at least for the present, join in such recommendation. This is by no means the first time that the question has been mooted of an application by the body of Magistrates for such change or modifications of the present law relating to convictions before Justices of the Peace (4 Geo. IV, chap. 19) as would authorize the establishment in the Lower Town, during the summer season, of a branch of the office of the Clerk of the Peace, under the control and management of these officers, for such business. Your Committee are most decidedly of opinion that the establishment of such office alone, except in conjunction with a hulk, lock-up house, or other place of regular detention, would be of little public utility, or even convenience, to the shipping interest.

The establishment, support, and efficient management of a second gaol in this city would certainly be a matter of great expense, and however desirable the measure proposed might be, owing to the confined state of the present gaol where seamen are confined, in common with felons, debtors, &c., Your Committee deem the question of expense not in their province to enter upon, but which must of necessity be left for the consideration of the Government.

Under these circumstances, and taking such view of the subject now under consideration, Your Committee cannot (at least for the present) report otherwise than they now do.

In case of any such change being eventually determined on by the Government, Your Committee have every reason fully to depend upon the ready concurrence and acquiescence of the Clerk of the Peace, personally, to that or any other measure at all likely or calculated to promote the interest or convenience of the shipping and mercantile community, provided that such measure or change be legally authorized.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) WM. PHILLIPS, J. P.
J. JONES, J. P.
H. GOWEN, J. P.
LOUIS F. DUFRESNE, J. P.
H. N. PATTON, J. P.

Magistrates' Room, Quebec, 1st April, 1840.

Certified correct.

PERRAULT & DOUCET, Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 1st August, 1848.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, 25th August, 1848.

SIR,—I should regret to be considered importunate, but as no final decision has yet been had upon the investigation taken by the Circuit Judge, on the efficiency of the Clerk of the Peace, and as I am in continual intercourse with the officer, and have no control over him, I am really anxious and desirous that some conclusion should be come to.

I have frequently requested that a list of persons, committed for further examination, should be kept hung up in the office for reference thereto by the committing Magistrate. I am listened to, but no further notice is taken of my instructions; I find it, therefore, impossible to get on with the business of the office to my own satisfaction, or to the public benefit.

No action whatever has been taken on your letter of the 19th July last.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD,
I. & S. P.

The Honourable
R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary.
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 2nd Sept., 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour to lay before the Governor General, your letter of the 29th July last, in answer to one from this office, which conveyed to you His Excellency's commands either to provide the Inspector and Superintendent of Police with an efficient clerk, to be at his sole disposal, or to give up the sum of £125, annually allowed for certain services in Crown business.

You state your willingness to give up that allowance, but, you nevertheless say, that the duties for which that allowance was made will still devolve upon you, and after the giving up the allowance, without remuneration.

You refer to the Provincial Statute of Lower Canada, 4th Geo. IV. cap. 19, sec. 1 and 2.

By the first section of that Act, Justices of the Peace are required to keep a register of convictions, and by the 2nd section, this register in the cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, is required to be kept by the Clerk of the Peace.

This appears to constitute the whole of the necessary connection between the Clerks of the Peace and the Justices, as to proceedings out of Sessions. In the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Clerks of the Peace are the regular Clerks of that Court.

It is very probable, that the Statute in question, as well as the Order in Council of 1820, were founded on a practice prevailing in Lower Canada of the Clerks of the Peace acting as clerks of individual Justices of the Peace, but I do not find that the Statute, except as to the registry, directs them so to act.

The very great expense attending proceedings chiefly arising from petty offences and irregularities in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, induced the Government in 1841, to make an allowance in lieu of the fee for registry, and under the supposition that the chief part or nearly the whole of the proceedings before Magistrates out of Sessions in the Cities, took place before the Police Magistrate, an allowance for a clerk to this functionary was made, and fees chargeable against the Crown for business done before Justices out of Sessions abolished.

The mode in which it was proposed to keep the registry, namely, through the means of a return from the Police Magistrate, at the end of every month, of summary convictions, from what I have been able to learn of the form and mode of keeping the registry at present, would have been for all practical purposes sufficient.

It appears that in lieu of carrying this measure into effect, the Clerks of the Peace continued to do the duty of clerk of the Police Magistrate, receiving the allowance for registration, and for a clerk, in lieu of fees.

There could be no great objection to this course so long as no complaints were made as to the efficiency of the aid afforded to the Police Magistrate, and it had the advantage of being more in accordance with the letter of the Statute, than the arrangement proposed by the Government.

Your letter, offering to relinquish the allowance of £125 per annum, but at the same time claiming to be allowed for duties which you will say still devolve upon you, throws new difficulties in the way of a satisfactory discharge of the duties of Inspector of Police, that officer being the Magistrate before whom the chief business of a Justice of the Peace, out of Sessions, is transacted; if there be yet business remaining to be done by other Justices, and if you are required to act as the clerk of these Justices, it may not be right to take from you the whole allowance, and it may be proper, while the Statute is in force, to continue you in the same functions as relates to the Inspector of Police, as you remain in relation to other Justices.

But in this case it is evident that you are bound to furnish him with sufficient and competent assistance, and that you cannot confine or restrict your duties according to your own discretion without reference to his judgment. The law does not directly define your duties, as regards the Magistrate he must more or less direct the manner in which the duties are to be performed.

I am commanded by His Excellency to direct you to furnish to Mr. M'CORD efficient assistance for the transaction of his business, retaining the allowance of £125 per annum, and the allowance for registration.

He complains in a letter which I have submitted to the Governor General, that he has no control over you or your subordinates, that he has frequently requested that a list of persons committed for further examination should be kept hung up in the office for reference thereto by the committing Magistrate. He says his request is listened to, but no further notice is taken of it, and that the absence of obedience to his directions, makes it impossible for him to carry on the business to his own satisfaction or for the public benefit.

The Governor General is not disposed to institute any further inquiry, or to ask for further explanation in a matter which has already occupied too much attention; but he desires me to state for your information, that he considers you should at all reasonable times have at the disposal of the Police Magistrate, either yourselves or some efficient clerk, and that in the performance of your duty, the despatch of public business to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, must be your object, without too nice inquiry on your part, as to whether you are bound by law to act, as the discretion reposed in him by the Executive Government induces him to direct you.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 2nd Sept., 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, which, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, I addressed to the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec, which I trust will sufficiently explain the views of the Government as to your position relative to that officer, and which will, I trust, prevent the necessity of a recurrence of the correspondence on a subject which has been found more embarrassing, and to have occupied more attention, than can be well spared from other public business.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.Wm. King M'Cord, Esq.,
Supt. of Police,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 11th August, 1848.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to bring under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, with a view to such remedy being obtained as circumstances will admit, a matter of very considerable importance to this city: I allude to the recovery of the City Assessments. The jurisdiction to which the City Council is obliged to resort in this matter, for assessments above £6 5s., is the weekly sittings of the Magistrates, and from the irregular, I may almost say the non-attendance, of these gentlemen, excepting of course Mr. M'Cord, on the Thursdays of every week, the City Council cannot recover its dues.

This neglect on the part of the Magistrates is by no means recent: it has existed, to my own personal knowledge, derived from the exercise of my professional duties, during the last fifteen or twenty years. The inconvenience and pecuniary loss occasioned by this neglect of duty on the part of the Magistrates, have become so great that the City Council cannot forbear longer in submitting the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, for the adopting of such a remedy as he, in his wisdom, may think advisable.

That His Excellency may the better see the state of this matter, I beg to enclose a letter directed to me by the City Treasurer on this subject.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) G. O'KILL STUART,
Mayor of Quebec.The Honourable R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 2nd August, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have now the honour to state to you the reasons for which I deemed it my duty recently to report to the City Council, that the Corporation of Quebec was suffering great inconvenience, and perhaps loss, through the irregularity which obtains in the weekly sessions of the Magistrates' Court.

In that Court the law provides that each of the Magistrates shall preside in rotation, but although

they are regularly notified by the proper officer, most of these gentlemen will not perform the duty which thus devolves upon them; and, as the Corporation is compelled to institute, annually, several hundred prosecutions, which should be brought before this Court, it is evident that the city will suffer great loss unless the disorganization complained of be remedied. During the last three or four months it has been requisite that, as City Treasurer, I should institute upwards of one hundred prosecutions for arrears of assessment; and on almost every Court day, after having been at the trouble and expense of procuring the attendance of the witnesses required to establish the claims of the Corporation, I have found that the Magistrates, whose duty it was to preside, were absent, and have been obliged to seek some Magistrate, who, though not on duty at that time, would attend, and, in conjunction with Mr. McCord, Police Magistrate, who is always present, organize the Court. Frequently, the gentlemen who have thus consented to take upon themselves this extra duty, have not been at leisure to remain in Court, and the cases fixed for the day have in consequence been merely called and adjourned to the next Weekly Sessions. At the time when I reported these difficulties to the Council, the record of the Court contained upwards of forty suits of the Corporation which had thus been postponed three or four times in succession, and there are now pending about twenty cases which have been repeatedly continued, in consequence of the absence of the Magistrates who ought to have been on the Bench.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) W. BENNETT,
City Treasurer.G. O'Kill Stuart, Esq.,
Mayor of Quebec,
&c. &c. &c.OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, 24th June, 1848.

SIR,—I regret being under the necessity, owing to the multiplicity of business to be attended to in the office of the Peace, to represent to His Excellency the Governor General and Council, the non-attendance of the Magistrates of the City of Quebec.

By reference to the latter part of the 34th section of the Act 34 Geo. III. cap. 6, it will appear that two of the Justices of the Peace shall sit weekly in rotation in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, for the better regulation of the Police; and other matters and things belonging to their office, and the names of the Justices who are to sit in each week, shall be posted on the door of the Session house by the Clerk of the Peace.

These formalities have been complied with, and the Magistrates regularly notified in writing the Saturday previous to the Monday on which the duty begins; and yet on several occasions, the Weekly Sessions have lapsed from the want of the attendance of those Magistrates whose turn it was, and who were duly notified. Moreover, there are cases which require two Magistrates to try them, such as assaults on the high seas, resistance to the Police, or wages due to seamen on board of colonial ships, and bailing of persons accused of felony.

I attend punctually at 9, A. M. and leave at 5, P. M., and yet do not always get through the business of the day.

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If gentlemen are desirous of being Magistrates, they should not neglect to perform the duty of attending one week out of fifty-two.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Inspr. and Supt. of Police.

The Honble.
R. B. Sullivan,
Secretary,
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 23rd August, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th August instant, respecting the non-attendance of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions in the city of Quebec; and in reply I am to inform you, that His Excellency has been pleased to direct communication of your letter and its enclosure, together with a representation on the same subject, which has been received from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, to be made to the Clerk of the Peace, for the information of the Magistrates, with the expression of His Excellency's confidence that the complaint will be remedied when made known to them.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

G. O'Kill Stuart, Esq.,
Mayor of Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 23rd August, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been honoured with the commands of the Governor General to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosure, received from His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, respecting the non-attendance of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions, and also copy of a letter from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police on the same subject, and I am to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to direct communication of these documents to be made to you for the information of the Magistrates, with the expression of His Excellency's confidence that the complaint therein preferred will be remedied when made known to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 21st September, 1848.

SIR,—We beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of the proceedings had at two general meetings of the Magistrates, held in this city on the fifth and eighteenth September instant, in relation to certain complaints made to His Excellency on the

non-attendance of Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions.

We have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honourable
James Leslie,
Secretary.
Montreal.

At a general meeting of the Magistrates, duly convened by notices, and held this fifth September, 1848, at ten, A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the petitions for tavern licenses, referred to them by His Excellency the Governor General for report thereon, and at which meeting the Clerk of the Peace submitted certain complaints made to His Excellency on their non-attendance at the Weekly Sessions—were present :

William Phillips,	Osborne L. Richardson,
Ant. Arch. Parent,	Joseph Painchaud,
Frs. Jos. Parent,	Olivier Fiset,
Joseph Robitaille,	Ed. Glackmeyer,
Wm. King M'CORD,	Robert Symes,
Wm. H. Anderson,	Richd. J. Alleyn,
Abraham Joseph,	Joseph Morrin,
Thomas C. Lee,	François Buteau,
Geo. Henderson,	Daniel M'Callum,
William H. A. Davies,	Ant. Amb. Parent,

Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

William Phillips, Esquire, was called to the Chair.

It was Resolved, on motion of Edward Glackmeyer, Esquire, seconded by Joseph Morrin, Esquire, that the complaints be referred to a Committee of five Members, of whom three will be a *quorum*, and That the Committee be now named by votes; and the following gentlemen formed said Committee :

Joseph Morrin,	William Phillips,
Ed. Glackmeyer,	Daniel M'Callum,
And W. H. Anderson, Esquires, J. P.	

Certified correct.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

At a general meeting of the Magistrates, duly called by notices, and held this eighteenth September, 1848, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, in the Magistrates' room, in the Court House, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee to whom were referred certain complaints made to His Excellency the Governor General, on the non-attendance of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions—were present :

Joseph Morrin,	Wm. H. Anderson,
George Black,	Michel Tessier,
Robert Jellard,	William Phillips,
Joseph Robitaille,	Jean G. Tourangeau,
William O'Brien,	John G. Clapham,
Thomas C. Lee,	Olivier Fiset,
Ed. Glackmeyer,	F. X. Paradis,
Richard J. Alleyn,	Abraham Joseph,
Edward Dugal,	O. L. Richardson,
Josiah Hunt,	Paul Lepper,
Robert Symes,	George Henderson,
John M'Leod,	François Buteau,

Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

William Phillips, Esquire, was called to the Chair.

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The Committee submitted their Report, which was read, and is hereunto annexed.

It was unanimously resolved; on motion of Thomas Conrad Lee, Esquire, seconded by François Xavier Paradis, Esquire, That this meeting do approve of this Report, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace, to the Honourable the Secretary of the Province, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

Certified correct,
Office of the Peace,

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET.
Clerk of the Peace.

Quebec, 21st Sept., 1848.

REPORT of the Committee of Magistrates named at a general meeting of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, called to take into consideration a letter from the Honourable R. B. Sullivan, Secretary of the Province, with certain documents accompanying the same, held at the Magistrates' room in the Court House of this City, on the fifth day of the present month of September; to whom the said documents were referred, with an instruction to Report thereon.

Your Committee have attentively considered the documents referred to them, they consist,—

1st. Of a letter from the Honourable R. B. Sullivan, Secretary of the Province, dated at Montreal, the 23rd August last, transmitting a certain letter, and its enclosure, from His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, respecting the non-attendance of Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions, and also copy of a letter from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, on the same subject, and intimating that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to direct communication of these documents to be made to the Magistrates for their information, with the expression of his confidence, that the complaint therein preferred, would be remedied when made known to them.

2ndly. The letter from his Worship, G. O. Stuart, Esq., Mayor of Quebec, to the Honourable Mr. Secretary Sullivan, dated at Quebec, the 11th August last.

3rdly. The enclosure in the same, being a letter from Wm. Bennett, Esquire, City Treasurer, to His Worship the Mayor, and dated 2nd August last.

And 4thly. The letter from W. K. M'Cord, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, to the Honourable Mr. Secretary Sullivan, dated at Quebec, the 24th June last.

These documents will be found appended to this Report.

It will be seen, on reference to them, that a complaint is preferred by his Worship the Mayor of Quebec, of the irregular and almost non-attendance of Magistrates at the Weekly Court, in violation of the duties imposed on them by law, thereby causing inconvenience and pecuniary loss to the Corporation, and that the Inspector and Superintendent of Police alleges the same complaint, adding thereto a further charge of non-attendance generally of Magistrates in the Office of the Peace.

Your Committee, in order to ascertain what foundations there were for the charge of not holding the Weekly Court regularly, requested the Clerks of the Peace to make out, from the records of the Weekly Sessions of the Magistrates, a statement showing when the Court was held, and when it failed, by the absence of the Magistrates, during the last three years; and from that document, which is annexed

hereto, it will be found that there is not a single instance, during the whole of the period, when the Weekly Court was not duly held. The charge, therefore, of "irregular, and almost non-attendance," of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions, or of the Court having lapsed from their want of attendance, appears wholly groundless.

Besides the Weekly Session, Special Sessions, requiring the presence of two Magistrates, the necessity for which cannot be very frequent, have been held, averaging over ten times each year, since April, 1845, as will be seen by a statement also hereunto annexed. The Magistrates have held the Court of Quarter Sessions, occupying forty days each year. They hold Special Sessions for qualifying tavern keepers, which take up three or four days in each year, besides being called upon almost every week during the first six months of the year, to consider applications of that nature, referred to them by His Excellency the Governor General, and have further to attend several meetings of the Magistrates for business of a general nature.

It will thus be seen that the duties performed by the Magistrates have required no inconsiderable portion of their time, sufficient, Your Committee apprehend, to have shielded them from the charge of non-attendance at the Office of the Peace, or from the unqualified censure contained in the above-mentioned letters.

Your Committee think it will not be considered out of place to state here that Magistrates are also frequently called upon to perform various ministerial duties at home, and that they perform all their duties gratuitously, without the most distant expectation of deriving any personal advantage therefrom.

Your Committee are aware that the allegation contained in the City Treasurer's letter, that the Weekly Court was not always punctually organized at the regular hour, is not altogether without foundation; this, however, has been of very rare occurrence: Your Committee can only find two instances since May last in which the Court adjourned without proceeding to business; and as the witnesses of the Corporation invariably consist of their own officers, that body cannot have suffered much inconvenience, and certainly no pecuniary loss. The city authorities ought the less to complain of this, as, on the other hand, the Magistrates have uniformly shewn themselves extremely accommodating to the parties interested in the suits brought before them, and more particularly in those of the Corporation, where, in very frequent instances, they have consented to adjourn the Court, and put off cases, to suit the convenience of the parties interested, sometimes without very urgent reason; and in that way, a good deal of trouble and calls on the time of the Magistrates have taken place, which might have been avoided; and Your Committee have reason to think that of the numerous cases that have been postponed by the City Treasurer, the greatest number have been so disposed of at the request of the parties themselves.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

WM. PHILLIPS, J. P.
W. H. ANDERSON, J. P.
ED. GLACKMEYER, J. P.
DANL. M'CALLUM, J. P.
JOS. MORRIN, J. P.

Magistrates' Room,
Quebec, 14th September, 1848.

Certified true copy.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 19th September, 1848.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)
16th March.

WEEKLY SITTINGS held since January, 1845, to 31st August, 1848, and names of Magistrates who sat therein.

1845.		
Jan. 4.	Messrs. J. A. Taschereau and Josiah Hunt.	
Feb. 8.	" " and J. Robitaille.	
15.	" " and Jos. Legaré.	
22.	" " and F. X. Labarre.	
March 1.	" " and C. Hoffman.	
8.	" " and " "	
15.	" " and H. Gowen.	
22.	" " and " "	
29.	" " and John M'Leod.	
Same day.	" " and Jos. Painchaud.	
April 5.	" " and L. F. Dufresne.	
12.	" " and H. Anderson and J. Bs. Bigouette.	
19.	" " and W. H. Anderson.	
26.	" " and " "	
May 3.	" " and " "	
10.	" " and Ed. Dugal.	
17.	" " and Josiah Hunt.	
June 7.	" " and Ed. Dugal.	
14.	" " and H. Gowen.	
21.	" " and H. LeMesurier.	
28.	" " and J. Robitaille.	
July 19.	" " and A. Anderson.	
26.	" " and Thos. C. Lee.	
Aug. 2.	" " and I. Z. Nault.	
9.	" " and G. H. Parke.	
16.	" " Wm. Power and John M'Leod.	
23.	" " " and John Racey.	
Same day.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and " "	
Aug. 30.	" " Wm. Power and Fred. Petry.	
Sept. 6.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and W. H. Anderson.	
13.	" " M'Cord, H. Anderson, and Jos. Laurin.	
20.	" " Wm. Power, and Josiah Hunt.	
Same day.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and " "	
Sept. 27.	" " " and " "	
Oct. 4.	" " " and Edouard Dugal.	
11.	" " " and T. C. Lee.	
25.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
Nov. 8.	" " " and " "	
15.	" " " and W. H. Anderson.	
22.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
29.	" " " and " "	
Dec. 13.	" " " and " "	
1846.		
Jan. 3.	" " " and W. H. Anderson.	
10.	" " H. Lemesurier and " "	
17.	" " " and " "	
24.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and " "	
Feb. 14.	" " " and " "	
21.	" " " and Jos. Robitaille.	
28.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
March 7.	" " " and " "	
14.	" " " and " "	
21.	" " " and " "	
April 4.	" " " and H. LeMesurier.	
10.	" " " and Ebenezer Baird.	
18.	" " " and W. H. Anderson.	
25.	" " Robert Jellard and Jas. Clearihue.	
May 2.	" " W. H. Anderson and Alex. J. Wolfe.	
9.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and Ls. T. Dufresne.	
16.	" " " and Honble. T. C. Aylwin.	

Weekly sittings changed from Saturday to Thursday.

May 23.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and Jos. Robitaille.	
28.	" " " and John Racey.	
June 4.	" " " and Josh. Hunt.	
25.	" " " and Edward Dugal.	
July 2.	" " " and Thomas C. Lee.	
6.	" " " and Geo. Henderson.	
16.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn.	
23.	" " " and Josiah Hunt.	
30.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn.	
Aug. 13.	" " T. C. Aylwin and W. H. Anderson.	
27.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and " "	
Sept. 3.	" " " and Robert Jellard.	
17.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn.	

Appendix
(O. O. O.)
16th March.

Sept. 24.	Messrs. Wm. K. M'Cord and Thos. C. Lee.	
Oct. 1.	" " T. C. Aylwin and W. H. Anderson.	
8.	" " George Black and John M'Leod.	
15.	" " Wm. K. Cord and G. Henderson.	
22.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
29.	" " " and " "	
Nov. 5.	" " A. Anderson and D. M'Callum.	
12.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and Robt. Symes.	
19.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
26.	" " Daniel McCallum and W. H. Anderson.	
Dec. 10.	" " " and " "	
17.	" " " and A. Anderson.	
24.	" " " and " "	
31.	" " " and W. H. Anderson.	

1847.		
Jan. 7.	" " H. Gowen and A. Anderson.	
14.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and Robt. Symes.	
21.	" " " and D. M'Callum.	
Feb. 18.	" " W. H. Anderson and E. Baird.	
25.	" " D. M'Callum and E. Dugal.	
March 4.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and A. Anderson.	
11.	" " D. M'Callum and R. J. Alleyn.	
18.	" " " and " "	
24.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn;	adjourned to
27.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn	
31.	" " " and " "	
April 1.	" " " and " "	
8.	" " " and " "	
15.	" " " and L. F. Dufresne.	
22.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn.	
29.	" " " and " "	
May 6.	" " " and W. H. Davies;	adjourned to
8.	" " " and G. Henderson.	
20.	" " " and " "	
27.	" " R. J. Alleyn and Robt. Symes.	
June 10.	" " J. A. Taschereau and R. J. Alleyn.	
17.	" " " and " "	
24.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and J. A. Taschereau.	
July 1.	" " " and " "	
8.	" " " and R. J. Alleyn.	
15.	" " J. A. Taschereau and W. H. Anderson.	
22.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and A. Joseph.	
29.	" " J. A. Taschereau and E. Baird.	
Aug. 5.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and H. N. Patton.	
12.	" " " and G. Henderson.	
19.	" " J. A. Taschereau and Geo. Black.	
26.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and " "	
Sept. 2.	" " " and T. C. Aylwin.	
Same date.	" " J. A. Taschereau and " "	
9.	" " George Black and Jos. Painchaud.	
16.	" " J. A. Taschereau and Geo. Black.	
23.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and J. M'Kenzie.	
30.	" " " and Geo. Black.	
Oct. 7.	" " " and " "	
14.	" " " and T. C. Aylwin.	
21.	" " " and R. Symes.	
28.	" " J. A. Taschereau and E. Glackmeyer.	
Nov. 4.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and L. F. Dufresne.	
11.	" " Ed. Glackmeyer and R. J. Alleyn.	
18.	" " D. M'Callum and J. M. Muckle.	
25.	" " " and H. Lemesurier.	
Dec. 2.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and D. M'Callum.	
9.	" " " and A. Joseph.	
16.	" " " and G. Henderson.	
23.	" " " and Joseph Legaré.	
30.	" " " and A. Joseph.	

1848.		
Jan. 13.	" " " and F. X. Paradis.	
20.	" " D. M'Callum and H. LeMesurier.	
27.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and D. M'Callum.	
Feb. 3.	" " D. M'Callum and Joseph Legaré.	
10.	" " " and F. X. Paradis.	
17.	" " " and " "	
24.	" " Wm. K. M'Cord and Jos. Morrin.	
March 2.	" " D. M'Callum and Jean Z. Nault.	
9.	" " R. Symes and W. H. Anderson.	
16.	" " Geo. Black and Jos. Robitaille.	
23.	" " D. M'Callum and Geo. Black.	
30.	" " " and " "	

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

April 6.	Messrs. Wm. K. M'Cord	and R. Symes.
13.	" D. M'Callum	and Geo. Black.
20.	" Wm. K. M'Cord	and D. M'Callum.
27.	" "	and R. J. Alleyn.
May 4.	" "	and G. Black.
May 11.	" "	and F. X. Paradis.
18.	" "	and Geo. Black.
25.	" "	and Robt. Symes.
June 8.	" "	and M. Tessier.
15.	" "	and Olivier Fiset.
21.	" "	and A. Joseph.
28.	" "	and A. Larue.
July 6.	Thos. C. Oliva	and Olivier Fiset.
13.	Wm. K. M'Cord	and R. J. Alleyn.
20.	" "	and "
27.	" "	and A. Joseph.
Aug. 3.	" "	and Thos. C. Oliva.
10.	" "	and "
17.	D. M'Callum	and Thos. C. Lec.
24.	" "	and "
31.	Wm. K. M'Cord	and "

Certified correct.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 21st September, 1848.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

QUEBEC, 25th Sept., 1848.

SIR,—Having obtained the perusal of a document prepared by a Committee of five Magistrates (sitting in judgment upon themselves), in answer to the complaint of the Corporation of this city and myself, that the Magistrates did not attend to their weekly duty, and that consequently many Weekly Sessions had not taken place, I beg leave to make a few remarks thereon.

It would appear by the said document or report, founded, as therein stated, on certificate of the Clerk of the Peace, "that all the Weekly Sessions for the last three years were duly held," and that the accusation of the Corporation, as well as my complaint, is unfounded.

I owe it to the Mayor and Corporation and to myself to shew that the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace is totally at variance with truth.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

The facts of the case are these. On the days fixed by law for the holding of the Weekly Sessions, the officers of the Corporation, Advocates, and public have waited full two hours, and at that time, seeing no prospect of obtaining another Magistrate, I have sent out a Messenger from the office to get the first Magistrate that could be met with. The consequence was that we could only obtain the presence of one on condition that he was only to remain to form a Court to adjourn the cases, lest the cases should lapse and thereby cause much pecuniary loss to the parties; and this is what the Clerk of the Peace certifies to be duly holding of a Court.

I now enclose certificates from the same officer, by which it will appear that in 1847 there were eight, and in 1848 seven Courts, at which cases could not be heard for want of a second Magistrate.

Now, how a clerk of a public office could grant two such different certificates to the same facts, must be best known to his own conscience.

There is also enclosed a list of the Magistrates who have held the Courts, also a list of those who should have held them, thereby clearly shewing those gentlemen who have and those who have not done their duty.

I have no desire to renew the subject, particularly as the Magistrates promise to do better; but I could not remain silent under the imputation that I had made an unfounded complaint.

In fact, the want of attention of the greater number of the Magistrates to their weekly duties has been a common and notorious complaint; and in support of this I enclose letters from Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Advocate, Thomas C. Oliva, Esquire, J. P., who was a constant attendant at the office for some time, and William Bennett, Esquire, Treasurer of the Corporation, also a copy of a portion of a letter from J. Duval, Esquire, Advocate for the Corporation.

I might forward fifty such, if it was necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) WM. KING M'CORD.
Insp. and Super. of Police.

The Honourable
James Leslie,
Secy., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

	Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings.		Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.
Jan. 4.	J. A. Taschereau. Josiah Hunt.	"	Wm. Phillips. James McKenzie.
8.	J. A. Taschereau. Jos. Robitaille.	"	John Lambly. Joseph Morrin.
15.	J. A. Taschereau. Jos. Legaré.	"	Chas. Smith. A. Anderson.
22.	J. A. Taschereau. H. Labarre.	"	H. LeMesurier. J. G. Clapham.
March 1.	J. A. Taschereau. Christian Hoffman.	"	J. G. Tourangeau. C. Hoffman.
8.	J. A. Taschereau. C. Hoffman.	"	Wm. Ware. J. Z. Nault.
15.	J. A. Taschereau. Hammond Gowen.	"	Joseph Painchaud. G. H. Parke.
22.	J. A. Taschereau. H. Gowen.	"	Wm. Patton. John McLeod.
29.	J. A. Taschereau. John McLeod.	"	Joseph Robitaille. John Racey.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)Sittings of Magistrates—*continued.*Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March	Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings.		Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.	16th March.
April 2.	J. A. Taschereau. Jos. Painchaud.	"	Joseph Robitaille. John Racey.	
5	J. A. Taschereau. L. F. Dufresne.	"	Frederick Petry. Edward Roussenu.	
12.	J. A. Taschereau. H. Anderson and J. B. Bignouctte.	"	Wm. Burke. W. H. Anderson.	
19.	J. A. Taschereau. W. H. Anderson.	"	Thomas W. Lloyd. Joseph Laurin.	
26.	J. A. Taschereau. W. H. Anderson.	"	Wm. O'Brien. Josiah Hunt.	
May 3.	J. A. Taschereau. W. H. Anderson.	"	James Clearihue. John Wilson.	
10.	J. A. Taschereau. W. H. Anderson.	"	Edward Dugal. O. L. Richardson.	
17.	J. A. Taschereau. Josiah Hunt.	"	T. C. Lee. Robert Jellard.	
June 7.	J. A. Taschereau. Ed. Dugal.	"	John Lambly. Joseph Morrin.	
14.	J. A. Taschereau. Ham. Gowen.	"	C. Smith. A. Anderson.	
21.	J. A. Taschereau. H. LeMesurier.	"	H. LeMesurier. J. G. Clapham.	
28.	J. A. Taschereau. Jos. Robitaille.	"	Hammond Gowen. Eb. Baird.	
July 19.	J. A. Taschereau. Anthony Anderson.	"	F. X. Méthot. F. X. Paradis.	
26.	J. A. Taschereau. T. C. Lee.	"	J. G. Tourangeau. C. Hoffman.	
Aug. 2.	J. A. Taschereau. J. Z. Nault.	"	Wm. Ware. J. Z. Nault.	
9.	J. A. Taschereau. G. H. Parke.	"	Joseph Painchaud. G. H. Parke.	
16.	Wm. Power. John M'Leod.	"	Joseph Robitaille. John Racey.	
Same day.	Wm. K. M'Cord. John Racey.	"	"	
30.	Wm. Power. Fredk. Petry.	"	Frederick Petry. Edward Rousseau.	
Sept. 6.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Wm. H. Anderson.	"	Wm. Burke. Wm. H. Anderson.	
13.	Wm. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson and Joseph Laurin.	"	Thomas Lloyd. Joseph Laurin.	
20.	Wm. Power. Josiah Hunt.	"	Wm. O'Brien. Josiah Hunt.	
Same day.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Josiah Hunt.	"	"	
27.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Josiah Hunt.	"	James Clearihue. John Wilson.	
Oct. 4.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Ed. Dugal.	"	Edward Dugal. O. L. Richardson.	
11.	Wm. K. M'Cord. T. C. Lee.	"	T. C. Lee. Robert Jellard.	
25.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	Wm. Phillips. James McKenzie.	
Nov. 8.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	Charles Smith. A. Anderson.	
15.	Wm. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.	"	H. LeMesurier. John G. Clapham.	
22.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	H. Gowen. E. Baird.	
29.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	G. Black. Edward Glackmeyer.	
Dec. 13.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	F. X. Méthot. F. X. Paradis.	

Certified.

(Signed)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
C. P.

Quebec, 21st September, 1848.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)16th March.

Sittings of Magistrates—continued.

1846.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)16th March.

	Magistrates who sat in Weekly sittings.		Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.
Jan. 3.	W. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.		
10.	Henry LeMesurier. W. H. Anderson.		
17.	Henry LeMesurier. W. H. Anderson.		
24.	W. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.		
Feb. 14.	W. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.		
21.	W. K. M'Cord. Jos. Robitaille.		
28.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.		
March 7.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.		
14.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	Noah Freer. Wm. Phillips.
21.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	James M'Kenzie. John Lambly.
April 4.	W. K. M'Cord. H. LeMesurier.	"	H. LeMesurier. Hammond Gowen.
10.	W. K. M'Cord. Ebenezer Baird.	"	Ebenezer Baird. George Black.
18.	W. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.	"	Edward Glackmeyer. Joseph Légaré.
25.	Robert Jellard. James Clearihue.	"	F. X. Paradis. Robert Symes.
May 2.	W. H. Anderson. Alexander J. Wolfe.	"	J. G. Tourangeau. C. Hoffman.
9.	W. K. M'Cord. L. F. Dufresne.	"	Wm. Ware. Zephirim Nault.
16.	W. K. M'Cord. Hon. T. C. Aylwin.	"	Jos. Painchaud. George H. Parke.
23.	W. K. M'Cord. Joseph Robitaille.	"	Joseph M'Leod. Joseph Robitaille.
June 4.	W. K. M'Cord. John Racey.	"	John Racey. Fredrick Petry.
25.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Josiah Hunt.	"	Edward Rousseau. Wm. Burke.
July 2.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Edward Dugal.	"	James Clearihue. Edward Dugal.
6.	Wm. K. M'Cord. George Henderson.	"	Osborn S. Richardson. T. C. Lee.
16.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Richard J. Alleyne.	"	Robert Jellard. W. H. A. Davies.
23.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Josiah Hunt.	"	Wm. Petry. Richard J. Alleyne.
30.	W. K. M'Cord. Richard J. Alleyne.	"	Paul Lepper. John M. Muckle.
Aug. 13.	T. C. Aylwin. W. H. Anderson.	"	Daniel M'Callum. F. Buteau.
27.	Wm. K. M'Cord. W. H. Anderson.	"	Julien Chouinard. Michel Tessier.
Sept. 3.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Robert Jellard.	"	Frs. Jos. Parent. J. Bt. Trudelle.
17.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Richard J. Alleyne.	"	Noah Freer. Wm. Phillips.
24.	Wm. K. M'Cord. T. C. Lee.	"	James M'Kenzie. John Lambly.
Oct. 1.	T. C. Aylwin. Wm. H. Anderson.	"	Joseph Morrin. Anthony Anderson.
8.	George Black. John M'Leod.	"	H. LeMesurier. Hammond Gowen.
15.	Wm. K. M'Cord. George Henderson.	"	Ebenezer Baird. George Black.
22.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	Edward Glackmeyer. Joseph Légaré.
29.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	F. X. Paradis. Robert Symes.
Nov. 5.	A. Anderson. Daniel M'Callum.	"	J. Tourangeau. C. Hoffman.
		"	Wm. Ware. J. Z. Nault.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)Sittings of Magistrates—*continued*.Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

16th March

	Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings.		Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.
Nov. 12.	Wm. K. M'Cord. Robert Symes.	"	Joseph Painchaud. G. H. Parke.
19.	Wm. K. M'Cord. A. Anderson.	"	John M'Leod. Joseph Robitaille.
20.	Daniel M'Callum. W. H. Anderson.	"	John Racey. Frederick Petry.
Dec. 10.	Daniel M'Callum. W. H. Anderson.	"	W. H. Anderson. Joseph Laurin.
17.	Daniel M'Callum. A. Anderson.	"	W. O'Brien. Josiah Hunt.
24.	Daniel M'Callum. A. Anderson.	"	James Clearihue. Edward Dugal.
31.	Daniel M'Callum. Anthony Anderson.	"	Osborne L. Richardson. T. C. Lee.

Certified,

(Signed,)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
C. P.

Quebec, 21st September, 1848.

1847.

Jan. 7.	Hammond Gowen. A. Anderson.	"	Noah Freer. Wm. Phillips.
14.	W. K. M'Cord. Robert Symes.	"	Jas. M'Kenzie. Joseph Morrin.
21.	W. K. M'Cord. D. M'Callum.	"	A. Anderson. H. LeMesurier.
Feb. 18.	W. H. Anderson. Ebenezer Baird.	"	F. X. Paradis. Robert Symes.
25.	D. M'Callum. Ed. Dugal.	"	J. G. Tourangeau. Charles Hoffman.
March 4.	W. K. M'Cord. Anthony Anderson.	"	William Ware. J. Z. Nault.
11.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Joseph Painchaud. G. H. Parke.
18.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	John M'Leod. Joseph Robitaille.
24.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	John Racey. Frederick Petry.
27.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	John Racey. Frederick Petry.
31.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Edward Rousseau. W. H. Anderson.
April 1.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Edward Rousseau. W. H. Anderson.
8.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Joseph Laurin. Wm. O'Brien.
15.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Josiah Hunt. James Clearihue.
22.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Edward Dugal. Osborne L. Richardson.
29.	D. M'Callum. R. J. Alleyn.	"	T. C. Lee. Robert Jellard.
May 6.	D. M'Callum. W. H. A. Davies.	"	W. H. A. Davies. Wm. Petry.
8.	D. M'Callum. Geo. Henderson.	"	R. J. Alleyn. Paul Lepper.
20.	D. M'Callum. G. Henderson.	"	D. M'Callum. John M. Muckle.
27.	R. J. Alleyn. Robert Symes.	"	Frs. Buteau. Chas. M. Dofoy.
June 10.	J. A. Taschereau. R. J. Alleyn.	"	John Doran. R. G. Belleau.
17.	J. A. Taschereau. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Frs. J. Parent. J. Bte. Trudelle.
24.	W. K. M'Cord. J. A. Taschereau.	"	J. Bte. Hardy. George Henderson.
July 1.	W. K. M'Cord. J. A. Taschereau.	"	John Bonner and A. A. Parent. Abraham Joseph.
8.	W. K. M'Cord. R. J. Alleyn.	"	Noah Freer. William Phillips.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)Sittings of Magistrates—*continued.*Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.	Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings.	"	Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.	16th March.
July 15.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	James M'Kenzie.	
22.	W. H. Anderson.	"	Joseph Morrin.	
29.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	A. Anderson.	
	A. Joseph.	"	H. LeMesurier.	
Aug. 5.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	H. Gowen.	
	Ebenezer Baird.	"	E. Baird.	
12.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	G. Black.	
	H. N. Patton.	"	E. Glackmeyer.	
19.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	Joseph Légaré.	
	G. Henderson.	"	Ant. A. Parent.	
26.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	F. X. Paradis.	
	G. Black.	"	Robt. Symes.	
Sept. 2.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	J. G. Tourangeau.	
	T. C. Aylwin.	"	C. Hoffman.	
9.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	Wm. Ware.	
	T. C. Aylwin.	"	J. Z. Nault.	
16.	G. Black.	"		
23.	Jos. Painchaud.	"	Jos. Painchaud.	
30.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	G. H. Parke.	
	George Black.	"	John M'Leod.	
Oct. 7.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	Joseph Robitaille.	
	G. Black.	"	John Racey.	
14.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	Frederick Petry.	
	T. C. Aylwin.	"	Ed. Rousseau.	
21.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	W. H. Anderson.	
	Robt. Symes.	"	Joseph Laurin.	
28.	J. A. Taschereau.	"	W. O'Brien.	
	Ed. Glackmeyer.	"	Josiah Hunt.	
Nov. 4.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	J. Clearihue.	
	L. F. Dufresne.	"	Ed. Dugal.	
11.	Ed. Glackmeyer.	"	O. L. Richardson.	
	R. J. Alleyn.	"	T. C. Lee.	
18.	D. M'Callum.	"	Robt. Jellard.	
	J. M. Muckle.	"	W. H. A. Davies.	
25.	D. M'Callum.	"	W. Petry.	
	H. LeMesurier.	"	R. J. Alleyn.	
Dec. 1.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	Paul Lepper.	
	D. M'Callum.	"	Daniel M'Callum.	
9.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	J. M. Muckle.	
	A. Joseph.	"	Frs. Buteau.	
16.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	C. M. Defoy.	
	G. Henderson.	"	John Doran.	
23.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	R. G. Belleau.	
	Jos. Légaré.	"	Frs. J. Parent.	
30.	W. K. M'Cord.	"	J. Bte. Trudelle.	
	F. X. Paradis.	"	J. Bte. Hardy.	
		"	G. Henderson.	
		"	John Bonner.	
		"	Ant. A. Parent.	

Certified.

(Signed)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,

C. P.

Quebec, 21st September, 1848,

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

Sittings of Magistrates—*continued.*

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

1848.

16th March.

16th March.

		Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings.		Magistrates whose turn it was to sit in Weekly Sittings.
Jan.	13.	W. K. M'Cord. F. X. Paradis.	"	James M'Kenzie. Hammond Gowen.
	20.	D. M'Mullen. H. LeMesurier.	"	H. LeMesurier. H. Gowen.
	27.	W. K. M'Cord. D. M'Callum.	"	E. Baird. G. Black.
Feb.	3.	D. M'Callum. Jos. Légaré.	"	E. Glackmeyer. Joseph Légaré.
	10.	D. M'Callum. F. X. Paradis.	"	A. A. Parent. F. X. Paradis.
	17.	D. M'Callum. F. X. Paradis.	"	Robert Symes. J. G. Tourangeau.
	24.	D. M'Callum. J. Z. Nault.	"	C. Hoffman. Wm. Ware.
March	2.	W. K. M'Cord. Joseph Morrin.	"	J. Z. Nault. Joseph Painchaud.
	9.	Robt. Symes. W. H. Anderson.	"	G. H. Parke. J. M'Leod.
	16.	G. Black. Jos. Robitaille.	"	Joseph Robitaille. Frederick Petry.
	23.	D. M'Callum. G. Black.	"	Edward Rousseau. W. H. Anderson.
	30.	D. M'Callum. G. Black.	"	Joseph Laurin. W. O'Brien.
April	6.	W. K. M'Cord. Robt. Symes.	"	Josiah Hunt. Edward Dugal.
	13.	Robt. Symes. G. Black.	"	O. L. Richardson. T. C. Lee.
	20.	W. K. M'Cord. D. M'Callum.	"	Robert Jellard. W. H. A. Davies.
	27.	W. K. M'Cord. R. J. Alleyn.	"	W. Petry. R. J. Alleyn.
May	4.	W. K. M'Cord. Geo. Black.	"	Paul Lepper. J. M. Muckle.
	11.	W. K. M'Cord. F. X. Paradis.	"	D. M'Callum. Fr's. Buteau.
	18.	W. K. M'Cord. Geo. Black.	"	C. M. Defoy. Julien Chouinard.
	25.	W. K. M'Cord. Robt. Symes.	"	Michel Tessier. John Doran.
June	8.	W. K. M'Cord. M. Tessier.	"	J. Bte. Trudelle. J. Bte. Hardy.
	15.	W. K. M'Cord. Ol. Fiset.	"	Geo. Henderson. John Bonner.
	21.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Joseph.	"	Ant. A. Parent. Abraham Joseph.
	28.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Laurin.	"	Noah Freer. W. Phillips.
July	6.	Thos. C. Oliva. Ol. Fiset.	"	James M'Kenzie. Jos. Morrin.
	13.	W. K. M'Cord. R. J. Alleyn.	"	H. LeMesurier. H. Gowen.
	20.	W. K. M'Cord. R. J. Alleyn.	"	E. Baird. G. Black.
	27.	W. K. M'Cord. A. Joseph.	"	Edward Glackmeyer. Joseph Légaré.
Aug.	3.	W. K. M'Cord. T. C. Oliva.	"	Ant. A. Parent. F. X. Paradis.
	10.	W. K. M'Cord. T. C. Oliva.	"	R. Symes. J. G. Tourangeau.
	17.	D. M'Callum. T. C. Lee.	"	C. Hoffman. W. Ware.
	24.	D. M'Callum. T. C. Lee.	"	J. Z. Nault. Joseph Painchaud.
	31.	W. K. M'Cord. T. C. Lee.	"	G. H. Parke. John M'Leod.

Certified.

(Signed,)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
C. P.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

16th March.

Names of Magistrates who sat in Weekly Sittings at which cases were continued.

1846.	April 25.	Robert Jellard and James Clearihue.
1847.	April 8.	Daniel McCallum and Richard J. Alleyn.
	22.	Daniel McCallum and Richard J. Alleyn.
	June 24.	W. K. McCord and J. A. Taschereau.
	July 8.	W. K. McCord and R. J. Alleyn.
	15.	J. A. Taschereau and W. Henderson.
	Aug. 26.	W. K. McCord and G. Black.
	Nov. 4.	W. K. McCord and L. F. Dufresne.
	Dec. 9.	W. K. McCord and Abraham Joseph.
1848.	March 9.	Robert Symes and W. H. Anderson.
	11.	W. K. McCord and F. X. Paradis.
	June 21.	W. K. McCord and Abraham Joseph.
	28.	W. K. McCord and A. Larue.
	July 6.	T. C. Oliva and O. Fiset.
	Aug. 3.	W. K. McCord and T. C. Oliva.
	10.	W. K. McCord and T. C. Oliva, Esquires.

Certified.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
C. P.

QUEBEC, 25th Sept., 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note of this day requesting me to state how far, to the best of my recollection as a practitioner before the Weekly Sessions, that Court has lapsed for want of the regular attendance of the Magistrates of the week or of others in their stead, within the last two years, I beg to say:

That I have been engaged as a practitioner before that Court for many years back, perhaps more so than any other member of the Bar, and that during the last two years or thereabouts, that is, principally since the decease of Mr. Scott, late Clerk of the Peace, the want of Magistrates on the day of the Weekly Sessions was a matter of very frequent occurrence, and of so much notoriety that I am at a loss to conjecture how it can be made a question. In truth it became a positive nuisance, and it was a frequent subject of conversation among the members of the Bar, and I have often said, and I believe others have done the same thing, that the negligence of the Magistrates was so contumacious that they ought all, with a few exceptions indeed, to be thrust from the Commission of the Peace.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS.

W. K. McCord, Esq.,
Police Magistrate,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 25th Sept., 1848.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of this date, I beg leave to state for the information of whom the same may concern, that I was in Quebec from the 1st April to the middle of August last, during which time I have absented myself three times for four and five days each time. I attended most every day at my leisure hours at the Police Office; when there, I had no objection to sign depositions, warrants, declarations, and in very few instances commitments; but made it a practice to decline sitting as a Magistrate for reasons better known to myself.

It came to my knowledge in several instances that in cases where a second Magistrate was wanted to

hear the same (after some of the policemen had been sent in different parts of the Town for one to come and attend not having succeeded) the case or cases were put off to another day.

In two or three instances it came to my personal knowledge, after sending for a second Magistrate, as above stated, without any effect, the Hebdomadary Court could not have its regular sitting for want of the same, the Clerks of the Corporation, several attorneys, and a mass of people, were in waiting; I have consented, after solicitation, to sit as a second Magistrate, to adjourn the cases to a further week, and that with a view of doing good to the public.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

(Signed,) T. C. OLIVER, J. P.

W. K. McCord, Esq.,
Police Magistrate,
&c. &c. &c.CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 25th Sept., 1848.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note I can readily state that I have had personal knowledge of the fact, that the attendance of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions of the Peace has until very recently been most irregular.

As City Treasurer I have been under the necessity of attending the Magistrates' Court since March last almost weekly, and so great has been the irregularity of the attendance of most of the Magistrates, that I thought it necessary to represent the matter to the City Council, as the Corporation was almost continually exposed to great inconvenience and the risk of loss from the absence of a second Magistrate to organize the Court. I can further state that on several of the occasions when a Court was held for the proof of cases, the Magistrate who with yourself presided was not the gentleman whose week of duty it was, but some one of the Bench of Magistrates whom a messenger despatched, either by you or me, had induced to undertake the additional duty for an hour or two.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) W. BENNETT,
City Treasurer.W. K. McCord, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 25th September, 1848.

SIR,—With reference to the complaint made by the Corporation of this city of the non-attendance of the Magistrates at the Weekly Sessions, I can state positively that week after week the hearing of cases has been postponed, there not being two Magistrates to hold the Court, as directed by law.

As I am informed it has been stated that by the register kept by the Clerk of the Peace it will appear that the Court has been held regularly every week, I deem it right to state, how, and under what circumstances, these entries were made. Being unwilling to keep the officers of the Corporation and other individuals in attendance at the Magistrates' room; when I foresaw the impossibility of getting a court, I have frequently requested one of the Clerks of the Peace to avail himself of the accidental presence of a second Magistrate, to call over the cases, and enter up an order that the hearing was postponed to the next Court day.

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It has also not unfrequently happened that a Magistrate has taken his seat on the Bench, for the sole purpose of ordering the cases to be continued to the next Court day, the Magistrate refusing to hear any cases, on the ground that he was not bound to attend that week.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. DUVAL.

W. K. McCord, Esq.,
Insp. and Supt. of Police, J. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
Quebec, 24th January, 1849.

SIR,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of calling the attention of His Excellency the Governor General and Council, to the want of the necessary assistance on the part of the Clerk of the Peace, to enable me and the Magistrates who sit with me in the Weekly or Hebdomadary Sessions, to have the necessary documents prepared and forwarded to the Court of Queen's Bench, in pursuance to the order of that tribunal. The facts are these:—

On 4th September last, an order for *certiorari* was served upon Robert Symes, Esquire, and myself, who were the convicting Magistrates sitting in the Hebdomadary Sessions, in a case of the Mayor and Councillors against Edward Glackmeyer for assessments, upon which instructions were given to the Clerk of the Peace, (who is by law appointed Clerk of the said Sessions,) to prepare the necessary record of conviction, but owing both to the neglect of that officer, as well as the incorrect manner in which the record of conviction was prepared, a lapse of four months has occurred, and the consequence is, that Mr. Symes and myself have been subjected to the unpleasant proceeding of shewing cause why an attachment should not issue against us for not making our return to the *certiorari*; which order I have the honour to inclose.

There is a fee allowed the Clerk of the Peace for every record of conviction, and to my mind it is manifestly not the duty of the Magistrates or Judges of a Court to prepare such documents.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. K. MCCORD.

The Hon. J. Leslie,
Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

In the Queen's Bench, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

No. 463. }
of 1849. }

REGINA,

vs.

EDWARD GLACKMEYER,
For *Certiorari*;

and

WILLIAM KING MCCORD,
ROBERT SYMES,
Justices of the Peace.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Justice BOWEN,
Mr. Justice AYLWIN.

After hearing Edward Elackmeyer by his Counsel, and William King McCord, Esquire, in person, upon the rule granted to the said Edward Glackmeyer, upon his motion, on the twenty fourth day of October now last past. It is by the Court now here ordered, that the said William King McCord, and Robert Symes, in the said motion mentioned, within six days from and after the date of this judgment, return into this Court, the writ of *certiorari* to them addressed by this Court, ordering them to return all and every the complaints, orders, and convictions by them made and had against the said Edward Glackmeyer; and it is further by the said Court ordered, that the residue of the said rule be and the same is hereby discharged.

BURROUGHS & Fiset,
P. Q. B.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th January, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—By command of the Governor General, I have the honour to transmit to you, for such explanation as it may be in your power to make on the subject to which it relates, the accompanying copy of a letter received by His Excellency from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, dated the 24th instant.

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

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Messrs. Perrault & Doucet,
Clerk of the Peace,
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 3rd February, 1849.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 27th January last, transmitting to us, for such explanations as it may be in our power to make on the subject to which it relates, a copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor General, from the Inspector and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, dated the 24th January last, in the first paragraph of which he regrets extremely being under the necessity of calling the attention of His Excellency and Council to the want of the necessary assistance on the part of the Clerk of the Peace, to enable him and the Magistrates who act with him in the Weekly or Hebdomadary Sessions, to have the necessary documents prepared and forwarded to the Courts of Queen's Bench, in pursuance to the order of that tribunal.

In reply, we have the honour to state for the information of His Excellency, that every assistance has been at the command of the Magistrates who held the Weekly or Hebdomadary Sessions of the Peace, to prepare every necessary document required to be forwarded to the Court of Queen's Bench, in pursuance to any order of that tribunal. But we respectfully submit that in affording that assistance, it is requisite that we should be furnished with correct notes, taken by the presiding Justice, for the purpose of detailing the evidence.

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16th March.

With respect to the case cited by Mr. McCord, and in regard to which he prefers against the Clerk of the Peace a charge of neglect of duty, and incorrectness in drawing up the record of conviction, we respectfully state that the writ of *certiorari* was issued on the 29th September, as will appear by the certificate hereunto annexed of Messrs. Burroughs & Fiset, Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, and by referring to an order of the 4th September, the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, has mistaken the notice served upon him for the writ itself.

The facts of the case are as follows: On receiving the writ, (which is the proper time to prepare the conviction, and not when the Magistrates receive the preliminary notice,) we caused to be made out the record according to the form prescribed by the statute 4. Geo. IV, chap. 19, sec. 6, as it has always been done since the passing of the said statute.

When we found it necessary to refer to the notes of the presiding Justice, of the evidence adduced, and for the correctness of which we are not nor can be rendered responsible, we found some difficulty in respect to that rendered by the City Treasurer, and, to avoid any misconception, we applied, through our Clerk, Mr. Bender, to Mr. McCord, for an explanation of his notes. This he could not give, but referred us to the witness himself, Mr. Bennett, for a statement of what he had actually said upon the trial.

Mr. Bennett, after some delay, was so good as to furnish us with a memorandum of his evidence, and this memorandum we annexed for future reference to the note book of the Justices of the Peace, which remains of record in our office, as explanatory of the notes taken of his evidence by Mr. McCord. Upon this explanation the record was so far made up, the remainder of the evidence was taken from Mr. McCord's notes, and the record as completed was submitted to John Duval, Esquire, the Attorney for the Corporation of Quebec, he having requested that in all cases where the City Council was concerned, that such course should be pursued.

Mr. Duval objected, that in the evidence of Mr. Garneau, the City Clerk, the date of the By-laws was given, but that the heading and particular clauses of the By-laws were not quoted, under which the information was brought. This we were aware of, but as there might be many laws of the same date, and the notes of evidence taken by Mr. McCord, did not afford any clew to the particular by-laws cited, we could not do more than copy the memorandum of his Worship.

Mr. Duval also objected, that the notices given by the City Treasurer in the newspapers, were not inserted in full, and that no note whatever had been taken in the evidence of Williams, the Town-crier, as to the particular date on which the notices had been cried by him. We beg particularly to state that we are not responsible for the correctness of the notes of the evidence taken by the presiding Justice of the Peace, and in making up the record we cannot alter any part of his notes; where it is requisite to extend the evidence, we must have clear and unequivocal reference to the documents. In the present case there is not any sufficient references to the notices given by the City Treasurer in Mr. McCord's notes to enable us to extend or insert in full such notices, as we might have been led astray and given the wrong notices. We also submit that Mr. McCord having omitted to take down the date when the Town-crier had given public notice in the usual manner, we could not of our own authority, supply the deficiency; however, to meet the difficulty, application was made to the different parties for an explanation, and after considerable delay we were enabled to complete the record as required by Mr. Duval.

A fair copy was then made out and submitted to

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Mr. McCord, and after some days delay, he objected to it, (although approved of by Mr. Duval,) because the prayer of the information had not been inserted, a thing which never had been done, and which is not required by the statute. We, notwithstanding made the addition and returned the record to him for signature. After some further delay, he, about the 8th January, 1849, again returned the record, stating that Mr. Stuart, the Attorney for defence, had made a special objection, which was not entered. On observing that no note of the same appeared, Mr. McCord referred to his note-book as containing an entry of Mr. Stuart's objection, and stated that he wished all his notes to be entered in the record, which was accordingly done, and are as follow:—

"As relates to 1847, the By-law is a nullity, because it is contrary to law. The law requiring the assessment to be made between fifteenth day of May, and fifteenth June, and even if the by-law were good, as the assessment was made after that time, it is invalid."

"3 and 4 Vict., chap. 45, 43rd clause.

"41st clause make by-laws according to law; 42nd section repugnant to law, 4 Vict., chap. 31, section 35, under what law 39 Geo. III, chap. 9, section 19, said assessment shall be made from 10th May to 10th June in each year."

"48th section, 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 35, repeals certain clause."

9th clause intact.

"By-law is either in whole good or bad, 9 Vict., chap. 22, section 2, Corporation Act, remedial by-laws passed does not remedy."

The Attorney for prosecution in reply, states "that 39th and 36th, were passed during the magistrates' time, but in 1840, came another system, a Corporation for the benefit of the city, or domestic legislature. Angel and Ames, p. 9-10, 1 corp., section 41, 2 corp., section 14; also, 18 clause, full power to make by-laws as to them shall deem meet (query) according to law; 39th is only directory. The prescribed time only binding upon assessors, but not to guide defendants, see 26th clause of by-law of May, 1846, assessors are elected, the manner of doing it must be left at the discretion of the corporation."

"The Attorney for defence replied that domestic legislature is restrictive—no assessor of the 10th June make such by-law as shall seem meet in the manner they shall deem meet."

This was forwarded to Mr. McCord by the hands of Mr. Falconbridge, his confidential policeman, and Mr. McCord approved of the same, stating that it was correct, and to meet his wishes another fair copy of the record was made out and submitted for his signature, when he demurred, saying the objection was not entered in the proper place, and that the latter part of his notes were not wanted; that it was only the Attorney's objection which ought to have appeared immediately after the record of Mr. Stuart's appearance, although according to Mr. McCord's notes the objection he refers to appears to have been made in the argument after the evidence.

To meet, if possible, Mr. McCord's views, a draught of what he called a special objection was made and sent to him by Falconbridge, who subsequently brought back the draught corrected by Mr. Stuart, from which it appears that he put in a plea in the following words, which not being in writing was not filed with us, and Mr. McCord having omitted to take it in his notes, we had no means of knowing it, viz: "That the By-law under which the assessment of 1847 was made is null and void, and contrary to law, the law requiring the assessment to be made between the 15th of May and the 15th June; that in fact the assessment was

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"made after that time, and is, therefore, null and void, and that afterwards Mr. Stuart pleaded the general issue."

The record was then again made up, which was submitted to Mr. McCord for signature, which having been obtained as well as that of Mr. Symes, the other Magistrate, the record was then returned to the Queen's Bench three days after the order of the Court was made, and, consequently, within the six days allowed by the Court of Queen's Bench to file such record.

We have to add that in a conversation with Mr. McCord, he declared to Mr. Perrault, one of us, and Mr. Bender, that he had no objection, and in fact requested, that the returns to writs of *certiorari* should be delayed until such time as a motion might be made against him, so as to afford him an opportunity of having the question decided whether we should be paid in advance the fee allowed to us by the tariff, of which a copy is annexed, said tariff being now in force, and the only one regulating our fees; and the following is an extract of the same:

"In drawing and preparing the record of conviction, and making the return to a writ of *certiorari*, to be paid by the party at whose instance such writ is issued, and before the same shall be returned or fyled, £2."

When called upon to produce the record, Mr. McCord, instead of raising this objection, attempted to throw the blame upon us, which, as might have been expected, was not noticed by the Court of Queen's Bench.

We also enclose Mr. Bender's affidavit, to shew that in the present cause the fee has not been paid.

Had Mr. McCord been desirous of returning this record of conviction sooner, he might have draughted it according to his own views, and given it to us to copy, and we conceive this would have been what any other Magistrate being a lawyer would have done, under the same circumstances, and particularly when matter was to be introduced in it, which we venture to say is not to be found in any similar document.

The delay which did occur is not to be attributed to any want of co-operation on our part; we have done everything in our power, and more than could have been expected of us in this particular case, to meet the Magistrate's views, and instead of Mr. McCord having any just cause of complaint against us, we could with more justice have complained against him, as well in this as in other instances; but we prefer discharging our official duties even under disagreeable and disadvantageous circumstances, to troubling Her Majesty's Government with complaints, however well founded, and we feel convinced that the present complaint will be received in no other light than as another attempt on the part of Mr. McCord to bring us again unfavourably, if possible, before the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Hon. Jas. Leslie,

Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.,

Montreal.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 5th February, 1849.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit to you certain papers referred to in our letter of last Saturday, which we then omitted to enclose.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Hon. Jas. Leslie,
Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Montreal.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Thursday, 30th April, 1840.

PRESENT:

HAMMOND GOWEN, Chairman.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JOHN JONES,
JOSEPH PARENT,
PIERRE PELLETIER,
JAMES MCKENZIE,
J. BTE. THOS. BIGAOUETTE,
FRS. X. PARADIS,
CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
HORATIO N. PATTON, Esquires,
Justices of the Peace.

The Court having seen and read the proceedings of the two several Special Sessions, respectively, held on the twenty-first day of March last, and the sixth day of April, instant, respecting fees, &c., on a reference from the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General of the letter of the masters of two merchant vessels, complaining of certain fees of office received by the Clerk of the Peace in seamen's cases, and demanding the establishment of an office in the Lower Town of Quebec for seamen's business, &c., &c. Having duly considered the said proceedings, and maturely deliberated on the whole of the matters for the consideration of which the said sessions were specially convened, to enable the whole body of Magistrates to report their opinion on the subject, this Court doth hereby adopt, approve of, and concur in such proceedings, and in the opinion of the body of Magistrates therein fully expressed and set forth.

And the Court having, moreover, examined and considered the draughts or forms of tariff recommended by such Special Sessions for adoption by this Court, doth also approve of the same as remodelled and arranged, and doth in consequence hereby adopt the same, to go into operation and effect on the first day of May ensuing, and doth order that the said tariff be forthwith printed and exposed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for public information, and that copies of the foregoing entries be transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace to the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, that the same may be laid before him.

The tariff so adopted is as follows, viz: It is ordered, that the several fees heretofore demanded and taken by the Clerk of the Peace and other officers of this Court, and of the Magistrates, be from and after the first of May of the present year 1840, wholly dis-

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(O. O. O.)

16th March.

continued, and instead thereof the following be, and they are hereby substituted, and the said Clerk of the Peace and other officers are severally and respectively required to conform to the same, and from and after the said first day of May, 1840, to demand and receive, for the several services hereinafter mentioned, the following fees and none other respectively, viz:—

To the Clerk of the Peace, in which, among other entries, the following is found:

For drawing and preparing the record of conviction, and making the return to a writ of *certiorari*, to be paid by the party at whose instance such writ is issued, and before the same shall be returned or fyled, £2 0 0.

Certified true extract.

Office of the Peace,
Quebec, 3d February, 1849.

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

Prosper Bender, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist, of Almighty God doth depose, declare, and say, as follows, to wit:

I am clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, and as such I am the person through whose hands all the moneys due and payable as fees to the Clerk of the Peace pass. In the cause of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, against Edward Glackmeyer, Esquire, although the record of conviction and return to the writ of *certiorari* issued by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench have been duly made and returned into the said Court, no fee whatever on the same has been as yet paid to the said Clerk of the Peace.

And further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

P. BENDER.

Sworn before me, at the
City of Quebec, on the
fifth of January, 1849.

WM. WARE, J. P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } *In the Queen's Bench.*
No. 463, }
of 1849. }

REGINA,

vs.

EDWARD GLACKMEYER,

For *Certiorari*;

and

WM. KING McCORD,

ROBERT SYMES,

Justices of the Peace.

We, *Edward Burroughs* and *Louis Fiset*, Esquires, Joint Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Quebec, do hereby certify to all to whom it may appertain, that the writ of *certiorari* issued in this cause bears date the twenty ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

Quebec, 30th January, 1849.

BURROUGHS & FISET,
P. Q. B.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 9th February, 1849.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

Sir,—By command of His Excellency the Governor General, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of the explanation made by the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec, in reference to the complaint preferred against them in your letter of the 24th January, ultimo.

I have at the same time to express His Excellency's hope that the said explanation may prove satisfactory to you.

I have the honour be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant.

JAS. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Wm. King McCord, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
QUEBEC, 5th March, 1849.

Sir,—My absence from Quebec, in obedience to the call of the Legislative Assembly, has prevented me from replying to the answer of the Clerk of the Peace, dated 3rd February last, to my complaint of the 24th January last.

I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt thereof, and in reply to state that there are several points mis-stated, and on the whole much ignorance, combined with impertinence, displayed.

The only error I committed, is the date when the *certiorari* was granted, that is, the *certiorari* issued on the 29th September, instead of (as I stated) the 4th September.

The Clerk of the Peace stated, "That every assistance has been at the command of the Magistrates who hold the weekly or Hebdomadary Sessions of the Peace, to prepare every necessary document required to be forwarded to the Court of Queen's Bench, in pursuance of any order of that tribunal, but we respectfully submit that in affording that assistance, it is requisite that we shall be furnished with correct notes taken by the presiding Justice, for the purpose of detailing the evidence."

This is not the case, for in the case referred to, it was not until the eleventh hour, in fact not until after one Term had elapsed after the motion for attachment, that the record of conviction was commenced by the Clerk of the Peace, and when I remonstrated with Mr. Bender (a clerk in this office), he remarked that he could not attend to all, in fact that he had everything to do, and had to work even at night at his own house; the reason of which will more fully appear by the enclosed printed circular shewing the other private duties which occupy a clerk in a public office, to the neglect of public business, which I consider ought not to be allowed, but over which I have no control.

The first draught of the record of conviction was shewn to me as late as the month of January, and I at once found that the very first requisite, to wit, a complete transcript of the information was wanting. On shewing it to Mr. Bender, he said it was not necessary; I then shewed him the law on the subject, and it was, after several days delay, corrected in that particular.

But when does the Clerk of the Peace find that my notes, as he alleges, are deficient?—Not until

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(O. O. O.)

16th March.

the month of January, when, by his own statement, the *certiorari* issued on the 29th September, upwards of three months afterwards.

The next excuse is that another delay occurred by the necessity of shewing it to Mr. Duval, the Attorney of the Corporation. Now this would have been altogether unnecessary and useless, if the Clerk of the Peace understood his duty, and such a request would not be made by counsel if they had sufficient confidence in the capacity of the Clerk of the Peace.

But in fact the defence of the Clerk of the Peace is unfounded, and the impertinence of the Clerk in quoting that part of my notes which is for my own guidance in forming my judgment, is quite of a piece with the whole tenor of the answer, and marks the feeling of that officer towards me.

My notes are at all times to be seen, and I can, at any time when required, explain them; and had I been requested to extend them, I should have willingly done so.

Perhaps the Clerk's ingenuity will be put to the test in the case of the Corporation *vs.* the Bank of British North America, (a case decided at the same Weekly Sessions as Glackmeyer's,) where there is no evidence whatever, but a simple written admission of facts, fyled by both parties; and yet, in this case, the writ of *certiorari* issued on the 29th September last, and is not yet returned, a certificate of which is herewith enclosed.

As to the allegation that I had no objection that the return of the *certiorari* should be delayed for the purpose of obtaining a decision from the Court of Queen's Bench, as to the right of obtaining their fees previously to the record of conviction, I most positively deny—knowing full well such a plea before the Superior Tribunal would not avail, and could not be legally mooted—but if the Clerk of the Peace was desirous of having the question of fees decided, why did he not employ counsel to argue that point before the Court? *i. e.* their right of keeping the record of conviction in his possession until the fee was paid.

The remarks of the Clerk of the Peace as to what was, or was not, received by the Court of Queen's Bench, when I shewed cause against the rule, is a gratuitous assertion in the same style as that of the whole of the answer, which I can safely venture to state is not the production of either Mr. Perrault or Mr. Doucet, but of an official, who was, and is, a strong supporter of Mr. Doucet's nomination.

Then as to the fee. The Clerk says he is entitled to a fee of £2, and then coolly remarks that any Magistrate being a lawyer would have drawn out the conviction, forsooth for the Clerk's profit and advantage.

The plain and evident reason of all these difficulties is, that Messrs. Perrault and Doucet have only one clerk. Mr. Perrault is totally unfit to attend to any business whatever, and is unwilling to expend one fraction to furnish a sufficient number, or even one clerk to supply his own deficiency.

As to the Clerks of the Peace stating they might complain of me, I beg to assure you that I shall be at all times prepared to meet any charges they may think proper to prefer; but in the mean time, the public business suffers from the want of sufficient assistance in the office, and from a disposition of Mr. Perrault to run counter to all acts of the Police Magistrate.

I, however, beg most respectfully to state that, from this moment, I shall cease to complain; at the same time I may be permitted to remark, that I was not a little surprised that His Excellency the Governor General, after reading the explanation of the Clerk of the Peace, (which implies that what I stated is untrue, and that I am to blame,) should express

a hope that the said explanation was satisfactory to me.

I enclose a letter from Mr. R. Symes, shewing the insufficiency of the clerks in the office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. K. McCORD,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Bender informs tavern-keepers and others who are desirous of obtaining tavern-licenses for the City and *Banlieu* of Quebec, for the next year, that he is now prepared to draw up the necessary documents for that object, having caused some to be printed in a new form.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, Mr. Bender informs them, moreover, that no other person is authorized by him to draw up the said documents.

Quebec, 21st December, 1848.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. }

In the Queen's Bench, the 5th day of March, 1849.
No. 301.

REGINA.

vs.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
and

WILLIAM KING McCORD,
ROBERT SYMES,

Justices of the Peace.

We the undersigned Joint Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, do hereby certify that after careful examination of the record and proceedings in the above cause, it doth appear that on the twenty-ninth day of September now last past, at the instance of the said Bank of British North America, Her said Majesty's writ of *certiorari* directed to the said William King McCord and Robert Symes did issue from the said Court, that the said writ was made returnable without delay, and further certify that up to the present day the said writ has not been returned to the said Court.

BURROUGHS & FISET.

P. Q. B.

QUEBEC, 5th March, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your application to me, I beg to state, that during your absence I had an investigation of some importance to perform, and in the absence of Mr. Doucet, I was obliged to obtain the assistance of one of your policemen, (Falconbridge,) to take down the evidence, &c. &c., Mr. Bender being the only writer left in the Police Office.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

R. SYMES, J. P.

Wm. K. McCord, Esq., J.P.,

Quebec.

Appendix
(O. O. O.)

16th March.

REBELLION LOSSES, U. C.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 8th instant, praying His Excellency will cause to be laid before them, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims of the Inhabitants of the late Province of Upper Canada, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasion of this Province.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 19th March, 1849.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned, two of the persons appointed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT of the PROVINCE OF CANADA, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasion of this Province, and having sat at Broeffer's Hotel, in the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, in the said Eastern District, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of June instant, and at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the said Eastern District, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 20th days of June instant, and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned persons or their witnesses and evidence touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Jacob Hanes.....	3	6	8	3	6	8			
2	Henry W. Bowen.....	8	15	0	7	10	0	1	5	0
3	Alvin B. Robertson, and Samuel Robertson.....	4	7	6	1	17	6	2	10	0
4	Henry Hare.....	20	0	0	16	5	0	3	15	0
5	Abraham Gardner.....	3	0	0	2	10	0	0	10	0
6	Alexander M'Donald, (Williamsburg).....	3	0	0	2	10	0	0	10	0
7	Martin Casselman.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
8	Cephrenus L. Casselman.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
9	John H. Munroe.....	175	0	0	25	0	0	150	0	0
10	John Hume.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
11	Isaac Keeler.....	1	5	0	0	15	0	0	10	0
12	Philip Stanton.....	3	7	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
13	Samuel Serviss.....	1	2	6	0	18	9	0	3	9
14	Henry Slater.....	0	12	6	0	12	6			
15	Isaac Abbott.....	0	12	6	0	12	6			
16	John A. M'Donald, in police, Williamsburg.....	3	0	0	1	17	6	1	2	6
17	Alexander M'Donald, Greenfield.....	39	7	6	39	7	6			
18	William Kyle.....	2	5	0	1	17	6	1	7	6
19	Daniel T. Broeffer.....	18	14	4	18	14	4			
20	Cornelius S. Nevins.....	3	3	1½	2	5	0	0	18	1½
21	John W. Loucks.....	1	2	6	0	18	9	0	3	9
22	John Miller.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>	£326	11	1½	£158	8	6	£168	2	7½

EASTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	326	11	1½	158	8	6	168	2	7½
23	Rowland H. Pierce.....	2	2	6	2	2	6			
24	Phillip Trants.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
25	Richard Whitney.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
26	George Taylor.....	7	0	0				7	0	0
27	John A. Pierce.....	4	11	0	2	10	0	2	1	0
28	John R. Castleman.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
29	J. N. and Reynolds Carpenter *.....	486	0	0				486	0	0
30	Alexander M'Donell, No. 33, 6th Concession, Lancaster.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
31	Donald M'Gillis, 4th Regiment Glengarry Militia.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
32	Guy Carleton Wood.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
33	Allan M'Donell, Capt. 4th Glengarry Militia.....	11	12	7½				11	12	7½
34	William M'Leod.....	1	8	8	1	8	8			
35	Alexander M'Donald, front Charlottenburg.....	2	11	8	2	11	8			
36	Peter Cameron.....	11	5	0				11	5	0
37	John Stewart.....	5	14	1½				5	14	1½
38	Duncan M'Donald, 2nd Regiment Glengarry Militia.....	1	17	6	1	17	6			
39	John Dunn.....	8	17	2	4	7	2	4	10	0
40	Donald M'Gregor.....	2	3	4	2	3	4			
41	John Cameron.....	1	8	0	1	8	0			
42	John Groves.....	2	5	0	1	17	6	0	7	6
43	George Cline.....	1	0	0	0	12	6	0	7	6
44	Adam Ruport.....	17	10	0	15	0	0	2	10	0
45	Austin Shearer.....	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	5	0
46	Thomas Marshall.....	25	13	3	14	6	10	11	6	5
47	John Carter.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
48	Joseph Garfield.....	13	0	0	9	10	0	3	10	0
49	Phillip P. Empey.....	12	10	0	7	10	0	5	0	0
50	Thomas Scott.....	4	9	8	4	9	8			
51	Kenneth M'Laughlin.....	7	12	5	7	7	5	0	5	0
52	George Anderson.....	15	0	0	12	10	0	2	10	0
53	Angus B. M'Donell, 23rd, 9th Concession, Charlottenburg.....	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	5	0
54	Donald M'Donell, 24th do do.....	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	5	0
55	John M'Donell, Williamstown.....	4	7	6	2	0	0	2	7	6
56	Donald M'Donald, Angus.....	5	5	0	3	2	6	2	2	6
57	Donald M'Donald, Town Major.....	450	0	0				450	0	0
58	Ronald M'Donald, Innkeeper, Williamstown.....	5	9	2	3	3	8	2	5	6
59	Jacob J. Rambaugh, Osnabruck.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
60	George Snetsinger.....	0	15	0	0	12	6	0	2	6
61	J. K. M'Laughlin, Charlottenburg.....	1	0	6				1	0	6
62	John Ross.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
63	Samuel L. Brock, Anderson.....	500	0	0				500	0	0
64	Robert Knight Bullock.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
65	Duncan M'Donell, Martintown.....	4	14	8	4	14	8			
		£1984	19	10½	835	4	7	1649	15	3½

The claimants, J. N. and Reynolds Carpenter, in this case have established an equitable claim for damages, but not being residents within the Province, the undersigned feel constrained not to allow the same, as considered not within their jurisdiction or meaning of the Statute, but report the circumstances of the case. In 1838, the applicants, who were residents in the United States of America and still are, came into this Province and purchased 180 head of cattle as drovers, and were about crossing the St. Lawrence in front of Charlottenburgh, when the Commandant of the District, under the belief that they were intended as supplies for the Sympathizers, prevented their crossing, and caused a detention of 34 days, during which time it caused applicants an expense of £5 5s. a day in keeping the cattle, besides a depreciation in value of £1 5s. on each creature (as given in evidence), besides a personal expense of £25 in keeping themselves and men. The undersigned beg therefore to recommend this case, being a special one, to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this twenty-third day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) R. CLINE,
" JOHN M'DONALD, } Commissioners.

SAMUEL CLINE, } Witnesses.
W. R. CLINE, }

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the claims or demands of the Inhabitants of the District of JOHNSTOWN, of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasion of this Province, and having sat at the Court House, in the Town of Brockville, in said District, on the first, third and fourth days of November last; and at M'Kenzie's Tavern, in the Town of Prescott, in the same District, on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days of November last; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of this Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.			NATURE OF CLAIM.	REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	David B. Ogden Ford.....	3921	6	11	2348	19	9				One-fourth value Steamer Sir Robert Peel, burned by Pirates, May 29th, 1838.	
2	Richard J. Steele, Attorney for the Hon. Jonas Jones.....	3921	6	11	2348	19	9				do do do do do do	
3	George Sherwood for the Assignees of Horace Billings & Co.	3921	6	11	2348	19	9				do do do do do do	
4	William Bacon by William B. Richards.....	3921	6	11				3921	6	11	do do do do do do	
5	Alexander Brownlee.....	No sum.						Rejected.			For injury sustained in O. R. Gowan's Regiment.	
6	Thomas Boddy.....	81	19	2½	31	19	0				For supplying Troops with bread.	
7	Francis Sharnor.....	75	12	6				75	12	6	For rent of house and damage done thereto.....	
8	Abraham Acton.....	12	5	0				12	5	0	For money lost on board Sir Robert Peel, given to R. D. Fraser.	
9	Richard D. Fraser.....	488	1	2	50	0	0				For money, clothes, &c., lost on board Sir Robert Peel.	
10	Philip Munhard.....	15	0	0				15	0	0	For loss of horse, conveying Troops to Mariatown.	
11	Aaron Pennock.....	1	10	0	1	10	0				For services of team-waggon, carrying ammunition to Fort Wellington.	
12	John W. Hough.....	1	10	0	1	10	0				do do do do do do	
13	John Coby.....	No sum.						Rejected.			For loss of cattle while in Militia.	
14	William Stewart.....	11	10	0	4	0	0				For expenses going to Cornwall, Kingston and Perth, and for board during services in Town.	
15	John Rath.....	No sum.			7	10	0				For loss of time while wounded (on duty), unable to work five months.	
16	Thomas Duck.....	64	2	10½	16	11	4				For boarding and lodging Troops.	
17	John Stacey.....	No sum.						Rejected.			For pay while on duty as a Rifleman.	
18	Jonathan M'Creedy.....	17	10	0				17	10	0	For loss of horse going to Kingston with Troops.	
19	Roderick M'Sween.....	132	15	0	50	0	0				For loss of clothes, &c., and suffering, being burned on board Sir Robert Peel.	
	do do No. 2.....	15	0	0				15	0	0	For use of house as Guard-house.	
20	Ephraim Webster.....	44	2	7½	3	0	0				For balance due him for military service and transporting stores from Kingston to Gananoque.	
21	Luther Houghton.....	21	16	0				21	16	0	For a horse shot by a soldier from the barracks, and basons furnished to Hartwell's Company.	
	Carried over.....	£	15568	2	7212	19	7	4078	10	5		

{ Not being a British subject, and never residing in the Province.

Seems to have been paid by Commissariat.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.			NATURE OF CLAIM.	REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
22	<i>Brought over</i>	16568	0	0	7212	19	7	4078	10	5		
23	Charles Bovard.....	15	0	0				15	0	0		For a horse lost whilst serving in Cavalry.
24	Samuel Ivory.....	27	0	0				27	0	0		For loss of money, &c., house being broken into.
25	John Spencer.....	50	0	0				50	0	0		For one cow and two horses stabbed.
26	George C. Wright.....	6	5	0				6	5	0		For boarding Militiamen.
27	Joel Shipman.....	3	0	0				3	0	0		For going to Kingston with Troops.....
28	James Graham.....	2	0	0	1	5	0					For taking Militiamen from Kitley to Brockville and back.
29	Robert M'Crum.....	5	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0		For going to Cornwall with arms &c., on the Steamboat.
30	David Mair.....	285	0	0	46	0	0					For rent and damage to house in Maitland.
31	do do No. 2.....	155	15	6				16	10	0		For provisions furnished to men.....
32	James Worthington.....	16	10	0	3	3	0					For services in Militia.
33	J. A. M'Lean.....	3	3	0				25	0	0		For money paid out to men on duty.
34	Mrs. Lusher.....	25	0	0				5	0	0		For use of house as Guard-house.
35	A. Ferguson.....	5	0	0				5	0	0		For going to Cornwall with arms, &c., on Steamboat.
36	James M'Donnell.....	25	5	0	5	0	0					For loss of boat, use of team to Windmill, and provisions furnished.....
37	James Wilson.....	1558	0	0	550	0	0					For houses, &c., burned at Windmill Point.
	Alpheus Jones and Robert Blakey, Administrators of the Estate of the late Major Powell.....	310	0	0	310	0	0					For houses, &c., burned at Windmill.
38	Truman Burrett.....	43	0	0	43	0	0					For a span of horses drowned while on military service.
39	Alexander Fraser, Executor of the late Thomas Fraser.....	25	0	0	25	0	0					For damage to house, and loss of provisions, &c.
40	Major Smith.....	629	4	5	416	0	0					For loss of property and house burned, six years interest.
41	John L. Whitney.....	25	2	3	20	0	0					For clothes, &c., burned at Windmill.
42	Henry Moshier.....	238	12	11	206	0	0					For oats, hay and furniture destroyed.
43	Jane Bass.....	113	3	11½	88	0	0					For damage to house and loss of goods, interest claimed.
44	John Wells.....	21	0	0	17	10	0					For damage to house and furniture.
45	John and Eliza Scott.....	314	13	3	208	0	0					For house burned, furniture, &c., destroyed.
46	William M'Queen, by R. F. Steele, his Attorney.....	1776	9	8				1776	9	8		Previously settled for by Government.
47	Mary Flora Hughes, by R. F. Steele, her Attorney.....	404	4	5				404	4	5		For the depreciation in value of all the Windmill Property by the damage done thereto (as dower).
48	James M'Lachie.....	100	0	0				100	0	0		For house destroyed.....
49	Asahel Gerald.....	87	10	0								Same house as above, adverse claim.....
50	Simon Fraser.....	7	10	0	7	0	0					Provisions lost and damage to house.
51	Belden Taylor.....	376	11	3	196	0	0					Provisions, furniture, &c., destroyed (£72 10s. cash).....
52	Roger Percival.....	5	0	0	5	0	0					For a rifle and gun lost at Windmill.
53	John Holden.....	18	16	1	18	16	1					For firewood, &c., furnished Troops.
	<i>Carried down</i>	£23245	18	9	9391	13	8	6511	19	6		All appear to be charged high.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.		SUMS ALLOWED.		REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		NATURE OF CLAIM.	REMARKS.
		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		
	<i>Brought down</i>								
54	Samuel Shroop.....	23245	18	9391	18	6511	d. 8	For waggon and man pressed.	
55	Thomas Shewey.....	2	0	1	5	19	0	For clothes lost on Sir Robert Peel.....	Extravagant account furnished.
56	William Tucker.....	17	10	4	0	0	0	For damage to house and loss of furniture, £75 interest.	
57	Philander Smith.....	251	3	95	0	0	0	For damage to house, books and harness lost.	
58	Alexander M'Millan.....	398	5	100	0	0	0	For horse shot, wood, &c., furnished, and services rendered.....	Horse appears to have been shot by accident.
59	Griswold Innis.....	28	10	13	10	0	0	For provisions, &c., destroyed.	
60	Mrs. Maria E. Greneah.....	8	2	8	2	6	6	For provisions and lodgings furnished wounded men.	
61	Nehemiah Brundige.....	271	9	25	0	0	0	For provisions furnished Militia.	
62	Dan. Symonds.....	7	10	7	10	0	0	do do	
63	John Ault.....	7	0	5	0	0	0	do do	
64	R. K. Bullock.....	111	3	71	0	0	0	For furniture and provisions destroyed.	
65	John M'Kenzie.....	89	3	20	0	0	0	For clothes, &c., destroyed on Sir Robert Peel (£46 cash).	
66	Thomas Tow.....	28	1	10	0	0	0	For clothes, &c., and one piece cloth lost on Sir Robert Peel.	
67	William Hilliard.....	196	2	35	5	0	0	For use of house and provisions furnished to men.....	Was paid £35 11s. 3d. for billets.
68	Michel Kelly.....	5	0	5	0	0	0	For Militiamen billeted.	
69	Bridget Savage.....	26	19	13	16	19	6	For lodging Volunteers.	Whiskey not allowed.
70	Thomas Robinson.....	18	14	5	6	0	0	For provisions and whiskey furnished men at Windmill.....	
71	William Coudall.....	5	6	30	0	0	0	For billeting men.	
72	John Dowseley.....	1	9	1	9	0	0	For damage done to house.	
73	George Auldjo.....	3252	17	0	0	3252	17	For lodging military men.	No evidence adduced.
74	W. L. M'Donald.....	45	0	40	0	0	0	For two horses lost while on military service.	No evidence adduced.
75	E. Harrison.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	For stone safe for stove-pipe furnished to Barracks.....	
76	Samuel Boyle.....	No sum.	0	0	0	0	0	For being disabled while on duty.	
77	Joseph Polke.....	13	5	0	0	13	5	For military services.	
78	Robert Headlam.....	9	0	9	0	0	0	For men billeted.	
79	William M'Keever.....	1	6	1	6	3	3	For clothes lost on board Sir Robert Peel.....	Crew of Steamer Sir Robert Peel.
80	Warner Johnston.....	0	14	0	14	3	3	do do	
81	Nell Smith.....	0	13	0	13	9	9	do do	
82	John Graham.....	1	0	1	0	6	6	do do	
83	John Burns.....	2	5	0	5	0	0	do do	
84	James Willson.....	2	15	2	15	0	0	do do	
85	Hamilton Smith.....	2	7	2	7	9	9	do do	
86	William Countryman.....	1	5	1	5	0	0	do do	
87	Pat. M'Gahan.....	0	13	0	13	10	10	do do	
88	James Sheeran.....	5	14	5	14	10	10	do do	
89	James Gillis.....	5	0	5	0	3	3	do do	
90	Robert Gilpin.....	2	17	2	17	3	3	do do	
91	Robert Hewitt.....	3	7	2	5	0	0	do do	
	<i>Carried over</i>	£28101	3	9977	15	9815	10		

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.			NATURE OF CLAIM.	REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	<i>Brought over</i>	28101	3	3	9977	15	10	9815	1	6		
92	Matthew M'Guick.....	7	6	0	7	6	0					Crew of Steamer Sir Robert Peel.
93	Neil M'Dermid.....	11	10	3	5	10	0					Articles charged too high
94	Hugh Phillips.....	4	5	0	4	5	0					do
95	Maurice Fitzgibbon.....	1	13	9	1	8	9					do
96	William Barnes.....	20	13	3	5	0	0					do
97	Duncan Graham.....	1	6	6	1	6	6					do
98	C. Garrassau.....	9	10	6	7	10	0					do
99	William J. Johnston.....	49	12	6	5	10	0					do
100	Louisa Meredith.....	4	11	3	2	18	8					do
	£	28211	11	9	10018	10	9	9815	1	6		Deducted interest

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several Parties or Persons, opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this second day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) WM. FREELAND,
" PAUL GLASFORD,
" GEORGE CRAWFORD, } Commissioners.

GEORGE EASTON,
PATRICK FREELAND, } Witnesses.

BROCKVILLE, 6th February, 1846.

SIR,
I have the honour to enclose the Schedule of the Claims of the Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown for Losses sustained during the late Rebellion, with the amounts allowed by the Commissioners, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, which I hope will be found correct. Please acknowledge receipt.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

WM. FREELAND.

Honourable DOMINICK DALY,
Secretary.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

WE, the undersigned Persons, appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the claims or demands of the Inhabitants of the MIDLAND DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Office of the Emigrant Agent, in the City of Kingston, in the said District, and at Shibley's Tavern, in the Village of Bath, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, in the said District, from the thirteenth day of May last to the date hereof, with certain intermissions; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names, in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	John Asselstine.....	12	0	0	12	0	0				
2	Peter P. Aylsworth.....	3	0	0				3	0	0	
3	Samuel Babcock.....	21	10	0				21	10	0	
4	William Baker.....	4	0	0				4	0	0	
5	George Baker.....	41	0	0				41	0	0	
6	Ruth Bailey.....										
7	Robert Barclay.....	10	0	0	10	0	0				
8	Conrad Ben.....	5	0	0				5	0	0	
9	David D. Boice.....	8	5	0				8	5	0	
10	John Bowen.....	2	0	0	2	0	0				
11	Joseph Brown.....	20	0	0				20	0	0	
12	Nathan Clark.....	6	0	0				6	0	0	
13	Abraham Collard.....	500	0	0				500	0	0	
14	John Counter.....	411	6	4½				411	6	4½	
15	John S. Cummings.....	66	3	3½	66	3	3½				
16	Henry Davis.....	20	0	0				20	0	0	
17	Peter Davis.....	5	0	0	5	0	0				
18	Anson M. Day.....	135	10	0	1	17	6				
19	Absalom Day.....	40	0	0				40	0	0	
20	George Davy.....	15	0	0	15	0	0				
21	James Williamson and William Ferguson.....	99	19	11	80	6	4				
22	Wallace S. Fairman.....	25	0	0				25	0	0	
23	Jacob G. Fralick.....	5	0	0				5	0	0	
24	Henry Gildersleeve.....	96	17	0	96	17	0				
25	Thomas Givens.....	4	10	0	4	10	0				
26	George S. Gordon.....	2	17	6	2	17	6				
27	John Grenizer.....	20	0	0				20	0	0	
28	Christopher Grenizer.....	25	0	0				25	0	0	
29	Noxon Harris.....	2	10	0	2	10	0				
30	Richard Hinton.....	20	0	0				20	0	0	
31	John C. Jeffries.....										
32	James Johnston.....	5	5	0				5	5	0	
33	James Johnston.....	4	0	0				4	0	0	
34	Michael Keely.....	75	0	0				75	0	0	
35	John Martin.....	200	0	0				200	0	0	
36	John Midealf.....	25	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	
37	William Megatry.....	100	0	0				100	0	0	
38	Ronald M'Donald.....	30	0	0				30	0	0	
39	Ann M'Ninch.....	38	16	4½	17	15	0				
40	James Pearson.....	248	8	7				248	8	7	
41	Isaac Preston.....	70	0	0	70	0	0				
42	James Preston.....	10	0	0	10	0	0				
43	Alexander Pringle.....	105	10	0	30	10	0				
44	Daniel Pringle.....	19	4	11½	19	4	11½				
45	David Roblin.....	23	6	2½	10	10	0				
46	Isaac Carscullun.....	44	2	6	44	2	6				
47	James Sampson.....	100	0	0	100	0	0				
48	William J. Scott.....	25	0	0				25	0	0	
49	James Scott.....	100	0	0	50	0	0				
50	Robert Stewart.....	6	0	0				6	0	0	
51	Dubois Sole.....	20	0	0				20	0	0	
52	James Swift.....	22	10	0				22	10	0	
53	David Taylor.....	128	11	4	71	6	0				
54	Richard Tooker.....	50	0	0				50	0	0	
55	Charles Ward.....	10	0	0	6	0	0				
56	Janet Wallis.....	75	0	0	75	0	0				
57	Wm. J. Fairfield.....	12	9	3½				12	9	3½	
		£	3175	13	1	1823	10	10	2352	3	8

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several Parties or Persons, opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

CHAS. A. SADLIER, }
JOHN RADCLIFF, } Witnesses.

(Signed,) HENRY SADLIER.
" A. B. HAWKE.
" A. CAMERON.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned Persons, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the claims or demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of HASTINGS, in the VICTORIA DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at Daniel Young's Tavern, in the Town of Belleville, in the said County, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of December last, and at Isaac Canriff's Inn, in the Township of Thurlow, in the same County, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of December last: and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Thomas Clare.....	4	0	0	2	5	0	1	15	0
2	Francis M'Coy.....	46	17	4	25	0	0	21	17	4
3	George and William Portt.....	470	4	2	420	4	2	50	0	0
4	Henry Ketchison.....	3	0	0	2	10	0	0	10	0
5	Thomas Lyons.....	2	11	0	2	7	6	0	3	6
6	Garrett Sager.....	4	10	9	4	10	0	0	0	0
7	William Cornell.....	2	11	0	2	7	6	0	3	6
8	Alexander Thompson.....	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
9	Simeon Ostrom.....	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
10	David Parly.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
11	Colin Chisholm.....	6	15	0	6	0	0	0	15	0
12	John G. Meyers.....	16	6	8	6	10	0	9	16	8
13	Elizabeth Walker.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
14	Edward Grenier.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
15	Joshua Smith.....	136	5	0	0	0	0	136	5	0
16	Margarette O'Cooroll.....	860	0	0	25	0	0	835	0	0
17	Jacob Buntez.....	37	15	3	27	15	3	10	0	0
18	John Smith.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
19	Gilbert Jones.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
20	John Culbertson.....	14	8	9	8	13	9	5	15	0
21	Donald M'Kenzie.....	56	13	4	50	0	0	6	13	4
22	Patrick Hughes.....	25	0	0	13	10	0	11	10	0
23	John Hughes.....	25	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
24	John L. Meyers.....	3	5	9	2	5	0	1	0	9
25	William Courtney and Francis M'Conighy.....	8	0	0	4	10	0	3	10	0
26	Allen T. Petrie.....	7	10	0	6	15	0	0	15	0
27	David Lockwood Carscallen.....	2	5	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
28	Mary Melrin.....	4	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	0
29	James Geddes.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
30	Henry Ostran Learans.....	9	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0
31	Alpheus M'Donald.....	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
32	John Bennenger.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
33	Robert Wallis.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
34	James Nosworthy.....	2	10	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
35	Samuel Cole.....	20	0	0	17	10	0	2	10	0
36	Jacob W. Meyers.....	3	13	3	0	5	0	3	8	3
37	Christopher Lafontaine.....	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0
38	Tobias W. Meyers.....	139	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
39	George W. Meyers.....	332	10	0	0	0	0	332	10	0
40	Wellington Murney.....	29	9	1	29	9	1	0	0	0
41	James Gilbert.....	2	0	0	1	12	8	0	7	4
42	Barry Willard.....	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	12	6
43	William Martin.....	14	13	9	7	10	0	7	3	9
44	Zenas Dafoc.....	9	2	0	9	2	0	0	0	0
45	Ezra W. Holton.....	26	0	8½	17	17	8½	8	3	0
46	Martin Ryan.....	365	1	3	0	0	0	365	1	3
47	Philip Shorts.....	100	0	0	8	15	0	91	5	0
48	Nathan Jones.....	21	5	6	15	6	8	5	18	10
49	Edward Grenier.....	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
50	Richard Nugent.....	4	0	0	3	7	6	0	12	6
51	Richard Davis.....	2	12	0	1	12	8	0	19	4
52	Ralph Gibson.....	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	3	0
53	Charles M'Guire.....	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
54	Gabriel Acker.....	2	5	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
55	John Wonnacote, junr.....	33	19	3	2	10	0	31	9	3
56	Gideon Turner.....	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
57	Asahel Elever.....	91	11	1	4	1	1	87	10	0
58	James Shareman.....	3	15	0	3	15	0	0	0	0
59	Philip D. Hicks.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
60	Henry W. Gorrison.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
61	Joseph N. Lockwood.....	32	15	0	0	0	0	32	15	0
Carried forward.....		£3241	6	7½	824	7	6½	2416	19	1

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3241	6	7½	824	7	6½	2416	19	1
62	Reuben White.....	65	19	2	2	10	0	63	9	2
63	Hiram Barrigar.....	22	0	0				22	0	0
64	Robert Boid.....	75	0	0				75	0	0
65	Jacob Lott.....	62	10	0				62	10	0
66	Billa Flint, junr.....	52	1	0	52	1	0			
67	Chauncey Wolcott.....	8	5	0	8	5	0			
68	Addi N. Stickle.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
69	Cornelius Parks.....	62	10	0				62	10	0
70	Joseph Canniff.....	501	5	0				501	5	0
71	Hugh Fairman.....	52	0	0				52	0	0
72	Peter Lott.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
73	Blecker W. Meyers.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
74	Joseph Ketchepan.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
75	Benjamin Foster.....	68	5	6				68	5	6
76	Robert R. Perry.....	4	5	0	4	5	0			
77	Charles M. Burnett.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
78	Nicholas O'Camb.....	80	0	0				80	0	0
79	John Chapman.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
80	Daniel Chapman.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
81	Thomas M'Cready.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
82	William Morton.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
83	Charles W. Warren.....	25	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0
84	Henry W. Tager.....	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
85	Jacob G. Moore.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
86	Joseph P. Carnby.....	600	0	0				600	0	0
87	Philo Smith.....	41	15	0				41	15	0
88	Aaron H. Stearns.....	26	0	0				26	0	0
89	Stephen Mott.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
90	Edward Hickey.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
91	Elisha Ockerman.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
92	Jacob Finckle.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
93	Hugh Keys.....	6	7	6	3	15	0	2	12	6
94	Peter Davidson.....	45	0	0				45	0	0
95	Henry Alcambrock.....	12	0	0				12	0	0
96	Edward Loyd.....	5	5	0	2	0	0	3	5	0
97	Adam Loyd.....	1	10	0	0	7	6	1	2	6
98	Joseph Ketcheson.....	5	2	6	2	5	0	2	17	6
99	George Smith.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
100	Samuel R. Smith.....	1	10	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
101	Barnard Smith.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
102	Gilbert Finckle.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
103	William Gordonier.....	2	5	0	0	7	6	1	17	6
104	Thomas Ketcheson.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
105	Henry Gordonier.....	28	10	0	0	7	6	28	2	6
106	John S. Lorry.....	2	10	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
107	James B. Motz.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
108	Christopher O'Brien.....	100	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0
109	David Wilcox.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
110	Samuel Sinclair.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
111	Asahel Elever.....	87	10	0				87	10	0
112	Hector Learaus.....	5	19	6	5	19	6			
113	Edward H. Squires.....	10	0	0	1	10	0	8	10	0
114	Ebenezer Squires.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
115	John S. Squires.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
116	Andrew R. Snider.....	13	0	0	1	12	6	11	7	6
117	Adolphus Lemerand.....	6	0	0				6	0	0
118	Robert M. Roy.....	73	0	0	73	0	0			
119	Emerand Ruff.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
120	Simeon Ashley.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
		£ 5838	16	9½	1059	18	0½	4773	18	9

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties, or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this twenty-seventh day of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) PHILIP HAM,
" B. DOUGALL,
" WILLIAM KETCHESON, } Commissioners.

F. M'ANNANY, }
W. FITZGIBBON, } Witnesses.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at Thomas Garratt's Inn, in the Township of Hillier, in the said County, on the 20th and 21st days of August; and at George Noah's Inn, in the Township of Sophiasburgh, in the same County, on the 22nd and 24th days of August, instant; and having carefully and diligently examined the under-mentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	James J. Lane, Esquire	1	5	0	1	5	0			
2	Joseph M'Donald.	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	5	0
3	Allen Brown.	20	0	0	20	0	0			
4	Charles Ballard.	250	0	0	150	0	0	100	0	0
5	Valentine Ogden	3	0	0				3	0	0
6	Joseph Snider.	3	0	0				3	0	0
7	Isaac Scott.	3	0	0				3	0	0
8	George Clapp	3	0	0				3	0	0
9	Henry Brisbin	5	5	0	1	17	6	3	7	6
10	James Weeks.	3	0	0				3	0	0
11	Thomas Garratt.	1	17	6	1	17	6			
12	Levinia Post.	62	12	1	7	1	0	55	11	1
13	Louisa Allen.	5	0	0	5	0	0			
14	Robert Miller.	3	0	0				3	0	0
15	Peter J. Demill.	25	0	0	22	10	0	2	10	0
16	William Vance.	2	5	0	1	17	0	0	7	6
17	Captain Aaron D. Dougall.	8	5	6	8	5	6			
18	Estate of Geedeon Bowman.	13	17	6	6	5	0	7	12	6
19	John Jones.	20	10	0	7	0	6	13	9	6
20	Captain David L. Thorp.	20	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
21	David B. Stevenson, Esquire.	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
22	William P. Ketchum.	20	10	0	7	10	0	13	0	0
23	John Vance.	10	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
24	Christopher M. Pillingill.	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
25	Francis G. Owens.	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0
Total of the amounts claimed, allowed, and rejected.		£520	17	7	270	14	6	250	13	1
Claim of Charles Ballard, deducted by O. C., 2nd Sept., 1846.					150	0	0	150	0	0
					£120	14	6	100	13	1

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this twenty-sixth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) PH. LOW,
" DAVID L. FAIRFIELD, } Commissioners.

CHS. T. PATTERSON, }
LEMPRIERE MURRAY, } Witnesses.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned Persons, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTIES of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM, in the DISTRICT of NEWCASTLE, in the PROVINCE of CANADA, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at Russell's Tavern at Trent Post, in the Township of Murray, in the said County of Northumberland, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of December, 1845, and the Register Office, in the Town of Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, in the said County of Northumberland, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of December, 1845, and at the North American Hotel, in the said Town of Cobourg, on the 8th and 9th days of January, 1846, and in the said Town of Cobourg on the the 12th day of February, 1846; and having carefully and diligently examined the under-mentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several Claims as afore-said, do allow such Claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunto annexed, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED. With Interest till January 1, 1846.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Alfred James Wright.....	2	10	0	3	11	0	5	5	0
2	David Walsh Pace.....	5	5	0				6	5	0
3	George Rex Harris.....	7	15	0	2	0	9	37	6	2
4	Sheldon Hawley.....	2743	6	2	2584	0	0	159	6	0
5	Michael H. Kelly.....	37	10	0				37	10	0
6	Jacob Ford.....	10	5	0				10	5	0
7	Cyrus Weaver.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
8	Alexander M'Aulay.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
9	John Hurlburt.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
10	John V. Murphy.....	608	0	0	4	7	8	603	12	4
11	William Robertson.....	13	8	1				13	8	1
12	— Peckergill.....	500	0	0				500	0	0
13	John F. Flindall.....	2	10	0	2	4	4	0	5	8
14	James Mason.....	150	0	0				150	0	0
15	William F. Fox.....	14	10	3				14	10	3
16	Jane M'Elheran.....	30	0	0				30	0	0
17	Dennis M'Cauley.....	50	15	0				50	15	0
18	— Wigmore.....	27	12	3				27	12	3
19	Robinson Moore.....	11	5	0				11	5	0
20	Captain Benjamin Williams.....	34	15	6½	15	14	11	19	0	7½
21	Henry Crown.....	10	10	0	14	18	1			
22	Patrick Seahy.....	6	0	0				6	0	0
23	John Arkland.....	25	0	0	14	16	0	10	4	0
24	Robert Weeks.....	5	7	6				5	7	6
25	Amos Moore.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
26	William Potts.....	3	7	6				3	7	6
27	Alphonso Hinds.....	27	10	0				27	10	0
28	Jesse Wells.....	4	16	0	7	2	0			
29	R. Fairburn.....	6	0	0	8	17	7			
30	Albert Yerrington.....	3	0	0	4	5	2			
31	Joseph Honor.....	130	0	0				130	0	0
32	Thomas D. Sandford.....	26	12	6	9	17	2	16	15	4
33	Harris H. Ketchum.....	37	8	0	2	2	7	35	5	5
34	Samuel Armour.....	31	12	6	46	18	7			
35	John Scott.....	5	0	0	3	14	0	1	16	0
36	Eldrish Irish.....	7	15	3	9	8	8			
37	Benjamin Hayter.....	13	9	7	11	10	4	1	19	3
38	John Hatton.....	15	12	6				15	12	6
39	Dennis Riorden.....	14	1	4				14	1	4
40	Henry R. Norton.....	25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
41	Joseph Keeler.....	65	18	6				65	18	6
42	Thomas Curraley.....	0	15	0	1	2	2			
43	Charles Clark.....	27	10	0	13	6	4	14	3	8
44	Matthew S. Cassan.....	No A	mount							
45	William Cottingham.....	30	4	10	19	10	10			
46	William Henderson.....	150	0	0				150	0	0
47	Francis Henderson.....	11	15	6	9	2	1	2	13	5
48	Simon Kellogg.....	35	6	7				35	6	7
49	Arnold Evans.....	16	0	0				16	0	0
50	Jesse Wells.....	19	0	4				19	0	4
51	Malcolm Leith.....	3	15	0				3	15	0
52	A. F. Babeë.....	1	10	0				1	10	0
53	James M'Gill.....	0	15	0	1	2	2			
54	William English.....	3	2	0	1	10	1	1	11	11
55	Thomas Trotter.....	16	19	1				16	19	1
56	Thomas Mitchell.....	4	7	10				4	7	10
57	A. B. Downer.....	9	11	7				9	11	7
Carried over.....		£5155	1	2½	2803	12	6	2376	7	1½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED. With Interest till January 1, 1846.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Carried over</i>	5155	1	2½	2803	12	6	2376	7	1½
58	John Lane.....	4	7	6	4	16	2			
59	Trueman Loveland.....	5	17	9				5	17	9
60	Matthew Young.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
61	Thomas Chambers.....	4	0	0	5	11	2			
62	William R. Collins.....	10	12	3				10	12	3
63	Samuel Dixon.....	5	15	0				5	15	0
64	E. Clarke.....	19	7	6	12	11	7	3	15	11
65	Thomas Johnstone.....	1	9	3				1	9	3
66	David Armstrong and Francis Henderson.....	44	0	0				44	0	0
67	Norman Strong.....	115	1	3				115	1	3
68	Francis Best.....	1	5	0				1	5	0
		£ 5370	16	8½	2826	11	5	2573	18	6½

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this twelfth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) HENRY S. REID.
 “ DONALD CAMPBELL.
 “ G. S. BOULTON.

In presence of—

J. CAMERON.
 ROBT. DENNISTOWN.

COLBORNE DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to examine into, and allow and reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of PETERBOROUGH, in the COLBORNE DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Court House in the Town of Peterborough, in the said County, on the 25th and 26th days of May, 1846; and at Blackwell's Tavern, in the Village of Williamstown, in the Township of Emily, in the same County, on the 1st and 2nd days of June, 1846; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching the several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names, in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Patrick Ryan.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
2	Patrick Leahy.....	8	10	0	6	0	0	2	10	0
3	William Morgan.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
4	Betsy Green.....	9	12	0	8	14	0	0	18	0
5	Robert Sharp.....	5	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
6	James Bird.....	2	16	3	2	0	0	0	16	3
7	Thomas Eastland.....	5	19	0				5	19	0
8	Thomas Bell.....	2	15	0	2	15	0			
9	David Taylor.....	0	10	0				0	10	0
10	Dennis Carney.....	11	5	0	7	0	0	4	5	0
11	John Brown.....	2	14	8	2	14	8			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£55	16	11	38	8	8	17	8	3

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

COLBORNE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	55	16	11	38	8	8	17	8	3
12	William M'Burney.....	0	15	0				0	15	0
13	Henry Cowen.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
14	John Yates.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
15	James Wallis.....	10	14	3½	10	14	3½			
16	Henry Edmison.....	19	9	2				19	9	2
17	James Broad.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
18	James Wallis.....	35	0	0				35	0	0
19	James Ferguson.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
20	Robert P. Madge.....	1	13	0	1	13	0			
21	Asa B. Downer.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
22	John English.....	3	18	0	3	18	0			
23	James Brealy.....	0	17	6	0	17	6			
24	Thomas Ray.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
25	Thomas Trotter.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
26	William English.....	4	12	6	3	15	0	0	17	6
27	William Crowley.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
28	James M'Bride.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
29	Christopher Knowlson.....	12	10	0	10	0	0	2	10	0
30	Charles Hartley.....	5	9	6	3	12	6	1	17	6
31	William Cottingham.....	26	0	0	18	10	0	7	10	0
32	Henry English.....	2	16	0	1	10	0	1	6	0
33	William M'Call.....	4	10	0	2	5	0	2	5	0
34	Jacob Errett.....	1	6	8	1	6	8			
35	David Armstrong.....	31	0	0	12	10	0	18	10	0
36	Edward Hanna.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
37	Thomas Crawford.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
38	James English.....	1	2	6	1	2	6			
39	Andrew English.....	4	9	0	1	17	6	2	5	6
40	George M'Comb.....	2	0	0	1	15	0	0	5	0
41	William Amos.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
42	Peter Robinson.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
43	Thomas Harrington.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
44	Matthew Wareham.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
45	William Neville.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
46	Edward Ware.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
47	Joseph Aioff.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
48	John Rodgers.....	4	2	6	4	2	6			
49	James Carney.....	2	4	0	2	4	0			
50	Alexander Madill.....	2	4	0	2	4	0			
51	John Galvin.....	2	4	0	2	4	0			
52	Atwood Brooks.....	2	4	0	2	4	0			
53	Thomas Milburn.....	5	12	6	5	12	6			
54	John Wilson.....	5	12	6	5	12	6			
55	Robert Ivison.....	5	12	6	5	12	6			
56	Daniel Costello.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
57	William Bolster.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
58	John Laughlin.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
59	John Monaghan.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
60	Michael Brennan.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
61	Francis Young.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
62	Terence O'Brien.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
63	William Edgar.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
64	William Pye.....	0	5	0	0	5	0			
65	John Capel.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
66	William Tully.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
67	James Davidson.....	1	0	0	1	0	9			
68	John Milburn.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
69	John Walton.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
70	Francis Mabee.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
71	Peter Hough.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
72	Robert P. Madge.....	2	8	0	2	8	0			
		£312	19	10½	203	6	11½	109	12	10

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several Parties or Persons, opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as the sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) CHAS. RUBIDGE,
" THOS. A. STEWART, } Commissioners,
" F. FERGUSON,

F. T. STEWART,
HARTLEY DUNSFORD, } Witnesses.

HOME DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of YORK, in the HOME DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Office of Mr. Robert Beckman, in Nelson Street, in the City of Toronto, in the Township of York, in the said County, on the 11th to the 25th day of October; and at Dalby's Tavern, in the Township of Markham, in the same County, on the 28th day of October to the 10th day of November; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunto written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	James Parks.....	20	0	0	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....
2	Joseph Abrahams.....	2	12	0	2	0	0	0	12	0
3	Finnile M'Donald.....	38	9	0	15	0	0	23	9	0
4	Thomas and Nathl. Davies.....	16	0	0	13	2	6	2	17	6
5	William M'Causland.....	7	15	0	.....	.....	.....	7	15	0
6	Edward Hillock.....	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0
7	John Fleming.....	10	0	9	6	3	4	3	17	5
8	James Ellis.....	35	11	4	20	0	0	15	11	4
9	John Hynes.....	53	7	6	15	0	0	38	7	6
10	John Irvin.....	11	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0
11	Jeremiah Iredale.....	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
12	William Iredale.....	13	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0
13	Charles W. Heath.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
14	George Atkinson.....	2	15	0	2	15	0	.....	.....	.....
15	Mrs. Nightingale.....	8	0	0	4	12	6	3	7	6
16	Robert Man.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....
17	Abraham Hugill.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
18	Adam Bates.....	1	16	10	1	16	10	.....	.....	.....
19	James Fitzpatrick.....	0	12	0	.....	.....	.....	0	12	0
20	Alexander and Robert Stewart.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	.....	.....	.....
21	John Doel, junr.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0
22	Thomas Scott.....	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
23	Joseph Nightingale.....	21	15	0	17	5	0	4	10	0
24	Edward M'Elderry.....	223	15	4	.....	.....	.....	223	15	4
25	George Masheter.....	2	5	0	1	10	0	0	15	0
26	Thomas Rogers, senr.....	48	0	0	26	0	0	22	0	0
27	Samuel Caswell.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0
28	George Black.....	37	0	0	25	0	0	12	0	0
29	Alexander Cullen.....	6	14	3	5	15	0	0	19	3
30	James Byrne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	John Dunnington.....	121	6	3	112	10	0	8	16	3
32	William Stennett.....	213	6	5	130	19	4	82	7	1
33	Estate of the late James Hogg.....	16	10	0	10	0	0	6	10	0
34	Angus M'Leod.....	21	11	11	20	7	0	1	4	11
35	Patrick Fenny.....	6	10	0	3	0	0	3	10	0
36	Richard Laurie.....	6	10	0	3	10	0	3	0	0
37	James Mitchell.....	34	13	9	30	15	0	3	18	9
38	Job Baker.....	6	0	0	3	15	0	2	5	0
39	J. M. Marsh.....	41	13	3	.....	.....	.....	41	13	3
40	Robert Gateas.....	11	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0
41	Elijah Dexter.....	485	10	0	.....	.....	.....	485	10	0
42	Robert Tedford.....	57	10	0	16	5	0	41	5	0
43	Benjamin Hall.....	1	5	0	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....
44	Arthur Woods.....	18	0	0	.....	.....	.....	18	0	0
45	Thomas Reed.....	15	0	0	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....
46	T. B. Phillips.....	4	5	0	.....	.....	.....	4	5	0
47	Jethro S. Smith.....	6	5	0	.....	.....	.....	6	5	0
48	Adam Baird.....	7	17	6	3	10	0	4	7	6
49	William Hinkson.....	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
50	Henry Cowan.....	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0
51	Thomas Russel.....	6	13	6	5	13	6	1	0	0
52	William M'Evoy.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1	9	9
53	George Munro.....	114	5	0	90	5	0	24	0	0
54	Henry Major.....	13	16	6	13	16	6	.....	.....	.....
55	John Norris.....	10	10	0	8	10	0	2	0	0
56	William Robertson.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....
57	John Linfoot.....	367	9	3	293	19	5	73	9	10
58	Douglas Fraser.....	29	12	4	25	0	0	4	12	4
59	James Lawrence.....	3	15	0	.....	.....	.....	3	15	0
Carried forward.....		£1739	18	7	1027	0	11	712	17	8

HOME DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>	1739	18	7	1027	0	11	712	17	8
60	James Watson	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
61	W. B. Jarvis	35	5	0	35	5	0			
62	Robert Turnbull	2	10	0	2	10	0			
63	J. O. Hutcheson	70	5	11	59	13	0	10	12	11
64	Samuel Harrington	10	0	0	7	10	0	2	10	0
65	William Lawson	16	3	6	16	3	6			
66	Bailey, Kerns, and Powell	150	0	0	137	10	0	12	10	0
67	Estate of Aeneas Bell	192	10	0	48	10	0	144	0	0
68	William Cape	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
69	William Lafferty	1	9	7				1	9	7
70	Ephraim S. Wheeler	15	0	0	15	0	0			
71	George Auburn	8	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
72	James Wallis	25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
73	John Simpson	2	0	0	2	0	0			
74	Thomas Whitlaw	7	10	0				7	10	0
75	Robert Fields	30	0	0	27	10	0	2	10	0
76	Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron	20	0	0	20	0	0			
77	Widow, late Colonel Moodie	36	10	0	29	0	0	7	10	0
78	Peter Soule	30	0	0	25	0	0	5	0	0
79	Josian Kendrick	5	10	0	5	10	0			
80	Richard Woods	4	5	0				4	5	0
81	Jeanneth Murray, widow late Robert Marshall	3	10	3	3	1	3	0	9	0
82	James Armstrong	25	0	0				25	0	0
83	Saxon and M'Knight	30	0	0				30	0	0
84	Isaac Lewis	4	0	0	4	0	0			
85	Miles Bacon	1	15	0	1	15	0			
86	Henry Scadding	25	0	0	25	0	0			
87	John Moore Modeland	3	2	6	3	2	6			
88	William Weller	30	0	0	30	0	0			
89	John Gilmore	12	0	10	12	0	10			
90	John Earnest	35	5	0	10	15	0	24	10	0
91	Seneca Palmer	0	10	0				0	10	0
92	George Lynn	25	0	0				25	0	0
93	Thomas Walton	3	10	0				3	10	0
94	James Longhead	3	12	6	1	10	0	2	2	6
95	John Lindsay	5	10	0				5	10	0
96	Patrick Mitchell	5	14	0	1	10	0	4	4	0
97	Charles Mitchell	175	0	0				175	0	0
98	Major Dawson	30	0	0				30	0	0
99	George Walton	50	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0
100	Mrs. Margaret Washburn	150	0	0				150	0	0
101	R. Fields and H. G. Bernard	89	4	11	67	12	6	21	12	5
102	Catherine Jackes	22	13	4				22	13	4
103	Robert Longhead	2	0	0				2	0	0
104	Samuel Oliver	33	11	6				33	11	6
105	James Lockhart	188	9	6	107	13	4	30	16	2
106	Thomas Collins	19	5	8	15	10	0	3	15	8
107	John Nicholson	150	0	0	127	10	0	22	10	0
108	Michael Neeson	29	0	0	26	0	0	3	0	0
109	Blair and Cleghorn	200	0	0	200	0	0			
110	John Purkiss	6	15	0	6	15	0			
111	W. H. Boulton	42	10	0	33	10	0	9	0	0
112	Charles Abbott	5	0	0	5	0	0			
113	Edward Ferguson	2	5	0	2	5	0			
114	Thomas Wilson	20	0	0				20	0	0
115	Joseph French	5	2	6	5	2	6			
116	Matthew Evans	12	10	0				12	10	0
117	John M. Murchison	33	15	0				33	15	0
118	John P. Plank	10	5	0	7	17	6	2	7	6
119	Robert Taylor	1	15	0	1	15	0			
120	John Shire	8	10	0	6	5	0	2	5	0
121	Thomas Mosier	36	18	6	31	0	0	5	18	6
122	John Love	5	0	0	5	0	0			
123	William Graham	2	10	0	2	10	0			
124	Abraham Twankay	3	0	0	3	0	0			
125	Caleb Crawford	177	16	0	47	10	0	130	6	0
126	Duncan Larmount	3	5	0	2	5	0	1	0	0
127	Daniel Griffin	15	13	0	11	1	0	4	12	0
128	John French	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
129	William Doan	51	3	3				51	3	3
130	Michael Sigon	1	10	0	1	10	0			
131	John Fockler	3	0	0	3	0	0			
132	James Hughes	2	0	0	2	0	0			
133	Richard Tedford	9	15	9	8	18	0	0	17	9
134	Robert Love	2	10	0	2	10	0			
135	Thomas White	3	15	0	3	15	0			
136	Amos Heacock	6	5	0	6	5	0			
137	James M. Patterson	24	5	0	23	15	0	0	10	0
138	Thomas Folcott	5	0	0	5	0	0			
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 4211	16	7	2379	1	10	1892	14	9

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

HOME DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	4211	16	7	2379	1	10	1832	14	9
139	George and John Simpson.....	7	0	0	7	0	0			
140	William Munshaw.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
141	John Clark.....	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
142	Abraham Cedore.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
143	F. Dalby.....	4	9	3	3	15	3	0	14	0
144	George Miller.....	10	0	0	7	10	0	2	10	0
145	Benjamin Willis.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
146	Thomas K. Lusty.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
147	Thomas Scott.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
148	Alexander Mustard.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
149	John Geister.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
150	William Pollock.....	16	1	8½	16	1	8½			
151	John M'Lain.....	1	6	3	1	6	3			
152	John Carmichael.....	7	17	6	7	17	6			
153	Emanuel Baker.....	5	15	0	5	15	0			
154	John Faulkner.....	12	0	0	10	5	0	1	15	0
155	James Varney.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
156	David Ramsaeu.....	5	5	0	4	0	0	1	5	0
157	Malcolm M'Eachern.....	13	0	0				13	0	0
158	Jonothan Doan.....	30	0	0				30	0	0
159	William Simpson.....	3	5	0	3	5	0			
160	John Farquharson.....	14	4	6	14	4	6			
161	Francis Leys.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
162	James Rose.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
163	Nathaniel Wilder.....	4	10	0	3	5	0	1	5	0
164	Joseph Blue.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
165	Asa F. Reed.....	7	0	0	5	17	6	1	2	6
166	John Mair.....	2	18	0	2	0	0	0	18	0
167	David Bridgford.....	23	15	0	14	0	0	9	15	0
168	Hugh Stewart.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
169	William B. Crew.....	107	10	0	102	10	0	5	0	0
170	George Wallace.....	4	3	9	4	0	0	0	3	9
171	George Pringle.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
172	Bank of Upper Canada.....	121	12	1	121	12	1			
173	J. B. Caldwell.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
174	John M'Kay.....	8	6	3	8	6	3			
175	Joseph Walker.....	5	16	0				5	16	0
176	James Doyle.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
177	Robert Hanstock.....	2	3	0	1	15	0	0	8	0
178	William Ward.....	4	5	0	4	5	0			
179	James Lloyd.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
180	Weldon Playter.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
181	Cornelius VanNostrand.....	13	7	6	13	7	6			
182	W. C. Rocheford.....	7	0	0	7	0	0			
183	James M'Millan.....	12	16	3	7	15	0	5	1	3
184	Daniel M'Leod.....	28	19	10	11	1	6	17	18	4
185	William Cook.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
186	R. Machell.....	13	12	5				13	12	5
187	Peter Emery.....	6	5	0				6	5	0
188	Edward Stooks.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
189	Nicholas Burrows.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
190	Benjamin Woodrow.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
191	John Proctor.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
192	Richard Sheppard.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
193	John Nicol.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
194	Jacob Birkholder.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
195	Peter Bush.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
196	Jesse Walton.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
197	James Lawson.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
198	Erial Chamberlain.....	5	15	6	5	5	6	0	10	0
199	Charles Boulton.....	17	10	0	17	10	0			
200	Aaron Munshaw.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
201	Samuel B. Sterne.....	18	15	0	15	0	0	3	15	0
202	John M'Iroy.....	3	15	0	2	5	0	1	10	0
203	John Colly.....	15	12	6	12	10	0	3	2	6
204	Wait Wright.....	77	13	6				77	13	6
205	Sulton Frazell.....	6	11	3	5	5	0	1	6	3
206	Thomas Shaw.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
207	Peter Lawrence.....	8	0	0	8	0	0			
208	Thomas Shepherd.....	12	15	0	12	15	0			
209	Estate of the late John Munns.....	10	6	0	10	6	0			
210	George Stegman.....	7	5	0	5	12	0	1	18	0
211	James Hunter.....	25	5	0	7	10	0	17	15	0
212	John Frank.....	8	0	0	6	5	0	1	15	0
213	Ignatius Nightingale.....	11	7	3	11	7	3			
214	William H. Summerfield.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
215	William Clarke.....	13	5	0				13	5	0
216	Jacob Parsons.....	21	5	0	21	5	0			
217	Benjamin Hawke.....	22	10	0	22	10	0			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 5709	7	8½	3074	17	6½	2635	0	1

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

HOME DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	5709	7	8	3074	17	6½	2635	0	1
218	Amos Thorne.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
219	Robert King.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
220	Peter Wise.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
221	George Davis.....	12	7	6				12	7	6
222	Charles Arkland.....	76	7	6	28	16	3	47	11	3
223	John Marsh.....	1	9	6	1	9	6			
224	Matthew Shelson.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
225	Samuel Crawford.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
226	George Thomas.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
227	Samuel Siddons.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
228	Richard Simmonds.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
229	Alexander Middleton.....	12	3	2½	5	0	0	7	3	2½
230	John Searson.....	20	1	8				20	1	8
231	Robert Grundy.....	3	7	6	3	7	6			
232	Joseph Blackburn.....	9	10	0	9	10	0			
		£5886	9	7	3149	5	10½	2737	3	8½

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several Parties or Persons, opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this fifteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed,) G. RYKERT,
" J. G. CHEWETT,
" E. W. THOMSON, } Commissioners.

ROBERT BEEKMAN,
EDWARD K. MARTIN, } Witnesses.

SIMCOE DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of SIMCOE, in the SIMCOE DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at John Bingham's Tavern, in the Town of Barrie and Township of Vespra, in the said County, from the 12th to the 25th day of November, 1845, inclusive, being fourteen days; and at John Bartling's Tavern, Bond Head, in the Township of West Williamsburg, in the same County, from the 27th day of November to the 10th day of December, 1845, inclusive, being fourteen days; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite to the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Edward Ryall.....	9	17	5	9	17	5			
2	Alexander Gillespie.....	1	12	0	1	6	0	0	6	0
3	David Bannister.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
4	John Ross.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
5	Miles Donegan.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
6	James Gravet.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
7	Thomas Parker.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
8	Gabriel French.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
	<i>Carried over</i>	£16	0	5	15	14	5	0	6	0

SIMCOE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	16	0	5	15	14	5	0	6	0
9	James Bowden.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
10	James Boynton.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
11	George Ingram, senr.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
12	George Ingram, junr.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
13	James Greenlaw.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
14	George M'Lean.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
15	James Furney.....	0	15	2				0	15	2
16	William Gartley.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
17	John Reid.....	1	15	0	1	10	0	0	5	0
18	John Rowat.....	0	9	9	0	9	9			
19	Hugh Todd.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
20	William Deacon.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
21	Agnes Bruce.....	27	3	0				27	3	0
22	Samuel Wise.....	3	15	0	0	15	0	3	0	0
23	John Jamieson.....	6	8	9	2	18	9	3	10	0
24	William Power.....	6	8	9	2	18	9	3	10	0
25	Robert Bayley.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
26	John Stratten.....	0	15	0				0	15	0
27	Thomas Fitzgibbon.....	4	1	0	3	2	6	0	18	6
28	Thomas M'Conkey.....	2	12	6				2	12	6
29	Donald Campbell.....	1	15	0	1	15	0			
30	David Meyers.....	10	17	6	8	0	0	2	17	6
31	William Kyle.....	4	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0
32	Stephen Jeffrey.....	19	19	10½	19	19	10½			
33	Thomas Furguson.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
34	Mrs. Cameron.....	3	16	8				3	16	8
35	William Kersop.....	670	11	8	161	7	9	509	3	11
36	Mary Anne Beard.....	7	4	6	7	4	6			
37	Estate of the late H. Marlow.....	35	0	0	14	10	0	20	10	0
38	Elizabeth Nichols.....	5	18	6	2	10	0	3	8	6
39	Cæsar Hepburn.....	7	10	0	2	10	0	5	0	0
40	Hugh M'Kinlay.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
41	George Hickley.....	1	5	2	1	0	10	0	4	4
42	William Watt.....	0	14	1	0	14	1			
43	James Bumfield.....	2	9	2	2	9	2			
44	Hugh Friel.....	1	13	7	0	14	1	0	19	6
45	Robert Miller.....	1	13	7	0	14	1	0	19	6
46	George Barr.....	1	13	7	0	14	1	0	19	6
47	John Stephens.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
48	Stephen Bishop.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
49	Richard Drury.....	8	9	0				8	9	0
50	William Lang.....	4	7	3				4	7	3
51	Peter Delamere.....	4	0	0	2	10	0	1	10	0
52	Nicholas Eagan.....	3	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
53	Neil Conolly.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
54	Benjamin Ross.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
55	John M'Avoy.....	4	7	6				4	7	6
56	James M'Conkey.....	0	5	5				0	5	5
57	John Cook.....	0	15	2				0	15	2
58	H. B. Jeffs.....	1	4	6	0	18	6	0	6	0
59	Thomas Thornton.....	18	8	0	4	18	4	13	9	8
60	John M'Kinlay.....	0	10	10	0	10	10			
61	Hugh Smith.....	3	11	5½				3	11	5½
62	Charles Kerrige.....	13	2	6				13	2	6
63	Charles Hickley.....	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
64	John Kelly.....	15	15	10	0	15	0	15	0	10
65	William Carson.....	1	3	3	1	3	3			
66	Francis Desone.....	12	0	0	12	0	0			
67	John Bingham.....	13	6	9	7	10	0	5	16	9
68	James Craufort.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
69	George Ludlow.....	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
70	William Mairs.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
71	James Casgrove.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
72	John Rodgers.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
73	Thomas M'Coy.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
74	Henry Lee.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
75	William Quigley.....	1	6	10	1	6	10			
76	Mrs. Elizabeth Cronan.....	9	0	0	5	11	9	3	8	3
77	William Walker.....	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	14	6
78	James M'Kay.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
79	Timothy Rodgers.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
80	Owen Cary.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
81	Estate of Stephen Howard.....	6	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
82	Thomas Fletcher.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
83	James Kidd.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
84	Thomas Hastie.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
85	James King.....	1	17	6	1	17	6			
86	Henry Hammil.....	2	14	0	2	0	0	0	14	0
87	James Ellison.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£1028	0	2	347	9	3½	680	10	10½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

SIMCOE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1028	0	2	347	9	3½	680	10	10½
88	John Sanderson.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
89	William White.....	8	7	6	4	0	0	4	7	6
90	John Blackstock.....	1	12	4	1	10	0	0	2	4
91	John M'Mulchen.....	0	8	2				0	8	2
92	John M'Kay.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
98	Benjamin Sutherland.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
94	John Hudson.....	0	10	6	0	10	6			
95	Giles Webb.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
96	William Mulloy.....	5	1	10	3	15	0	1	6	10
97	Estate of Richard Barnet.....	1	15	0	1	15	0			
98	William Agnew.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
99	Asa Weller.....	2	1	4	1	5	0	0	16	4
100	William Richardson.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
101	J. B. Rodgers.....	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
102	John M'Aulay.....									
108	Samuel Cotter.....	2	5	0	1	13	9	0	11	8
104	Thomas Crisp.....	103	3	10	70	0	0	39	3	10
105	Thomas Batters.....	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
106	Peter Daniel.....	1	15	0	1	6	3	0	8	9
107	George Perry.....	2	5	0	1	13	9	0	11	3
108	John Collins.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
109	William Law.....	2	0	0	1	17	6	0	2	5
110	Richard Batters.....	2	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
111	Edward Bridges.....	3	7	6	1	13	9	1	13	9
112	James Manning.....	5	2	0	5	2	0			
113	Thomas Hurst.....	3	7	6	2	5	0	1	2	6
114	William Canterel.....	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
115	Thomas Parker.....	8	11	10	1	6	10	7	5	0
116	Samuel H. Hughes.....	4	1	0	2	16	0	1	5	0
117	John Bell.....	3	11	8	3	0	0	0	11	8
118	John Delane.....	5	0	0	3	15	0	1	5	0
119	James Pinkerton.....	1	2	6	1	2	6			
120	William Hollingshead.....	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
121	Josiah Jackson.....	4	10	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
122	James Hill.....	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
123	William Hall.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
124	Jesse Doane.....	24	10	0				24	10	0
125	Henry Hammill.....	2	0	0	1	0	8	0	19	4
126	Richard P. Draper.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
127	Widow of Robert Gilroy.....	2	0	0	1	0	8	0	19	4
128	Donald Sutherland.....	2	10	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
129	Frederick Anchor.....	3	10	0	2	10	0	1	0	0
130	William Canterel.....	1	16	8				1	16	8
131	Jeremiah M. Denson.....	45	0	0	45	0	0			
132	William Ferris.....	3	15	0	3	0	0	0	15	0
133	Thomas Hurst.....	1	10	0				1	10	0
134	Gabel Ferguson.....	2	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
135	John Brandon.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
136	Allan Armstrong.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
137	William Robson.....	6	4	6	5	0	0	1	4	6
138	Thomas West.....	7	5	0	6	5	0	1	0	0
139	Edward Jeffs.....	32	10	0	29	12	6	2	17	6
140	Thomas Hays.....	1	10	0	1	5	0	0	5	0
141	Conrad Ausman.....	3	15	0	1	15	0	2	0	0
142	R. C. Stewart.....	32	13	2				32	13	2
143	Thomas Clark.....	1	6	10				1	6	10
144	James Hindle.....	2	8	1½	1	8	1½	1	0	0
145	Archibald Stewart.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
146	Thomas Parks.....	1	10	0				1	10	0
147	John Richie.....	0	12	9½	0	6	10½	0	5	11
148	John James Walker.....	4	10	0	4	10	0			
149	Hugh Stoddards.....	9	16	6	3	15	0	6	1	6
150	Alexander M'Causland.....	5	15	0	4	0	0	1	15	0
151	Ralph Willoughby.....	1	7	6	1	7	6			
152	Ann Mills.....	0	11	3	0	11	3			
153	Richard Rose.....	3	7	6	1	3	5	2	4	1
154	John Rose.....	11	19	0				11	19	0
155	James Mills.....	1	4	6				1	4	6
156	John Southern.....	11	0	0				11	0	0
157	Hugh Morrow.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
158	Patrick Keough.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
159	Jacob Poole.....	6	10	0	5	0	0	1	10	0
160	John Armstrong.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
161	William Hidgay.....	8	2	6				8	2	6
162	Timothy Kerns.....	2	11	3	2	0	0	0	11	3
163	John Coffee.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
164	Richard Collins.....	5	5	0				5	5	0
165	Jeremiah Lundy.....	37	5	0	29	10	0	7	15	0
166	Richard Gray.....	2	16	10	1	5	0	1	11	10
167	Oliver Porter.....	3	10	0				3	10	0
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£1536	14	7	648	19	1½	887	15	5½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

SIMCOE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	1536	14	7	648	19	1½	887	15	5½
168	Lewis Lavelle.....	3	8	3				3	8	3
169	John Robinson.....	1	8	9	0	7	0	1	1	9
170	Charles Ginty.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
171	James Robinson.....	19	0	0				19	0	0
172	Thomas Chapman.....	8	10	0	8	10	0			
173	Henry Carter.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
174	Widow Ann Pentz.....	10	7	9	6	5	0	4	2	9
175	J. W. Taggart.....	5	5	6	2	2	6	3	3	0
176	Bryan S. Rely.....	2	2	6	2	2	6			
177	Edward Graham.....	1	9	4				1	9	4
178	William Carter.....	1	16	3	1	16	3			
179	Thomas A. Jebb.....	32	17	6	20	0	0	12	17	6
180	John Sothern.....	11	19	4	0	10	0	11	9	4
181	Alexander M'Lellan.....	3	5	10	2	17	6	0	8	4
182	John Sutherland.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
183	Hugh Worthington.....	9	0	0	9	0	0			
184	James Wilson.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
185	Thomas Milligen.....	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
186	John Milligen.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
187	James Milligen.....	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
188	John Haney.....	1	6	10				1	6	10
189	Neil M'Dermot.....	2	10	0				2	10	0
190	George G. Ramsey.....	3	5	0	3	5	0			
191	Jethro S. Smith.....	6	5	0	6	5	0			
192	George Cotton.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
193	John Fisher.....	2	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
194	Robert Kinlar.....	1	6	8	0	11	3	0	15	5
195	John Perry.....	2	13	0	2	13	0			
196	Joel F. Robinson.....	21	7	6	21	7	6			
197	The Rev. T. Lake Asler.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
198	Edward Carter.....	1	5	0				1	5	0
199	John Eplett.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
200	William Caruthers.....	1	4	9				1	4	9
201	James Kimmings.....	1	2	6	0	12	0	0	10	6
202	James Armstrong.....	0	8	9				0	8	9
203	Widow of John Gardner.....	2	7	11				2	7	11
204	John Blair.....	5	5	0				5	5	0
205	Andrew Golden.....	4	10	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
206	John Cane.....	4	3	9				4	3	9
207	The late C. Armstrong.....	3	0	4	3	0	4			
208	Jonathan Doane.....	30	0	0	10	5	0	19	15	0
209	Adney Pengeild.....	11	11	3	9	1	3	2	10	0
210	William Cunningham.....	2	11	9	1	10	0	1	1	9
211	David M'Cutchum.....	5	8	1½	1	8	1½	4	0	0
212	Alexander Brawley.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
213	John Dally.....	0	10	6	0	10	6			
214	Andrew Sample.....	2	9	4½	0	15	0	1	14	4½
215	Henry Rooney.....	1	2	6	1	2	6			
216	Richard M'Kee.....	0	10	0	0	5	2	0	4	10
217	Robert Cross.....	2	8	6	1	8	6	1	0	0
218	John M'Lean.....	0	15	0	0	7	9	0	7	3
219	James Wiggins.....	0	11	8	0	11	8			
220	Andrew Cunningham.....	19	16	6	8	19	1½	10	17	4½
221	John Murray.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
222	Donald Beaton.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
223	Stephen Seaman.....	3	0	0				3	0	0
224	James Wells.....	1	19	4	1	19	4			
225	Simeon Hole.....	1	7	6	1	7	6			
226	James Robins.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
227	John Bayley.....	12	10	0	9	0	0	3	10	0
228	Robert Downey.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
229	John M'Mahon.....	1	11	3	1	11	3			
230	James Richie.....	23	12	9	4	14	9½	18	17	11½
231	Christopher Burns.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
232	Cornelius Scanlan.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
233	Neil Mathewson.....	6	10	0	2	5	0	4	5	0
234	Aaron Rodgers.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
235	Gerald Alley.....	24	17	6	23	15	0	1	2	6
		£1923	0	1	882	0	5	1040	19	8

And we hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this eleventh day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed,) GEORGE RYKERT, }
 " HENRY FRY, } Commissioners.
 " JAMES DALLAS, }

JAMES SAMPSON, }
 GERALD ALLEY, } Witnesses.

GORE DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTIES of HALTON and WENTWORTH, in the GORE DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Commercial Hotel, Hamilton, in the Township of Barton, in the said County of Wentworth, from the 6th to the 19th day of January, 1846; and at Clement's Hotel, in the Town and Township of Brantford, in the same County, from the 21st day of January to the 3rd day of February, 1846; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Lieutenant C. S. Brereton.....	12	7	6	12	7	6			
2	D. K. Servos.....	25	0	0	25	0	0			
3	Joseph Pettit.....	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
4	Jacob Hess.....	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
5	John Rae.....	4	1	4	2	15	0	1	6	4
6	Thomas Choate.....	4	7	6	4	7	6			
7	Patrick Crawford.....	22	10	0				22	10	0
8	John M'Donald.....	8	5	4				8	5	4
9	Westly Easton.....	10	0	0	6	5	0	3	15	0
10	John Mulholland.....	5	6	3	3	12	6	1	13	9
11	Daniel Barber.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
12	W. B. Greene.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
13	W. Macnamara.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
14	Alexander Durand.....	18	15	0	18	15	0			
15	Emanuel Walton.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
16	Charles Sovereign.....	12	0	0	12	0	0			
17	William Dailey.....	25	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0
18	William M'Murray.....	21	0	0	20	10	0	0	10	0
19	William A. Davis.....	37	15	0				37	15	0
20	Denis Malone.....	9	10	0	6	15	0	2	15	0
21	Ransom Cline.....	28	12	0	12	15	0	15	17	0
22	John F. Howell.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
23	John Thorn.....	21	1	10	14	6	10	6	15	0
24	Jacob Twiner.....	28	17	4½	17	3	8	11	13	8½
25	John Kennedy.....	50	12	6				50	12	6
26	Joseph Rollston.....	7	12	0				7	12	0
27	Thomas Fingland & Co.....	12	8	3				12	8	3
28	Thomas G. Chapman.....	38	7	6	31	15	0	6	12	6
29	Henry Duffy.....	29	0	0	11	1	3	17	18	9
30	Walter Armstrong.....	28	10	0	11	1	3	17	8	9
31	George Dickinson.....	49	15	0	9	11	3	40	3	9
32	James Mullen.....	25	14	4				25	14	4
33	Theodore Duffy.....	15	0	0	10	15	0	4	5	0
34	James Gage.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
35	Robert R. Chisholm.....	12	2	6	12	2	6			
36	James Panton, heir at law of S. W. Panton.....	36	15	0	12	11	3	24	3	9
37	George Mortimer.....	40	15	0	29	11	3	11	3	9
38	James Panton, heir at law of Samuel Panton.....	12	18	8	2	8	8	10	5	0
39	Elijah Williams.....	27	10	0	20	0	0	7	10	0
40	Henry Wilson.....	34	0	0	9	11	3	24	8	9
41	William Blair.....	27	5	0	10	2	6	17	2	6
42	William Hendry.....	27	5	0	9	11	3	17	13	9
43	William Moffatt.....	25	0	0	12	10	0	12	10	0
44	David Dunham.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
45	John Lovely.....	1	15	0	1	15	0			
46	John D. Cline.....	4	10	0				4	10	0
47	H. G. King.....	15	0	0	7	10	0	7	10	0
48	Jacob Fisher.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
49	Robert Henry.....	0	8	0				0	8	0
50	Andrew Miller.....	5410	0	0	20	0	0	5390	0	0
51	John Hall.....	25	12	6	9	11	3	16	1	3
52	William Tallman.....	42	0	0	9	11	9	32	8	9
53	David Thompson.....	6	17	4	4	14	4	2	3	0
54	The Executors, or Legal Representatives of the late Wm. Crooks.....	28	18	0	13	0	0	10	18	0
55	Stanous Daniells.....	638	0	0	252	0	0	381	0	0
56	H. B. Willson.....	18	2	6	3	15	0	14	7	6
57	John Thorner.....	101	11	1½	42	10	6	59	0	7½
	Carried over.....	£7219	19	4½	771	12	9	6448	6	7½

GORE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

13th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	7219	19	4½	771	12	9	6448	6	4½
58	James B. English.....	230	1	7	75	17	11	154	3	8
59	John Gordon.....	381	10	0	51	10	0	330	0	0
60	John A. Nield.....	9	13	9	9	13	9			
61	Benjamin Harris.....	39	5	0	18	15	0	20	10	0
62	Richard Wenham.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
63	George Hayden.....	21	0	0	9	11	3	11	8	9
64	John Nicholson.....	18	0	0	9	11	3	8	8	9
65	Richard Sloane.....	24	15	0	9	11	3	15	3	9
66	Edmund Niel.....	12	10	0	9	11	3	2	18	9
67	Robert Dunlop.....	27	12	6	9	11	3	18	1	3
68	George Dickinson.....	49	15	0	9	11	3	40	3	9
69	John Murtough.....	25	15	0	9	11	3	16	3	9
70	Morris Fitzpatrick.....	27	10	0	9	11	3	17	18	9
71	Richard Feeney, for Wm. Feeney.....	27	14	0	9	11	3	18	2	9
72	John Dunsmore.....	2	5	0				2	5	0
73	Thomas Jordan.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
74	D. C. Gunn.....	109	15	0	102	5	0	7	10	0
75	G. M. Rykman.....	30	7	6				30	7	6
76	Margaret Boyd.....	10	15	0	10	2	6	0	12	6
77	A. Dyckman.....	29	0	0	9	11	3	19	8	9
78	Peter Grant.....	23	12	6	9	11	3	14	1	3
79	George Pettit.....	22	0	0				22	0	0
80	Henry Harwood.....	30	0	0				30	0	0
81	James Howard.....	24	15	0	9	11	3	15	3	9
82	Edward Duffy.....	31	10	0				31	10	0
83	Job Lodor.....	702	10	0	200	0	0	502	10	0
84	Peter Bambeyer.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
85	John Fitzpatrick.....	20	17	6	9	11	3	11	6	3
86	Hamilton R. O'Reilly.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
87	James Bellamy.....	9	12	0	0	16	0	1	16	0
88	John Fulkerson.....	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
89	Joseph Robinson.....	10	10	0	9	11	3	0	18	9
90	Allan S. M'Donell.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
91	Isaac Lockman.....	3	0	0	0	15	0	2	5	0
92	David Petter.....	5	10	6	2	3	6	3	7	0
93	John T. Lawe.....	10	10	0	10	10	0			
94	Benjamin Stewart.....	212	7	6	7	15	0	204	12	6
95	Henry M'Dowell.....	7	10	0				7	10	0
96	Bernard M'Sherry.....	37	0	0				37	0	0
97	Malcolm Fraser.....	200	0	0				200	0	0
98	Robert Elliott.....	47	8	0	37	9	3	9	18	9
99	John White.....	45	0	0				45	0	0
100	William Terryberry.....	2	17	6	2	0	0	0	17	6
101	William Carter.....	14	14	0	0	11	3	5	2	9
102	Michael Aikman.....	173	7	6	27	2	6	146	5	0
103	Thomas Gillesby.....	36	15	3	17	15	3	19	0	0
104	John M. Bastedo.....	646	7	1½	194	18	11	451	8	2½
105	James Pettit.....	5	11	0	3	15	0	1	16	0
106	Alexander Proudfoot.....	55	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0
107	The Estate of the late Timothy Steele.....	10	10	0	9	11	3	0	18	9
108	Jacob Ingelhart.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
109	Donald Gair.....	23	12	6	9	11	3	14	1	3
110	John Ross.....	287	10	7	100	0	0	187	10	7
111	Andrew Stuart.....	24	2	8	19	7	3	4	15	5
112	John E. Ebbs.....	6	2	10	4	3	0	1	19	10
113	Alexander Borland.....	16	12	6	9	11	3	7	1	3
114	James W. Allen.....	5	5	0	3	18	9	1	6	3
115	Jonathan Pettit.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
116	Charles Bain.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
117	Joseph Freland, Executors of the late W. Hardy.....	30	0	0	30	0	0			
118	James Wilson.....	7	0	0				7	0	0
119	William Gage.....	15	5	0	15	5	0			
120	Robert Jones.....	10	10	0	10	10	0			
121	The Estate of the late Dennis Steele.....	10	10	0				10	10	0
122	Robert M'Kee.....	28	0	0	17	10	0	10	10	0
123	Elisha Harris.....	8	0	0				8	0	0
124	John M'Intyre.....	27	0	0	11	0	0	16	0	0
125	Sir A. N. MacNab.....	164	13	6	99	4	9	65	8	9
126	Stephen Oliver.....	23	0	0	5	0	0	18	0	0
127	William Evans.....	299	5	0	62	10	0	236	15	0
128	William Ties.....	21	10	0	9	18	9	11	11	0
129	Jeremiah Horning.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
130	Joseph Hannon.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
131	Jacob Hagle.....	2	15	0				2	15	0
132	James Glover.....	2	16	3				2	16	3
133	William Pottruff.....	4	7	6				4	7	6
134	Zechariah Jacobs.....	6	6	3	0	15	0	3	11	3
135	Joseph Fitzpatrick.....	7	10	0				7	10	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 11880	13	7½	2168	7	4	9662	6	3½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

GORE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11830	18	7 ³ / ₄	2168	7	4	9662	6	3 ¹ / ₄
136	S. & H. Sharp.....	76	4	3	62	16	9	13	7	6
137	William Richardson.....	4	19	5				4	19	5
138	Robert Sproule.....	2	16	9	0	15	0	2	1	9
139	John & James Wilkes.....	2621	9	1				2621	9	1
140	Samuel Proper.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
141	John Ellis, junior.....	6	18	2				6	18	2
142	John Ellis.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
143	Henry Lowes.....	10	10	3	9	10	3	1	0	0
144	Thomas Newton.....	39	0	0	25	0	0	14	0	0
145	Henry Merwyn.....	72	0	0				72	0	0
146	William Robertson.....	12	10	0				12	10	0
147	Horace Sharp.....	2	5	0				2	5	0
148	Samuel Wallace.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
149	James Bigcraft.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
150	Samuel Fulkerson.....	2	5	0				2	5	0
151	Thomas Ewart.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
152	James K. Buchanan.....	32	10	0	20	0	0	12	10	0
153	William Abbott.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
154	Joseph Chatfield.....	20	9	6	8	17	6	11	12	0
155	Abraham Truax.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
156	Jonathan Coombs.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
157	John Tufford.....	23	0	0				23	0	0
158	David Williamson.....	110	0	0	110	0	0			
159	Edward Yardington.....	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
160	Thomas Hunter.....	38	0	0				38	0	0
161	Abraham Greeney.....	162	10	0	14	7	6	148	2	6
162	Russell Hardy.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
163	Arthur Smith.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
164	Henry Cornell.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
165	Peter Westbrook.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
166	Thomas Averhill.....	15	0	0	11	5	0	3	15	0
167	Abraham Bradley.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
168	William Cutbert.....	6	14	7				6	14	7
169	Hiram Peet.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
170	Stephen Sally.....	2	0	0				2	2	0
171	William Ollett.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
172	George Hill.....	4	1	4	2	8	0	1	13	4
173	James Stothers.....	9	7	6	9	7	6			
174	William Richardson.....	40	5	10	18	7	6	21	18	4
175	Luke V. Speer.....	54	2	8	6	10	0	47	12	8
176	Jonathan Burtch.....	32	0	0	14	16	8	17	3	4
177	James L. Biggar.....	7	0	0	1	10	0	5	10	0
178	Asa Secord.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
179	Andrew Cook.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
180	Richard Yeoward.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
181	Duncan M'Diarmid.....	4	15	0	0	6	6	4	8	0
182	Thomas Perrin.....	16	15	0	0	15	0	16	0	0
183	Archibald M'Ewen.....	3	5	0	0	19	0	2	6	0
184	Thomas Yeoward.....	4	15	0	3	5	0	1	10	0
185	Thomas Grantham.....	1	2	6	1	2	6			
186	James Rutherford.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
187	Calvin Houghton.....	11	15	0	7	10	0	4	5	0
188	William Nelles.....	1	15	0	1	5	0	0	10	0
189	Samuel M'Laughlin.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
190	Estate of the late F. Yeoward.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
191	Ralph Clement.....	32	10	0	25	0	0	7	10	0
192	Alden B. West.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
193	Alexander Hill.....	52	0	0				52	0	0
194	A. Murphy.....	0	16	3	0	13	0	0	3	3
195	Hannah Peck.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
196	B. D. Day.....	506	0	0				506	0	0
197	Estate of the late William Wright.....	18	0	0				18	0	0
198	Daniel M'Williams.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
199	Samuel Leamington.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
200	S. M. Herritt.....	4	10	6	4	10	6			
201	Estate of the late John Williams.....	5	18	1 ¹ / ₂				5	18	1 ¹ / ₂
202	Samuel Stephens.....	0	16	3				0	16	3
203	Abraham Johnson.....	6	0	0				6	0	0
204	David Sage.....	1	10	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
205	Sullivan Brown.....	23	5	0				23	5	0
206	David Woodniffe.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
207	Thomas Picken, junior.....	60	2	0	15	0	0	45	0	0
208	Harvey Hawley.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
209	Robert L. Gillman.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
210	Peter Master.....	1211	10	0				1211	10	0
211	John Dymond.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
212	Edward Montgomery.....	32	10	0	11	0	0	21	10	0
213	Henry Gates.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£ 17362	6	7	2607	10	6	14754	16	1

GORE DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	17862	6	7	2607	10	6	14754	16	1
214	Abraham Johnson.....	7	17	6				7	17	6
215	Mathias Willson.....	10	14	2	8	7	6	2	6	8
216	James Ramsay.....	45	2	6	35	15	9	9	6	9
217	Henry Moyle.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
218	Hector Dickie.....	2	5	0	1	10	0	0	15	0
219	Alisha Rand.....	6	7	0	5	9	6	0	17	6
220	William Webster.....	55	1	6	20	17	6	34	4	0
221	James Racey.....	53	15	0	53	15	0			
222	Mark Turrell.....	1	0	7½	1	0	7½			
223	Flink L. Keys.....	5	5	0	2	10	0	2	15	0
224	Henry Meyers.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
225	Thomas Pike.....	2	5	0				2	5	0
226	Nathan Howell.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
227	Samuel Erwin.....	7	0	7	3	0	0	4	0	7
228	Abraham Sowers.....	11	5	0	10	0	0	1	5	0
229	William K. Kerby.....	41	0	0	15	0	0	26	0	0
230	Richard Brooks.....	3	12	6	2	10	0	1	2	6
231	Samuel Hudson.....	100	1	0				100	1	0
232	E. C. Griffing.....	4	5	0	4	5	0			
233	Robert Vance.....	44	5	0	31	15	0	12	10	0
234	H. and M. M'Dougall, heiresses of the late G. M'Dougall.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
235	John Lovejoy.....	125	0	0	50	0	0	75	0	0
236	George Martin.....	1	14	6				1	14	6
237	John Eadie.....	9	0	0	5	5	0	3	15	0
238	James Reid.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
239	Henry Shellard.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
240	Ann Ellis.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
241	Estate of the late Thomas Murray.....	28	0	6	15	0	0	13	0	6
242	John Tidy.....	11	15	0				11	15	0
243	William Ryan Battersby.....	10	0	0	7	10	0	2	10	0
244	Joseph Gardner.....	23	3	4	17	10	0	5	13	4
245	Edward Blacker.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
246	George Babcock.....	114	0	0	73	5	0	40	15	0
247	Robert Magee.....	29	17	6	3	15	0	26	2	6
248	Eluid Nickerson.....	1	17	6	1	17	6			
249	Edward Bryans.....	22	2	6				22	2	6
250	Christopher Batty.....	15	0	0	4	15	0	10	5	0
251	John M'Intyre, junr.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
252	Charles Hannah.....	89	7	5½	25	0	0	64	7	5½
253	Warner Nelles.....	29	2	3	14	0	0	15	2	3
254	Robert Johnson.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
255	James M. Browne.....	43	5	0				43	5	0
256	Benson Jones.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
257	William Fone.....	5	0	0	3	15	0	1	5	0
258	William Doyle.....	6	13	8	3	8	0	3	5	8
259	Joseph Minshall.....	13	10	0				13	10	0
260	Almon Peet.....	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	0
261	Alexander Johnson.....	13	0	0				13	0	0
262	Daniel Freeland.....	2	2	6	1	10	0	0	12	6
		£ 18421	10	8	3061	6	10½	15360	3	9½

And we do hereby, accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this fourth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) GEORGE RYKERT.
 " JOHN O. HATT.
 " EDMUND RITCHIE.

W. A. HARVEY, }
 H. CORNWALL, } Witnesses.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTIES of WELLAND and LINCOLN, in the NIAGARA DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, and having sat at the Pavilion Hotel, in the Township of Stamford, in the said County of Welland, from the 16th day of January to the 3d day of March inclusive; and at the St. Catherines House, in the Township of Grantham, in the said County of Lincoln, from the 9th to the 24th day of March inclusive; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	William F. Wallace.....	33	19	7	33	19	7	.....	.....	.....
2	Robert Bailie.....	30	0	0	25	0	0	5	0	0
3	John Marshall Young.....	7	1	8	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....
4	Robert M. Lymburner.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
5	Frederick Smith.....	105	6	8	78	2	3	27	4	5
6	Thomas M'Clennan.....	3	13	9	3	13	9	.....	.....	.....
7	Jacob Upper.....	7	0	0	3	0	9	3	19	3
8	Arthur M'Intosh.....	259	0	0	115	0	0	144	0	0
9	John Dennis.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....
10	Joseph Upper.....	5	10	0	5	7	4	0	2	8
11	James Anson.....	80	2	6	72	7	6	7	15	0
12	Felix Cull.....	29	16	1	.....	.....	.....	29	16	1
13	James Dennis.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
14	Benjamin Corwine.....	5	5	0	5	5	0	.....	.....	.....
15	John Mewburn.....	209	15	0	.....	.....	.....	209	15	0
16	George Hutchins.....	10	11	10	10	11	10	.....	.....	.....
17	Estate of Thomas Orchard.....	4	10	0	3	0	0	1	10	0
18	Andrew Oliphant.....	23	5	11	23	5	11	.....	.....	.....
19	John Davis.....	125	10	9	125	10	9	.....	.....	.....
20	Peter Anderson.....	12	10	0	10	12	6	1	17	6
21	Job Earl Davis.....	7	10	0	5	10	0	2	0	0
22	Matthew Donaghue.....	13	1	0	2	18	6	10	2	6
23	Peter B. Clement.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
24	William Pew.....	0	15	0	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....
25	John VanGorry.....	9	15	0	9	15	0	.....	.....	.....
26	Henry C. Green.....	8	8	9	3	2	6	5	6	3
27	John Slack.....	2	7	6	2	7	6	.....	.....	.....
28	Robert Doan.....	218	15	0	.....	.....	.....	218	15	0
29	Estate of Malcolm Lang.....	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	300	0	0
30	Alexander Gordon, junr.....	31	5	0	17	14	2	13	10	10
31	David Williams.....	69	9	8	.....	.....	.....	69	9	8
32	H. John Gruch.....	30	8	5	.....	.....	.....	30	8	5
33	Isaac Thomas.....	30	9	4	16	1	3	14	8	1
34	Estate of H. Skinner.....	40	1	3	11	10	0	28	11	3
35	Theopolis Brundage.....	187	18	9	187	18	9	.....	.....	.....
36	Thomas Humphries.....	4	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....
37	Estate James Holditch.....	1000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0
38	William Oldfield.....	1	17	6	1	17	6	.....	.....	.....
39	Joseph Moore.....	34	15	0	30	15	0	4	0	0
40	John Price.....	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0
41	John Davy.....	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0
42	Darius Williams.....	11	5	0	6	5	0	5	0	0
43	William Pew, senr.....	23	10	3	13	15	3	9	15	0
44	Henry Taylor.....	305	0	6	196	12	0	108	8	6
45	Henry Miller.....	766	16	7	522	2	6	244	14	1
46	Robert Slatee.....	99	7	9	87	12	6	11	15	3
47	Robert Spencer.....	2	5	0	2	5	0	.....	.....	.....
48	George Keefer.....	22	7	4	.....	.....	.....	22	7	4
49	Samuel P. Lampanan.....	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0
50	Austin Morse.....	44	1	10	38	9	4	5	12	6
51	Hugh Hodskiss.....	8	5	0	.....	.....	.....	8	5	0
52	John Meisner.....	3	15	0	3	15	0	.....	.....	.....
53	Barnabas Johnson.....	24	15	0	22	10	0	2	5	0
54	Samuel Swasgage.....	55	5	5	.....	.....	.....	55	5	5
55	Andrew Vanderburgh.....	2	10	0	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....
56	Peter Morse.....	29	2	6	29	2	6	.....	.....	.....
57	John Dobbie.....	35	4	3	.....	.....	.....	35	4	3
58	James Reid.....	4	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....
59	J. P. Courson.....	94	3	3	.....	.....	.....	94	3	3
	Carried over.....	£4507	15	9	1749	19	1	2757	16	8

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	4507	15	9	1749	19	1	2757	16	8
60	William Hepburne.....	28	0	0	28	0	0			
61	Estate of James Macklem.....	21	15	0	10	6	3	11	8	9
62	Oliver T. Macklem.....	44	7	6	44	7	6			
63	Joseph Merriam.....	6	6	3	5	0	0	1	6	3
64	George W. Russell.....	4	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0
65	Robert Abraham.....	26	5	0	10	0	0	16	5	0
66	William Garner.....	124	0	0	51	0	0	73	0	0
67	Luke Cavers.....	23	12	6	11	5	0	12	7	6
68	Eber. Rice.....	30	0	0				30	0	0
69	Francis Lauzan.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
70	Estate of Abraham Overholt.....	240	0	0	240	0	0			
71	Isaac Brooks.....	8	15	0	3	5	0	5	10	0
72	Gilbert M'Micking.....	2381	2	7	2	9	9	2378	12	10
73	Martin Overholt.....	75	0	0	75	0	0			
74	Charles Stanton.....	11	16	1	7	10	0	4	6	1
75	Stanton & Reid.....	86	15	8	57	16	6	28	19	2
76	Stephen Conklin.....	13	5	0	13	5	0			
77	John Smith.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
78	George Nettle.....	23	11	6	12	18	9	10	12	9
79	John Shettersburgh.....	17	10	0	4	7	6	13	2	6
80	Benjamin Nunn.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
81	Trustees Drummondville School House.....	5	12	6				5	12	6
82	Susan Thompson.....	13	0	0	9	18	9	3	1	3
83	Thomas Wheaton.....	3	12	6	3	12	6			
84	Estate of Samuel Street.....	108	18	6	108	18	6			
85	James Cummings.....	124	17	4	97	0	4	27	17	0
86	Charlotte Warren.....	7	4	9	7	4	9			
87	Estate late Benjamin Hardison.....	72	5	10	72	5	10			
88	Alexander Douglas.....	24	4	9	12	18	3	11	6	6
89	William Curphey.....	12	15	0	12	15	0			
90	Estate of Samuel Hicks.....	18	5	0	6	5	0	12	0	0
91	Trustees Methodist Chapel, Chippawa.....	23	15	0	23	15	0			
92	Ogden Creighton.....	328	7	6	300	0	0	28	7	6
93	Richard Woodruff.....	105	0	0	105	0	0			
94	Thomas Street, as Agent for Fall's Company.....	164	8	11	164	8	11			
95	Estate of Mrs. Jones.....	37	16	10	13	15	0	24	1	10
96	The Honourable John H. Dunn.....	26	10	0	26	10	0			
97	Dr. Joseph Hamilton.....	17	12	6	17	12	6			
98	James Buchanan, Esquire.....	13	8	9	13	8	9			
99	Dr. Stade Robinson.....	22	5	0	22	5	0			
100	Trinity Church, Chippawa.....	800	0	0	600	0	0	200	0	0
101	Dr. Robert Aberdeen.....	27	6	0				27	6	0
102	Henry Smith (Canton).....	12	10	0	7	18	4	4	11	8
103	Estate of Elizabeth Clark.....	19	2	6	14	2	6	5	0	0
104	William Durham.....	15	0	0	7	10	0	7	10	0
105	Frederick George Nash.....	81	11	6	28	17	6	52	14	0
106	George Dalby.....	3	5	0				3	5	0
107	Joseph Danner.....	11	11	3	11	11	3			
108	John Beam.....	18	8	4	10	0	0	8	8	4
109	John Upher.....	398	6	0	350	0	0	48	6	0
110	John Kirkpatrick.....	50	14	7	50	14	7			
111	A. & D. Murray.....	464	9	0	136	9	6	327	19	6
112	Adam Frulick.....	42	3	9	23	8	9	18	15	0
113	Adam Brown.....	21	0	0				21	0	0
114	James Smyth.....	36	5	1	36	5	1			
115	James Oswald.....	52	1	11	13	10	0	38	11	11
116	Stephen Campman.....	1	6	3	1	6	3			
117	William Forsyth.....	10	0	0	7	10	0	2	10	0
118	Charles Fields.....	29	10	0				29	10	0
119	C. J. Still.....	38	0	0				38	0	0
120	Estate of James Upper.....	3	5	0				3	5	0
121	Estate of General Murray.....	28	6	10	26	13	1	1	13	9
122	Estate of Peter Meisner.....	124	10	0	78	3	9	46	6	3
123	Henry Bond.....	23	15	5	22	0	0	1	15	5
124	Estate of William Forsyth.....	9	1	4	9	1	4			
125	William Duff.....	14	3	1	14	3	1			
126	Jane Hardison.....	22	18	0	14	1	10	8	16	2
127	Richard Yokam.....	15	0	0	15	0	0			
128	Nelson Forsyth.....	69	2	4	17	4	10	51	17	6
129	Henry Warren.....	49	13	11	34	13	11	15	0	0
130	Thomas Robertson.....	22	0	7	12	5	7	9	15	0
131	Samuel M'Afee.....	21	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0
132	Daniel M'Afee.....	5	5	0	3	10	0	1	15	0
133	William Powell.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
134	John Buttler.....	108	0	0				108	0	0
135	George H. Wright.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
136	Jacob Miller.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
137	Lewis House.....	38	0	0	15	10	0	22	10	0
138	Thomas Patrick.....	38	15	0	32	10	0	6	5	0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 11557	13	2	4976	5	7	6581	7	7

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11557	13	2	4976	5	7	6581	7	7
139	James Logan.....	8	5	0	8	5	0			
140	Luther Boardman.....	14	2	0	14	2	0			
141	John Kennedy.....	8	1	8	8	1	8			
142	John Maxwell.....	126	2	6	100	0	0	26	2	6
143	Estate of William Smith.....	8	5	6	8	5	6			
144	Estate of Benjamin Wintemute.....	12	13	6	9	3	6	3	10	0
145	Michael D. Gander.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
146	Estate Reuben Wait.....	17	0	7	12	10	0	4	10	7
147	John M'Gown.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
148	Jacob Keefer.....	0	16	7	0	16	7			
149	Richard Graham.....	32	10	0	22	10	0	10	0	0
150	Cyrenius Hall.....	37	0	0	26	0	0	11	0	0
151	Estate E. Denham.....	600	0	0				600	0	0
152	Alexander Wintemute.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
153	Estate of Edgworth Upher.....	187	0	0	141	10	0	45	10	0
154	Adam Crysler.....	716	11	9	67	13	2	648	18	7
155	James Fido.....	32	2	6				32	2	6
156	Martin D. L'Amatio.....	327	3	1	300	0	0	27	3	1
157	Hiram B. Ostram.....	23	14	4	15	1	1	8	13	3
158	Samuel Wood.....	17	0	0	17	0	0			
159	John Fisher.....	8	0	0	4	10	0	3	10	0
160	Estate William Lebron.....	6	10	0	2	10	0	4	0	0
161	Bernard Roddy.....	8	0	0	8	0	0			
162	John H. Martindale.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
163	Thomas Compton.....	10	12	6	6	0	0	4	12	6
164	Samuel Proctor.....	9	14	4	3	10	0	6	4	4
165	Thomas Courtney.....	4	5	0				4	5	0
166	Mary Chambers.....	185	5	0	75	12	6	109	12	6
167	Robert H. Waddle.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
168	Adam Konkle.....	2	11	1	2	11	1			
169	William A. Simmerman.....	18	15	0				18	15	0
170	Henry Thompson.....	30	8	6	25	0	0	5	8	6
171	George Read.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
172	John Gilliland.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
173	John Niven.....	29	10	3				29	10	3
174	Peter Sammons.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
175	John Osterhout.....	32	0	0	32	0	0			
176	Thomas Gantry.....	30	10	0	11	6	0	18	14	0
177	Thomas Read.....	5	2	0	5	2	0			
178	Johnson Orr.....	138	0	0				138	0	0
179	Peter Gilchrist.....	1	17	6				1	17	6
180	Estate of Thomas Merrit, junr.....	83	19	2	50	1	9	33	17	3
181	Spotwood Hubbard.....	26	0	0	17	10	0	8	10	0
182	Benjamin F. Reynolds.....	32	10	0				32	10	0
183	Walter Dettrick.....	6	8	9	4	4	6	2	4	3
184	Hezekiah Davis.....	157	15	0				157	15	0
185	Armstrong Hawkins.....	8	10	0	8	10	0			
186	Thomas Terite.....	4	10	0	3	10	0	1	0	0
187	John Mayheer.....	31	17	6	5	7	6	26	10	0
188	Robert Willson.....	17	10	0	17	10	0			
189	James Chatterson.....	7	4	6				7	4	6
190	Thomas Dell.....	1	15	11				1	15	11
191	Abishai Morse.....	9	15	0				9	15	0
192	Jacob Gander.....	20	6	4	20	6	4			
193	Coplin Stinson.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
194	John Shore.....	6	15	0				6	15	0
195	Joseph Crouch & William Press.....	16	12	0				16	12	0
196	Andrew Allan.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
197	Joseph Allan.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
198	William Lurby.....	25	0	0	6	10	0	18	15	0
199	Stephen Revy.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
200	George Rykert, Esquire.....	94	15	6	84	15	6	10	0	0
201	Estate of Josiah Brown.....	13	9	1	5	8	0	8	1	1
202	Estate of William Hamilton.....	12	5	0	6	17	6	5	7	6
203	Thomas Dorrity.....	16	15	0				16	15	0
204	Robert Kay.....	6	10	0	6	10	0			
205	Warner H. Nellis.....	29	0	0	22	16	0	6	4	0
206	John Cockle.....	2	12	6				2	12	6
207	William Dolmage.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
208	John Hoover.....	11	7	7	8	9	11	2	17	8
209	Haiman Rikeman.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
210	Jonathan Wilde.....	18	19	0				18	19	0
211	Martha Cook.....	150	0	0				150	0	0
212	Patrick M'Guire.....	61	11	3				61	11	3
213	Daniel Gregory.....	37	19	6	26	15	0	11	4	6
214	Robert Cole.....	7	8	4				7	8	4
215	John Graham.....	64	12	0	22	10	4	42	1	8
216	William Moffatt.....	16	2	6	16	2	6			
217	James Cockle.....	2	12	6				2	12	6
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£ 15384	15	11	6271	9	2	9113	6	9

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	15384	15	11	6271	9	2	9119	6	9
218	Estate of Wainwright Proctor.....	22	8	4	.....	.....	.....	22	8	4
219	Robert J. Sutton.....	4	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....
220	Richard Moffatt.....	41	5	7	12	10	7	28	15	0
221	Daniel P. Haynes.....	17	10	0	12	10	0	5	0	0
222	Estate of George Adams.....	17	7	6	17	7	6	.....	.....	.....
223	Harry Jackson.....	4	5	0	4	5	0	.....	.....	.....
224	Estate of Robert White.....	15	19	5	12	19	0	3	0	5
225	Henry Mittleberger.....	216	14	4	62	10	0	154	4	4
226	Elicta Secord.....	15	0	0	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....
227	Andrew Lyons.....	23	10	0	0	7	6	23	2	6
228	Jesse M. Hyatt.....	108	18	8	12	10	0	96	8	8
229	Estate of Frazer Murray.....	74	0	0	.....	.....	.....	74	0	0
230	Peter Disher.....	22	10	0	13	11	3	8	18	9
231	Samuel G. Phelps.....	2	10	7	1	18	9	0	11	10
232	James Corcoran.....	1	14	4	0	17	6	0	16	10
233	John Carrigan.....	1	14	4	0	17	6	0	16	10
234	Thomas Bradley.....	1	14	4	0	17	6	0	16	10
235	Richard Flewellan.....	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	9
236	John Corcoran.....	1	14	4	0	15	0	0	19	4
237	David Baxter.....	4	3	9	.....	.....	.....	4	3	9
238	Lewis Yates.....	4	3	9	.....	.....	.....	4	3	9
239	Abraham Crow.....	5	5	0	2	10	0	2	15	0
240	James W. O. Clark.....	3	10	0	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....
241	Joseph Wynn & Job Chubbuck.....	300	0	0	250	0	0	50	0	0
242	Joseph Mynn.....	42	18	7	.....	.....	.....	42	18	7
243	A. Macdonald.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0
244	Peter Clause.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0
245	Thomas Trotter.....	14	6	8	14	6	8	.....	.....	.....
246	John Mencilly.....	4	15	0	4	15	0	.....	.....	.....
247	Thomas M'Chesney.....	22	10	0	.....	.....	.....	22	10	0
248	William Arderly.....	174	5	3	51	13	4	122	11	11
249	Wm. A. Campbell & Jos. Foote.....	6	0	0	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....
250	John Haney.....	1	5	0	0	18	9	0	6	3
251	Peter Hochstraper.....	16	8	9	10	13	1	5	15	8
252	John Dymburner.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
253	Lewis Donnelly.....	47	6	5	17	6	5	30	0	0
254	William O'Harra.....	173	10	0	.....	.....	.....	173	10	0
255	Martin T. Allen.....	28	2	0	15	0	0	13	2	0
256	Elisha Harris.....	2	8	7	.....	.....	.....	2	8	7
257	James Stoddart.....	2	5	0	.....	.....	.....	2	5	0
258	Henry Smith (Smithville).....	9	0	0	6	15	0	2	5	0
259	David Emmett.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....
260	Henry Campbell.....	12	15	0	12	15	0	.....	.....	.....
261	Zenas Fell.....	3	13	9	.....	.....	.....	3	13	9
262	Nicholas Pickard.....	1	5	0	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....
263	Alexander Hill.....	52	0	0	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0
264	John Killins.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
265	Henry Miller.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
266	Frederick Dockstader.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
267	John Y. Dymburner.....	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	15	0
268	John C. Davis.....	203	4	1	25	0	0	178	4	1
269	Jacob Hendershot.....	9	10	0	7	2	6	2	7	6
270	James Rogers.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
271	Isaac Doughty.....	3	15	0	3	15	0	.....	.....	.....
272	Stephen Conklin.....	12	10	0	12	10	0	.....	.....	.....
		£ 17228	7	2	6888	17	4	10339	9	10

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as the sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands this twenty-fourth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) GEORGE RYKERT,
 " THOMAS C. STREET,
 " P. DELATRE, } Commissioners.

J. H. CUMMINGS, }
 D. C. HAYNES, } Witnesses.

BROCK DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of OXFORD, in the BROCK DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at Huffinan's Tavern, in the Town of Woodstock, in the said County, on the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th; and again at Huffinan's Tavern, in the Village of Ingersoll, in the Township of West Oxford, on the 22nd, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st of December, 1845; and again on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th of January, 1846; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Lewis Charles.....	38	15	0	11	5	0			
2	John Williamson.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
3	James Wood.....	15	19	6	6	2	1			
4	John Kepp.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
5	Alexander Hill.....	2	10	0	2	0	0			
6	Jonathan Emigh.....	3	5	0	2	1	4			
7	Abraham Sudworth.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
8	John Somers.....	7	10	0	4	15	8			
9	Jacob Kern.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
10	Thomas Mathews.....	2	12	6	0	17	6			
11	Gregitor Lockart.....	7	10	0	5	0	0			
12	George Emigh.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
13	Nathan B. Fowler.....	20	0	0	17	10	0			
14	Adam Stover M'Clees.....	8	0	0	4	15	0			
15	John Jaques.....	4	5	0	1	18	9			
16	Israel Wood.....	1	16	3	1	7	6			
17	Robert Addison.....	7	14	6	4	12	6			
18	James Lewis.....	9	5	0	2	12	0			
19	Nathaniel Foster.....	5	18	6	4	6	8			
20	John Moore.....	10	0	0	7	5	0			
21	John Squires.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
22	Seth Weston.....	16	4	0	5	0	0			
23	Abigail Nickoll.....	8	15	0	6	10	0			
24	Joshua S. Carbin.....	3	14	6	3	14	6			
25	Samuel Akins.....	1	0	0	0	7	6			
26	Edward Oakley.....	6	5	0	4	0	0			
27	Joseph N. Smith.....	10	0	0	7	10	0			
28	Robert Barton.....	6	10	0	3	0	0			
29	John Sybill.....	23	13	3	17	0	0			
30	Edward Moorson.....	2	1	3	2	1	3			
31	Abner H. Duel.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
32	Gilbert Dunkin.....	1	10	0	1	5	0			
33	William Grey.....	2	5	10	1	9	2			
34	John Weir.....	18	11	5	10	14	8			
35	John Milmine.....	6	0	0	3	0	0			
36	Joseph Smith.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
37	William Wilson.....	10	15	9	3	15	0			
38	Josiah Ludington.....	10	17	6	6	2	6			
39	Walter Jones.....	16	17	6	11	7	6			
40	William Hill.....	38	16	8	18	2	6			
41	William Hill and Margaret Gibson, Executrix to the late J. Gibson, deceased.....	21	7	6	17	10	0			
42	Nathaniel Hill.....	4	15	10	3	16	8			
43	George Wardle.....	8	15	0	3	18	10			
44	John Kelly.....	17	9	9	9	3	9			
45	Thomas Smith.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
46	Robert Gillain.....	5	0	0	3	15	0			
47	Ephraim Cook.....	42	2	3	22	18	4			
48	Benjamin Holmes.....	8	6	8	8	6	8			
49	Sarah Tompkins.....	20	0	0	8	0	0			
50	David Woodward.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
51	Eliakim Malcolm.....	27	16	3	10	0	0			
52	Joseph Beemer.....	68	8	5	15	0	0			
53	Francis Glover.....	13	4	6	6	16	3			
54	Lewis Stainhoff.....	23	15	0	10	0	0			
55	Horace Foster.....	75	0	0				75	0	0
56	Alonzo Foster.....	17	5	0				17	5	0
	Carried over.....	£460	14	1	£18	9	1	142	5	0

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

BROCK DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	460	14	1	318	9	1	142	5	0
57	George Malcolm.....	67	8	1	16	3	9			
58	Calvin Lewis Lyons.....	14	17	0	6	5	0			
59	Eli Allen.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
60	John Jineclin.....	11	5	0	2	5	0			
61	Sanford Benedict King.....	5	0	0	4	10	10			
62	Samuel Wilson Jay.....	8	0	0	4	0	0			
63	John Malcolm.....	58	5	0	12	2	6			
64	James Malcolm.....	104	19	4	13	0	0			
65	Peter Malcolm.....	39	4	5	8	18	1			
66	Charles Eddy, by his Attorney, Constant Eddy.....	100	0	0				100	0	0
67	Joseph Thompson.....	3	15	0	1	10	0			
68	Jacob Harvey Carnaby.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
69	Preserved Thompson.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
70	Levi Nelson Dutcher.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
71	William Doyle.....	31	10	7	19	11	3			
72	William Brearley.....	6	15	0	5	0	0			
73	Acheal Oatman.....	6	0	0	4	0	0			
74	Elizabeth Patterson, widow of the late James Patterson, Ex.....	7	10	0	2	10	0			
75	Etham Clark.....	7	8	10				7	8	10
76	William Barber Clark.....	23	15	0	15	10	0			
77	Eleanor Wright.....	15	0	0	12	10	0			
78	Henry Groves.....	27	12	0	23	7	6			
79	David Duncan Wilson.....	11	13	0	6	14	0			
80	Stephen Henry Teeple.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
81	Martin Cornwall.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
82	Abraham Seartwood.....	6	15	0	6	15	0			
83	Jacob Moyer.....	13	0	0	10	15	0			
84	Joseph Ager.....	31	0	0	6	0	0			
85	David Sherman.....	4	10	0	3	0	0			
86	Andrew Searls.....	9	18	3	6	7	6			
87	Samuel Searls.....	5	10	0				5	10	0
88	George Sitt.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
89	William Reynolds.....	50	0	0				50	0	0
90	Brandford Gilbert Tisdale.....	18	0	0	13	17	6			
91	Thomas Wallace.....	54	11	3	44	0	4			
92	James Bailey.....	20	9	8	17	4	8			
93	Charles Strong Parley.....	27	0	0	27	0	0			
94	William Henry Sarpell.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
95	Lyman Lawrence, by his Agent, Enoch Burdick.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
96	Moonsen Cook.....	1	5	0	1	0	0			
97	Richard Mayberry.....	2	14	4	2	14	4			
98	Solomon Jennings.....	24	11	9	4	0	0			
99	John M'Kee.....	3	15	0	2	10	0			
100	Henry Siples.....	8	5	0	6	5	0			
101	Jacob Yeigh.....	15	0	0	10	0	0			
102	Lewis Mott.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
103	William Beekman Long.....	25	0	0	10	0	0			
104	James Robinson.....	4	12	6	1	12	6			
105	George Stafford Allen.....	22	10	0	2	5	0			
106	Isaac Jones.....	17	0	0				17	0	0
107	Benjamin Savage.....	4	0	0	3	0	0			
108	William James Coventry.....	62	12	6	27	10	0			
109	David Way Cronk.....	10	10	0	4	15	0			
110	John Walsh.....	16	3	9	9	18	9			
111	Ozias Clock.....	3	19	0	2	10	0			
112	George Nickoll.....	7	10	0	3	10	0			
113	Comfort Sage.....	9	17	6	2	10	0			
114	Joseph Jones.....	10	0	0	7	10	0			
115	Joseph Lewis Cook.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
116	David Hadeock.....	10	6	3	2	16	3			
117	Jesse Smith Woodward.....	7	2	6	3	5	0			
118	Robert Willor.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
119	Milo Dexter Woodward.....	3	15	0	2	10	0			
120	William Choate.....	1	5	0	1	15	0			
121	Elisha Hall.....	554	16	6	26	4	7			
122	Dennis Horseman.....	1	5	0	1	0	0			
123	Henry Hall.....	2	10	0	2	5	0			
124	Free Harris.....	3	8	10	2	0	0			
125	Henry Gloves.....	7	11	3				7	11	3
126	Calvin Hoskin.....	4	2	6	3	0	0			
127	Edward Moran.....	1	15	0	1	10	0			
128	William Bartell.....	3	15	0				3	15	0
129	Robert Boyer.....	7	12	6	3	7	6			
130	John Sybill.....	22	10	0	5	10	0			
131	Matthias Simmerman.....	10	0	0	7	10	0			
132	Jacob Smith.....	5	0	0	3	5	0			
133	Andrew Keys.....	3	15	0	3	0	0			
134	James Henderson.....	3	5	3	5	5	3			
135	Philip Gillard.....	3	16	9	3	16	9			
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£1156	3	0	811	12	11	344	10	1

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

BROCK DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1156	3	0	811	12	11	344	10	1
136	Henry Stroud.....	11	5	0	5	12	6			
137	John Curtis.....	5	0	0	1	10	0			
138	Nathan Prescott Allen.....	5	0	0	3	0	0			
139	John Lossing, Executor to the Estate of the late Solomon Lossing, deceased.....	158	5	0	12	7	6			
140	David Curtis.....	37	0	0	0	14	0			
141	Philo Bennett.....	12	0	0	10	0	0			
142	Alexander Airey.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
143	Josh. H. Throgmorton.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
144	Henry W. Bradley.....	0	13	9	0	13	9			
145	Thomas Johnston.....	20	0	0	14	5	0			
146	Squire Healey.....	6	12	9	4	8	5			
147	Stephen Branceflower.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
148	David Hagerman.....	88	13	9	31	10	0			
149	Adam Stover, 3rd of Norwich.....	11	5	7	7	10	7			
150	Willard Belon Smith.....	6	5	0	3	0	0			
151	Israel Lee Smith.....	3	2	6	2	0	0			
152	Dyer Wilcox.....	6	10	0	1	15	0			
153	Eber Ingoldsby.....	3	0	0				3	0	0
154	Jane Eliza Corey.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
155	Nicholas Monk.....	8	0	0	2	0	0			
156	Hosea Heath.....	6	5	0	3	0	0			
157	Henry Smith.....	2	10	0	1	5	0			
158	Sylvanus Daggert.....	2	0	0	1	5	0			
159	Alexander Johnston.....	52	10	0	39	2	6			
160	William Hilman.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
161	Robert Cameron.....	8	4	3	5	11	0			
162	Nathan Sheldon.....	9	5	5	6	10	8			
163	John Jaques, (Norwich).....	2	7	6	2	2	6			
164	Jacob Kelly, do.....	1	17	6	1	10	0			
165	Elijah Harris.....	18	15	0				18	15	0
166	Willard Sage.....	7	15	0	3	0	0			
167	Elijah Nelles.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
		£2994	8	1	985	11	1	366	5	1

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this twenty-sixth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) JOHN HARRIS,
" JAMES INGERSOLL, } Commissioners.

ROGER ROLLO HUNTER, Absent, and did not sit.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of NORFOLK, in the TALBOT DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at Simcoe, in the Township of Woodhouse, in the said County, on the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, and 11th days of May; and at Port Dover, in the Township of Woodhouse, in the same County, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of May; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Rodney Montross.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
2	George Edmonds.....	8	16	3				8	16	3
3	Samuel Brown.....	14	0	0	6	5	0			
4	William B. Lloyd.....	17	11	10	9	9	0			
5	Ezekiel Jewell.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
6	Jacob Wallrath.....	21	15	0				21	15	0
7	Daniel Sovereign.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
8	Isaac Pettit.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
9	James Cowan.....	27	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£115	13	1	33	4	0	62	11	3

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

TALBOT DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	115	13	1	39	4	0	62	11	3
10	John Allgeo.....	4	10	9	4	10	0			
11	Joseph Lawson.....	0	11	4	0	11	4			
12	James May.....	13	10	0	7	5	0	6	5	0
13	Joseph Walker.....	10	14	1	5	9	7	5	4	6
14	Lewis Earle.....	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
15	Oliver W. Stephens.....	85	3	4				85	3	4
16	William Cowen.....	3	19	4½	3	19	4½			
17	Christopher Buchner.....	0	16	3	0	16	3			
18	Mrs. Mary Davis.....	9	19	4	6	16	10	3	2	6
19	Rev. George Salmon.....	0	16	0	0	16	0			
20	Oliver Edmonds.....	39	18	9	3	18	0	36	0	9
21	Aaron Culver, senior.....	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
22	Benjamin Van Norman.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
23	Peter Price.....	0	19	8½	0	15	0	0	4	8½
24	George Kent.....	5	8	0	5	8	0			
25	Alfred Buckwell & Thomas Waters.....	12	1	5½	8	3	1	3	18	4½
26	Jacob Smith.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
27	John M'Call.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
28	Frederick L. Gibbs.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
29	Jacob M'Kinney.....	2	5	0	1	10	0	0	15	0
30	Nathan S. Cohoe.....	6	0	0	0	15	0	5	5	0
31	Henry Milburn.....	4	10	7½				4	10	7½
32	John A. Axford.....	4	10	4	1	10	0	3	0	4
33	Robert Benjamin.....	3	19	0	3	19	0			
34	William Wilson.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
35	Edward P. Ryerse.....	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
36	Moses Newkirk.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
37	John Armstrong.....	8	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
38	Elijah Doane, Moses Nickerson, and Eliza Nickerson, as Administrators to the Estate of the late John Anderson.....	11	10	0	4	5	0	7	5	0
39	James M'Coy.....	17	5	0	8	12	6	8	12	6
40	John E. Tisdale.....	6	5	0	3	15	0	2	10	0
41	Daniel M'Swain.....	55	0	0	15	0	0	40	0	0
42	Alexander M'Queen.....	6	0	0				6	0	0
43	Stephen J. Fuller.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
44	William Mann.....	3	5	0				3	5	0
45	Mrs. Ann J. M'Neilledge.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
46	Alexander Crawford.....	28	0	0	4	4	0	21	16	0
47	Arthur Murphy.....	200	0	0				200	0	0
48	John Loughhead.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
49	Levi Douglass.....	1	10	0	1	8	0	0	2	0
50	Israel W. Powell.....	28	0	8	16	7	7	11	13	1
51	Samuel Chamberlin.....	12	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
52	William Finch.....	3	2	7½	3	2	7½			
53	Joseph Park.....	42	3	6	21	8	6	20	15	0
54	Daniel Ross.....	28	12	6	14	2	6	14	10	0
55	Benjamin Mead.....	4	5	0				4	5	0
56	Moses M'Swain.....	47	0	0				47	0	0
57	Donald M'Intosh.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
58	George Passmore.....	8	12	0	4	6	0	4	6	0
59	William Shand and William Janes.....	4	18	9	3	16	3	1	2	6
60	Daniel H. Hazen.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
61	Thomas J. Mulkins.....	7	10	0	2	10	0	5	0	0
62	John Jackson.....	7	7	6	3	11	3	3	16	3
63	Samuel Axford.....	3	0	0				3	0	0
64	Jonathan Simons.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
65	Adam Misner.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
66	Samuel Sovereign.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
67	Adam Matthews.....	1	17	6				1	17	6
68	Nicholas M. Reid.....	59	11	8	19	7	6	40	4	2
69	Eliezer F. Nickerson.....	1	12	10	1	12	10			
70	Sarah Lewis.....	62	11	4	10	8	9	52	2	7
71	Philip Bemer.....	7	15	0	0	15	0	7	0	0
72	Reverius Hooker Lee.....	11	7	6				11	7	6
73	Duncan Campbell.....	1	15	0	1	15	0			
74	Andrew Campbell.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
75	Talmon Rose.....	0	4	0	0	4	0			
76	James Bell.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
		£1128	13	0½	277	18	9	850	14	3½

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this eleventh day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
" JAMES COVERNTON,
" PETER W. RAPELGE,

Commissioners for Investigating Rebellion Claims in Talbot District.

HENRY GROFF,
WILLIAM M'GILL, } Witnesses.

LONDON DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, in the LONDON DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Court House, in the Town of London, in the said County, on the 28th and 29th of September; and again on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of October; and again on the 4th and 5th of November; and again on the 23rd of December; and at Samuel Ivon's Tavern, in the Village of Saint Thomas, in the Township of Yarmouth, in the same County, on the 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November; and again on the 2nd, 3rd, 19th, and 20th of December, 1845; and again at London aforesaid, on the 5th and 14th of January, 1846; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Mrs. C. Goulding, late C. M'Donald, London.	7	5	0	7	5	0			
2	John Fairchild, London	45	18	9	31	10	0			
3	John Arthur, Adelaide.	1	10	0	1	10	0			
4	Alexander Dued.	3	15	0	2	5	0			
5	James Farley, London.	6	0	0	6	0	0			
6	Archibald Walker.	2	13	0	2	13	0			
7	Peter M'Neal, Mosa.	2	10	0	2	10	0			
8	Archibald M'Lachlin, Mosa.	2	10	0	2	10	0			
9	Neal M'Larty, do	2	10	0	2	10	0			
10	John Carswell	2	10	0	2	10	0			
11	John Sinclair.	2	10	0	2	10	0			
12	James Caners.	3	15	0	3	15	0			
13	Lachlin Leitch.	3	5	0	2	18	4			
14	Joseph Graves, Lobo.	2	10	0	2	0	0			
15	Annesley Griffith, London.	2	10	0	2	0	0			
16	John M'Intyre.	11	5	0	8	15	0			
17	Neal Galbraith.	3	10	0	3	10	0			
18	Samuel Bartlett.	4	8	9	3	6	3			
19	John M'Eacheron.	8	10	6	4	0	0			
20	Robert Pegley, Adelaide.	3	0	0	1	10	0			
21	Patrick Smith, London.	8	13	9	7	13	9			
22	John Harkness, senr., Adelaide.	1	10	0	1	10	0			
23	Joseph Cauthrop, Caradoc.	20	0	0	20	0	0			
24	John Woodhull, Delaware.	28	5	0	21	5	0			
25	David Johnstone, do	7	10	0	7	10	0			
26	Maurice Kelly	6	6	0	4	14	4			
27	Donald M'Donald, London.	22	10	0	11	5	0			
28	Thomas Morris, do	2	1	3	2	1	3			
29	William Armatage.	1	15	0	1	15	0			
30	Hannah Morden.	3	0	0	3	0	0			
31	James Morden	6	10	0	4	10	0			
32	Alexander Buckler.	20	0	0	10	0	0			
33	James Merrill.	2	0	0	2	0	0			
34	Samuel Cliff.	5	0	0	5	0	0			
35	Timothy Ryan	2	10	0				2	10	0
36	George Stevens.	20	0	0	10	0	0			
37	John Elliott.	5	0	0	3	0	0			
38	Samuel Elliott	4	0	0	2	0	0			
39	John Campbell.	1	10	0	1	2	6			
40	John M'Lachlin.	0	15	0	0	12	6			
41	Elliott Greanes.	3	17	6	3	9	0			
42	William Fuller.	2	0	0	1	10	0			
43	Thomas Lee.	17	10	0	17	10	0			
44	Isaac Martin.	2	0	0	2	0	0			
45	John Fraser.	13	15	0	8	5	0			
46	Robert M'Michael.	20	0	0				20	0	0
47	Hugh Anderson, Caradoc.	5	15	0	5	15	0			
48	John Hodgins.	17	10	0	15	0	0			
49	John Sefton.	9	0	0	4	0	0			
50	Thomas Baty, Westminster.	3	7	6	2	16	6			
51	George Mortimer, Eckfried.	4	0	0	4	0	0			
<i>Carried over</i>		£385	17	0	278	1	5	22	10	0

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

LONDON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	885	17	0	278	1	5	22	10	0
52	Ebenezer Hall.....	8	0	0	5	10	0			
53	Samuel Jarvis.....	1	4	3	0	5	9			
54	Peter M'Narmes.....	2	9	9	1	9	3			
55	James Guest.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
56	James M'Intyre.....	1	13	0	1	13	0			
57	John M'Lean, Eckfried.....	2	13	9	2	0	4			
58	John Jackson, do.....	4	10	0	4	0	0			
59	George Lee.....	2	10	0	1	10	0			
60	John M'Lean, Eckfried.....	2	5	0	1	13	9			
61	Hugh M'Alpin, do.....	5	0	0	3	11	3			
62	Robert Patton.....	4	10	0	4	0	0			
63	Alexander Cameron, London.....	3	17	6	2	12	6			
64	Benjamin Kilborne, Westminster.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
65	Peter Gibson, London.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
66	Joseph Tuke, do.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
67	Peter M'Carm, do.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
68	John Graham, Eckfried.....	2	0	0	1	0	0			
69	John Scott, London.....	6	0	0	3	0	0			
70	Peter M'Kinlay, Eckfried.....	14	15	0	10	19	6			
71	Robert Kilborne, Delaware.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
72	Thomas Curtes, Eckfried.....	3	10	0	2	3	4			
73	Samuel Stevens, Delaware.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
74	Henry Kilborne, do.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
75	Duncan M'Callum, Eckfried.....	10	13	9	4	15	6			
76	Richard Edwards, Dorchester.....	7	10	0	5	0	0			
77	Aaron Hartshorn, London.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
78	Richard Patrick.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
79	Robert Frank, Westminster.....	12	5	0	10	1	3			
80	Peter Hagerman, Delaware.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
81	William Tennent, London.....	20	0	0	15	0	0			
82	Lachlin M'Lauchlin, Eckfried.....	6	0	0	5	0	0			
83	John Buttery, Adelaide.....	5	0	6	2	0	0			
84	Cyrus Junner, Westminster.....	6	5	0	5	12	6			
85	Charles Knapton, Adelaide.....	4	5	0	1	5	0			
86	George B. Ivor.....	23	0	0	4	0	0			
87	Archibald Miller, Eckfried.....	33	8	6	11	14	0			
88	Jonathan Miller, do.....	4	15	0	0	15	0			
89	Archibald Mann, do.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
90	Donald M'Jaggard, do.....	1	17	6	0	13	6			
91	Michael Boddy, Adelaide.....	16	0	0	4	0	0			
92	Richard Hobbs, London.....	5	10	0	2	5	0			
93	James M'Fall, Eckfried.....	5	10	0	3	0	0			
94	Charles Decker, Executor of W. Monroe.....	5	0	0	3	10	0			
95	Andrew Banghart.....	1	16	3	1	8	0			
96	Andrew Fortner, Westminster.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
97	Timothy Kilborne, do.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
98	Jeremiah Minkler, Dorchester.....	6	5	0	5	0	0			
99	James M'Fadden, London.....	76	17	6	13	15	0			
100	George M'Stay, do.....	25	0	0	20	0	0			
101	Henry Shenick, Westminster.....	8	2	2	7	6	2			
102	Hiram Burtch.....	4	0	0	3	10	0			
103	Peter Beach.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
104	Malcolm Campbell.....	2	15	0	2	15	0			
105	Gilbert Harris, Delaware.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
106	Robert Smith, London.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
107	William Tegrier, Caradoc.....	5	0	0	4	0	0			
108	William Prevost, Eckfried.....	16	2	6	15	0	3			
109	Aaron Allan, Lobo.....	27	0	0	20	5	0			
110	Joseph Armatage, London.....	0	16	0	0	16	3			
111	Moses Morden, do.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
112	Francis Lewis, do.....	0	10	0	0	7	6			
113	John Shocbottom, do.....	20	0	0	12	10	0			
114	Dudley Marill, do.....	6	0	0	4	0	0			
115	William Elliott.....	7	15	0	5	17	6			
116	John Grant.....	7	5	4	7	5	4			
117	Richard Winson, London.....	3	5	0	3	5	0			
118	Henry Eaton, do.....	3	15	0	2	15	0			
119	Horace Kilborne, Westminster.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
120	Thomas Scandrell.....	1	15	0	1	6	3			
121	Richard Scandrell.....	1	10	0	1	6	3			
122	Jacob H. Keyser, London.....	2	6	10	1	16	10			
123	Henry Groves.....	7	11	6	7	9	0			
124	Benjamin Bartlett.....	111	10	0				111	10	0
125	David Doty.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
126	John Harvey, Caradoc.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
127	James Shephard, Adelaide.....	20	0	0	18	15	0			
128	James O'Neil, London.....	1	15	0	0	17	6			
129	Luman Inglis, Caradoc.....	5	7	6	3	3	0			
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£1103	5	3	639	17	5	174	0	0

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

LONDON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1103	5	3	639	17	5	174	0	0
130	James Fisher.....	34	9	3	24	6	9			
131	Francis Elliott, Caradoc.....	8	18	0	7	8	0			
132	George Wilman.....	2	0	0	1	15	0			
133	Daniel Davis.....	3	15	0	3	10	0			
134	Joseph Sifton, London.....	2	5	0	1	11	0			
135	Duncan Anderson, do.....	3	10	0	2	7	6			
136	James Fenwick, Caradoc.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
137	George Smith, London.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
138	John Bryce.....	13	15	0	13	15	0			
139	John Talbot, London.....	37	16	9	37	16	9			
140	John Woods, Adelaide.....	5	6	3	5	4	6			
141	Blyth Hull, do.....	4	6	3	4	4	6			
142	Michael Mericar, do.....	4	16	10	4	16	10			
143	Tyclotes Boots, do.....	2	12	6	2	0	0			
144	Ambrose M'Mames, London.....	2	16	3	2	16	3			
145	Mary Thody, Administratrix of T. Thody, deceased.....	4	0	0	3	11	2			
146	Thomas Thody, junr., Adelaide.....	6	0	0	3	10	0			
147	William M'Guire, do.....	2	1	3	2	1	3			
148	Charles Thromer, do.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
149	William Randall.....	3	5	0	3	5	0			
150	Samuel Harris.....	6	10	0	6	10	0			
151	Jacob Fruleigh.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
152	John Anderson, Bayham.....	6	0	0	4	10	0			
153	Robert R. White, Eckfried.....	5	0	0	4	13	9			
154	John M'Millan, London.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
155	Ransom Thorp, Adelaide.....	8	10	0	7	10	0			
156	Richard Talbot, London.....	21	7	6	20	12	10			
157	Alexander M'Intosh, Westminster.....	6	5	0	6	5	0			
158	Thomas Haskett, London.....	22	13	2	2	13	3			
159	Peter Schram.....	18	0	0	18	0	0			
160	Thomas H. Putnam, Dorchester.....	1	10	0	0	11	0			
161	William Sage.....	1	2	6				1	2	6
162	John Harkness, junr., Adelaide.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
163	Leslie M'Guire, do.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
164	Thomas Shoebottom, London.....	1	4	9	1	4	9			
165	Richard Stockdale, Adelaide.....	4	9	10	4	9	10			
166	Jacob Dale, Westminster.....	6	5	0	5	0	0			
167	William Stockdale, Adelaide.....	13	10	0	13	10	0			
168	William W. Grey.....	19	0	0	19	0	0			
169	Henry O'Neil.....	1	15	0	1	15	0			
170	David M'Pherson, Adelaide.....	4	7	6	4	7	6			
171	John Sutherland, Caradoc.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
172	Michael Flood, London.....	8	0	0	5	0	0			
173	St. George Bullock.....	45	11	10	20	0	0			
174	John O'Brien, London.....	69	0	0	34	11	8			
175	Mary Murray.....	5	3	9				5	3	9
176	Charles J. Still, Adelaide.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
177	Peter M'Arthur, Eckfried.....	2	17	2	2	17	2			
178	David Walden, London.....	0	15	0	0	14	0			
179	Nicholas Westbrooke.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
180	James Mitchell.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
181	Moses Saunders.....	36	8	0				36	8	0
182	James Gardiner, Mosa.....	8	0	0	8	0	0			
183	Samuel Fleming, do.....	40	13	7	22	16	0			
184	Henry W. Acres, Caradoc.....	62	5	0	56	9	0			
185	Beamer Pixley, Dorchester.....	20	0	0	1	5	0			
186	Christopher Hendershott.....	10	2	11	7	11	11			
187	James Cuddy, Adelaide.....	3	5	0	2	15	3			
188	Alexander Johnstone, do.....	1	2	6	0	17	6			
189	Patrick Gateley, do.....	3	0	0	2	15	0			
190	Charles Decker, London.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
191	Samuel Munns, Adelaide.....	4	2	6	4	2	6			
192	Nicholas Fitzpatrick, do.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
193	Abraham VanNorman.....	37	4	3				37	4	3
194	Timothy Ryan.....	3	10	0				3	10	0
195	Joshua Putnam, Dorchester.....	6	16	0	3	16	0			
196	Alice Strong, Executrix to D. Strong, deceased.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
197	James Cooley.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
198	John Carmichael.....	0	18	8				0	18	8
199	Blanche Westlake, Adelaide.....	45	12	11	15	0	0			
200	John S. Hoare, do.....	13	17	6	1	17	6			
201	Alfred T. Jones, London.....	3	1	0	3	1	0			
202	William King Cornish, do.....	39	6	3				39	6	3
203	John Westley VanNorman.....	9	11	9	7	3	0			
204	Richard Wallace Brenard.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
205	Hugh Medoll.....	7	5	0	7	5	0			
206	John Jennings, London.....	15	0	0	12	10	0			
207	Nathan W. Osborne.....	30	8	0	18	6	8			
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£1985	11	5	1169	15	8	322	13	5

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

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LONDON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	1985	11	5	1163	15	8	322	13	5
208	Samuel Crawford, London.....	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15	0	0
209	Winfred Fallen, do.....	7	8	0	6	8	0	.....	.....	.....
210	James Givins.....	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0
211	Finley M'Donald, London.....	11	17	6	11	17	6	.....	.....	.....
212	Thomas Kessack, do.....	5	11	3	5	11	3	.....	.....	.....
213	Joseph Walker.....	2	3	9	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9
214	Amos Barnes, Southwold.....	5	12	6	5	12	6	.....	.....	.....
215	Nathaniel Currie.....	3	7	8	1	13	10	.....	.....	.....
216	James Granes.....	6	5	0	3	11	8	.....	.....	.....
217	George Fisher.....	4	0	0	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....
218	James Defields, Mosa.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....
219	Christopher Simpson.....	6	15	4	.....	.....	.....	6	15	4
220	George Miller, St. Thomas.....	118	19	5	68	19	5	.....	.....	.....
221	Peter D. Groat.....	10	0	0	6	5	0	.....	.....	.....
222	John Leam.....	0	16	8	0	16	8	.....	.....	.....
223	John and Mansfield Gillett.....	3	15	0	3	15	0	.....	.....	.....
224	George Denginan.....	17	5	0	16	5	0	.....	.....	.....
225	Charles Heywood.....	5	6	3	5	6	3	.....	.....	.....
226	Thomas Sussims.....	3	15	3	3	15	3	.....	.....	.....
227	William Balkwell, London.....	7	3	8	7	3	8	.....	.....	.....
228	John Ardell, do.....	7	0	0	7	0	0	.....	.....	.....
229	James Gallagher.....	3	10	0	3	10	0	.....	.....	.....
230	Eliz. Henderson, Southwold or Westminster.....	2	10	0	2	3	9	.....	.....	.....
231	George Fillimore.....	3	6	3	1	17	2	.....	.....	.....
232	James Coyne, St. Thomas.....	5	0	0	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....
233	Lyman Lewis.....	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....	2	10	0
234	Thomas & Benjamin Hodgkinson.....	9	6	10	9	6	10	.....	.....	.....
235	Andrew Dobie.....	63	1	2	.....	.....	.....	63	1	2
236	Robert Cook.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0
237	Samuel Livingstone.....	62	3	4	.....	.....	.....	62	3	4
238	John Livingstone.....	8	5	0	8	5	0	.....	.....	.....
239	John Caughall, Yarmouth.....	28	18	1	16	7	0	.....	.....	.....
240	John Long.....	9	10	0	6	12	5	.....	.....	.....
241	Donald M'Intyre.....	4	10	0	2	12	10	.....	.....	.....
242	John M'Dougall.....	7	10	0	7	10	0	.....	.....	.....
243	Meredith Conn.....	3	15	7	3	15	7	.....	.....	.....
244	Henry Finch.....	12	2	7	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....
245	Abraham Graver.....	7	0	0	.....	.....	.....	7	0	0
246	Edward Downoy.....	16	7	0	11	0	0	.....	.....	.....
247	James Marshall.....	15	18	9	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....
248	William Wilcox.....	24	2	6	24	2	6	.....	.....	.....
249	Richard D. Drake.....	17	10	0	17	10	0	.....	.....	.....
250	Alexander Kerr.....	6	5	0	4	13	0	.....	.....	.....
251	Duncan Willson.....	33	15	0	.....	.....	.....	33	15	0
252	Henry Grabarger.....	4	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....
253	David Sibley.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....
254	James Van Ennburgh.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....
255	Henry High.....	4	10	0	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....
256	Neil Buchan.....	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
257	John M'Intyre.....	1	7	6	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....
258	Peter M'Callum.....	3	17	6	3	5	6	.....	.....	.....
259	Hannah Wilson.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....
260	Daniel M'Cugan.....	2	17	6	2	17	6	.....	.....	.....
261	Samuel Smith.....	23	7	6	15	0	0	.....	.....	.....
262	Jacob Caughhill.....	5	5	0	5	5	0	.....	.....	.....
263	Angus M'Coy, Aldborough.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....
264	William Weeks.....	2	10	9	2	10	9	.....	.....	.....
265	William B. Barnam.....	4	16	10	3	15	10	.....	.....	.....
266	James Warren.....	8	0	0	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....
267	Richard Williams.....	6	6	10	.....	.....	.....	6	6	10
268	Estate of the late Rowland Williams.....	68	6	6	68	6	6	.....	.....	.....
269	William Drake.....	19	0	0	14	5	0	.....	.....	.....
270	Joseph Wilson.....	2	12	6	.....	.....	.....	2	12	6
271	Solomon Moore.....	10	13	9	10	13	9	.....	.....	.....
272	William Hannah.....	18	15	0	.....	.....	.....	18	15	0
273	Henry Wilcox.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
274	Thomas Allen.....	3	8	9	.....	.....	.....	3	8	9
275	Hannah Barber, Southwold.....	4	14	6	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....
276	James Johnstone.....	8	10	0	8	10	0	.....	.....	.....
277	Thomas M'Guire.....	11	4	6	.....	.....	.....	11	4	6
278	John Marlatt, junior.....	1	10	0	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....
279	Henry Coyne.....	27	10	11	.....	.....	.....	27	10	11
280	Amos M'Kenny.....	12	0	0	10	10	0	.....	.....	.....
281	John Backhouse.....	34	17	6	.....	.....	.....	34	17	6
282	John M'Bride.....	6	0	0	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....
283	Robert Rowe.....	1	16	9	0	11	8	.....	.....	.....
284	Peter Wilson.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....
285	Joseph Atwood.....	2	0	10	2	0	10	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£2964	11	8	1672	17	1	674	18	0

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

LONDON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	2964	11	8	1672	17	1	674	18	0
286	James Linley.....	8	5	0	8	5	0			
287	William Davis, Yarmouth.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
288	Truman Watters.....	20	2	9	0	10	4			
289	Richard Hughes.....	3	5	0	2	19	4			
290	Samuel Mason.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
291	John Binke.....	0	8	4	0	8	4			
292	Samuel Stansfield.....	2	14	0	2	14	0			
293	William Paterson, Westminster.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
294	Aaron Groff, Eckfried.....	4	0	0	1	10	0			
295	John Sutton.....	3	15	0	3	0	0			
296	John Jackson.....	2	1	0	1	10	0			
297	John Simpson.....	2	1	0	1	10	0			
298	Joab Leach.....	4	0	0	3	0	0			
299	Abraham Huff.....	1	5	0	1	0	0			
300	Elijah Duncombe.....	9	4	2	4	9	1			
301	William M'Kay.....	10	0	0	10	0	0			
302	Donald M'Alpin.....	1	12	6	1	12	6			
303	Richard Nicols.....	1	4	0	1	4	0			
304	Jacob M'Queen.....	1	11	3	1	3	0			
305	Keziah Nash, Eckfried.....	14	0	0	13	5	0			
306	David Lockwood, Caradoc.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
307	George J. Smith, Eckfried.....	10	6	0	10	6	0			
308	David Carryon Nickerson.....	2	10	0	1	10	0			
309	William Doan.....	4	0	0	2	0	0			
310	James M'Queen.....	0	17	6	0	17	6			
311	Richard Evans.....	17	1	5	5	19	2			
312	Lyman Johnston.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
313	Archibald M'Intyre, Lobo.....	2	10	0	2	1	0			
314	Alexander M'Dougall, Eckfried.....	4	0	0	3	5	0			
315	Dugald Gillies, Mosa.....	4	4	8	3	14	1			
316	Donald M'Pherson.....	3	2	6				3	2	6
317	David Hutchinson, Malahide.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
318	Thomas Orr, Westminster.....	10	19	9	7	10	0			
319	Edward Darmey.....	5	0	0	1	5	0			
320	Abraham Phillips.....	2	10	0	1	10	0			
321	Caleb Burdeck.....	3	0	0	2	2	0			
322	Susan Rollo.....	2	10	0	1	15	0			
323	Isaac Phillips.....	8	15	0				8	15	0
324	Surranes Thompson.....	5	12	6	5	10	0			
325	John C. Miller.....	2	5	0	0	15	0			
326	Silvester Cook.....	12	0	7	6	0	7			
327	Caleb Cook.....	18	12	6	9	0	0			
328	Benjamin Doan.....	6	0	0				6	0	0
329	Nathan L. Wood, Avlmer.....	3	15	0	2	10	0			
330	Francis Henry Wright.....	5	8	1	5	8	1			
331	William M'Eward.....	19	0	0	19	0	0			
332	William Libby.....	200	0	0				200	0	0
333	Frederick Marlatt.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
334	William O'Brien.....	32	10	0	7	10	0			
335	John Burwell.....	124	8	3	66	0	0			
		£3610	11	5	1934	16	1	902	15	6

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this twentieth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) JOHN HARRIS,
" JOHN WILSON,
" LAWRENCE LAWRASON, } Commissioners.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March

HURON DISTRICT.

WE, the undersigned Persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of HURON, in the HURON DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the British Hotel, in the Township of Goderich, in the said County, from the 19th to the 28th day of January, both days inclusive, the intervening Sunday exclusive; and on the 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, and 28th days of February; and at the Black Horse Inn, in the Township of Usborne, in the same County, on the 3rd and 4th days of February, all in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Isaac Adamson.....	24	7	11½	19	2	0			
2	William Adamson.....	0	18	9	0	18	9			
3	William Balkwell.....	18	15	0	10	0	0			
4	Henry Brownlee.....	2	3	2	2	3	2			
5	Samuel Cantelon.....	4	1	8	3	5	0			
6	Richard Carter.....	1	4	6				1	4	6
7	William Carter.....	2	14	7	1	12	0			
8	John Clark.....	33	0	0	22	10	0			
9	James Cluff.....	1	17	6	1	0	0			
10	William Cluff.....	3	3	0	1	17	6			
11	James Cox, senr.....	2	0	0	1	10	0			
12	Patrick Curry.....	4	7	10	3	15	0			
13	John Daly.....	3	11	6	2	10	0			
14	Madame DeRose.....	4	0	0	3	10	0			
15	Mathew Donelly.....	5	11	3	3	7	6			
16	Michael Duggan.....	10	18	9	5	0	0			
17	Thomas Ford.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
18	W. F. & J. R. Gooding.....	15	0	0	7	10	0			
19	Administrators for Thomas Greenwood's Estate.....	40	10	0	30	0	0			
20	Jeremiah Griffin.....	5	0	0	2	0	0			
21	Joseph Hear.....	34	16	0	20	0	0			
22	William Henry.....	1	1	0	1	1	0			
23	John Hodgins.....	2	12	11	2	0	0			
24	Robert Hodgins.....	2	10	6	1	5	0			
25	William Hodgins.....	1	10	0	1	0	0			
26	Henry Horton.....	21	7	8				21	7	8
27	John Johnston.....	5	0	0	2	0	0			
28	Thomas Kydd.....	30	8	2	27	10	8			
29	Thomas Lewis.....	0	14	2	0	11	8			
30	William Little.....	11	7	6	5	0	0			
31	John Longworth.....	176	9	8	50	0	0			
32	David M'Connell.....	41	8	7½	30	0	0			
33	William M'Intosh.....	5	0	0	1	10	0			
34	Charles M'Intosh.....	3	13	0½	0	7	0			
35	John M'Leane.....	6	15	0	0	10	0			
36	James M'Mahon.....	4	2	6	4	2	6			
37	James E. Manis.....	4	0	0	1	10	0			
38	David Munroe.....	3	12	6	1	10	0			
39	John Pharos.....	8	6	8	2	18	4			
40	Robert Proctor.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
41	Joseph Quich.....	15	2	9	5	17	6			
42	David Hood Ritchie.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
43	Frederick Rye.....	3	10	0	1	0	0			
44	Alicia Sargent.....	10	5	6	3	10	0			
45	Robert Scott.....	5	0	0	2	0	0			
46	James Shepherd.....	1	2	6	0	15	0			
47	James Sinelser.....	5	2	4	2	10	0			
48	Joseph Sparling.....	4	7	6	1	0	0			
49	John Shepherd.....	5	0	0	1	15	0			
50	Thomas Splan.....	4	7	6	3	15	0			
51	Ephriam Taylor.....	11	2	1	5	10	0			
52	Thomas Taylor.....	3	15	0	3	10	0			
53	William Udle.....	5	0	0	3	15	0			
54	James Young.....	1	18	9	1	18	9			
55	John Young.....	4	7	6	4	7	6			
56	Richard Bissett.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
57	Hugh Balkwell.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
58	Dan. Diamond.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
59	John Daly.....	1	12	8	1	12	8			
60	John Mitchell.....	1	12	8	1	12	8			
61	John Westcote.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
62	William Levett.....	3	5	4	3	5	4			
63	Representative of late John Bolton.....	9	0	8	5	10	0			
	Carried forward.....	£466	10	5	346	7	10	26	12	2

HURON DISTRICT—(Continued.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	466	10	5	346	7	10	26	12	2
64	Benjamin Willson.....	79	16	8	60	0	0			
65	Robert Parke.....	3	19	4	3	19	4			
66	The Rev. R. F. Campbell.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
67	John M'Leod.....	5	5	0	2	2	0			
68	Donald Ross.....	4	0	0	2	0	0			
69	Nahum Avery.....	7	2	6	5	5	0			
70	John Campbell.....	0	15	0				0	15	0
71	Robert Russell.....	3	14	6	2	0	0			
72	James Pringle.....	1	2	9	0	14	0			
73	Mary Parsons.....	6	9	6	3	15	0			
74	Benjamin Rumble.....	3	10	0	2	10	7½			
75	William Elliott.....	2	5	5	1	13	9			
76	Hugh Creig.....	6	1	10½	3	5	0			
77	John Governlock.....	5	0	0	0	12	6			
78	Robert Scott.....	3	15	10	1	17	6			
79	Mrs. Hanley.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
80	Rupert M'Donald.....	6	5	5	0	16	8			
81	Morgan Hamilton.....	49	10	8	26	5	0			
82	John M'Intosh.....	1	4	6	0	7	0			
83	George Westcote.....	1	4	6	0	7	0			
84	David Dow.....	11	5	8	5	0	0			
85	Jonas Gibbings.....	3	10	0	1	5	0			
86	James Young.....	1	4	6	0	10	10			
87	Robert Cook.....	6	11	2	0	15	0			
88	James Clegg.....	1	5	0	0	7	6			
89	John Annand.....	9	1	0	5	0	0			
90	Joshua Calloway.....	25	10	0				25	10	0
91	John Clegg.....	1	9	8	0	5	10			
92	Patrick Larvin.....	1	0	0	0	15	0			
93	Jonathan Carter.....	4	0	0	0	14	0			
94	John Holmes.....	5	12	6	1	10	0			
95	George Leithwaite.....	3	7	6	0	12	10			
96	J. W. Jones.....	15	0	0	3	15	0			
97	Elez. Runciman.....	8	0	0	5	0	0			
98	William Jenkins.....	5	15	6	2	10	0			
99	Jasper Gooding.....	3	0	0	2	0	0			
100	Const. Van Egmond.....	14	15	0	11	10	0			
101	James Payne.....	3	17	0				3	17	0
102	William Bissett.....	3	0	0	1	10	0			
103	J. W. Garrison.....	7	10	0	2	10	0			
104	George Brown.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
105	Dominick Lavin.....	3	17	6	0	13	6			
106	Peter Cole.....	4	7	6	2	5	0			
107	William Sneyd.....	13	12	0	1	10	0			
108	John Ferguson.....	8	0	0	3	18	0			
109	Duncan M'Donald.....	4	7	6	3	5	0			
110	Charles Widdar.....	11	5	0	11	5	0			
111	Joseph Griffin.....	1	5	0	0	17	6			
112	John Elliott.....	3	12	6	2	5	0			
113	William Reid.....	30	0	0				30	0	6
114	Will. W. Conuar.....	5	5	0	3	15	0			
115	Hector M'Leod.....	5	7	6	3	5	0			
116	Joseph Willson.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
117	Henry Hands.....	2	16	3	2	10	0			
118	Matthew Black.....	7	2	11	4	0	0			
119	John Anderson.....	7	2	1				7	2	1
120	Robert Kelton.....	4	2	10	2	5	0			
121	Mrs. Curry.....	8	2	6				8	2	6
122	John Hilloch.....	1	10	0				1	10	0
123	John Beacom.....	3	1	3				3	1	3
124	Bernard Haldan.....	4	7	6	3	15	0			
125	Henry Touchbourne.....	1	3	7½	0	5	10			
126	Michl. M'Quire.....	3	7	6	1	0	0			
127	Richard Darlington.....	3	15	4½				3	15	4½
128	John Henderson.....	3	3	0	1	10	0			
129	William Hobkirk.....	3	3	0	1	10	0			
130	William Woodham.....	16	10	0	8	18	0			
131	David Hay.....	5	5	0	2	10	0			
132	Adam Black.....	3	5	0	1	15	0			
133	L. Sharp.....	6	15	0	3	0	0			
134	Matthew Duffy.....	10	10	0	5	5	0			
135	John Cox.....	1	11	6	0	5	10			
136	David M'Kenzie.....	3	3	0	2	0	0			
137	George Johnstone.....	1	1	10	0	12	6			
138	Thomas M'Kee.....	2	10	0				2	10	0
139	Hugh Benderman.....	2	17	2	2	10	0			
140	John Hunter.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
141	Robert Hunter.....	4	7	6	1	0	0			
142	George Cox.....	5	5	0	2	5	0			
143	William Dunlop.....				75	0	0			
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£1180	6	8½	678	0	10	112	15	10½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

HURON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	1130	6	8½	676	0	10	112	15	10½
144	Robert Gibbons.....	7	10	0	3	15	0			
145	George Elliott.....	4	7	6	2	5	0			
146	William Matthews.....	2	5	0	1	13	9			
147	Benjamin Millar.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
148	James Gosman.....	4	7	6	3	15	0			
149	Robert Nott.....	1	2	6	0	12	6			
150	John Haldan, senr.....	1	14	7	1	14	7			
151	Eliz. Hodgins.....	2	0	0	1	5	0			
152	Richard Bissett.....	6	12	10	3	0	0			
153	Richard G. Bissett.....	4	10	0	3	0	0			
154	John Mobs.....	3	10	0	1	15	0			
155	John Isaac.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
156	John Cook.....	3	8	9	2	6	3			
157	Thomas Hodgins.....	1	0	0	0	12	6			
158	Patrick Fogarty.....	0	15	2	0	15	2			
159	Castor Willis.....	10	5	0	2	15	0			
160	James Munroe.....	3	7	6				3	7	6
161	John Cook.....	0	9	2				0	9	2
162	William Johnstone.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
163	Robert Campbell.....	2	10	0				2	10	0
164	John Sackald.....	0	11	3	0	11	3			
165	Richard Cluff.....	3	0	0				3	0	0
166	George Fraser.....	20	15	0	6	10	0			
167	David Smith.....	2	17	1	0	15	0			
168	Joseph Williamson.....	7	16	3				7	16	3
169	Adam Hodgins.....	6	13	11	4	0	0			
170	James Hodgins.....	1	16	6	1	16	6			
171	George M'Connell.....	7	1	3	3	10	0			
172	Francis Ryan.....	4	12	4	2	4	0			
173	James Whiteford.....	1	1	0	1	1	0			
174	William Grant.....	0	15	0	0	7	6			
175	Patrick Glesir.....	1	0	0	0	10	0			
176	Robert Bell.....	0	19	2	0	15	5			
177	John Lewis.....	2	5	2	1	0	0			
178	Eron Sutton.....	5	10	0	3	15	0			
179	Robert Paterson.....	0	6	8	0	5	10			
180	William Elder.....	0	6	8	0	5	10			
181	John Hodgins.....	3	0	9	2	10	3			
182	A. D. Nafsel.....	14	2	6				14	2	6
183	George Worsley.....	1	13	4	1	2	6			
184	John Young.....	6	18	3	5	5	0			
185	Andrew Cook.....	0	12	6	0	12	6			
186	James Skimmings.....	1	10	0				1	10	0
187	Nebel Whiteley.....	4	10	0				4	10	0
188	William Atkinson.....	1	9	2	1	9	2			
189	George Aitken.....	0	11	8	0	11	8			
190	Patrick Carlow.....	0	9	4	0	9	4			
191	Alexander Campbell.....	9	3	6	0	3	6			
192	Edward Downie.....	2	3	2	2	3	2			
193	John Downie.....	0	10	6	0	10	6			
194	Thomas Fox.....	0	10	6	0	10	6			
195	John Keenan.....	2	3	2	2	3	2			
196	Daniel Keenan.....	2	3	4	2	3	4			
197	Thomas Lanon.....	0	3	6	0	3	6			
198	John Neil.....	0	7	0	0	7	0			
199	— Sutherland.....	0	3	6	0	3	6			
200	Thomas Stanley.....	0	11	8	0	11	8			
201	John Thompson.....	0	3	6	0	3	6			
202	Alexander Thompson.....	0	3	6	0	3	6			
203	Donald Fraser.....	0	3	6	0	3	6			
204	James Greeve.....	4	10	0	0	12	6			
205	Charles Slack.....	1	17	6				1	17	6
206	Robert Beacom.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
207	Henry Beacom.....	4	5	0				4	5	0
208	Edward Rathwell.....	5	1	3				5	1	3
	Commissioners Allowance and Expenses, as per Account.....	£1429	8	1	758	8	2	169	4	6½
					82	10	0			
					£840	18	2			

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as the sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this fourth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed,) HENRY RANSFORD,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN HOLDAN, } Commissioners.

BERD. HOLDAN,
DAVID H. LIZARS, } Witnesses.

HURON DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

The following Persons were in the Company of Capt. LUARD, in the years 1838 and 1839.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. Fraser.....	27	19	4	Samuel Fisher.....	0	14	0
John Young.....	36	6	3	Alfred Cutting.....	0	14	0
Richard Young.....	4	16	2½	James Montgomery.....	2	13	4½
James Glenny.....	8	19	4½	George Burres.....	3	8	10
James Collins.....	9	14	3½	Alexander Bell.....	1	4	9
Jos. Williamson.....	1	16	2½	Daniel Hanley.....	0	14	0
James Davis.....	8	0	10½	Thomas Johnstone.....	0	14	0
Edward Layers.....	9	5	11½	Andrew M'Kee.....	6	0	1½
Thomas Layton.....	0	6	8½	Alexander M'Intyre.....	0	9	9
Jos. Griffin.....	6	0	10½	Isaac Jones.....	2	9	2
Matthew Bates.....	3	13	9	William Green.....	3	17	8
George Palmer.....	5	2	0	James Reed.....	0	3	5
John Shaw.....	4	9	1½	William Handford.....	6	3	5½
James Holmes.....	5	6	2½	Peter Willson.....	0	18	8½
James Good.....	2	11	4½	Thomas Cranstone.....	1	19	9½
John M'Gregor.....	0	1	6	William Copp.....	1	19	10
Hugh Sturdy.....	1	2	6	Hector M'Leod.....	1	19	10
John Hanley.....	3	11	6½	James Kerr.....	0	14	4½
John Ford.....	0	1	4	James Young.....	0	0	2½
Henry Young.....	0	5	0	Thomas Kelton.....	0	7	1½
Michael Fagan.....	0	8	3½	William Turner.....	3	17	9
James Fagan.....	0	2	2½	James Shepherd.....	1	4	7½
Johnstone Graham.....	2	14	6	James Sparling.....	0	11	9½
John Cox.....	6	17	11½	William Hanley.....	5	17	10
George Cox.....	4	11	7½	Thomas Greensward.....	5	4	9½
John Donnelly.....	4	19	0½	John Glenn.....	0	0	11½
James Barker.....	1	9	9	Robert Darlington.....	4	14	6½
Peter Cole.....	4	9	11½	David Cantling.....	0	7	10
John Ross.....	0	0	4	David Gordon.....	0	0	2½
George Warner.....	0	9	1½	William Curry.....	2	2	0
Christopher Lindesay.....	0	0	11½	John Gallagher.....	1	19	6
Daniel Wilkinson.....	0	15	4½	Edward Lusk.....	0	10	6½
Samuel Simpson.....	3	17	5	James Sellas.....	0	9	10
Daniel Lizars.....	2	9	9½	George Dobis.....	0	10	0½
Robert Elliott.....	3	13	7	John Cook.....	0	9	5½
Solomon Tolles.....	4	19	5	William Holland.....	0	4	8½
Ben. Meredith.....	2	14	10½	Michael Duggan.....	2	13	2
James Thompson.....	3	9	1½				
L. Tierney.....	5	5	0		£290	9	3½
Patrick Lavin.....	2	14	9				
Thomas Hall.....	4	17	11	Sundry Accounts incurred in fitting up			
John Beckett.....	2	9	10	Barrack Rooms, carrying Despatches,			
Hugh Rose.....	0	1	1	&c. &c. :-			
John Annand.....	1	4	11				
Adam Annand.....	2	10	2	John M'Donald.....	2	7	0
Robert Anderson.....	2	2	10½	Peter Somerville.....	1	3	0
John Whitely.....	0	4	0½	Thomas Layton.....	2	1	0
John Sturdy.....	0	4	0½	Isaac Rattenbury.....	7	15	0
John M'Donald.....	2	9	9	Colin Ross.....	2	9	1
David Teale.....	4	13	3	Robert Shaw.....	7	13	9
James Stewart.....	0	1	6½	E. R. Gooding.....	13	9	2
John Caldwell.....	4	16	2				
James Skimmings.....	0	13	11½		£327	7	3½

The Commissioners report, with regard to the Claims of the above Parties who served under Capt. Luard, that after a careful investigation, and receiving evidence from various persons and from Documents that have come before them, believe that the sums opposite the names are still due; that Capt. Luard received the money from the Government, but, for reasons best known to himself, has hitherto withheld payment of the same, and consequently demands the strictest investigation.

(Signed,) HENRY RANSFORD, }
 " JOHN M'DONALD, } Commissioners.
 " JOHN HOLDAN, }

BERND. HOLDAN, }
 DAVID H. LIZARS, } Witnesses.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned persons appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine, enquire into, and allow or reject, the Claims or Demands of the Inhabitants of the COUNTIES of ESSEX and KENT in the WESTERN DISTRICT of this PROVINCE, arising out of the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province, and having sat at the Court House, in the Town of Sandwich in the said County of Essex, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th days of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and at the Royal Exchange Hotel, in the Town of Chatham, in the Township of Harwich, in the said County of Kent, on the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th days of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and having carefully and diligently examined the undermentioned Persons, or their Witnesses and evidence, touching their several claims as aforesaid, do allow such claims as we have not rejected altogether at the several sums set opposite the respective Parties' names in the third column of the Schedule hereunder written, that is to say:—

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Jean Baptiste Gerardin.....	4	4	0	4	4	0			
2	Moses Langlois.....	4	18	6	4	18	6			
3	Wright, Coffin & Co.....	47	11	5	15	10	0	32	1	5
4	François Mareschal.....	3	9	1	3	0	0	0	9	1
5	Henry Fox.....	56	15	0	47	12	6	9	2	6
6	Leon L'Esperance.....	5	15	0	5	15	0			
7	Charles L'Esperance.....	2	1	3	2	1	3			
8	Charles Lockwood.....	20	0	0	18	15	0	1	5	0
9	Eustache Bastian.....	8	8	0	5	12	0	2	6	0
10	François Dromillard.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
11	Thomas Paxton.....	310	8	10½	214	8	10½	96	0	0
12	Mary Hands.....	16	5	0	11	5	0	5	0	0
13	Pierre Marrontelle.....	64	9	2	64	9	2			
14	Martha Robinson.....	13	1	1	13	1	1			
15	Amos Baldwin.....	10	1	3	8	10	0	1	11	3
16	Michael Cotter.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
17	Françoise Parent.....	19	8	9				19	8	9
18	Alexis Langlois.....	16	15	1	1	0	0	15	15	1
19	Henry Banwil.....	195	0	0	90	0	0	105	0	0
20	Emanuel Burnet.....	4	2	8	4	2	8			
21	William Ambridge.....	26	11	3	25	0	0	1	11	3
22	Charles Omillette.....	8	1	6	8	1	6			
23	John Klasgye.....	34	7	4	20	0	0	14	7	4
24	Jacob Halstead.....	17	10	0				17	10	0
25	Jacques Parent.....	5	5	0	4	15	0	0	10	0
26	W. T. Cameron & Co.....	16	6	8	16	6	8			
27	T. L. Ritter.....	379	15	0	340	0	0	39	15	0
28	Robert Coltis.....	10	14	1	10	14	1			
29	George Scott.....	326	3	10	326	3	10			
30	Edmond Smith.....	80	19	5	80	19	5			
31	Edward Butler.....	134	16	3	109	16	3	25	0	0
32	Executors of late Wm. M'Cormick.....	592	2	1	189	8	7	402	13	6
33	John Sloan.....	66	7	1	42	9	4	23	17	9
34	Marie Louise Chapper.....	73	6	3	40	13	10	32	12	5
35	James Robinson.....	109	2	6				109	2	6
36	David Robinson.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
37	François Chauvin.....	7	18	1	5	18	4	2	1	9
38	John Brown.....	65	2	3	60	2	9	4	19	6
39	John Van Allan.....	270	5	5	239	0	0	31	5	5
40	Elizabeth Pratton, Administratrix.....	102	12	6	2	10	0	100	2	6
41	Henry Bruner.....	20	0	0	20	0	0			
42	Christopher Wigle.....	31	5	0	23	15	0	7	10	0
43	Jacob Conklin.....	168	7	6	84	15	0	83	12	6
44	William Elliott.....	59	0	0	30	7	0	28	13	0
45	John Fox.....	95	5	0	73	2	6	22	2	6
46	Judith Fox.....	96	1	0	37	8	0	58	13	0
47	John M'Cormick.....	15	7	6	3	7	6	12	0	0
48	François Lavalaine.....	9	15	3	9	15	3			
49	Joseph Morin.....	50	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	0
50	John Cotter.....	2	6	3	2	6	3			
51	Pierre Delisle.....	1	9	9	1	9	9			
52	John Miro.....	5	5	0	2	10	0	2	15	0
53	Mary Williams.....	25	15	0	15	8	0	10	9	0
54	Julia Young.....	6	6	0	6	6	0			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£3750	4	3½	2366	0	10½	1384	3	5

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	3750	4	3½	2366	0	10½	1384	3	5
55	John Grenier.....	13	15	0	13	0	0	0	15	0
56	Roswell Hoskins.....	19	17	6	5	0	0	14	17	6
57	Peter Mailloux.....	6	12	6	4	19	2	1	13	4
58	Charles Mailloux.....	4	12	6	3	3	6	1	9	0
59	Felix Poisson.....	3	15	0	2	10	0	1	5	0
60	Sophie Duplesy.....	3	5	0	2	10	0	0	15	0
61	Thomas Lawson.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
62	Nelson Brown.....	7	13	0	6	2	0	1	11	0
63	William Carter.....	7	10	0				7	10	0
64	Francis Butler.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
65	William Binja.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
66	Edward Green.....	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0
67	Ann Drake.....	14	5	0	10	16	7	3	8	5
68	John R. Upcott.....	8	13	10	8	13	10			
69	Peter M'Glashin.....	130	18	10	115	13	2	15	5	8
70	Madame Racicot.....	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
71	Geneviève Bourg.....	3	14	6	2	9	9	1	4	9
72	Widow Atin.....	6	17	0	4	11	4	2	5	8
73	Angelique Samandie.....	5	0	0	4	15	0	0	5	0
74	Antoine Begere.....	2	0	0	1	6	8	0	13	4
75	Pierre Rocheleau.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
76	James Hackett.....	37	5	10	34	15	10	2	10	0
77	John Cheyne.....	45	10	10	20	0	0	25	10	10
78	Revd. F. G. Elliott.....	20	15	0	5	0	0	15	15	0
79	B. Lavallée.....	10	8	9	10	8	9			
80	Matthew Greyeyes.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
81	Madame Laforet.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
82	Widow Hunt.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
83	John Hunt.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
84	Peter Hunt.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
85	Thomas Alexander Clarke.....	50	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
86	Francis Park.....	0	9	4	0	9	4			
87	Alexander Clark.....	3	5	0	3	5	0			
88	H. H. Brown, Assignee of Henry Smith.....	250	0	0	250	0	0			
89	William Gurd.....	10	1	0	10	1	0			
90	Catharine Malott.....	10	10	0	5	7	6	5	2	6
91	John Loop.....	3	13	6	1	12	10	2	0	8
92	Charles Delonis.....	4	13	0	2	1	0	2	12	0
93	Thomas Wilkinson.....	7	0	0	3	5	4	3	14	8
94	Peter Green.....	181	1	3	181	1	3			
95	Henry C. Grant.....	30	0	0	30	0	0			
96	John Campbell.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
97	Francis Reaume.....	1	15	0	1	5	0	0	10	0
98	Jean B. Geniac.....	13	12	6	9	15	0	3	17	6
99	John Mulder.....	2	15	0	2	2	6	0	12	6
100	Harrison Markham.....	20	9	4	14	9	4	6	0	0
101	Lambrot Peltier.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
102	Jean B. Labalaine.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
103	Marie Lousie Antailla.....	3	3	1	3	3	1			
104	Benson Bartlett.....	43	15	0	40	0	0	3	15	0
105	Pierre Charron.....	3	13	9	3	13	9			
106	Politte Charron.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
107	Widow Durocher.....	3	10	0	2	17	6	0	12	6
108	Antoine Knapp.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
109	William G. Hall.....	304	4	0	214	4	0	90	0	0
110	Alexis Dronillard.....	9	0	0	4	10	0	4	10	0
111	The Widow Sutherland.....	75	0	0	75	0	0			
112	Stephen Bodin.....	5	5	0	5	2	0	0	3	0
113	Joseph Durocher.....	6	15	0	6	0	0	0	15	0
114	Joseph Reneau.....	5	13	3	3	9	11	2	3	4
115	George Bullock.....	26	17	0	26	17	0			
116	Robert Reid.....	31	1	2	31	1	2			
117	Botsford & Kemp.....	45	1	3	12	1	3	33	0	0
118	James Cousins.....	36	16	10	23	15	0	13	1	10
119	Samuel Gardiner.....	187	10	5	161	0	5	26	10	0
120	William Brooker.....	55	15	6	31	16	5	23	19	1
121	Jacques Geniac.....	8	16	3	4	13	9	4	2	6
122	Widow Doharty.....	6	5	2	6	5	2			
123	Joseph Dubé.....	21	12	3	20	8	1	1	4	2
124	James Hawkins.....	7	0	0	4	13	4	2	6	8
125	John Malott.....	250	0	0				250	0	0
126	Joseph Malott.....	35	8	7	22	6	9	13	1	10
127	Peter Malott.....	7	8	9	7	8	9			
128	Rideaux Girty, Esq.....	30	13	0	29	2	6	1	10	6
129	George Jessop.....	58	16	3	40	6	0	18	10	3
130	John Little.....	2	16	3	2	16	3			
131	Felix A. Lafferté.....	6	0	0	3	10	0	2	10	0
132	Thomas Sutherland.....	78	2	4	78	2	4			
133	Peter Taylor.....	16	6	6	10	17	0	5	9	6
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£6127	19	4	4090	5	5	2037	13	11

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	6127	19	4	4090	5	5	2037	13	11
134	John Reaume.....	16	6	6	10	17	0	5	9	6
135	Antoine Cecile.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
136	Stephen Collins.....	24	3	7	20	0	0	4	3	7
137	Robert M'Clatchey.....	84	5	2	72	15	3	11	9	11
138	Rowland Wingfield, Esq.....	42	12	10	25	0	0	17	12	10
139	Robert Forbes, Esq.....	25	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
140	Duncan Grant.....	32	19	9	32	19	9			
141	Gabriel Bondie.....	125	7	6	115	7	6	10	0	0
142	Alexis Pilette.....	7	5	0	7	5	0			
143	W. H. Crawford.....	149	8	9	149	8	9			
144	Antoine Meloche.....	9	0	0	6	13	4	2	6	8
145	Joseph Dufour.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
146	François St. Martin.....	12	10	0	6	5	0	6	5	0
147	Arnuth Hutchinson.....	20	13	9	13	10	5	7	3	4
148	Louis J. Fluett.....	77	19	7	65	9	7	12	10	0
149	James W. M'Camley.....	87	0	5	78	15	5	8	5	0
150	Jesse Foster.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
151	The Widow Mears.....	17	0	0	17	0	0			
152	Theo. LeMay.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
153	Laurent Gee.....	7	0	0	4	13	4	2	6	8
154	Morris Morin.....	0	19	4	0	19	4			
155	Dennis Collins.....	5	18	3	5	18	3			
156	Antoine Jannisse.....	13	2	6	7	0	0	6	2	6
157	Edward Boismier.....	10	17	3	10	0	10	0	16	5
158	Michel Martin.....	10	13	9	8	13	9	2	0	0
159	William Cotter.....	22	14	8	16	0	8	6	14	0
160	Patrick Cairns.....	28	16	4	11	5	8	17	10	8
161	François Dronillard.....	33	19	6	26	3	3	7	16	3
162	Antoine Dufour.....	4	12	6	4	12	6			
163	Cyrile Janisse.....	39	18	9	39	18	9			
164	George Proctor.....	2	0	0	1	12	0	0	8	0
165	Charles Boismier.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
166	James Field.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
167	Alexander Mailloux.....	1	11	10	1	5	7	0	6	3
168	Charles Labadie.....	2	18	8	2	16	2	0	2	6
169	C. Pajot's Estate.....	16	17	9	16	17	9			
170	Michael Provoncher.....	37	18	9	33	3	4	4	15	5
171	Isaac Asken.....	2	11	1	2	11	1			
172	Shadiac Jenking.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
173	John B. Laughton.....	165	8	6	165	8	6			
174	Honor Hawken.....	109	9	3	61	0	8	48	8	7
175	John Allan.....	16	4	1	10	15	11	5	8	2
176	Dr. Daniel Guichard.....	14	10	0	5	0	0	9	10	0
177	Jacques Parent.....	7	2	6	5	0	0	2	2	6
178	Nicholas Langlois.....	6	0	0	6	0	0			
179	Mrs. Isabella Johnson.....	20	12	6	20	0	0	0	12	6
180	William James.....	3	7	6	3	7	6			
181	The Estate of Mrs. Richardson.....	13	9	6	13	9	6			
182	Robert Mason.....	11	17	10	11	17	10			
183	Leon Langlois.....	40	15	0				40	15	0
184	Esdras Parent.....	23	15	0	23	15	0			
185	Joseph Dennison.....	29	10	9	25	0	0	4	10	9
186	Henry S. Paxton.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
187	Pierre Langlois.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
188	J. B. Vital.....	0	10	0	0	10	0			
189	Benjamin Parent.....	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
190	Louis Marie.....	7	9	6	4	19	8	2	9	10
191	Thomas Hiron.....	115	7	8	49	1	6	66	6	2
192	Pierre H. Morin.....	956	15	0	436	16	0	519	19	0
193	J. B. Goyeau.....	25	15	0	16	17	0	8	18	0
194	John Sadler.....	22	8	9				22	8	9
195	Hypolite Janisse.....	7	0	0	7	0	0			
196	Bazil Dronillard.....	6	11	1	6	3	7	0	7	6
197	Widow Dronillard.....	2	17	6	2	17	6			
198	François Janisse.....	314	15	0	159	5	0	155	10	0
199	William Monfeston.....	4	0	0	2	3	4	1	16	8
200	Pierre St. Louis.....	5	8	9	5	1	3	0	7	6
201	Marie Louiso Parent.....	18	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0
202	Lambert Parent.....	6	2	6	5	14	0	0	8	6
203	Morgan Baldwin.....	34	8	9	6	8	9	28	0	0
204	Laurent Bondie.....	2	11	9	2	11	9			
205	Louis Dronillard.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
206	Jean B. Petre.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
207	Antoine Reaume.....	13	12	0	11	4	8	2	7	4
208	Gregoire Langlois.....	3	12	6	2	9	9	1	2	9
209	François Parent.....	5	5	0	3	10	0	1	15	0
210	Belloni Langlois.....	13	6	10	12	11	3	0	15	7
211	Benjamin Meloche.....	2	19	6	2	0	0	0	19	6
212	Nicholas Laboeker.....	4	15	0	3	10	0	1	5	0
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£9187	4	4	6064	19	7	3122	4	9

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	9187	4	4	6064	19	7	3122	4	9
213	Eli Parent.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
214	David Parent.....	7	8	9	1	10	0	5	18	9
215	Thomas Cole.....	44	3	3	25	0	0	19	3	3
216	Madelaine Askin.....	29	17	6	29	17	6			
217	Pierre Langlois....	4	13	1	3	16	3	0	16	10
218	John A. Ray.....	262	11	10	262	11	10			
219	Luc Ouilette.....	28	15	7	25	9	4	3	6	3
220	Henry Rudyerd.....	25	0	0	25	0	0			
221	Rev. A. M'Donnell.....	211	8	4	113	13	4	97	15	0
222	Gregoire Dronillard.....	5	12	6	4	15	0	0	17	6
223	W. C. Lawson.....	59	6	10				59	6	10
224	François Geniac.....	3	15	0	2	0	0	1	15	0
225	Oliver Brogeron.....	3	7	3	1	16	6	1	10	9
226	Hypolite Poisson.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
227	Ambrose Beneto.....	4	0	0	2	15	0	1	5	0
228	Toussaint Parent.....	5	12	6	5	12	6			
229	François Jannisse.....	6	6	4	6	2	7	0	3	9
230	François Villaire....	79	3	9	79	1	3	0	2	6
231	James M'Donald.....	16	5	0	3	15	0	12	10	0
232	Joseph Evon.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
233	Benjamin Marrenlette.....	11	12	4	0	0	0	11	12	4
234	Mary Hall.....	215	5	0	215	5	0			
235	Vital Ouilette.....	32	5	0	26	13	10	5	11	2
236	Louis Arrives.....	8	1	6	5	0	0	3	1	6
237	J. S. Hebert.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
238	Joseph Convion.....	0	7	6	0	7	6			
239	Eustache Longton.....	4	16	9	3	5	10	1	10	11
240	Charles Longton.....	4	8	0	2	18	4	1	9	8
241	Pajot's Executors.....	49	14	6	41	6	0	8	8	6
242	Executors of J. G. Watson.....	7	16	3				7	16	3
243	Antoine Lapan.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
244	Widow Holland.....	98	3	1	83	3	1	15	0	0
245	James Jones.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
246	Constant Gauthier.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
247	Abraham Halford.....	1	12	6	1	12	6			
248	Widow Banks.....	11	4	0	5	0	0	6	4	0
249	Andrew M'Curdy.....	10	0	0	2	2	0	7	18	0
250	Charles Preston.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
251	Angus M'Donald.....	136	0	0	100	0	0	36	0	0
252	Antoine Langlois.....	10	0	0	6	5	0	3	15	0
253	Gustavus Anvison.....	1	7	1	1	7	1			
254	Jacob Fox.....	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
255	Alexis Sauvageau.....	65	8	5	65	8	5			
256	George Teakle.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
257	Denis Downing.....	12	10	0	12	10	0			
258	Noel Rodier.....	27	9	4	13	10	0	13	19	4
259	Peter Taylor.....	0	16	10	0	16	10			
260	Francis Cotter.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
261	J. Shaffer's Estate.....	39	0	10	28	0	10	11	0	0
262	Alexis Langlois.....	0	8	9	0	7	6	0	1	3
263	Catherine Geniac.....	3	2	6	2	15	10	0	6	8
264	Joseph Provoncher.....	11	19	10	11	19	10			
265	Widow Amla.....	3	2	6	3	2	6			
266	Joseph Bonfard.....	7	6	0	4	17	4	2	8	8
267	Thomas Overton.....	8	2	6	8	2	6			
268	Lewis and Horace Davenport.....	226	0	1	201	4	1	24	16	0
269	Charles Crawford.....	107	10	0				107	10	0
270	Dougal M'Intyre.....	0	9	4½	0	9	4½			
271	William M'Kinney.....	6	5	0				6	5	0
272	Louis Mailloux.....	11	3	9	7	5	0	3	18	9
273	James C. Dunn.....	91	0	0	19	0	0	72	0	0
274	Joseph Mercer.....	44	0	0	44	0	0			
275	Narcisse Janette.....	28	15	0	25	0	0	3	15	0
276	Wm. D. Baby.....	14	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0
277	James Mills.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
278	John Smith.....	0	12	6	0	10	0	0	2	6
279	Antoine Dufroy.....	8	8	0	5	19	0	2	9	0
280	François Clauthier.....	5	0	0	4	3	4	0	16	8
281	Samuel Markham.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
282	John Henry Hudson.....	33	10	0	25	0	0	8	10	0
283	Alexander Wallace.....	10	3	9	10	3	9			
284	Fabien Parent.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
285	Fabien Parent.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
286	Widow M'Kee.....	11	7	6	11	7	6			
287	Jean B. Lalibrot.....	21	19	5	21	19	5			
288	Widow Drury.....	15	5	0	15	5	0			
289	Claude Reaume.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
290	Mary Delisle.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
291	Phillis D. Slip.....	4	4	0	2	16	0	1	8	0
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 11459	14	8½	7754	14	4½	3705	0	4

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	11459	14	8½	7754	14	4½	3705	0	4
292	Frederick Trembly.....	4	10	0	3	2	4	1	7	8
293	Jacques Bufour.....	2	18	6	1	19	0	0	19	6
294	Charles Renaud.....	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
295	Charles M. Delisle.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
296	Jean B. Vizneau.....	0	17	6	0	17	6			
297	William G. Duff.....	8	4	5				8	4	5
298	Lewis Mitchell.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
299	John Ebberly.....	62	11	0	61	1	0	1	10	0
300	Jacob Ebberly.....	13	10	0	12	0	0	1	10	0
301	Lachlan M'Dougall.....	110	5	11	79	9	6	30	10	5
302	Thomas Fish and others.....	53	12	6	53	12	6			
303	David Quick.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
304	Thomas Hay.....	39	14	0	30	0	0	9	14	0
305	Uriah Lamport.....	14	2	6	10	0	0	4	2	6
306	James Welch.....	3	11	8	3	11	8			
307	Charles Badder.....	0	16	6	0	11	0	0	5	6
308	John Traxler.....	24	15	9	18	0	0	6	15	9
309	James Taff.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
310	J. W. Leonard.....	16	5	0				16	5	0
311	Peter M'Killer.....	4	0	0	4	0	0			
312	Rebecca Traxler.....	3	7	0	3	7	0			
313	Amos Shaw.....	35	0	0				35	0	0
314	James Stewart.....	3	10	0	2	17	6	0	12	6
315	Marianne Janette.....	7	15	0	7	15	0			
316	Charles L. Collins.....	8	7	6	6	0	0	2	7	6
317	Thomas Williams.....	62	0	0	36	0	0	26	0	0
318	Hezekiah Wilcox.....	20	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
319	Isaac Wilcox.....	5	0	0	5	0	0			
320	David Williams.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
321	Antoine Beausoleil.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
322	Philip Cofel.....	1	10	0	1	10	0			
323	Robert Ruddle.....	12	11	0	6	5	0	6	6	0
324	James Morehouse.....	2	10	0	2	10	0			
325	The Widow Hamilton.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
326	James Ruddle.....	116	6	0	26	0	0	90	0	6
327	Donald M'Donald.....	6	7	0	4	9	8	1	17	4
328	Daniel M'Donald.....	16	0	4	16	0	4			
329	Thomas Shaw.....	6	11	8	5	0	0	1	11	8
330	Ann Lates.....	3	10	0	1	16	3	1	13	9
331	Neil M'Donald.....	3	15	0	2	0	0	1	15	0
332	John P. M'Donald.....	12	9	0	11	15	0	0	14	0
333	Thomas R. Crow.....	0	11	3	0	11	3			
334	Isaac Ruble.....	12	10	0				12	10	0
335	Samuel Hitchcock.....	39	15	10	16	3	8	23	12	2
336	Richard Abbott.....	38	10	0	5	10	0	33	0	0
337	John Abbott.....	6	13	11	4	1	8	2	12	3
338	Charles R. Nixon.....	32	15	0				32	15	0
339	Henry B. Nugent.....	7	6	3	3	13	1	3	13	2
340	Malcolm Durham.....	69	0	0	30	0	0	39	0	0
341	Joseph Tissiman.....	30	1	4	30	1	4			
342	The Widow Bassett.....	14	0	0	12	10	0	1	10	0
343	Jacob Auberry.....	109	5	0	59	5	0	50	0	0
344	John M'Limans.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
345	George Henry.....	7	10	0	5	11	0	1	19	0
346	Micaiah Mordanut.....	20	10	0				20	10	0
347	William Desmond.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
348	François Cadott.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
349	Dr. E. B. Donnelly.....	49	19	3	21	0	0	28	19	3
350	John R. Forsyth.....	18	15	0				18	15	0
351	John O'Brien.....	1	15	0				1	15	0
352	Benjamin Knapp.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
353	Narcisse Dauphin.....	4	13	9	2	15	0	1	18	9
354	Ephraim Sandford.....	4	0	0	3	10	0	0	10	0
355	Michael Page.....	20	10	5				20	10	5
356	John Cornwall.....	2	12	6	2	12	6			
357	Duncan Warren.....	19	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0
358	Thomas Russell.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
359	Simcoe John Terry.....	17	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0
360	James Ford.....	25	0	0				25	0	0
361	James Laing.....	20	0	0				26	0	0
362	John Crow.....	581	0	5				581	0	5
363	Robert Brown.....	52	12	10	40	0	0	12	12	10
364	Isaac Evans.....	8	18	5	4	10	9	4	7	8
365	The Widow Tredell.....	3	15	0	2	10	0	1	5	0
366	John Crow.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
367	Antoine Parent.....	3	8	9	2	10	0	0	18	9
368	Louis Torongeaux.....	7	5	0	2	5	0	5	0	0
369	Alexis Trudelle.....	16	17	6	9	0	0	7	17	6
370	Pierre Brousseau.....	3	12	6	3	12	6			
371	Jacques Buffett.....	1	0	0	1	0	0			
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£ 13472	7	10½	8510	2	4½	4962	5	6

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)

19th March.

19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	13472	7	10½	8510	2	4½	4962	5	6
372	John Williams.....	2	17	4	1	15	4	1	2	0
373	Allan M'Lean.....	11	5	0				11	5	0
374	John Roberts.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
375	Ira B. Simpson.....	1	5	0	1	5	0			
376	Matthew Roberts.....	0	15	0	0	15	0			
377	Daniel Bearse.....	3	10	0	3	10	0			
378	John Clenensmith.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
379	Laughlin M'Dougall.....	268	10	2	150	0	0	118	10	2
380	James Read, Esquire.....	199	12	1	120	0	0	79	12	1
381	George P. Keoly.....	22	9	4½	22	9	4½			
382	Arthur Bobier.....	1	17	6	1	17	6			
383	George Kerry.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
384	Amelia Soyos.....	2	19	4	2	19	4			
385	James M'Dougall.....	3	0	0	3	0	0			
386	Archibald M'Donald.....	5	5	0	5	5	0			
387	Archibald M'Dougall.....	49	3	8	49	3	8			
388	Antoine Labadie's Estate.....	20	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
389	John Fisher.....	16	5	0	8	0	0	8	5	0
390	Margaret Campbell.....	6	19	0	4	7	8	2	11	4
391	John Leak.....	18	2	0	15	0	0	3	2	0
392	Murdoch Randell.....	4	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
393	James M'Intyre.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
394	Jacob Shipley.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
395	Alexander Riggs.....	68	5	0				68	5	0
396	G. F. Eddington.....	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
397	Duncan Campbell.....	7	17	6				7	17	6
398	Henry Verrall.....	13	2	6	13	2	6			
399	James Fisher.....	17	10	0	2	10	0	15	0	0
400	Dr. Alexander Ironsides.....	16	5	0	10	0	0	6	5	0
401	Widow Woods.....	3	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
402	Thomas Sharpe.....	20	12	0	13	17	10	6	14	2
403	Matthew Herston.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	2	10	0
404	Thomas Walker.....	152	0	0	120	0	0	32	0	0
405	Duncan M'Naughton.....	48	0	8	48	0	8			
406	Rev. William Scott.....	40	13	10	40	13	10			
407	Tilton Howard.....	20	1	9				20	1	9
408	William Anderton.....	260	0	0	200	0	0	60	0	0
409	George Lister's Estate.....	30	7	6	30	7	6			
410	Lewis Judson.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
411	Abraham Smith.....	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	10	0
412	Alexander Peck.....	4	15	0	4	5	9	0	10	0
413	John Peck.....	38	6	6	25	6	6	13	0	0
414	John G. Weir.....	35	5	0				35	5	0
415	John M'Donald.....	15	12	6	12	10	0	3	2	6
416	Angus M'Donald.....	31	12	6	9	12	6	22	0	0
417	The Widow M'Donald.....	25	0	0	25	0	0			
418	John M'Dougall.....	11	0	0	8	5	0	2	15	0
419	William Hardy.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
420	Otis Ingalls.....	6	5	0	3	15	0	2	10	0
421	Dr. Alexander Robertson.....	7	10	0	7	10	0			
422	W. & W. Eberts.....	190	19	8½	140	7	2	50	12	6½
423	Thomas M. Taylor.....	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
424	Alexander M'Donnell's Estate.....	67	10	0	33	15	0	33	15	0
425	Malcolm M'Donald, of Sombra.....	26	6	5	15	0	0	11	6	5
426	P. P. La Croix.....	7	7	9	5	0	0	2	7	9
427	Claude Cartier.....	5	17	6	5	17	6			
428	J. & J. Dougall.....	18	0	0	18	0	0			
429	Ward & Allan.....	29	9	0				29	9	0
430	Duncan M'Gregor, Esquire.....	723	0	0				723	0	0
431	Christopher Cox Allan.....	15	0	0				15	0	0
432	Charles Smith.....	4	0	0	2	10	0	1	10	0
433	James Smith.....	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
434	Patrick Flanagan.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
435	William Billyard.....	66	0	0				66	0	0
436	Alexander M'Intosh.....	6	2	6	2	10	0	3	12	6
437	John J. Dolsen.....	2	5	0	2	5	0			
438	Peter Catanack.....	1	17	6	1	17	6			
439	Thomas Crow.....	7	15	0	7	15	0			
440	King Agrippa.....	2	0	0	2	0	0			
441	Martha Farland.....	18	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0
442	William Harris.....	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
443	Samuel Vincent.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
444	William Leslie.....	5	4	1	3	11	1	1	13	0
445	Estate of Hector M'Donald.....	2	5	11	2	5	11			
446	Messrs. Park & Brothers.....	62	11	8	15	0	0	47	11	8
447	John Bobier.....	2	12	6	2	12	6			
448	John M'Intyre.....	3	15	0				3	15	0
449	Samuel James.....	51	5	0				51	5	0
450	Wm. Laughton and Horace Keating.....	150	0	0				150	0	0
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 16552	8	10	9812	1	11½	6740	6	10½

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(P.P.P.)
19th March.

No.	CLAIMANTS' NAMES.	SUMS CLAIMED.			SUMS ALLOWED.			REJECTED ALTOGETHER.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	16552	8	10	9812	1	11½	6740	6	10½
451	John Williams.....	20	10	0	5	0	0	15	10	0
452	William Alexander M'Crae.....	38	5	0	15	13	0	22	10	0
453	Benjamin Knapp.....	20	0	0				20	0	0
454	Solomon Knapp.....	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
455	Estate of Claude Govin.....	13	8	4	10	18	4	2	10	0
456	David Gallino.....	21	0	0	16	15	0	4	5	0
457	Hector M'Dougall.....	14	9	9	8	9	6	6	0	3
458	Albert Stevens.....	10	0	0				10	0	0
459	Henry Smith.....	11	5	0	4	10	0	6	15	0
460	Robert Crow.....	9	17	6	5	8	0	4	9	6
461	David Sichelsteel.....	4	10	0	4	10	0			
462	James Taylor.....	4	6	0	1	18	0	2	8	0
463	Hector Brown.....	4	5	4	3	0	0	1	5	4
464	Alexander Brown.....	29	5	0	8	5	0	21	0	0
465	Samuel Lipscomb.....	2	0	0				2	0	0
466	John Smith.....	3	15	0	3	15	0			
467	Hugh M'Callum.....	34	6	6	12	17	0	21	9	6
468	Freeman and John Green.....	2	10	0				2	10	0
469	Samuel Bentley.....	1	4	11				1	4	11
470	John Mitten.....	0	18	6				0	18	6
471	John Gibson.....	4	12	8				4	12	8
472	John Adair.....	3	14	8				3	14	8
473	John Palmer.....	17	0	2				17	0	2
474	Thomas Lambert.....	5	1	1				5	1	1
475	Hooper King.....	4	0	0				4	0	0
476	Daniel Bell.....	1	5	0				1	5	0
477	Solomon Shipley.....	13	10	9				13	10	9
478	John Kitchen.....	0	13	2				0	13	2
479	Hugh M'Phail.....	0	3	6				0	3	6
480	Lamech Hamlet.....	2	0	2				2	0	2
481	John Peaker.....	1	0	0				1	0	0
482	Robert Watson.....	1	15	0				1	15	0
483	John Jackson.....	1	14	1				1	14	1
484	David L. Baldwin.....	13	17	4				13	17	4
485	Thomas Fisher.....	150	0	0				150	0	0
486	William Austerberry.....	6	5	0	6	5	0			
487	Dougald M'Donald.....	5	16	6	4	19	0	0	17	6
488	Neil M'Donald.....	9	4	0	5	19	4	3	4	8
489	Estate of Josiah Case Hill.....	11	1	3	11	1	3			
490	Ingram P. Taylor.....	5	0	0				5	0	0
491	John Marshall Taylor.....	7	10	0	4	0	0	3	10	0
492	Henry S. Larned.....	124	10	0	100	0	0	24	10	0
493	Henry Eberts.....	38	5	0	15	0	0	23	15	0
494	Moses Randall.....	2	5	0				2	5	0
495	Duncan M'Gregor, Esq.....	9	12	6	9	12	6			
496	William Gordon.....	3	0	0				3	0	0
497	Henry Smith.....	162	6	7	57	6	6	105	0	1
		£ 17394	4	1	10123	4	2½	7270	19	11½
	Inspector General makes.....	£ 17421	17	9	10135	5	2½	7286	12	6½

And we do hereby accordingly, by this writing under our hands, allow the above several sums to be due and payable to the several parties or persons opposite to whose names such sums are respectively entered, as sums allowed in the third column of the Schedule.

As witness our hands, this seventeenth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed,) JOHN HARRIS,
" JOHN PRINCE,
" ROBERT MERCER.

A. W. SCHURIGER, }
JAMES M'COWAN, } Witnesses.
Both of Sandwich.

REPORT.**The Standing Committee on "Railroads and Telegraphic Line Bills" beg leave to make the following as their SECOND REPORT:—**

Your Committee have examined the several Petitions and Entries on the Journals, relative to the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, which have been referred to them, and have taken certain evidence on the subject, which they Report herewith, and they beg to recommend the passing of an Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," on condition that the said Act contain certain provisions giving power to the Great Western, or any other Railroad Company, to connect a branch Railroad with any point on the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad: and further, that such Railroad shall pass through Brantford, or as near to it as practicable, and run from thence to the Detroit River, and that if the Great Western Railroad Company shall not construct a road between Hamilton and Detroit, according to the above provision, or construct a branch thereof from Hamilton to any point of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, within three years of the passing of the above mentioned Act of Incorporation, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company shall be required to construct, within two years thereafter, a branch from some point of their Railroad to Hamilton.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, (Chairman.)
MR. BOUTILLIER,
MR. BROOKS,
MR. CAUCHON,
MR. HALL,
MR. M'FARLAND,
MR. METHOT,
MR. MONGENAI,
MR. PRINCE,
HONORABLE MR. SHERWOOD,
MR. WETENHALL.

Appointed to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them, and to report from time to time, their Observations and Opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 30th January, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Prince, and Sherwood.

Sir ALLAN N. MACNAB appointed Chairman.

The Chairman elect being absent, the Committee did not proceed to business, but adjourned till Thursday next, at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 1st February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Messrs. Boutillier, Cauchon, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, and Sherwood.

The Chairman being absent, Mr. Cauchon was appointed Chairman, *pro tem*.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 7th February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, Méthot, Mongenais, and Prince.

Ordered,—That Jasper Gilkison, Esquire, be summoned to appear on Wednesday, 14th February instant, with all books, plans, estimates, contracts and agreements entered into, as also all documents of every description, right of way, &c., connected with the Great Western Railroad Company.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 14th February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Honble. Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Wetenhall.

The Committee then adjourned to Saturday.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 17th February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman). Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Prince, and Wetenhall.

Mr. Chairman laid before the Committee a series of Resolutions which were severally moved by Members of the Committee as follows :—

On motion of Mr. Cauchon seconded by Mr. Boutillier,—Resolved,—That no country can properly develop its various resources, or keep pace with the progress of the age, without the aid of Railways; and that to Canada in particular, on account of her peculiar geographical position and climate, which closes the communication by water for nearly one half of the year, this description of internal improvement is become absolutely necessary.

Col. Prince, seconded by Mr. Boutillier, moved that it be Resolved,—That the example afforded by those countries in which Railways have been most extensively constructed demonstrates the wisdom of adopting, at the commencement, a general plan or system, by laying down main trunks, with suitable branches, and extending to such system Legislative aid and protection, until the whole shall be completed: and that although this Province is far behind many other countries in the actual construction of this description of internal improvement, yet by availing ourselves of the experience to be derived from them in laying down such a system, which was overlooked, and is now regretted by them, this country may in the end find no cause of regret for the delay.

On the adoption of which, the names being called, were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Boutillier,	Messrs. Cauchon,
Brooks,	M'Farland,
Hall,	Mongenais,
Sir A. N. MacNab,	Méthot—4.
Prince,	
Wetenhall—6.	

The question was carried by a majority of two. And it was Resolved accordingly.

Mr. Boutillier, seconded by Mr. Wetenhall, moved that it be Resolved,—That the general surface of the Province, from Quebec to its western boundary, presents a most favourable line for such main trunk of Railway, being for the most part a gentle inclined plane, unobstructed by any mountain or great elevation to be overcome; and that this main trunk may be so laid down as not to disturb the present business centres throughout the country, or interfere with its expensive or important canals and water communications, but will be of the highest advantage to them; and that by means of proper branches full benefit may be derived from the Railways in the United States in our commerce with that country, and with the Atlantic seaports, at all seasons of the year.

On the question of adoption, the names being called, were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Boutillier,	Messrs. Cauchon,
Brooks,	M'Farland,
Hall,	Mongenais,
Sir A. N. MacNab,	Méthot—4.
Prince,	
Wetenhall—6.	

The question was carried by a majority of two. Resolved accordingly.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

Mr. Brooks, seconded by Mr. Wetenhall, moved that it be Resolved,—That the necessary funds which will be required to carry out and realize the foregoing plan, cannot, in all probability, be provided without Legislative aid, for many years; and in consideration of its importance and necessity to the best interests of the country, it is entitled to such aid. That this Committee desire the matter may be brought under the notice of the Legislature; and as it is proper in so doing to suggest some plan by which, in the opinion of this Committee, the action of the Legislature may be exercised with safety to the credit of the Province, we respectfully beg leave to recommend the following, viz. :—

That a main or trunk line of Railway, with its necessary branches, leading from Quebec to the western boundary of the Province, be adopted and divided into suitable sections, to be taken up by separate companies; and so soon as any one of the companies owning any section of such line or its branches shall have called in and expended in the construction of their work the one-third of the estimated expense of the same, such company shall be entitled to claim the credit of the Province, in order to raise the other two-thirds by loan; and that the whole of such portion of the lines shall be mortgaged to the Province for the amount of the credit so advanced or furnished, together with the interest thereon; and for further security, the estimates and expenditure may be made to the satisfaction of competent engineers appointed by the Government.

On the question of adoption, the names being called, were taken down as follows :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Hall, Sir A. N. MacNab, Prince, Wetenhall—6.	Messrs. Cauchon, M'Farland, Mongenais, Méhot—4.

The question was carried by a majority of two, and Resolved accordingly.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 20th February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Hall, M'Farland, Mongenais, Méhot, Prince, and Wetenhall.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 21st February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méhot, Mongenais, Prince, and Wetenhall.

The Chairman then adjourned the Committee to eleven o'clock to-morrow, in consequence of its being Ash-Wednesday.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 22nd February, 1849.

The Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méhot, Mongenais, Prince, and Wetenhall.

Upon a question arising whether Counsel or Agent should be present during the examination of witnesses, it was

Moved by Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Boutillier,

That the Chairman of this Committee be directed to ask the opinion of the House whether any person interested in any Railway has the right to attend, either in person or by Agent or Counsel, during the examination of witnesses, and to prepare questions for such witnesses to answer.

The names being called, were as follows :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Cauchon, Mongenais, Boutillier, Méhot, M'Farland—5.	Messrs. Prince, Hall, Wetenhall, Brooks—4.

The question was carried by a majority of one, and Resolved, accordingly.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 28th February, 1849.

Committee met,—

Present :—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méhot, Mongenais, Prince, and Sherwood.

William Wallace, called in; and examined :—

By Mr. M'Farland :—

Ques. How much less is the distance from Detroit to New York by the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway line, and the New York and Erie Railway, than by the Great Western, Niagara Falls and New York and Erie Railway?—*Ans.* Twenty-five miles.

Ques. How much less is the distance from Detroit, New York, by the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad and the New York and Erie Railroad than by the Great Western and Albany Railroad?—*Ans.* The difference in favour of the Detroit and New York Railway is twenty-five miles, assuming that there is to be no Railway from the Falls to Rochester, but should the latter be constructed, then the two roads would be the same distance to Albany. But by the New York and Erie Railroad the difference of distance in favour of the Detroit and Niagara River Railway would be sixty miles to New York. Should the Road from Niagara Falls to Rochester not be constructed, the distance in its favour would be eighty-five miles.

Ques. What is the greatest ascent per mile on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad?—*Ans.* Fifteen feet—the average, two feet or thereabouts.

Ques. How much will the grading of the whole line cost?—*Ans.* Five hundred thousand dollars.

Ques. What will the whole line of road cost?—*Ans.* Two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

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(Q.Q.Q.)

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Ques. Is the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway the only line that will pay throughout Canada West?—*Ans.* It is my opinion it will be the best paying line.

Ques. In the event of no renewal of the Charter, will a road be built on the south side of Lake Erie?—*Ans.* My impression is that it would.

Ques. How many hours will be required to run through?—*Ans.* Seven.

Ques. What per centage will the road pay?—*Ans.* Ten.

Ques. What is the travel over the Attica and Buffalo Railroad?—*Ans.* In 1847, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand persons.

Ques. Are you the Superintendent of the Buffalo and Attica Railroad?—*Ans.* I am, and have been since the formation of the road.

Ques. Have you been sent here for the purpose of intimating that the Stockholders in the Buffalo and Albany Road, will take Stock in the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway; and are you also authorized to state that the Stockholders in the Central Road through Michigan, will also take Stock?—*Ans.* Yes.

Ques. How soon will you get this road completed if the Charter be granted?—*Ans.* In three years; from Chatham to St. Thomas will be completed in 1850.

Geo. S. Tiffany, Esq., called in; and examined:—

Ques. Are you the Agent of the Great Western Railway Company?—*Ans.* I am.

Ques. Are you instructed to oppose the Chartering of the Bertie and Detroit River Railway Company?—*Ans.* Yes.

Ques. Have you any questions to put to the present witness (Mr. Wallace)?—*Ans.* I have.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 1st March, 1849.

Committee met,—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. M^rFarland, Hall, Sherwood, Cauchon, Méthot, and Mongenais.

Mr. William Wallace, again called in; and examined:—

By Mr. Tiffany:—

Ques. Supposing that a Road was made direct from Rochester to Syracuse, how much would it shorten the present Road from Buffalo to the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River to Albany?—Deduct this from the sixty miles which you say is the advantage in going from Buffalo to New York by the New York and Erie Railroad, and how much will be left?—And please give the distances by the two routes, via Attica, Hornellsville and the New York and Erie Railroad, and via Albany and the Hudson River Railroad?—*Ans.* I do not know; but suppose about twenty to twenty-two miles. If twenty-two (in the event of a straight road being built from Rochester to Syracuse), the difference in favour of the Attica and Hornellsville, and New York and Erie, would still be thirty-eight miles.

Miles. Appendix
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The distance from Buffalo to Albany by Railroad is.....	327
The distance from Albany to New York by River is.....	155
	482

	Miles.
The distance from Buffalo to Attica is	31½
The distance from Attica to Hornellsville is.....	58½
The distance from Hornellsville to New York is.....	332
	422

Difference in favor of the Hornellsville route..... 60

Ques. In estimating the amount of business which may be expected to be done by either the Niagara and Detroit Road, or the Great Western, if only one of them be constructed, you have taken as the basis of calculation the number of passengers who passed over the Buffalo and Attica in 1848, which you say is about 127,000—and you deduct one-third as the probable number who might take other routes. Did you make your estimate of the entire receipts of the Canadian Railway from this source only?—Did you take into account the following other sources? First: the way business within the Province, both of travel and the transportation of merchandize and produce both Provincial and that which may pass from the Niagara to the Detroit River.—If you did not, please to estimate the value of the same;—Secondly: are you not aware that a very great number of travellers passing between the Eastern and Western States travel on the Erie Canal, and also by way of Oswego and other parts on Lake Ontario to Lewiston, and from thence to Buffalo?—If so, please to estimate the number which might, or probably would, pass over a Railroad in the Province?—*Ans.* No; if I had estimated from this source only, I would have found the gross receipts to be about \$340,000, but to make the gross receipts for one year \$500,000, \$160,000 must be received from other sources. I have not the means with me to give the exact number of passengers that passed over the Attica Road last year, but 127,000 is about the number, including the way passengers. Secondly: I am aware of this fact, and every person acquainted with the subject, knows that Lake Erie would take quite as large a proportion of all the travel that goes west, as the Erie Canal and Lake Ontario take of all the travel that arrives at Buffalo from the east, supposing a Railroad through Canada be built. The one third I deducted from the whole number of through and way passengers that passed over the Attica and Buffalo Railroad last year would not go to Detroit by any route, and I think, upon reflection, it would not be safe to calculate upon two thirds for the Canada Road, as I confidently believe that more than one third of all the through travel on the Attica Road stops at Buffalo, or the ports on the south side of Lake Erie. I think four tenths would be nearer the mark.

Ques. You state that you have been sent here to intimate to the Legislature that there are people in the United States who will take up the Stock of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad if the same should be re-chartered; please name the individuals and companies who have so authorized you, and please say whether you have any written authority to entitle you to give the above assurance. If so please produce them, or if mislaid, please say how and when, and give their contents to the best of your recollection, stating the amount each individual or company has engaged to take?—*Ans.* To satisfy the Legislature that the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company can obtain the means to build the Road, they are willing again to submit to a forfeiture of the charter in 1850, if the Road from Chatham to a point as far east as St. Thomas, is not completed and in operation in that year.

Ques. Please make up, as soon as you can, the estimate in detail which you have already spoken of, respecting the profits or business of Niagara and Detroit Road?—*Ans.*

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(Q.Q.Q.)

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The questions already answered give the estimate asked for.

Ques. You say that you surveyed the half of the line of the proposed Niagara and Detroit Road—when did you do so—and have you not been paid all your expenses in this matter by the Great Western Railroad Company, under an agreement made between that Company and the promoters of the former Road or some other party, and if so, how much have you received, and from whom?—*Ans.* The accompanying letter from Mr. Merritt (marked A.)* will show when I received instructions to commence the survey—my expenses were all paid (except a small amount, I think \$200 due me from Mr. Merritt) immediately after the surveys were made and right of way secured, by the Stockholders, who paid instalments on their stock, and Mr. Merritt refunded the amount thus paid to the Stockholders, as it was a condition when they subscribed, and made the payment, that Mr. Merritt would obtain a renewal of the charter. If Mr. Merritt got means from the Great Western Company to pay back the instalment to the Stockholders that was his good fortune. The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company had no hand in the matter, but to relieve Mr. Merritt from any embarrassment, as he must have had some good reason for taking such a course, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company will pay him the amount he refunded to the Stockholders, if the charter is renewed. The Stockholders authorized and instructed me to receive the money from Mr. Merritt for them, which I did, and for which I have got their receipt at home. Mr. Merritt made out the account himself in his own way, and I receipted it. It matters not to me nor the Stockholders where Mr. Merritt got the money.

Ques. Making Port Sarnia as one of the termini of the Great Western Road, what advantage in distance would it be to a traveller proceeding by the Lakes from Chicago and other Ports on Lake Michigan in their journey to New York, over that of proceeding by the Niagara and Detroit River Road to Buffalo, and from thence by the New York and Erie Railroad, both as to distance and time?—*Ans.* This question amounts to nothing, as a branch from the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad is quite as likely to be made to Port Sarnia as from the Great Western Railroad.

Ques. Why do you desire so long a time as three years to complete the Niagara and Detroit Road, if you have the Stock engaged to be taken up?—*Ans.* Because we think best to have *time enough*.

Ques. You state that the Niagara and Detroit Road can be finished complete for 2,500,000 dollars, and that the grading can be done for 500,000 dollars,—have you maps, profiles and estimates of the route to enable you to say so,—if so, produce them, and if not, please go into detail and shew how you arrive at that conclusion without them; please give the cost of the masonry, bridging, grading, fencing, culverts, grubbing and clearing, superstructure, ballast, iron, farm, cattle and road crossings, depôts, station houses, machine shops, number of freight and passenger cars, locomotives, number of miles of branch or tremont track, &c. &c.?—*Ans.* The accompanying estimate (marked A.)† which was submitted to the President and Board of Directors at London, on the 12th of February, 1846, and contract (marked B.)‡ will answer your last questions and instructions. The difference in the price of iron *now* and in 1846 would amount to much more than \$200,000, but to reduce the original estimate, which was made before it was supposed the Great Western Company would send an Agent to Montreal to oppose the renewal of the Niagara and Detroit River Railroad Charter, I call it \$200,000, which reduces the Capital to \$2,500,000.

*See Appendix A.

†See Appendix B.

‡See Appendix C.

By Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Have you a right of way?—*Ans.* We have a right of way from the Niagara River to the plank road between St. Thomas and London.

The Committee then adjourned till eleven o'clock tomorrow.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 2nd March, 1849.

Committee met,—

Present:—Sir A. N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Mongenais, Prince, and Sherwood.

Joseph Clement, Esquire, of Brantford, called in; and examined:—

By Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Are you acquainted with the country lying between Detroit River and Bertie or Niagara River, nearly opposite Buffalo?—*Ans.* I am.

Ques. Does it present a favorable site for a Railway; and if said Road be built, would it form a natural link between the New York and Central Railway through Michigan?—*Ans.* It forms a most favorable and natural link.

Ques. Is it the shortest and best route that can be selected?—*Ans.* It is the shortest and best route from Detroit to Buffalo.

Ques. Will it pay better than any other yet suggested?—*Ans.* It will.

Ques. If chartered, would there be much stock taken, if properly located?—*Ans.* I believe the stock would be taken sooner than any other route now suggested; indeed I am well aware, from its being the most favourable and cheapest route, and from what I have heard from wealthy and influential Canadian gentlemen, they feel a deep interest in it and will take stock.

Ques. Are you also inclined to think that the stock will be taken in the United States?—*Ans.* I believe, from its being the cheapest line and most likely to pay, the stock will be readily taken up.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab:—

Ques. Will you name some of those Canadian gentlemen who are willing to take stock?—*Ans.* Mr. Thompson and Mr. M'Farland.

By Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Inform the Committee generally of the advantages you conceive likely to be derived to the country by its construction and its operation after it is completed?—*Ans.* My opinion is that the line will accommodate a greater number of people than one descending the mountain at Hamilton, and from thence around the Lake shore to the Niagara River, with the understanding that the Great Western will connect the said line at the nearest point from Hamilton. I would further state, that if the Bertie Railroad is chartered, that we shall have a Railroad through the Province sooner than if not chartered.

Cross-examination by Mr. Tiffany, (Agent of the Great Western Railroad Company.)

Ques. Are you a Civil Engineer?—*Ans.* I am not.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

Ques. Would not a branch or line running from Buffalo to or near Brantford, and then intersecting the Great Western, be equally advantageous to the country with the Niagara and Detroit Road, and a branch from that route to Hamilton?—*Ans.* Yes, if the Railroads are built and intersect them, it must prove equally advantageous to the country.

Ques. Do you know of any stock having been taken in the Niagara and Detroit Railroad?—*Ans.* No, I do not.

Ques. Do you know how much stock is taken in the Great Western Company?—*Ans.* No, I am not aware. I took stock to the amount of \$500 many years ago.

Colonel Prince, (a Member of the Committee,) examined.

By Mr. Tiffany :—

Ques. Did you not, on behalf of the promoters of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, enter into an agreement with the Great Western Railroad Company; if so, when and what was the agreement?—Please look at this document (marked A.)* and state whether it contains the stipulations contained in that agreement?—*Ans.* I entered into an agreement, as asked by this question, and the document marked A, with my initials thereunder written, is a copy of that agreement, and Mr. Merritt (the now President of the Council) was a party to, and fully approved of that agreement, and in some measure I acted under his advice in the matter, although he was not in terms made a party to it.

Ques. Was not such mutual agreement communicated to the House of Assembly, and did it not receive its approval?—*Ans.* On withdrawing the Bill from its second reading, I explained very fully to the House why I had been induced to do so, and I read the agreement in my place there, and, as no opposition was made to the withdrawal, I presume the House tacitly approved of the course I took. At all events, no Member objected, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Ques. Have the Great Western Railroad Company fulfilled their part of the said agreement; if not, to what extent have they fulfilled it?—*Ans.* As far as I can judge and have been informed, the Great Western Railroad Company have fulfilled their part of the agreement, save as to paying the full amount of the moneys provided for by the second clause. But they have paid a large proportion of the same, and I do not think that more than £150 remains unpaid.

David Thompson, Esq., M. P. P., called in, and examined :—

By Mr. M'Farland :—

Ques. Do you know the lay of the country lying between Bertie and the Niagara District and Detroit River?—*Ans.* Yes.

Ques. Does it present a most favourable location for a Railway?—*Ans.* Decidedly, I do think it does.

Ques. From what you know of the country aforesaid, does it form a natural link between the New York and Central Railroad through Michigan?—*Ans.* Most decidedly it does.

Ques. Is it the shortest and most direct route that can be taken, and consequently can it be built for less money, and will it yield a better profit than any other from the same points; if so how much less?—*Ans.* It is the shortest line, and from the favourable grade can be built much cheaper than one from the Falls near St. Catharines and Hamilton, and would doubtless secure a greater portion of the American travel, and consequently yield a much larger profit.

*See Appendix D.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

Ques. Are you of the opinion that the stock would be readily taken up, and the Road built with as little delay as possible—and do you know of any persons wishing to take stock?—*Ans.* I am satisfied that the stock would be speedily taken up, and that the Road would be prosecuted with great expedition. If properly located, I would take stock, and so would several others in the County of Hal-dimand.

Ques. Will you speak generally, and give the Committee any and all the information likely to guide them in their deliberations?—*Ans.* The construction of a line from the Falls *via* Hamilton must be attended with much larger expenditure, from having to descend and ascend the mountains, and will require a much greater power to propel the cars, all of which would be avoided by the branch line from the Great Western to the frontier, leaving it in the neighbourhood of Brantford or Burford, and extending down the valley of the Grand River, where nature has almost graded the line; thereby sending the travel connected with the unparalleled hydraulic power already used to a great extent, and which must shortly extend over other portions of Canada in general manufacturing business; thence to and down the River Welland to the Falls, otherwise from the former to Waterloo, as thought best; I beg to be understood as speaking from actual knowledge of the country under all its ramifications, and as a public man ought to do without regard to private interest, and with the sole object of disabusing the Stockholders who have not a personal knowledge of these facts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tiffany :—

Ques. Are you a Civil Engineer?—*Ans.* No. But my opinion is founded from the fact that the grade has been decided by the Canals upon the Grand River, that in a distance of twenty-nine miles, extending within two and a half miles of Brantford, the grade would not exceed twenty feet in the whole distance, and ten feet of that would be obviated by the flats lying so much higher than the River, or altogether by carrying the line on the higher lands, and which would shorten the distance several miles.

Ques. Would not a branch leading from Bertie, opposite Buffalo, to or near Brantford, then to intersect the Great Western Road, be of equal advantage to the country with the Niagara and Detroit Road?—*Ans.* I think it would nearly so, with this difference, that the Great Western Line, from the Report of their Engineer, is shown to cost a much greater sum, and also attended with a greater grade, would require a larger expenditure. I beg to be understood as considering it all important that one great Trunk Line should be laid down throughout the Province, with as little delay as possible, and which could intersect the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road in case it should be first made, or if the reverse, that the latter Road should intersect the Great Western, and thence form one line West.

Ques. As the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road is laid down on the Map, does it follow the valley of the Grand River?—*Ans.* It was made to cross the river at Dunville; thence extending up the river, varying from one to six miles west. Another line was laid down passing through Simcoe, both intersecting at St. Thomas; the difference of expense was a trifle in favor of the former, owing to its crossing fewer ravines; the line could be improved as set forth in the last answer given to Mr. M'Farland's questions, without additional expense, crossing the river as high up as Cayuga, thence against the stream.

Mr. Cauchon handed in a letter (marked F.) from the Secretary and President of a meeting held at Kamouraska on the 25th February, 1849, respecting the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.*

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

(*See Appendix E.)

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 3rd March, 1849.

Committee met,—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs.
Boutillier, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, and Prince.

Mr. Tiffany, (Agent for the Great Western Railroad Company) appeared and handed in a list of questions given by him to J. B. Mills, Esq., Civil Engineer, and are as follows: (Received by the Committee.)

Ques. Have you any reason for believing that a part of the capital stock in the Great Western Railroad will be taken in the United States, and if so to what extent?—*Ans.* From recent and former intercourse with reference to the Road in question in the United States, particularly in the State of New York, I have no question but that a large portion, possibly half of the capital stock, would be taken in Massachusetts, New York and Detroit.

Ques. In what light is this Road viewed in the United States, or rather in the Eastern and New York States?—*Ans.* Very favourably, as my answer to the first inquiry indicates.

Ques. Which line, in your opinion, would form the most direct and best line between the line of Railway leading from Boston to the Niagara River and the Central Railroad in Michigan?—"The Great Western" or the proposed "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad?"—*Ans.* As to directness, perhaps there is not much difference, but as to which is "best," viewing the matter as a stock, I would prefer the "Great Western Line," as I think that line will secure the largest possible amount of business, which cannot be said of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad line.

Ques. Which of the lines will be most favourable to Provincial interests?—*Ans.* The answer to this inquiry I consider most obvious, and the reasons for the answer are many and cogent; but I have not time to go into detail, but reply that the "Great Western Line" is decidedly the Provincial one.

Ques. Which of these lines would yield the greatest profit to Stockholders?—*Ans.* Unquestionably the Great Western Line, for the reason that I believe it would command a greater amount of Traffic.

(Signed,) J. B. MILLS.

George S. Tiffany, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Tiffany then gave the following answers to interrogatories by the Committee:—

Ques. What connexion have you with the Great Western Railroad Company?—*Ans.* I am Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Ques. In what capacity do you appear before the Committee?—*Ans.* I appear before the Committee as a witness under a summons from the Committee, and also as Agent for the Great Western Company.

Ques. Are you of opinion that the Great Western Road will be built, provided the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road be not re-chartered, and if so state your reasons?—*Ans.* I am of opinion that the Great Western Road will be built within two years, if the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road shall not be re-chartered. My reasons for thinking so are as follows:

It has become necessary to the commerce of New York and Boston, as well as to the lines of Railway leading from these Cities as far as Rochester toward the Niagara

River, and also the line from Rochester to the river, which latter Road is now in course of construction, and also the other American Railways terminating on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, that a line should be made through Canada to connect the American lines of Road to the East and West of the Province, thereby enabling all these interests to contend for the business of the United States. Some of the leading holders of the Railroad Stock in those works, living in Boston and New York, have already agreed to take Stock in the Great Western Road, which, from its local position, they prefer to the Niagara and Detroit Road, and are also of the opinion that although this Road will cost more than the latter, yet, by reason of its superior location, it will yield larger returns on the investment; they also regard it as a Provincial line of road, and not one open to the imputation of being merely an American line although situated in Canada, and therefore have greater confidence in its not being hereafter subjected to unjust legislation, which they apprehend may be the case with the other. We now have £625,000 of Stock subscribed, which may be relied on, by filling up the balance which I believe will be taken up in the United States in the course of a few months. I do not think it necessary to go into details in order to prove the value of the Stock in the Great Western or the peculiar advantages of its route, as these matters have been so fully treated by other witnesses, in whose statements I fully concur.

Ques. If the Niagara and Detroit route be re-chartered, which Road would be built, or would both?—*Ans.* Considering that both lines are intended to strive for the same, through American and in some degree the Provincial way business, I do not think that the re-chartering of the Niagara and Detroit Road would secure the making of either; but, on the contrary, would, in all probability, prevent the building of either, as although no one will deny but that either line, if but one be built, would be good paying stock, yet there would not be business enough for both; besides the competition which rival and parallel lines would inevitably create, would be ruinous to the Shareholders.

Ques. If the Niagara and Detroit Road should be built, what would be its effect on the Province?—*Ans.* I think that the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Road, so far as its influence would be felt, would be injurious to the shipping interest on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and consequently detract from the revenue of our Canals. It would also delay for many years the construction of a Provincial line down the North Shore of Lake Ontario. I fully concur in the remarks contained in a Buffalo paper respecting the effects of this Road, so far as provincial interests are concerned, and which is in the following words:

"NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD."

"We invite the attention of readers at home and abroad to the prospectus of the Directors of this Railroad Company in to-day's paper. The road proposed is a necessary link to connect the roads of New England and this State with one across the Peninsula of Michigan. Although in Canada it will be essentially an American work, and its construction is absolutely necessary, unless we are prepared to acquiesce in the construction of a work that will be purely Canadian, and will divert from our City and the routes of this State much of the trade and travel which we now enjoy. If this road is made, there is no probability that any other similar work will be constructed for many years, if ever, across the Peninsula of Canada; but unless it is done, three years will not elapse before a chain of iron will encircle the Northern Shores of Ontario and Erie. In relation to the proper action in the premises, there can be no possible doubt in the minds of reflecting men."

Questions put to Jasper T. Gilkison, Esq.:—

By Mr. Tiffany.

Ques. What office do you hold in the Great Western Railroad Company?—*Ans.* I am Secretary of the Company.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)
21st March.

Ques. Have you any plans, maps, or other papers relating to the Great Western Railroad Company in your possession here—if so produce them?—*Ans.* I have various plans and maps with me, together with the minute and letter books of the Company, and numerous letters and papers of reference, all of which are now in this Committee Room.

Ques. Have citizens of the United States promised to take Stock in said Company—if so, please state who, and to what extent, and what letters or documents you may have, please submit them?—*Ans.* The Central Railroad Company of Michigan did, through their Secretary, Mr. George B. Upton, acquaint me, by letter of 20th October, 1847, that a subscription list was in circulation among the Shareholders of that Company for stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, and that so soon as the list was sufficiently signed, it would be forwarded to me, but that at the date of his letter, about \$80,000 had been subscribed for, and much more expected. In consequence, however, of the depressed state of mercantile and monetary affairs, the subscription was suspended, but I confidently believe, should the rival line of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad not be re-chartered, that its stock will be readily taken, not only by the shareholders of the said Central Railroad Company, but by those of the lines of Railroad through to New York and Boston, and by other capitalists in the United States. The letter of Mr. Upton, above referred to, with other papers, I handed to one of the Directors of this Company, who has mislaid them; but my reply to that gentleman is in my letter book, dated 30th December, 1847. Most of the contractors for constructing the Great Western Railroad are citizens of the United States, and they have subscribed for about 7000 shares, or £175,000 currency.

Ques. To what extent have the said Company proceeded with their road?—What right of way, station and depot-ground are secured by the Company?—and how much money have they expended?—*Ans.* The Company have had the whole country, from the Niagara River to the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, explored, and about 1500 miles subject to instrumental survey, the object being the selection of the best possible line. The route determined upon has been permanently located, and staked ready for the contractors. The contracts for the grading, superstructure and bridging of the entire line have been taken in due form by various respectable contractors resident in Canada and the United States; and the work commenced at London, Hamilton, St. Catherines, and the Niagara River, at which places about £3,600 have been expended in grading, &c.

The Company have secured spacious depot-grounds at Niagara River, St. Catherines, Hamilton, Paris, Woodstock, London, and Detroit River, and are assured of a ready conveyance of land wherever it may be required for the purposes of a depot or station, while about two-thirds of the right of way is released, with an assurance which cannot be doubted, that so soon as the work is proceeded with, the remainder will be surrendered by most parties without charge.

The Company have expended in their operations the sum of £18,344 8s. 9d.

Ques. What amount of the capital stock already taken up may be relied upon, should the remainder be subscribed for by responsible parties—what prospect has the Company of obtaining such subscriptions, for stock?—*Ans.* The whole capital stock of the Company comprises 60,000 shares of the value of £25 each; of such shares, 34,842 are subscribed for by upwards of 500 individuals resident in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, and should the remaining portion of the stock be taken by substantial parties, I am of opinion that at least 30,000 shares would be retained by the present shareholders or their assignees. As stated before, I have no doubt whatever of the entire stock of the Company being subscribed for in the course of the ensuing summer, for the route is

known and acknowledged as one of the best for a Railroad in the world,—it cannot, in my opinion, be surpassed.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)
21st March.

Ques. What amount has been paid by the Great Western Railroad Company to the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, under the agreement with Col. Prince in behalf of the latter Company; and what sum is due upon said agreement?—*Ans.* The sum of £656 8s. 9d. has been advanced to Colonel Prince, to pay various claims against the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, which comprise Engineers, Shareholders, Solicitors, and travelling expenses, Agents, &c. Col. Prince has demanded from £100 to £150 additional, but no statement or list of claims, as required by the agreement, for which sum is wanted, has been sent to me; the Company have not, however, refused payment of the amount required.

Ordered, That summonses be issued for the following persons, viz.: C. S. Gzowski, Esq., Civil Engineer; R. T. Bailey, Esq., Civil Engineer; Joseph Clement, Esq.; and Samuel Keefer, Esq., Engineer Board of Works.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 7th March, 1849.

Committee met,—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Prince, Hon. H. Sherwood, and Wetenhall.

Colonel Prince answers certain questions put

By Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. You say that you entered into terms of compromise, as President of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, with the Great Western Railroad Company?—*Ans.* I did compromise, as put by the question, and I was generally styled "the President," but I was not so in fact, because the Act had expired which incorporated the Company.

Ques. Was the arrangement made by you legally binding on the stockholders in the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company?—*Ans.* In point of law, I am of opinion that the stockholders were not legally bound by the arrangement I made, as I had no express authority from any one of them to make it; but I acted according to the best of my judgment as an independent member of the House. The stockholders from Bertie to the London District were pleased to express their disapprobation of the arrangement, but those in the Western District, and especially about Sandwich and Windsor, generally approved of it.

Ques. Are you of opinion that stock would be taken in the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company by the persons interested in the Central Railroad in Michigan?—*Ans.* I am certainly of opinion that stock would be taken by those persons and to a considerable extent.

Ques. Will you speak generally, and give the Committee the advantage of any information that you may think advantageous to the said Company?—*Ans.* The country throughout the whole projected line from Bertie to Sandwich is extremely anxious to have this road formed and put into operation, and the people of Buffalo and Detroit, (and I believe of the State of New York and of the City of Boston,) are equally so. My opinion is, that the capitalists of these parts of the United States are prepared to build the road, should the Charter be renewed; and I also think, from calculations heretofore furnished to me, that it would be the best paying road in America.

Mr. Gilkison presented a series of Interrogations submitted on behalf of the Great Western Railroad Company,

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by their Agent, G. S. Tiffany, in opposing the re-chartering of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, to the following gentlemen, viz.: J. G. Benedict, G. S. Gzowski, Samuel Keefer, and R. T. Bailey, Esquires.

LIST OF QUESTIONS.

1. Are you a Civil Engineer?
2. How long have you been in the profession?
3. Have you had much practical experience; and if so, please state in what country and on what works?
4. Are you or have you been engaged in the service of the Great Western Railroad Company in this Province; and if so, in what way and how long?
5. Do you know the geographical position of that part of Canada West through which the proposed lines of the two Railroads above mentioned are designed to pass—and if so, please give your opinion to the Railway Committee, to the following queries:—

First. Which of these two lines do you consider the best and most direct as a link between the line of Railway leading from Boston to the Niagara River, and the Central Railroad across the State of Michigan, and also in forming a line of communication through the Province, facilitating the travel and freight from the Syracuse and Oswego and Ogdensburgh Railroads, and any other American road or canal which communicates with or terminates on Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence, and also as forming a portion of a great Canadian Railway leading to Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, from the western extremity of the Province?

Second. Which will accommodate the greater number of people in that part of Canada through which they are designed to pass?—Along which line is the greater population?—Which would command the greater way traffic?—and which line will cost the most money to construct it: and please state as nearly as you can the amount of each?

6. By using the grade and the line selected by Mr. Stuart for the Great Western, as laid down in his Report as Chief Engineer, what is the probable time which it will take to travel over it from Detroit to the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara River?

7. Have you examined the Report of Mr. Stuart above referred to, and what is your opinion of the line of the Railroad laid down by him, and of the calculations he made of its paying qualities.

8. What effect will the construction of the line to Port Sarnia at the one terminus, the reaching of the water level of Lake Ontario at Hamilton, and the construction of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River sufficiently strong to pass over it with full trains of cars, as well as the neighbourhood of the Niagara Falls to the Bridge have, in attracting travel and transportation over such road, over that which might be expected for the Niagara and Detroit Road.

9. What effect will the Great Western have on the shipping interests of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and the business to be done over the Provincial Line of Railway above alluded to, as compared to that which will probably be produced by the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Road?

10. Which Road, taking every thing into consideration, do you think will yield the greatest revenue to the stockholders?

11. Which line would be of the greatest utility to the Province?

12. Look at the documents marked A and B, and purporting to be estimates made by Mr. Wallace, and the offer of certain persons as contractors on the Niagara and Detroit Road, and please say what is your opinion respecting them?—Do you consider the estimates as correct estimates for the building a good and substantial Railroad; or if not, in what respect do you think them defective?

R. G. Benedict appeared, and gave answers to list of interrogatories of Great Western Railroad Company, as follows:—

Ans. to Ques. 1.—I am.

Ans. to Ques. 2.—Sixteen years.

Ans. to Ques. 3.—I have had practical experience in the States of New York and Ohio, and in the Province of Canada West. Upon the following Railroads in the State of New York, viz.: the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad, Utica and Schenectady Railroad, Auburn and Rochester Railroad, Tonawanda Railroad, Attica and Buffalo Railroad, and in surveys of several roads not completed. In the State of Ohio, upon the Ohio Railroad, from the Toledo to the Pennsylvania State line, along the lake shore, and upon the Wellsville and Fairport Railroad, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River; and in Canada West, upon the survey of a Railroad from Toronto to Nottawasaga Bay, and the Great Western Railway.

Ans. to Ques. 4.—As first stated, I have been in the service of the Great Western Railway, as principal assistant Engineer having charge of the surveys from the Niagara River to London, and was engaged with them about fifteen months.

Ans. to Ques. 5.—I do; I consider the Great Western line as the best line to accommodate the travel from the east to the west, and for the following reasons. The distance from Rochester to Detroit, by the Rochester and Niagara Falls and Great Western lines, is no greater than from Rochester to Detroit by the Rochester and Buffalo and Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, including the ferry at Fort Erie and the distance from the Attica Depot to the ferry in Buffalo; and the Great Western line has this decided advantage, that the communication by bridges across the Niagara River cannot be obstructed, whereas the crossing at Fort Erie by ferry is obstructed and impassable more or less every year, and passengers in the winter and spring, and during heavy gales down the lake, would be subject to detentions, or be obliged to come down to the Suspension Bridge to cross. Another great advantage it possesses is in the fact of its touching the level of Lake Ontario at Hamilton, thereby giving a direct communication with the West to passengers from the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Ogdensburg and Breton Railroads from the United States, and the travel and freight of Canada passing up Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence.

I consider it the only line that can form a portion of the great Canadian Railway from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, to the western extremity of the Province, as it lies almost in the direct line.

The Great Western will accommodate the greater number of people in Canada, as the population is greater through the section of country where it passes, and running through the finest agricultural portion of Canada West, must necessarily command a greater way traffic. The Great Western will cost the most money to construct it; and providing both roads were built in the same manner and with the same regard to durability, I think there would be a difference in favour of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad of £250,000 or \$1,000,000.

Ans. to Ques. 6.—The Great Western can be run from the Suspension Bridge to Detroit in seven hours with ease, with passenger trains, as it has no grades but such as are

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common on most of the Railroads in New England and the State of New York.

Ans. to Ques. 7.—I have examined the Report of Mr. Stuart, and do not hesitate to say, that there is no continuous line of railway in America, of the like extent, that possesses the same advantages as regards linear arrangement and gradients; and I consider the estimates of the sources of revenue such that they will be fully realized when the Road is fairly in operation.

Ans. to Ques. 8.—The line to Port Sarnia, from the point of divergence, ten miles west of London, is forty-nine miles in length. Passengers from the Upper Lakes, taking this line, would arrive at Hamilton in four and a half hours, and reach the Suspension Bridge, a distance of 168 miles, in six hours, while owing to the Flats, in Saint Claire River and Lake, the speed of the boats of the first class is mutually lessened, so that it usually occupies five hours to reach Detroit; but as the channel over the Flats is difficult, first class steamers do not attempt to pass over them by night; consequently they lie at anchor for daylight, if they do not accomplish the passage before dark. In that case, the length of the night is to be added to the time taken to get from Port Sarnia to Detroit. As this may, on the average, be seven hours, a passenger might by railway be half way from the Suspension Bridge to Albany, or as far as Kingston, on his way to Montreal, or half way, by steamboat, from Hamilton to Oswego, by the time he would have arrived at Detroit by steamboat. The line to Port Sarnia will always command the business of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and be of great use to the mining region.

By arriving at the water level of Lake Ontario at Hamilton, passengers or freight would here have the option of transportation by steamboat or railway in any direction to the seaboard.

The construction of the Suspension Bridge, in sufficient strength to pass on it full freighted railway cars, is no longer problematical, and it will secure a certain and rapid passage over the Niagara River. This, for the large traffic which may be expected to pass on the line of railway, is of the very greatest importance, as that river, as I have before stated, is, during the winter, frequently obstructed by ice to such an extent as to prevent the passing of it for days together, besides which, in the most favourable times, much time is spent in crossing by any of the ferries.

The proximity of the Falls to the bridge will, no doubt, be a powerful inducement for travellers to take this route, since they will be enabled, without additional expense or loss of time, to view an assemblage of wonderful sights, which cannot be equalled in any part of the world, that is to say—the Niagara Falls—the Rapids above them—the Suspension Bridge, and the Rapids above the Whirlpool, in sight from the bridge.

The gaining the water level at Hamilton will also enable a passenger, so soon as the road shall be constructed, proceeding to Montreal and Quebec, or Halifax, to take that line or such portion of it as may suit his purpose. This will, therefore, be eminently useful to all the inhabitants of the Province below Hamilton.

Ans. to Ques. 9.—The effect that the Great Western Railway will have on the shipping interests of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, is shewn in the answers to the former questions.

Ans. to Ques. 10.—For the reasons above stated in full, I think the Great Western Railway will yield the greatest revenue to the Stockholders.

Ans. to Ques. 11.—There can be no doubt but that the Great Western would be of the greatest utility, passing, as I have before stated, through the best agricultural districts in the Province, being in the direct line for a Great Canadian Railway, and touching the waters of Lake On-

tario at Hamilton when it would form a connexion with the shipping interests on that Lake and the St. Lawrence River.

Ans. to Ques. 12.—I have examined the document marked "A," and am of opinion that it is entirely too low, and that the road could never be built under the contract marked "B." for anything like the estimated amount, for the following reasons in detail:—

In consequence of the absence of all profiles and maps, it is impossible to put the accuracy of the calculations, as regards the amount of grading, to the test of figures, and the quantity rendered in the estimate is therefore assumed to be correct.

The eastern division presents the remarkable feature of 533,559 yards of grading, at ten cents per cubic yard. The prices, in the contract made with Vimain and others by the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, are as follows:—"For all ordinary common earth excavations, sixpence currency per cubic yard; for all ordinary embankment, when the haul does not exceed five hundred feet, sixpence currency per cubic yard." It is preposterous to assert that 37½ miles of railway can be graded from Fort Erie to the Grand River without finding large quantities of earth to be removed more than 500 feet; in that case, the estimate does not cover the expense of extra hauling, and it is safe to add 25 per cent. to the amount to cover that item.

The next feature is "Three turn-bridges across canal and feeders, \$6,000." I think the lowest figure that those bridges, and the abutments necessary to support and give them the requisite solidity and permanency would cost, is \$16,000. The next discrepancy I notice is in the price of timber for sills and ties. In the estimate it is carried out at \$10 per thousand feet, board measure, including the laying of the same. In the contract it is fixed as follows:—"For all boards, plank, timber and scantling used for culverts and foundations of bridges, bed pieces and ties for the superstructure, if the timber be found in the vicinity of the work, at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per thousand feet, board measure; but if suitable timber, in opinion of the said Engineer, cannot be obtained, then the Engineer is to estimate the expense of furnishing the timber at a fair and equitable price." Unless the distance that the words "in the vicinity" would cover, was specified it is doubtful whether it could be delivered at 10 dollars per thousand, much less laid down on the track ready for the reception of the rail. On the middle division there occurs 380,000 yards of excavation, at 10 cents,—1,032,000 embankment, at 10 cents, amounting to 141,000 dollars; this amount of excavation must all be deposited within a distance of 500 feet, to be done at the price stated according to the contract. I hardly think that the profile, if produced, would shew such a remarkable feature of country, and it is safe to add to the amount of excavation 50 per cent. for extra hauling. As to the bridge mentioned in this division, there being no plans presented, it is impossible to know whether they are correctly estimated or not. The same discrepancy as in the eastern division, will apply to the price of timber in superstructure for the middle and western division.

In the western division there occurs 830,240 yards of grading, at 10 cents per yard,—this would be an average of less than 2½ feet embankment; the whole distance may probably be so; I have not the means of knowing, as no profile or grade of the line has been exhibited. Upon the whole line of the route there is not a yard of masonry of any kind estimated, but in place of it there are wooden culverts, 137 small and 50 large ones, averaging 1½ culvert per mile from Buffalo to the west bank of Kettle Creek, from which point a wholesale estimate is made of 2,800 dollars for culverts and bridges on 101 miles of railroad, equal to about 28 dollars per mile, which sum would not pay for preparing the foundations of one culvert or bridge.

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The cost of road with T rail, 90 tons per mile, after deducting \$200,000 for difference in price of iron, is estimated at \$2,500,000.

Say	\$2,500,000	
Add 25 per cent. for grading eastern division	13,338	
Do. do. additional on draw-bridge.....	10,000	
Do. 50 per cent. on excavation, middle division.....	19,000	
Do. for laying timber ready for rail, sill and tie, 224½ miles, at \$350 per mile.....	78,575	
Do. for 10 miles of tremonts and branch track, as follows:—		
For iron spike and chains.....	\$6,800	
For timber and spikes, per estimate.....	1,200	
For laying timber for rail.....	350	
	8,350	83,500
Add to estimates for depôts, engine-houses, work-shops, water-stations, wood-sheds, and turntable, estimated at \$85,000....	15,000	
Add for locomotives and cars.....	100,000	
Do. for road and fence crossing to pass on level 4 per mile of \$20 each	17,960	
Add for masonry to make permanent structure, 2 culverts per mile, 25 yards each, at \$3½ per yard	39,287	
Add for stone abutments for 6 bridges, named at 300 dollars per bridge.....	1,800	
Do. for wharves at Detroit and Buffalo.....	20,000	
Do. for ballast for road, of gravel 2 feet deep, 12 feet wide, 4,690 yards per mile, at 25 cents per yard.....	117,250	
Add for laying down iron, not estimated, 234½ miles, at \$150 per mile.....	35,175	
Do. for contingencies, engineering and agencies, ten per cent.....	305,088	
Total.....	\$3,355,973	

The above estimate is much below what I think would be sufficient to build a road, and put it in working order, of the same character as those of Michigan and New York, and which this would be a connecting link. The average cost per mile of the Railroads from Albany to Buffalo, as taken from the yearly returns of the different companies, made to the State Engineer, is 37,862 dollars, and they are not, even at that cost, built as substantially as it is in contemplation to build the Great Western Road. In estimating for the cost of that work, all road and farm crossings were taken over or under the Railroad at very large increased expense, to avoid accidents while running at high rates of speed, and the iron is much heavier than that proposed to be used on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad; the masonry is also of the most substantial and durable kind. The road when finished, will not be excelled, if equalled, in America.

S. Gzowski, Esquire, Civil Engineer, appeared and gave answers to the list of interrogatories, given on the part of the Great Western Railroad Company, by G. S. Tiffany, as follows:—

Ans. to Ques. 1.—I am

Ans. to Ques. 2.—I have been in practice without intermission for thirteen years.

Ans. to Ques. 3.—I have been employed in Europe on fortifications; in the United States upon Canals and Railroads; in Canada constructing Roads, Bridges, Harbours, Light Houses, and on several surveys; among others, on one for a Canal and one for a Railway. I am now in charge of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway.

Ans. to Ques. 4.—I have never been employed on the Great Western Railway.

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Ans. to Ques. 5.—I am well acquainted with the geography of the country through which the Great Western and Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railways are designed to pass. As regards the distance I cannot imagine that there can be any shorter good route between the Niagara River and Detroit than the route of the Great Western Railway, as it is according to Mr. Stuart's Report, only four miles shorter than an air line drawn between the Suspension Bridge and the terminus at Windsor, opposite Detroit. There can be also no doubt, in my opinion, that the construction of the Great Western Railway must be of much greater benefit to the Province than the construction of the Niagara River and Detroit Road, or in fact, of any Road running through that portion of the Province. First, because it forms a direct line of communication between the Eastern and Western States, as from its terminus at the Suspension Bridge it connects itself with a line of Railway leading to New York and Boston, running near the South Shore of Lake Ontario, through Rochester and Oswego; and at the Western terminus, it connects itself with the Central Railway through Michigan. Secondly, it passes through a most favourable country, as regards the facilities of construction, and for a distance of upwards of 185 miles it passes through the heart of the wealthiest and the richest Agricultural Districts in the Upper Province.

Its position must secure, not only all the traffic from East to West, which will be brought to it by the Railway from Boston to New York, and to the Suspension Bridge, but also all the traffic by the River St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Ontario. Its course being for the greater portion of the distance through the heart of the country, must secure to it all the way traffic, which, judging from the population of the country bordering on the line of Railway, must form a large item in the revenue of the road. The Great Western Railway forms also a portion of the great Railway through the Provinces from Halifax to Quebec, and from thence to the western extremity of the Province, meeting the Great Western Road at the City of Hamilton, the head of the navigation of Lake Ontario. The Great Western Railway will no doubt cost a little more than the Niagara River and Detroit Road, but without having all the details connected with the surveys of each, it is impossible to answer the question relative to cost with accuracy. I am of opinion, however, that the Great Western Road will be built for Mr. Stuart's estimate, viz., £1,238,520; on the other hand, I would consider it necessary to add at least one third more to Mr. Wallace's estimate for the Niagara and Detroit Road, which would make its cost equal to £833,333 5s.

Ans. to Ques. 6.—There will be no difficulty to pass over the Great Western Railway from the Suspension Bridge to Windsor in eight hours, including all stoppages.

Ans. to Ques. 7.—I have examined Mr. Stuart's report. The line selected is decidedly the best that could have been located through that section of the Province. And as the receipts of almost all the principal railways in the neighbouring States have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and as the advantages that the Great Western Railway possesses are as great as those of the American lines referred to, I have no doubt but Mr. Stuart's calculations of the revenue will be fully realized.

Ans. to Ques. 8.—I am not prepared to answer this question fully and satisfactorily without giving the subject more particular investigation, and which the limited time at my disposal will not enable me to do.

Ans. to Ques. 9.—There can be no doubt but that the construction of the Great Western Railway will add materially to the trade of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence; the construction of the Niagara and Detroit River Railroad can have no such effect, its terminus being opposite Buffalo and Detroit, and all the goods and passengers will be merely ferried across the Rivers Niagara and Detroit, into the United States; in fact, the latter Road cannot be looked upon as any other than an Ameri-

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can Road, built expressly for the transportation of passengers and goods from Buffalo to Detroit, and without granting by its construction any further benefit than the mere expenditure of the money in its construction, but a small portion of which will in my opinion be spent in this country, and after its completion the paltry sum that may be left by the through passengers for the provisions consumed by them, and for the fuel necessary to supply the locomotives.

Ans. to Ques. 10.—The Great Western Railroad.

Ans. to Ques. 11.—The Great Western Railroad.

Ans. to Ques. 12.—I have examined Document (A) and do not hesitate to state that the estimate for the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road is much too low, in the following items in particular, viz:—grubbing and clearing, excavation, spikes, motive power, cars, stations, &c. The lowest price at which grubbing and clearing can be constructed at is £15 per acre, and counting eight acres to a mile, the cost of grubbing would be equal to £120; in the estimate it is placed at £87 10s. per mile; excavation is estimated at the lowest price for which earth can be removed and hauled a short distance, say 300 feet, no allowance is made for additional hauling, which I presume, will not average less than 800 feet, and which cannot be estimated at less than a halfpenny per 100 feet. This would make the price of excavation equal to eight pence halfpenny per yard; the same for embankment; spikes are estimated at about one half the price of what they are worth. There is no price put down for laying down the iron, which cannot be estimated at less than £37 10s. per mile, say it was deposited per the contract at every quarter of a mile, this item, therefore, should be added to the estimate. The estimate for stations, depots, carriages and locomotives is too low, by at least £25,000.

R. T. Bailey, Esquire, Civil Engineer, appeared, and gave answers to a list of Interrogatories given, on the part of the Great Western Railroad Company, by G. S. Tiffany, Esquire, and are as follows:—

Ans. to Ques. 1.—I am.

Ans. to Ques. 2.—I have been engaged in the profession about thirteen years.

Ans. to Ques. 3.—I have had much practical experience in the construction of Railroads and Canals, principally in the States of Ohio and New York, and during the last three years on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad in Canada.

Ans. to Ques. 4.—I have never been engaged in the service of the Great Western Railroad Company.

Ans. to Ques. 5.—I am acquainted with the geographical position of that part of Canada West through which the two proposed lines of Railroad are designed to pass, but am not prepared to express any decided opinion in reference to the advantages, merits or claims of either route. Merely looking at the relative position of the two roads, with reference to forming a link in the great chain of Railroads now contemplated from Halifax to the western part of the Province, and with an eye simply to the interest of Canada alone, I would express my belief that the Great Western Railroad possesses advantages superior to the other contemplated route. The former will undoubtedly accommodate a greater number of people in that section of Canada, passing as it does through the heart of the country, and would, I think, in almost any event, accommodate more trade and travel than its proposed rival. In reference to the comparative cost of each, I have no data upon which to base an estimate.

Ans. to Ques. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, inclusive.—I have not sufficient information in my possession to enable me to give a satisfactory answer.

Ans. to Ques. 11.—I think the Great Western Road will benefit most the Province.

Ans. to Ques. 12.—I consider the estimates made by Mr. Wallace as perfectly visionary; almost every item of work given by him is less than it should be. The cost of a Railroad depends much upon circumstances; but I cannot conceive of a Railroad 224½ miles in length, being built in the manner proposed, and fully equipped for business, for the sum stated in the estimate; I should say that the estimate is too little by 33 per cent.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 8th March, 1849.

The Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Hall, Mongenais, M'Farland, Méthot, Honourable Mr. Sherwood, and Wetenhall.

Mr. M'Farland, on the part of the Bertie and Detroit Railway, here closed his case; reserving to himself the right of calling evidence to disprove any statement touching the subject in question.

The Honourable William Hamilton Merriitt, M. P. P., appeared; and gave the following answers to questions given:—

By Mr. Gilkinson:—

Ques. 1.—Are you aware of an agreement having been entered into by and between Sir Allan N. MacNab, President, and P. Carroll, one of the Directors on behalf of the Great Western Company, and John Prince, on behalf of the Niagara and Detroit Company, and did such agreement meet with your concurrence and approval?

Ques. 2.—Was the agreement communicated to the House of Assembly by Colonel Prince, with the view of withdrawing the "Bertie Bill," and was there any objection made to its withdrawal? And

Ques. 3.—Are you aware that the Great Western Railroad Company paid a considerable sum of money, in accordance with said agreement; and are you of opinion that the Legislature should require a due performance of the agreement on the part of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company?

Answer to the above questions, 1, 2, and 3.—I am aware that the agreement was entered into as stated, which was in writing, and speaks for itself. I was not a party to the agreement, and declined to become one; at the same time, I did so far approve of it, that, although I declined to second the motion for withdrawing the Bill, I did not oppose it, therefore must be considered as giving a tacit assent to the arrangement, and was governed in that opinion by the following considerations:—

1st. That I would not incur the responsibility of obtaining the Stock for the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, which I did not believe could be procured.

2nd. That I would have been accused of preventing the Great Western Railroad Company from procuring the Stock, and thus defeating both roads.

And 3rd. That debts had been incurred to a large amount by those not interested, and I was not disposed to prevent their being paid.

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The Great Western Company has paid, to my knowledge, £300 to Mr. Wallace, for advances made by individuals in the United States.

I wrote to Mr. Douglass after the Session, that if those interested would pay this demand I would still advocate their Road; if not, and the money was paid by the Great Western Company, I would not, until 1850, the time the agreement with Col. Prince specifies.

I therefore do not feel at liberty to vote for their Charter this Session; the Petitioners never sanctioned the agreement of Colonel Prince, and I cannot say the Legislature are bound by it.

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Were you a party to the said agreement?—*Ans.* I have answered this before.

Ques. Had you any instructions from the Stockholders?—*Ans.* I had no instructions from the Stockholders.

Ques. Had not the Charter expired previous to the arrangement?—*Ans.* It had.

Ques. Did the Stockholders express their dissatisfaction with the arrangement?—*Ans.* They did; at the same time they did not provide for the payment of the debt incurred in the United States, as I before stated.

Ques. Have you sent any letter to any of the Stockholders expressing your views generally touching the said Railway?—*Ans.* I have, as stated in my former answer.

Ques. Were all debts paid over?—*Ans.* I do not know.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab:—

Ques. Had you authority as their Agent to bind the Company by any agreement?—*Ans.* I presented the Petition of a number, but did not consider I had authority to bind them by any agreement, or as their Agent.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 9th March, 1849.

The Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Hall, M'Farland, Mongenais, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, and Wetenhall.

Mr. Gzowski called in, and examined. Read answers to questions submitted by Great Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. Wetenhall:—

Ques. What effect will the completion of the Bertie Railroad have on the trade of Canada, and would it divert the trade from Lake Ontario?—*Ans.* The completion of the Niagara and Detroit Railway will not add to the trade of Canada, nor to the trade of Lake Ontario, but will, in the absence of any other line, such as the Great Western Road, divert the trade from Lake Ontario, and centre it at Buffalo and Detroit.

By Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Is there any Railroad from Boston connecting the Great Western, and is there not one to Buffalo?—*Ans.* No, but there is a Railroad already constructed from Boston to Rochester. There is no road from Rochester

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to Lockport; but there is one from Lockport to the Suspension Bridge, and there is no doubt of this link being completed as soon as the Great Western Road reaches the Suspension Bridge; all the necessary surveys and arrangements for commencing the Road, are, I believe, completed. There is a Road from Rochester to Buffalo.

Ques. Did you ever survey the Great Western Railroad?—*Ans.* I have never surveyed the Great Western Railway.

Ques. Can you say to a certainty if the estimate of said Road is correct?—*Ans.* From the character the Chief Engineer of the Great Western Road bears, I have no hesitation in admitting his estimates to be correct. The prices put upon the different items are, I know, sufficient and correct. The prices put upon the items by Mr. Wallace are not sufficient.

Ques. Does the Great Western Road connect with any water communication at the Suspension Bridge?—*Ans.* The terminus of the Great Western Railway at the Suspension Bridge does not connect with any water communication, but its terminus at Hamilton is at the head of Lake Ontario, and is carried to the Harbour called Burlington Bay.

Ques. You say that the Niagara and Detroit Road will divert the travel and business from the great trunk-line?—*Ans.* I do.

Ques. Would not the Great Western Road crossing the Suspension Bridge have the same effect?—*Ans.* It would not, for having an extensive terminus at Hamilton on Lake Ontario, it would leave there all passengers and freight which would pass on to the Lake and the Saint Lawrence, and carry to its terminus at the Suspension Bridge the freight and passengers for New York and Boston.

Ques. If there was a connection at or near Brantford, would it not have the same effect?—*Ans.* It would.

John Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P.—(Member of the Committee) examined:—

By Mr. Gilkison, on behalf of Great Western Railroad Company:—

Ques. Are you acquainted with the country through which the proposed Railroad will pass?—*Ans.* I am acquainted with most of the country through which the Great Western Company propose to make a Railroad. I am not so well acquainted with the proposed line of the Bertie route.

Ques. Do you consider the route of the Great Western preferably to that of the Niagara and Detroit, in so far as it would affect the western part of the Province?—*Ans.* I do not consider myself capable of giving any opinion on the different routes, in so far as regards the facility of constructing a Railroad. But I am decidedly of opinion that the proposed route of the Great Western will prove the most beneficial to the interests of the Province, because it will pass through the most fertile agricultural districts, which have become densely populated, and have also a number of rising towns and villages, through nearly the whole of which the route of the Great Western Company lies, viz.: Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Beachville, Ingersol, London and other places. The route of the Great Western has also the advantage of being intersected, as Mr. Gzowski forcibly observed, by macadamized, plank and turnpiked roads, which have been constructed by the Province, at very great expense, and which will serve as so many arteries to the main road.

Ques. Are you of opinion that the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad would operate against Provincial interests?—*Ans.* I am of opinion that the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad would operate against Provincial interests, inasmuch as it would prevent the construction of any parallel line, and thus in-

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terfere with the main Provincial trunk line, and it would also enable the Americans to connect their Eastern and Western Railroads by means of a line through this Province, which would prove of very little advantage to Canada, beyond what might be derived from the money expended on its construction. I am further of opinion, that the construction of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad will have the effect of diverting the Western trade almost entirely from Lake Ontario, and would benefit the City of Buffalo, at the expense of the towns and cities on Lake Ontario; thus advancing the interest of foreigners, instead of those of the people of Canada.

Ques. What, in your opinion, would be the effect of the Great Western Railroad upon the trade of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and the Province generally?

Ans. The construction of the Great Western would, without doubt, attract a large portion of the produce of the Western States through the waters of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, whereas the Niagara and Detroit Railroad would as certainly centre that trade in Buffalo.

Ques. Are you a Stockholder in the Great Western Company?—*Ans.* I am not a Stockholder in the Great Western Company, but hold stock to the amount of £500 or £600, the property of a gentleman in England.

Ques. Do you own property in Hamilton?—*Ans.* I do not.

The Committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, 12th March, 1849.

Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Brooks, Hall, M'Farland, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, and Wetenhall.

Samuel Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, appeared and gave answers to the List of Interrogatories given on the part of the Great Western Railroad Company, by George S. Tiffany, Esquire, and are as follows:—

Ans. to Ques. 1.—I am.

Ans. to Ques. 2.—Twenty-two years.

Ans. to Ques. 3.—I have been constantly employed upon various public works in Canada during this time—upon the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the Bytown Suspension Bridge, and various harbours, slides, dams, bridges, &c.

Ans. to Ques. 4.—I have never been in the service of the Great Western Railway.

Ans. to Ques. 5.—My duties have often required me to travel over the country through which the proposed lines of the two railways are designed to pass, and I am well acquainted with the geography and general features of the country, but have never made any examination of it in reference to lines of Railroad.

In respect to the length between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, it is my opinion there will be found very little difference when the lines are compared after final location. The southern may turn out to be some two or three miles the shortest.

As a mere link, simply for connecting the lines of railway leading from Boston to the Niagara River, and the Central Railroad across the State of Michigan, the southern line, in my opinion, possesses for American capitalists, whose object it is to get through Canada with the greatest

possible ease, one very important advantage; it will have but one summit, rising, according to the levels of Mr. Johnson, 220 feet above the level of Lake Erie, with easy gradients, while the northern line has to descend first, from the elevated table land in Stamford to the surface of Lake Ontario, and thence to rise 700 feet above it. So that the working expenses of the former will always be less than those of the latter, and with the same power of engine, a much heavier load can be drawn over it. And yet, the southern line will not be so beneficial to Canada as the Great Western. It would draw its business from the way traffic, and for a considerable portion of the way would be unilateral in the benefits and blessings it gives and receives.

The Great Western, on the other hand, passes through the heart of the country, through the principal towns and villages, and will draw business from, and extend benefits to, both sides of the line within the legitimate sphere of its influence. In consequence of touching upon Lake Ontario at Hamilton, it will be brought into connection, by water communication, with the Boston and Ogdensburgh, the Syracuse and Oswego Railroads, and any other roads, or any canals, communicating with, or terminating on Lake Ontario or the River Saint Lawrence, and in forming a portion of the contemplated great Canadian Railway leading to Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, from the western extremity of the Province, possesses a superiority the southern line cannot claim. The Great Western will, undoubtedly, accommodate a greater number of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, because it passes through the most densely populated part of it; and in respect to local trade, will do more business in proportion to the number of population. It having been ascertained, by statistical information supplied by the New England railways, that the capability of any given country for contributions towards the support of Railways, may fairly be estimated at 12s. 6d. currency per head of the population for the net earnings.

As regards cost of construction, the southern will be the cheapest. The Great Western main track can be built, by using proper economy, at the cost estimated by Mr. Stuart, £1,238,520.

The estimate furnished for the southern line is, in my opinion, too low. I think it cannot be built and suitably equipped for less than £1,000,000, including the bridge over the Niagara River at Fort Erie.

Ans. to Ques. 6.—The trip over the Great Western, from Detroit to the Suspension Bridge, may be made in seven or eight hours upon the line and grades laid down by Mr. Stuart.

Ans. to Ques. 7.—I have examined Mr. Stuart's Report, and have seen some part of his location on the ground. Considering the objects aimed at, I think he has made his location with skill and judgment. I have every faith and every confidence in the ability of the Road to yield a profitable return.

Ans. to Ques. 8.—Any Railroad having connection with a bridge over the Niagara River, and the other not, will have the superiority. But which ever may be built, must have a bridge. The neighbourhood of the Falls will always be an advantage to the Great Western, as well as the fact of the line touching Lake Ontario at Hamilton. But the direct commerce with a growing City like Buffalo on the other hand, is a very important consideration.

Ans. to Ques. 9.—Answered in No. 5.

Ans. to Ques. 10.—Either road will pay well, provided only one be made, but I am not prepared to say that both, if constructed, would not yield an adequate return. I have great confidence in the resources of the west. The time is not far distant when the centre of population will be found somewhere in the great valley of the Upper Mississippi.

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The Great Western, by reason of the greater way business, will, in my opinion, pay the most.

Ans. to Ques. 11.—The Great Western.

Ans. to Ques. 12.—I have examined the Documents marked (A) and (B); it is my opinion that the Southern Railway cannot be built and suitably furnished for £625,000, the amount of Mr. Wallace's estimate; many unavoidable expenses have been left out. I know of no road in America of this class having been built for so small a sum per mile. The excavation is uniformly estimated at the lowest excavation price, without any allowance for hauling the earth more than 500 feet, and it is in my opinion impossible to build this road under such a condition for overhaul. The bridges and culverts will cost nearly double the estimate, no allowance made for ballasting the road. Engineering, salaries, and agencies are estimated at two per cent. instead of ten and fifteen per cent, and locomotive engines and cars will cost fifty per cent. more than the estimate. Therefore, I assume, in round numbers, that the road including the bridge over the Niagara River, which is indispensable to the success of the undertaking, will cost one million pounds currency,

The contract marked (B) is an extraordinary instrument, and like the estimate referred to embraces only a part of the work at given stated prices, while a considerable portion of it is left for the after estimate or valuation of the Engineer. There is no price stated for overhaul, none for masonry and superstructure of bridges, for the hauling of the iron from the Lake ports; and if the timber for the culverts and superstructure of the railway is not found in the adjacent country, an extra price is to be paid. Under this contract itself the road will cost ultimately as much as I have estimated.

Cross-examination by Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Is it practicable to build a bridge over the Niagara River at Waterloo Ferry, and if built would an Iron Bridge over the Niagara River be safer and better for heavy trains of rail cars, than a Suspension Bridge?—*Ans.* I do consider it practicable to construct either a Wooden or a trussed Iron Bridge over the Niagara River at the Waterloo Ferry, and that the latter will be superior in every respect for passing heavy trains, to a Suspension Bridge.

Mr. Gilkison again called in, and cross-examined by Mr. M'Farland:—

Ques. Do these depot grounds belong to private individuals or the Company?—*Ans.* The depot grounds belong to the Company by conveyance or agreement.

Ques. Will you name the Contractors?—*Ans.* Yes; they compose upwards of fifty individuals as shewn in paper marked D, (see Appendix letter F) where you will observe the amounts, together with the number of shares they have subscribed for.

Ques. If the Niagara and Detroit Railway is built, will it divert the business from the Great Trunk Line, and are there any contracts taken on the road from Hamilton in the direction of Toronto, in connection with this trunk line?—*Ans.* Should the Niagara and Detroit Railway be built, it will assuredly have the effect of diverting trade and traffic from Lake Ontario and the Saint Lawrence, as also from the proposed Provincial line of Railway, and promote the interests of Buffalo, to the prejudice of those of the Province; three separate charters have been granted for the construction of a continuous line of Railway from Hamilton to Montreal, but as companies have not yet been formed, no portion of the line is contracted for.

List of Interrogatories given to the Hon. William H. Merritt, by Mr. M'Farland, and his replies thereto, as follows:—

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Question 1. Are you aware that there are still unpaid debts contracted on behalf of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, that ought to have been paid according to the arrangements made by Colonel Prince, by the Great Western Railroad Company?—*Ans.* I am not aware of any, except to Bell and myself, which I have never applied for.

Ques. Has not Laughlin Bell made a demand on you for a large bill, and has that bill been paid,—ought it to be paid by the Great Western Company, and is there any other demand unsatisfied that ought to be paid?—*Ans.* Mr. Bell had a demand, and Colonel Prince agreed to pay him £100, which Mr. Bell was offered, and declined accepting; I have not been informed if he has been since paid, and I know of no other parties.

The Committee then adjourned, with instructions to notify the Members severally to meet on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock (14th March), for important business.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 14th March 1849.

Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Brooks, Bouillier, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Taché, and Wetenhall.

Read the evidence taken before the Committee relative to Bertie and Detroit Railroad being rechartered.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, that it be Resolved, That this Committee do report to the House, this day, recommending the introduction of an Act of incorporation to certain persons under the name and style of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," on condition that the said Act contain provisions giving power to any Railroad Company, and to the Great Western Railroad Company to attach a branch of Railroad at a point to their choice on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad. Provided always, that such Railway shall pass through Brantford, or as near to it as practicable, and from thence to the Detroit River at Sandwiche, or Port Sarnia, or to both, on such a location as would be suitable for the Great Trunk Line, from Montreal to the Detroit River. Provided also, that if the Great Western Railway Company shall not construct the said Road between Hamilton and Detroit, or conduct a branch thereof from Hamilton to any point of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad within three years from the passing of the above mentioned Act of Incorporation, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company shall, and they are hereby required, within two years after the expiration of the said three years, to conduct a branch to Hamilton from any point on the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad.

Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brooks, That all after the word "Resolved" in the original Resolution, be expunged, and the following inserted, "That inasmuch as this Committee has determined that a Main Trunk Line of Railroad from Quebec through this Province to the western boundary thereof, would be highly desirable, and is such an undertaking as the Legislature should encourage and assist, if consistent with the financial condition of the country, it does not conceive it prudent at the present time, and under existing circumstances, to recommend the granting of a new Charter to authorize the construction of any other Railroad running south of, and parallel to, that portion of the said proposed main trunk lying between Lake Ontario and the said southern boundary of this Province."

Which was suspended for future consideration.

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Sir Allan N. MacNab moves in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wetenhall, that all after the word "moves" in the original motion be expunged, and the following inserted—

"Resolved, 1st.—That the Great Western Railroad Company have completed its surveys, located and staked the entire line of road; that the greater portion of the right of way and Depot grounds are secured; that the whole work is contracted for and commenced, a considerable sum expended in grading, and that its expenditure is £18,344 8s. 9d., and that about one half of the stock is subscribed for."

"Resolved, 2nd.—That an agreement was entered into, in good faith, by and between Sir A. N. MacNab and P. Carroll, Esq., for and in behalf of the Great Western Railroad Company, and J. Prince, Esq. for and in behalf of the petitioners for the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, with the concurrence of the Honourable W. H. Merritt; and which said agreement appears to have been duly adhered to on the part of the Great Western Railroad Company, who have paid £656 for uses of the Niagara and Detroit Railroad."

"Resolved, 3rd.—That in opinion of this Committee, the Great Western Railroad is most calculated to benefit the Western portion of the Province, while it will contribute to the trade and traffic of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and will also form a portion of the Great Provincial line of Railway."

"Resolved, 4th.—That as the Great Western will form part of the Provincial or Trunk line, and as it will most effectually promote the interests of the country, it should be encouraged."

"Resolved, 5th.—For the above reasons the Committee consider, that it would be unjust to the Great Western Company, and inexpedient to grant at this Session of the Provincial Legislature, a Charter for the proposed Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad."

"Resolved, 6.—That a Report be framed upon the foregoing Resolutions."

The Committee then adjourned, with instructions to the Clerk to have the above motion, with amendments, fairly copied and laid on the table, for perusal of Members of Committee, till Tuesday, the 20th March.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 20th March, 1849.

Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Taché, and Wetenhall.

Mr. Cauchon's motion being read,

Mr. Sherwood's amendment being put, on which the Committee divided, and the names being called for, were taken down as follows:—

<p>YEAS.</p> <p>Messrs. Brooks, Hall, Sherwood; Wetenhall, Sir A. N. MacNab—5.</p>	<p>NAYS.</p> <p>Messrs. Boutillier, Cauchon, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Taché—6. Yeas..... 5.</p> <p>Majority, 1.</p>
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And the question was decided in the negative by a majority of one.

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Sir Allan N. MacNab's amendment being then put, on which the Committee divided, and the names being called for, were taken down as follows:—

<p>YEAS.</p> <p>Messrs. Brooks, Wetenhall, Sir A. N. MacNab—3.</p>	<p>NAYS.</p> <p>Messrs. Boutillier, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Taché—8. Yeas..... 3.</p> <p>Majority, 5.</p>
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And the question was decided in the negative by a majority of five.

Mr. Boutillier moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, to Resolve, That this Committee, in conformity to their Resolutions of the 17th February last, do proceed to establish the Main Trunk line of Railroad from Quebec to the western extremity of the Province.

Upon which the Committee divided and the names being called for, were taken down as follows:—

<p>YEAS.</p> <p>Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Sir A. N. MacNab, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Wetenhall—5.</p>	<p>NAYS.</p> <p>Messrs. Cauchon, Hall, Méthot, M'Farland, Mongenais, Taché—6. Yeas..... 5.</p> <p>Majority, 1.</p>
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And the question was decided in the negative by a majority of one.

The original motion being then put, upon which the Committee divided, and the names being called for, were taken down as follows:—

<p>YEAS.</p> <p>Messrs. Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Taché—5.</p>	<p>NAYS.</p> <p>Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Sir A. N. MacNab, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Wetenhall—5. Yeas..... 6.</p> <p>Majority..... 1.</p>
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And it was

Resolved, That this Committee do report to the House this day, recommending the introduction of an Act of Incorporation to certain persons under the name and style of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," on condition that the said Act contain provisions giving power to any Railroad Company, and to the Great Western Railroad Company, to attach a branch of Railroad at a point to their choice on the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad. Provided always, that such Railway shall pass through Brantford, or as near to it as practicable, and from thence to the Detroit River at Sandwich or Port Sarnia, or to both, on such a location as would be suitable for the Great Trunk line from Montreal to the Detroit River. Provided also, that if the Great Western Railway Company shall not construct the said road between Hamilton and Detroit, or conduct a branch thereof from Hamilton to any point of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad within three years from the passing of the abovementioned Act of Incorporation, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company shall, and they are hereby required, within two years after the expiration of the said three years, to conduct a branch to Hamilton from

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any point on the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad.

The Committee then adjourned till eleven o'clock, A.M. to-morrow.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 21st March, 1849.

Committee met:—

Present:—Sir Allan N. MacNab, (Chairman); Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Wetenhall, and Taché.

A Report in conformity to Mr. Cauchon's Resolution, was drawn up and submitted for adoption, as follows:—

Your Committee have examined the several Petitions and Entries on the Journals, relative to the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, which have been referred to them, and have taken certain evidence on the subject, which they report herewith, and they beg to recommend the passing of an Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," on condition that the said Act contain certain provisions giving power to the Great Western, or any other Railroad Company to connect a branch Railroad with any point on the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad: and further, that such Railroad shall pass through Brantford, or as near to it as practicable,

and run from thence to the Detroit River, and that if the Great Western Railroad Company shall not construct a road between Hamilton and Detroit, according to the above provision, or construct a branch thereof from Hamilton to any point of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, within three years of the passing of the above mentioned Act of incorporation, the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company shall be required to construct, within two years thereafter, a branch from some point of their Railroad to Hamilton.

On the question for agreeing to the said Report, the Committee divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Cauchon, Hall, M'Farland, Méthot, Mongenais, Taché—6.	Messrs. Boutillier, Brooks, Sir A. N. MacNab, Sherwood, Wetenhall—5.
5.	

Majority..... 1.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and the Report was then signed by the Chairman and ordered to be submitted to the House at its next sitting.

The Committee then adjourned till eleven o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

THADDEUS PATRICK,
Clerk to Committee
On R. R. and T. L. B.

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APPENDIX.

[APPENDIX A.]

ST. CATHERINES, 20th Dec., 1845.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq.,
Civil Engineer.

SIR,—You will proceed in the Survey you are about to undertake for the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, at once, to the dividing bridge, where the waters separate and run into Lake Erie and the Thames, which is in the neighbourhood of the Township of Norwich or Burford; and make out the line for the Railway as near the original Survey of Mr. Johnson as practicable, running from the point where you are not likely to incur any difficulty, westerly, to the Grand River, via Simcoe, and the route laid down.

I trust you will meet every facility on the line, from every inhabitant residing on, and adjacent thereto; the payment to be made from the Shareholders hereafter to subscribe, and the first instalment called in from those already subscribed.

You will report to me, immediately after the centre division is finished, as it contains all and the only obstructions which can be found from Buffalo to Detroit. I would prefer not visiting the line, as my time is constantly occupied, but will do so, if you require it, at any time.

Your obedient servant,

W. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Agent, N. & D. R. R. Co.

[APPENDIX B.]

(Marked A.)

ESTIMATE IN THREE DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Division extends from the Niagara River to the West Bank of Grand River; the Middle Division, from the West Bank of Grand River to the West Branch of Kettle Creek; and the Western Division, from the West Branch of Kettle Creek, to Sandwich.

I.—EASTERN DIVISION.

Clearing and Grubbing 37½ miles, at \$350,.....	\$13,125.00
1200 yards Rock Excavation, at 75 cents,.....	900.00
533,559 yards Grading, at 10 cents,.....	53,355.00
3 Turn-bridges, across Canal Feeder,.....	6,000.00
Bridge across the Grand River,...	18,000.00
45 Small Wooden Culverts,.....	900.00
	<u>\$92,280.00</u>
115,600 feet of Sills and Ties, for one mile of Road, including the laying of the Frame, at \$10,.....	\$1,150.00
Spikes,.....	50.00
	<u>1,200.00</u>
37½ miles of Superstructure ready for the Rail, at \$1,200, as above,.....	\$44,000.00
	<u>\$136,280.00</u>

II.—MIDDLE DIVISION.

Clearing and Grubbing 86 miles, at \$350,.....	\$30,100.00
380,000 yards Excavation, at 10 cents,.....	38,000.00
1,032,000 yards Embankment, at 10 cents,.....	103,000.00
Bridge across Big Creek,.....	7,000.00
Do do Otter do	6,500.00
Do do Meeting House Creek,	2,400.00
Do do Clear Creek,.....	6,500.00
Do do River, West of Kettle Creek,.....	1,200.00
50 large Wooden Culverts,.....	1,500.00
92 small do do	1,800.00
86 miles of Superstructure, ready for the Rail,.....	103,200.00
	<u>301,200.00</u>

III.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Clearing and Grubbing 101 miles, at \$350,.....	\$35,350.00
Grading, at 10 cents, per Mr. Johnston's Estimate,.....	83,024.00
Bridges and Culverts,.....	2,800.00
101 miles of Superstructure, ready for the Rail,.....	121,200.00
	<u>242,374.00</u>

COST OF ROAD, WITH HEAVY T RAIL.

I.—On Eastern Division ready for the Rail,.....	\$136,280.00
II.—On Middle do do ...	301,200.00
III.—On Western do do ...	242,374.00
	<u>\$679,854.00</u>
T Rail, 90 tons per mile, for 224½ miles, including Chains and Spikes complete, at \$6,800,.....	\$1,526,600.00
Right of Way and Fencing, at \$500 per mile,.....	112,250.00
Depôts, Engine Houses, Workshops, Water Stations, Woodsheds, Branches, and Turn Tables,.....	85,000.00
Locomotive, Engines and Cars,.....	250,000.00
Engineering, Salaries and Agencies,.....	46,296.00
	<u>2,700,000.00</u>
1849.—Deduct the difference in the price of Iron now and in 1846,.....	200,000.00
	<u>\$2,500,000.00</u>

[APPENDIX C.]

(Marked B.)

(Copy.)

Articles of Agreement made and entered into the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, between John Vernam, of the Town of Mount Morris, County of Livingston and State of New York; Hiram P. Mills, John

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Van Nortwick, Henry Swan, Richard Vernam and Abraham Wigg, of the Town, County and State aforesaid; John P. Smith, of Lockport, Niagara County and State of New York; William Vernam, of the Town of Half Moon, County of Saratoga and State aforesaid; Calvin T. Chamberlain, of the Town of Cuba, Alleghany County; Clark Burnham, of the Town of Sherburn, Chinango County; David Hamilton, William W. Wright and William J. Marlett, of the Town of Walinlet and County of Albany; and Robert Powers, of the Town of Half Moon and County of Saratoga, all of the State aforesaid, of the first part, contractors: and the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company of the second part, Witness, That the said parties of the first part hereby bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to and in favor of the said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to find all necessary materials which shall be sound and of good quality, with the exception of the iron for the superstructure, which iron is to be delivered by the said party of the second to the said parties of the first part, at the nearest Lake ports adjoining the work, and to construct, complete and finish, in every respect, the entire line of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad, according to the plans, profiles and specifications to be furnished by William Wallace, the Engineer of the said Railroad Company.

And the same parties of the first part further agree that they will perform the whole of said work in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the Company's Engineer.

In consideration whereof, the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant, promise and agree to pay to the said parties of the first part, their heirs, assigns or legal representative, the rates and prices hereinafter specified, and such other rates and prices as may be made as hereinafter provided by the Chief Engineer of the said Company. Payments are to be made monthly for the amount of work done, and of necessary materials delivered as the work advances, to wit:—for all ordinary common earth excavation, six pence currency per cubic yard—for all ordinary embankment, where the haul does not exceed five hundred feet, six pence currency per cubic yard—for grubbing and clearing road bed, eighty seven pounds ten shillings currency for each and every mile—for all boards, plank, timber and scantling used for culverts, foundation of bridges, bed pieces and ties for the superstructure, if the timber be found in the adjacent country, and in the vicinity of the work, at the rate of two pounds ten shillings currency per thousand feet, board measure; but if suitable timber, in the opinion of the said Engineer, cannot be obtained, then the Engineer is to estimate the expense of furnishing the timber at a fair and equitable price; for all stone masonry, superstructure of bridges, wrought iron and spike, and for laying the iron rail and hauling the same from the different Lake ports where delivered, and for all other work, labour and materials that may be necessary in every respect to complete the said Railroad, and to which a price has not been hereinbefore affixed, a fair and equitable price shall be made by the Chief Engineer of the said Company, and the same shall be deemed and taken by the said parties of the first part as the rate of compensation therefor.

The said parties of the first part agree to commence the aforesaid work as soon as may be directed, and to finish the same on or before the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, provided the right of way is furnished and payments regularly made, as above mentioned, by the aforesaid party of the second part; and if, in the opinion of the said Engineer, a judicious prosecution of the work will admit of it, if the work is not in a situation to be commenced on the first of June next, or the iron rail is not delivered by the first of June following, then the period for the completion of the work is to be extended for a proportionate time thereafter; and whenever, in the opinion of the said Engineer, this contract shall have been fully completed on the part of the said parties of the first part, the said Engineer shall certify the same in writing under his hand, together with his estimate and the amount

remaining unpaid thereon; and the said party of the second part shall, within thirty days after notice of such certificate, pay to said parties of the first part the sum which, according to this contract shall be due, and if any change or alteration either in the position or details of any part of the work, shall be required by the said party of the second part during the progress thereof; the parties of the first part hereby bind themselves to make every such alteration or change, and if such alteration or change shall entail extra expense on the said parties of the first part, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed them by the said party of the second part.

It is also further agreed, that if the said parties of the first part shall refuse or neglect to prosecute the work as provided for in the contract, the Chief Engineer may certify the same, in writing, to the party of the second part; and if after thirty days notice thereof to the parties of the first part, they should still refuse to comply with the reasonable demands of said Engineer, the said party of the second part may declare said contracts abandoned on the part of the said parties of the first part.

And for the fulfilment of all the covenants, promises and undertakings hereinbefore expressed and every part thereof, the aforesaid parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, do hereby bind themselves jointly and severally to and in favour of the said party of the second part.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have signed and sealed these presents in duplicate, and the President of the said Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

MORRIS S. BIMAL, as to J. VERNAM MILLS,	JOHN VERNAM. [L. S.] HIRAM P. MILLS. [L. S.]
VAN NORTWICK, SWAN, and R. VERNAM.	JOHN VAN NORTWICK. [L. S.] HENRY SWAN. [L. S.] RICHARD VERNAM. [L. S.]
MORRIS S. BIMAL, as to A. WIGG and P. P. SMITH,	ABRAHAM WIGG. [L. S.] JOHN P. SMITH. [L. S.]
W. H. CHAMBERS, } as to WM. SMITH. }	WM. VERNAM. [L. S.]
JOSHUA B. SMITH, as to C. J. CHAMBERLAIN and CLARK BURNHAM.	C. J. CHAMBERLAIN. [L. S.] CLARK BURNHAM. [L. S.]
GEORGE F. WHITNEY, Witness as to D. HAMILTON.	DAVID HAMILTON. [L. S.]
WM. GRIFFIN Jr., Witness as to W. WRIGHT, WM. J. MARLETT and R. POWERS. }	W. W. WRIGHT. [L. S.] W. J. MARLETT. [L. S.] ROBERT POWERS. [L. S.]
A. M. ROSS, witness to the signature of the President of the Com- pany. }	JOHN PRINCE, [Corporate, Prest. N. D. R. R. C. Seal.]
R. MIRAN, witness.	

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)
21st March.

Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

[APPENDIX D.]

(A.)

(J. P.)

MEMORANDUM.

It is agreed, by and between the undersigned, the Honourable Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Knight, Peter Carroll, Esquire, as Directors, for and on behalf of the Great Western Railroad Company, and John Prince, as President for and on behalf of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, as follows: this twelfth day of July, A.D., 1847, at the City of Montreal.

1st.—That the Eastern terminus of the Great Western Railroad shall be on the Niagara River, and that the road shall go to the Town of St. Catherines, and to the City of Hamilton, also to the Town of Chatham, and from thence to the Township of Sandwich, and that the Western terminus or termini shall be at Windsor, or at some other place or places adjacent thereto, in the Township of Sandwich, in the Western District.

2nd.—That the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, shall and will within four months from this day, pay to the President and Treasurer, or Secretary of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, for and on behalf of themselves and the Stockholders in the last named Company, all moneys which have been actually paid up and disbursed by them for instalments on Stock or Shares subscribed for, and for travelling and other expenses in the business, and on behalf of the Company, such sum not to exceed one thousand pounds currency altogether, and each claimant to verify his amount, demanded on oath (if required,) to be sworn before a Justice of the Peace, or to produce such evidence of its correctness, as shall be satisfactory to the said Sir Allan Napier MacNab and Peter Carroll, or one of them.

3rd.—That the present Stockholders in the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, shall be at liberty to take the same amount of Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, or any greater or less amount, provided they signify to the said Sir Allan Napier MacNab, or Peter Carroll, or the said John Prince, in writing, within three months from this day, their desire and intention to do so, and to comply with all the bye-laws, rules and regulations of the last mentioned Company.

4th.—That if the whole amount of the Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, be not *bonâ fide* taken up and subscribed for, and the building and making of the said Railroad be not *bonâ fide* commenced, and intended *bonâ fide* to be continued, by or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the President, Directors and Company last named, will not oppose in Parliament or elsewhere, any application that may be made by the President and Directors, or any or either of them, for a renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, or for a new Charter or Act of Parliament for said Railroad.

And in consideration of the foregoing premises, the said John Prince on behalf of himself and others as aforesaid, hereby promise and agree to assist as far as he can, the building and making, and also the prosperity of the Great Western Railroad, and its Company; and also to abandon the Bill now before the Provincial Legislature for "extending the Provisions of the Act of Upper Canada, in-corporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," which has been read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day, and to withdraw such Bill altogether.

Provided always, and it is hereby expressly understood and agreed, that neither of the parties to these presents, shall be in any way whatever personally responsible for

the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of any provisions herein contained.

(Signed,)

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
PETER CARROLL,
JOHN PRINCE.

Witness,

(Signed,) GEO. W. FOOT,
Sheriff, Western District.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct Copy.

(Signed,)

J. T. GILKISON,
Secretary,
Great W. R. Company.

[APPENDIX E.]

[Translation.]

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, held in the public hall after divine service in the morning, on the 25th February, 1849, and called on the 18th for the purpose of considering the project of constructing a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec;

The Reverend H. Routier, Curé of the said Parish, having been requested to act as President;

P. Dumais, N. P., as Vice-President;

Dr. Michaud, as Secretary.

It was Resolved, on motion of Major A. Roy, seconded by Mr. B. Petit:—

1st. That this meeting consider the project of constructing a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, as a most advantageous undertaking for this District, concur in the Resolutions, and give their cordial support to the Petition adopted on the 3rd of February last, by the inhabitants of the City of Quebec.

Moved by Major C. Lebel, seconded by Mr. P. Des-saint:—

2nd. That in order to induce the Parliament to pass this measure, the landholders of St. Louis de Kamouraska, declare themselves ready to furnish gratuitously the land on their property necessary for the construction of the said Railroad.

Carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. J. Bte. Roy.

3rd. Resolved unanimously, on motion of P. Castonguay, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Lebel:—

That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to P. C. Marquis, Esquire, Member for the County of Kamouraska, to avail when occasion shall require.

[L. S.] (Signed,)

H. ROUTIER, Priest,
President.A. T. MICHAUD,
Secretary.

(True copy,)

A. T. MICHAUD,
Secretary.Appendix
(Q.Q.Q.)

21st March.

[APPENDIX F.]

LIST of PARTIES who have taken and Subscribed for Contracts for the Construction of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD in CANADA WEST.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Dollars.	Number of Shares.	Amount.		
				£	sh	d.
Daniel Carmichael.....	Brocklyn, N. Y.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
J. S. T. Stranaham.....	do do.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Samuel Farwell.....	Boston, Mass.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Samuel Canfield.....	Orange, N. Y.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
William Wood.....	do do.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Elihu L. Phillips.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Lyman H. Phillips.....	Orleans, Co., N.Y.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
James Oswald.....	Stamford, C. W.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Samuel Zimmerman.....	Clifton House, C. W.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Gideon Hard.....	Albion, N. Y.....	32000	320	8000	0	0
Albert Benta.....	Phelps, Ont. Co., N. Y.....	22500	225	5625	0	0
John M. Ferrell.....	do do do.....	22500	225	5625	0	0
Rodney Durkee.....	Little Falls, N. Y.....	11800	118	2825	0	0
Peter H. Fonda.....	Fonda, N. Y.....	11800	118	2825	0	0
John H. Nichols.....	Albany, N. Y.....	11800	118	2825	0	0
Gideon Hard.....	Albion, N. Y.....	11800	118	2825	0	0
Benniah Barker & Co.....	Northumberland, N. Y.....	40000	400	10000	0	0
James Oswald.....	Stamford, C. W.....	40000	400	10000	0	0
Samuel Zimmerman.....	Clifton House, C. W.....	40000	400	10000	0	0
Elihu L. Phillips.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	40000	400	10000	0	0
Lyman H. Phillips.....	Orleans Co., N. Y.....	40000	400	10000	0	0
Calvin T. Chamberlain.....	Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
John Vernam.....	Mount Morris, N. Y.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
H. P. Mills.....	do do.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
Survanus Britlen.....	Nunda, N. Y.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
Clark Burnham.....	Sherburne, N. Y.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
Orville Clarke.....	Washington, Co., N. Y.....	16000	160	4000	0	0
James S. Gage & Co.....	Waterloo, N. Y.....	22600	226	5650	0	0
William Buell and J. B. Robertson.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	40700	407	10175	0	0
Harry F. Martin.....	Reachville, C. W.....	8200	82	2050	0	0
Charles H. French.....	Allanburgh, C. W.....	8200	82	2050	0	0
William O. Buchanan.....	Stamford, C. W.....	8200	82	2050	0	0
John B. Robertson.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	8200	82	2050	0	0
John Thompson.....	Thompson's Mills, Inda.....	8200	82	2050	0	0
Malcolm Cameron.....	Port Sarnia, C. W.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
John S. Buchanan.....	London, C. W.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
Benjamin F. Willson.....	.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
Hamilton N. Sherwood.....	.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
A. P. M'Donald.....	Stamford, C. W.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
William Hale.....	.....	5500	55	1375	0	0
C. C. Barker.....	.....	2000	20	500	0	0
Asa W. Cady.....	.....	2000	20	500	0	0
Benjamin F. Cady.....	.....	2000	20	500	0	0
James Kitchens & Co.....	Lewiston, N. Y.....	3600	36	900	0	0
Henry S. Wells.....	Athens, Pa.....	19900	199	4975	0	0
Wells & Gage.....	.....	11700	117	2925	0	0
			8847			
Robert J. Hamilton.....	Hamilton, C. W. } London, do } Hamilton, do } St. Catherines, do } do do }	These parties are £22175 Partners of the above named Contractors.				
Edward Mathews.....	London, do }					
Daniel C.....	Hamilton, do }					
John Brown.....	St. Catherines, do }					
Beason & Co.....	do do }					

J. J. GILKISON,
Secretary, Great Western Road Company.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 7th instant, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before them, a Statement of the Names of all the Local Agents for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands, for the cutting of Timber in Lower Canada; the date of the respective Appointments, and the amount paid to each, or the amount annually received by each since 1844; and how much has been collected and paid to the Receiver General by each, during the same period; together with the Amount of Security given by the said Agents, and the Names of the Sureties.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 22nd March, 1849.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of AGENTS for the Sale of PUBLIC LANDS in CANADA EAST; the Amount of their Collections on account of LANDS and of TIMBER—their Commission thereon—the Contingencies of their respective Agencies, and the amount paid over to the Commissioner of Crown Lands; together with the Date of their Appointments, and Amount and Names of Sureties for each. Furnished in compliance with the Resolution of the Honourable Legislative Assembly, of the 7th March, 1849.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, COMMISSIONS, &c., for the year 1844.

AGENTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED.						Commission.	Contingencies.	Amount paid over to Commissioner Crown Lands.						
	Account of Lands.			Account of Timber.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
E. Martel.....	189	6	8	6	13	4	9	16	0	60	5	0	125	19	0
W. Radford.....	2865	19	8				122	6	8				2743	13	0
G. L. Marler.....	90	0	0	629	14	1	35	19	9	30	18	9	625	15	7
W. Hargrave.....	155	0	0				167*	0	0				147	5	0
John Felton.....	475	1	4				7	15	0				497	3	7
W. Bowron.....	126	2	6				35	13	3	2	4	6	119	16	4
E. Peel.....	710	5	5				6	6	2				660	13	8
Andrew Ross.....	86	3	0	61	11	0	49	11	9	0	15	0	139	7	10
Owen Quinn.....	46	12	6	4	0	0	7	12	2	0	10	0	46	1	11
A. Bochet.....	40	0	0				2	10	7	2	0	0	38	0	0
W. Morrison.....				359	9	11	2	0	0				328	7	8
J. Burrows.....	101	5	0				17	19	6	13	2	9	94	16	3
L. Bigelow.....	30	0	0				6	8	9				28	10	0
J. Griffith.....	4	0	0				1	10	0				9	16	0
Estate G. Black.....	12	10	0				0	4	0				11	17	6
D. M'Lean.....	25	0	0				0	12	6				23	15	0
William Hall.....	7	10	0				1	5	0				7	2	6
Thomas Barron.....	18	15	0				0	7	6				17	16	3
John Kane.....							0	18	9						
C. Fournier.....															
G. Duberger.....															
A. B. Lavallee.....															
J. Simpson.....															
J. B. Martin.....															
H. Hoyle.....															
A. Daly.....															
	£4983	11	1	1061	8	4									

* For Explanation of Figures marked * see Note after Statement for the year 1848.

Appendix
(R.R.R.)

22nd March.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, COMMISSIONS, &c., for the year 1845.

Appendix
(R.R.R.)

22nd March.

AGENTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED.						Commission.			Contingencies.			Amount paid over to Commissioner Crown Lands.		
	Account of Lands.			Account of Timber.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
E. Martel.....	7639	13	0	171	17	10	245	5	8	67	16	0	7498	9	2
W. Radford.....	3079	1	1				128	9	7				2950	11	6
G. L. Marler.....	1102	11	8	123	10	5	61	6	0				1164	16	1
W. Hargrave.....	551	0	4				29	2	7				521	17	9
John Felton.....	886	1	2	8	15	0	57	0	10	1	6	5	781	8	11
William Bowron.....	180	15	0				9	0	9				171	14	3
E. Peel.....	378	5	4				25	18	2				352	7	2
Andrew Ross.....	46	9	9	9	11	9	2	17	0	0	8	6	52	16	0
Owen Quinn.....	53	10	0				2	13	6				50	16	6
A. Bochet.....	320	0	0				16	12	3				303	7	9
William Morrison.....	186	5	0	670	15	3	42	16	10	26	2	3	788	1	2
J. Burrows.....	109	18	2				5	8	11				98	9	3
William Hall.....	156	5	0				7	16	3				148	8	9
Thomas Barron.....	19	0	0				1	4	0				17	16	0
John Kane.....				3882	4	7	50 ⁰	0	0	0	12	1	3197	1	5
C. F. Fournier.....				1350	13	0	194	11	1				1283	2	5
George Duberger.....				1550	2	0	67	10	7				1472	11	11
R. Bourdages.....	25	0	0	612	16	4	77	10	1	6	7	6	599	11	0
A. B. Lavallee.....	424	4	0				31	17	10				402	19	10
J. Simpson.....	71	16	3				21	4	2				68	4	6
P. Gauvreau.....	380	0	0	570	0	0	9	11	9	3	0	0	899	10	0
J. B. Martin.....	440	0	0				47	10	0				398	0	0
A. Daly.....	6	4	0	58	1	7	42	0	0				398	0	0
Samuel Wood.....	436	10	10				3	4	4				61	1	3
L. Richard.....	20	0	0				28	16	9				407	14	1
M'L. Stewart.....							1	0	0				19	0	0
William Pozer.....															
A. LaFontaine.....															
D. M'Lean.....															
	£ 16456	10	7	8503	7	9									

1846.

E. Martel.....	178	17	6	2663	4	11	96	1	1	125	5	0	2620	15	6
W. Radford.....	1851	6	4				71	5	8				1780	0	8
G. L. Marler.....	888	19	6	373	8	4	56	11	2				1205	16	8
W. Hargrave.....	1098	10	11	184	14	4	59	16	9				1223	8	6
John Felton.....	2111	13	4	49	8	9	140	11	1	0	13	0	2019	18	0
Wm. Bowron.....	185	10	0				9	5	6				176	4	2
Andrew Ross.....	563	8	0	145	5	7	35	8	9				673	4	10
Owen Quinn.....	60	10	0				3	0	6				57	9	6
A. Bochet.....	525	7	4	212	4	9	36	17	7				700	14	6
W. Morrison.....	100	0	0	309	8	6	20	11	11				388	16	7
J. Burrows.....	63	5	9				3	10	2	6	12	6	53	3	1
Edmund Peel.....	27	15	8				1	16	10				25	18	10
Wm. Wilson.....	525	11	6	235	7	1	38	0	10				722	17	9
Wm. Hall.....	258	15	0				12	18	9				245	16	3
C. F. Fournier.....	42	1	1	394	4	2	21	16	0				414	9	3
George Duberger.....				1922	13	9	58	1	4				1264	12	5
R. Bourdages.....	177	10	0	388	16	9	25	16	4				490	10	5
A. B. Lavallee.....	402	0	0				20	2	0				381	18	0
J. Simpson.....	136	0	0				6	16	0				129	4	0
P. Gauvreau.....	229	8	0	1020	14	6	56	5	1				1193	17	5
J. B. Martin.....	211	13	4				10	18	4				200	15	0
Alexander Daly.....	550	18	6	52	0	0	31	14	4	7	10	0	563	14	2
Samuel Wood.....	3209	3	5				153	2	9				3056	0	8
L. Richard.....	301	10	0	70	6	3	18	11	9				353	4	6
A. LaFontaine.....	1202	8	0				57	18	10				1144	9	2
Wm. Pozer.....	626	0	10				31	0	6				595	0	4
C. Blanchet.....	952	1	0				47	12	0				804	9	0
J. Hughes.....	246	0	10				12	6	0				238	14	10
Henry Hoyle.....	19	3	3				0	19	2				18	4	1
H. Lanctot.....	134	6	0				6	14	4				127	11	3
Francis Rice.....				291	13	6	100	0	0	15	7	6	161	14	4
Estate G. Black.....	7	10	11				14	11	8						
D. M'Lean.....							0	7	6						
Thomas Barron.....															
John Kane.....															
F. X. Bastien.....															
	£ 16887	6	0	7663	11	2	200	0	0	19	17	6			

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, COMMISSIONS, &c.—(Continued.)

22nd March.

NOTE.

22nd March.

		£	s.	d.
Walter Hargrave.....	Appointed Agent previous to the Union of the Provinces, to Superintend the Lambton Road. In 1844 he received for services as above.....	167	0	0
	Commission on account of Collections.....	7	15	0
John Kane, 1845.....	Appointed 30th June, 1843; but made no sales until 1845. In that year the Commission on his Collections previous to August amounted to.....	134	11	1
	By O. C. of 31st August he was allowed a Salary of £200 per annum, including Commission on his yearly Collections; Salary commencing 1st October.	50	0	0
do 1846.....	Salary credited in 1846.....	200	0	0
	His Collections this year, though not returned to this Office until 1847, amounted to upwards of.....	1500	0	0
do 1847.....	Commission on account of Collections of 1846-7.....	82	16	3
	Salary to make up £200 per annum.....	117	3	9
do 1848.....	Mr. Kane has made Collections this year, but only £20 has been carried to account in consequence of various difficulties.			
	Commission at his credit this year.....	1	0	0
	Salary at do do.....	199	0	0
Francis Rice, 1846.....	Appointed 14th February, 1846, at a Salary of £100 per annum, and Commission on account of his Collections, the former commencing with the year.....	100	0	0
	Commissions on account of Collections.....	14	11	8
do 1847.....	Salary—no Collections.....	100	0	0
do 1848.....	do do.....	100	0	0

RETURN OF AGENTS FOR CANADA EAST—DATE OF APPOINTMENTS, SURETIES, &c. &c. &c.

NAME OF AGENT.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Last Bond.	His own Bond, for—			SURETIES.			
						Name.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Etienne Martel.....	July 22, 1843...	June 19, 1845...	1000	0	0	J. LeBouthillier.....	500	0	0
						William Cuthbert.....	250	0	0
Walter Radford.....	Old Appointment.....	March 18, 1846...	500	0	0	Robert Cuthbert.....	250	0	0
						John Egan.....	250	0	0
George L. Marler.....	do do	September 10, 1845...	500	0	0	H. Phillips.....	250	0	0
						S. W. Woodward.....	250	0	0
Walter Hargrave.....	do do	January 19, 1848...	300	0	0	L. M. Cressé.....	250	0	0
						Zacharius Goff.....	150	0	0
John Felton.....	June 30, 1843...	May 15, 1844...	500	0	0	J. R. Lambly.....	150	0	0
						T. C. Aylwin.....	250	0	0
William Bowron.....	Old Appointment.....	January 27, 1846...	500	0	0	W. L. Felton.....	250	0	0
						S. Schuyler.....	250	0	0
Andrew Ross.....	June 30, 1843...	October 29, do ...	500	0	0	J. S. Lewis.....	250	0	0
						R. M. Harrison.....	250	0	0
Owen Quinn.....	Old Appointment.....	August 25, 1845...	500	0	0	W. C. Henderson.....	250	0	0
						George Brown.....	250	0	0
Amable Bochet.....	June 30, 1843...	May 3, 1844...	200	0	0	R. B. Johnson.....	250	0	0
						O. Villeré.....	100	0	0
William Morrison.....	do do do ...	July 12, do ...	300	0	0	C. Lortie.....	100	0	0
						D. G. Morrison.....	150	0	0
Donald M'Lean.....	Old Appointment. ...	August 25, 1845 ..	300	0	0	Charles Imond.....	150	0	0
						J. M'Lean.....	150	0	0
William Hall.....	do do ...	October do do ...	500	0	0	A. M'Bean.....	150	0	0
						Hammond Gowan.....	250	0	0
Thomas Barron.....	do do ...	August 27, do ...	500	0	0	F. Austin.....	250	0	0
						R. Bradshaw.....	250	0	0
John Kane.....	June 30, 1843...	February 10, do ...	200	0	0	John Meikle.....	250	0	0
						André Simon.....	100	0	0
George Duberger.....	do do do ...	do 25, do ...	500	0	0	F. M. Bouchard.....	100	0	0
						E. T. Boudreau.....	250	0	0
R. Bourdages.....	20th November, 1844	January 22, do ...	500	0	0	Alexis Perron.....	250	0	0
						Prudent Tétu.....	250	0	0
A. B. Lavallée.....	August 12, 1843...	June 9, do ...	500	0	0	R. Martineau.....	250	0	0
						C. T. de Montigny.....	250	0	0
Pierre Gauvreau.....	November 20, 1844...	January 27, do ...	500	0	0	L. Dumouchel.....	250	0	0
						O. Perreau.....	250	0	0
Jean B. Martin.....	June 30, 1843...	May 25, do ...	300	0	0	A. Lepage.....	250	0	0
						A. Fraser.....	150	0	0
A. Daly.....	January 12, 1844...	do 1, 1844...	300	0	0	E. Michaud.....	150	0	0
						Hugh Daly.....	150	0	0
L. Richard.....	August 4, 1845...	September 18, 1845...	500	0	0	Luke Daly.....	150	0	0
						Pierre Richard.....	250	0	0
						Hilaire Richard.....	250	0	0

Appendix
(R.R.R.)
22nd March.

RETURN OF AGENTS FOR CANADA EAST, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(R.R.R.)
22nd March.

NAME OF AGENT.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Last Bond.	His own Bond, for—			SURETIES.							
						Name.			Amount.				
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
Amie LaFontaine.....	August 4, 1845...	August 21, 1845...	500	0	0	J. M'Donald.....	250	0	0	H. R. Symmes.....	250	0	0
Cyprien Blanchet.....	February 2, 1846...	February 19, 1846...	500	0	0	T. Rouleau.....	250	0	0	L. Blanchet.....	250	0	0
William Wilson.....	January 14, do ...	January 20, do ...	500	0	0	James Wilson.....	250	0	0	G. L. Bigelow.....	250	0	0
Hypolite Lanctot.....	August 14, do ...	August 28, do ...	250	0	0	G. R. Portlance.....	125	0	0	Louis Heil.....	125	0	0
Francis Rice.....	December 24, 1845...	January 9, do ...	1000	0	0	James Tibbetts.....	500	0	0	Thomas Jones.....	500	0	0
F. X. Bastien.....	November 6, 1846...	November 16, do ...	400	0	0	Louis Brisard.....	200	0	0	J. P. Poupard.....	200	0	0
M'Lean Stewart.....	August 4, 1845...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. N. Gauvreau.....	June 17, 1848...	June 26, 1848...	500	0	0	L. Bertrand.....	250	0	0	C. Bertrand.....	250	0	0
O. J. Kemp.....	February 16, do ...	February 22, do ...	500	0	0	William Baker.....	250	0	0	Edward Baker.....	250	0	0
Anthony H. Sims.....	August 14, 1846...	September 21, 1846...	500	0	0	Peter Mabe.....	250	0	0	William Tilly.....	250	0	0
Henry Lor.....	February 11, 1848...	February 18, 1848...	300	0	0	James Dickson.....	150	0	0	John M'Dougall.....	150	0	0
J. S. Lewis.....	October 14, 1848...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.

In the foregoing Statements, the Agents are represented as paying over to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, within each year, the exact Balances due by them on their Collections of that year; although the Books of this Office would not probably shew the same results—as in many cases, credits to which the Agents are entitled at the end of a year, when the Books are closed and balanced, only appear at the beginning of the following year. Remittances due in December may also, in some cases, only come to hand in January.

Subjoined is a List of all the Lower Canada Agents, against whom any Balance appeared on the 31st December, 1848, on the Aggregate Collections since 1828, when first employed; but whether all those Balances are actually due can only be ascertained when their Accounts Current for the year just expired are made out and transmitted.

The Balance against Mr. Martel, for instance, the first on the List, instead of £57 1s. 9d., should only be 16s. 9d. on the 31st December, owing to a credit of £56 5s., to which he was then entitled, and which could only be entered in January.

BALANCES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1848.

	£	s.	d.	
E. Martel.....	57	1	9	Reduced to 16s. 9d. by a credit in 1849 of £56, which should have appeared in the account of 1848.
W. Radford.....	29	4	6	
John Felton.....	45	8	7	
Est. E. Peel.....	75	18	11	Reduced to £20 18s. 11d. by a credit in 1849 of £55 cash.
A. Ross.....	6	7	11	
W. Morrison.....	4	2	2	
T. Griffith.....	3	16	0	Old.
Est. G. Black.....	59	8	8	Old.
D. M'Lean.....	28	11	11	Old.
George Duberger.....	3	16	10	
R. Bourdages.....	19	15	4	
J. Simpson.....	1	1	11	Old.
Samuel Wood.....	18	12	6	
L. Richard.....	12	12	1	
A. Lafontaine.....	10	9	5	
W. Wilson.....	9	18	4	
H. Lanctot.....	0	12	10	
A. H. Sims.....	5	14	3	
S. Grant.....	11	17	1	Old.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Montreal, 21st March, 1849.

A true Copy.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

C. L. O., Montreal, 19th June, 1849.

R E P O R T.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Provincial School of Navigation at Quebec,—as also the annual expense of a Professor, the cost of nautical instruments, books, maps, &c. &c., and the cost of a Vessel, by means of which the practical demonstration of this science might be facilitated,—beg leave to REPORT:—

Your Committee, after having heard and received the evidence (hereunto annexed) of experienced navigators and others well acquainted with the mercantile and maritime interests of this Province; and after having carefully considered this unanimous evidence of the necessity and urgency of establishing such an institution, most respectfully recommend that Your Honourable House be pleased to take the matter into consideration during the present Session of Parliament, or at latest during the Session next ensuing.

Your Committee, in making this recommendation, refer particularly to the evidence of the following persons:—of Captain Boxer, of the Royal Navy, Harbour Master and Captain of the Port of Quebec; of Captain John McDougall, President of the Quebec Forwarding Company; of Captain J. David Armstrong, of Captains Painchaud and J. H. Morin; of F. Gourdeau, pilot; and of A. Lemoine, Esquire, Clerk of the Trinity House at Quebec; also to the evidence of the Hon. Wm. Walker, Member of the Legislative Council of this Province; of Henry Lemisurier, Esquire, President of the Trinity Board of Quebec; and of Wm. Price, Esquire, merchant, of Quebec, who differ from the first-named witnesses only as to the ways and means of establishing the institution, but still agree in recognizing its importance and urgent necessity.

Your Committee, at the same time that they recommend the establishment of such a school, believe it their duty to state, as their opinion, that it would be the means of speedily obtaining not only pilots well qualified as to their nautical information, (as required by the 40th Section of the Bill introduced on the 9th of this month, concerning the Trinity House of Quebec, if this Bill become law,) but also a large number of young mariners, who, from being mere coasters as they are at present, would, with proper instruction, become most valuable members of the community, would be qualified to command the vessels built in our ship-yards, to undertake sea voyages, and to turn to account the inexhaustible resources of our gulf, where not less than from a thousand to twelve hundred American small craft are loaded yearly with our fish, to the injury of this Province.

As Your Honourable House has taken into its serious consideration, and is fully impressed with the importance of free trade, and is, therefore, desirous of obtaining the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence, which, sooner or later, England must grant at the prayer of this Province, the effect of the proposed measure would be to place the class of men in question (by giving them the preparatory means of acquiring the peculiar education required), on a footing of equality with any of the foreign navigators who now occupy, to the exclusion of the inhabitants of this Province, these different branches of industry; it would be, in one word, an effective means of encouraging the formation of a Provincial marine. Your Committee most humbly submit, that this is

but a feeble outline of the advantages which must result from a good School of Navigation. The vast trade and prosperity of England, based on its scientific navigation, are the most convincing proof of the utility of such an institution.

A School of Navigation at Quebec, nautical instruments, books, maps, a professor, the outfit of a vessel, whether a steamer or sailing ship, would cost but a trifle compared with the losses which the trade suffers annually by shipwrecks on our shores, from the want of pilots and of mariners sufficiently instructed in the art of navigation.

The Professor for such a school would not cost the Province more than £200 to £300 per annum. The nautical instruments, books, maps, &c., would not cost, once for all, more than from £100 to £200.

As regards a vessel for this service, Your Committee have ascertained that, under the administration of Lord Dalhousie in 1815, there was a Schooner (the King Fisher) carrying ten guns, at first under the command of Captain Ruel, a Canadian, and afterwards under that of the former Harbour Master of Quebec, John Lambly; and that this Schooner was employed as a coast-guard to protect the fisheries on and along the shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Your Committee are of opinion that a vessel nearly similar would not, at the utmost, including building, fitting up, and arming, cost more than from £2000 to £2500.

That by establishing a service which appears to have again become indispensable for the protection of those engaged in the fishery on our coasts, an end might be put to the abuses, acts of violence, and crimes of every kind committed by foreign marauders on Her Majesty's subjects from this Province and those immediately contiguous; that such a vessel, placed at the disposal of the Professor attached to the School in question, would be admirably adapted to educate and instruct, in the art of working a ship, apprentice pilots and others who might devote themselves to the study of this science, especially the former, and this much sooner than by compelling them by law to serve for three or four years on board merchant vessels, on board of which they have as instructors none but coarse, immoral and ignorant companions.

Your Committee have not been able to ascertain the approximate cost of a steam vessel, which would be less fitted for the practical demonstration of this science than a sailing vessel. Nevertheless a steam vessel, which is indispensably necessary to the Trinity House for the light-house and provision *depots* service, and for the placing of the bnoys, might, in the absence of a sailing vessel, serve in like manner as a School of Practical Navigation. The students of the school in question would take it by turns to work the vessel, without pay, but being boarded, and provided with some distinguishing dress while engaged in this service only, at the cost of the Trinity House.

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Your Committee are of opinion that the Trinity House, by means of such an arrangement, would not be obliged to pay from £1800 to £2000 annually, as they now do, for placing of buoys, the light-house service, &c. This vessel, belonging as it would to the Trinity House, would become a source of saving and even of profit, by being employed, in the interval between these services, in towing vessels in distress, &c.

Your Committee would recommend an additional tax of one penny per ton on all vessels coming from beyond seas to the Port of Quebec, which would form, according to the calculations and evidence of Captains Boxer, Armstrong, Morin and Painehand, who have appeared before Your Committee, and have recommended this tax, the sum of £3000 per annum, both to meet the expenses of the purchase or construction of such a vessel as above mentioned, and to improve the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by erecting new light-houses and placing additional buoys.

Your Committee, in closing the present Report, would most respectfully observe, that if preference should, nevertheless, be given to a sailing vessel as a coast-guard, which might serve at the same time as a School of Practical Navigation, the expense of this vessel, paid out of the Consolidated Fund of this Province, would be in a great measure reimbursed by the salvage, seizures and confiscations which it might make of things unlawfully taken in the Gulf and on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The vessel might, in winter, serve the Professor as a Theatre for theoretical demonstration.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

M. P. DESALES LATERRIERE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, Chairman.
Thursday, 22nd March, 1849.

Questions submitted to the Witnesses examined by the Committee :

1. From your knowledge of pilots, and of that class of seamen who, with small craft, coast along the River St. Lawrence, what would you propose to this Committee to do with this class of seamen, to render them more scientific?

2. Are there not institutions in England, in France, and in the United States of America, where persons, who intend studying navigation, receive their education?

3. Would one school be sufficient at Quebec for this purpose?

4. From your knowledge of the adventurous character of the Canadians, do you not think they would make good seamen?

5. What is the average number of vessels which annually arrive at the Port of Quebec?

6. Do you know whether these vessels are commanded by French Canadians, or not?

7. To what cause do you attribute their exclusion from the service?

8. Is there not an average of from fifty-six to sixty vessels annually built in our Canadian shipyards—and are we not obliged to send for and engage strangers (Europeans), to take command of them?

9. What should be done to form, and obtain in a short time good pilots, and seamen capable of commanding vessels on the Atlantic and all other seas?

10. What do you think would be the proximate expense of a Professor well qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of this science?

11. Would it not be necessary for practical demonstration, that the Professor should have a vessel at his command (whether steam or otherwise), with maps, books, instruments, and, in one word,

everything necessary for the practical and theoretical demonstration of this science—and what do you think would be the proximate expense?

12. Do you know what is the amount of the Revenues of the Trinity House of Quebec?

13. Could not the expenses of a School of Navigation be paid out of this fund?

14. Does not the Trinity House at Quebec hire, every year, a vessel for the service of the Light Houses, Provision Depots, and for placing the Buoys?

15. What is the cost of that vessel?

16. Supposing that this vessel was manned by pilots' apprentices, and by other students of the Navigation School, in their turn, and fed and equipped during the service by the Trinity House of Quebec—what do you think it would cost?

17. Besides this duty, could not this vessel be employed in towing vessels in distress, as a coast guard, for the protection of the fisheries, for the service of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle; in a word, for all kinds of public service?

18. Are you aware what the Government pay for the steamer doing this duty at Grosse Isle?

19. Would not this institution and this Provincial vessel be a source of profit rather than an increase of expense?

20. Could there not be levied upon the shipping an additional tax to meet the expenses of the organization of the institution in question?

21. State how much per ton, and how it could be accomplished?

22. State, if you please, all that in your opinion is necessary to make such an institution most advantageous to the Province?

23. Are you not aware that premiums for insurances are higher at all seasons of the year for ships coming to Canada than to any other part of North America?

24. Does not that arise from the dangers of the Gulf stream?

25. Would not such an institution such as before mentioned, and the constant surveillance of a steamer or other vessel under the command of scientific and practical seamen, tend very much to lessen the dangers, and, consequently, the insurance, of that navigation?

26. Is there, in your opinion, any measure better calculated to induce the produce of the West to come down the St. Lawrence, in preference to any other route?

27. Is it not notorious that common seamen have a reluctance, and always require higher wages for a voyage to Quebec than to any other port, because of the fact that, comparatively speaking, no protection exists, in case of distress or shipwreck, which can be afforded to such casualties—and would not such an organization tend to diminish such reluctance and over-charges on the part of seamen?

27th February, 1849.

Captain Painchaud, of the City of Montreal, appeared before the Committee, and answered as follows to the above questions:

1. I would recommend a vessel which might serve as a School, both in winter and in summer, on board of which a Professor might reside in both seasons, and where the Professor might, in summer, teach both the practice and theory, and in winter the theory alone; and I think that this would be a means of economising, and at the same time, the best mode of teaching.

2. Yes; everywhere except in Canada.

3. My first answer will do for this question.

4. I think they are so in every respect, and that they only require fitting education and encouragement.

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5. See the Reports of the Trinity House.
6. They are generally commanded by Europeans; I have seen very few Canadians in a condition to be able to command vessels; there are not more than five or six at the utmost.
7. To their ignorance of this service, which consequently excludes them from what should be their patrimony, and strangers are employed in their stead.
8. Yes.
9. A sea-going vessel, as recommended by my first answer, in which the apprentices might go through a scientific and practical apprenticeship.
10. I think that the approximative expense would be £250 for a Professor well qualified.
11. Yes: it would be necessary that the Professor should have a vessel at his command, with maps, books, instruments, and everything necessary for the practical and theoretical demonstration of the science of Navigation, and the vessel mentioned in my first answer might serve for this purpose; I cannot say what would be the expense of such a vessel.
12. I do not know.
13. Yes; I think that the expenses of this vessel might be paid out of the revenues of the Trinity House at Quebec.
14. Yes.
15. I cannot say.
16. I should require a longer time, than that allowed me to enable me to make this calculation.
17. Yes; this vessel might assuredly serve for these purposes, with the exception of the service of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.
18. I am not.
19. I think it would pay its own expenses, and would even give some profit besides: I have to observe, moreover, that such a vessel would be of great utility in assisting vessels in distress.
20. Yes; provided this tax were levied on sea-going vessels.
21. I think that one penny per ton might be levied, and 1s. 6d. for each foot of draught of water, over and above the ordinary tax charged by the Pilots, which the Trinity House might levy to pay the expenses of the vessel for instruction.
22. It would contribute very much to the advancement of those young people, who might devote themselves to the theoretical and practical science of navigation.
23. I am.
24. Yes, in part.
25. It would, undoubtedly.
26. I cannot say.
27. Yes; for a sailor ship-wrecked on our coasts should have a place of refuge until he could find employment.

Letter, containing answers of *John McDougall*, Esquire, President of the Quebec Forwarding Company.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your summons to attend, on Monday next, before the Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to inquire into the subject matter of the Provincial School Navigation Act. I regret much my inability to attend in consequence of my being under the care of Doctor Douglass for a severe ailment, which confined me to my bed ten days at Montreal, under the care of Doctor Hall. I only arrived at Quebec last Tuesday evening. However, I shall endeavour to answer the questions in writing.

In reply to the first question, I beg leave to state, that a want of education among many of these classes will prevent them from ever becoming scientific men; but I consider they might become good practical seamen, if instructed.

In reply to the second question, I beg leave to

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state, that there are public institutions for teaching navigation in England, France, Spain, Portugal and most of the maritime countries in Europe, and Examiners appointed to examine into the qualifications of officers in navigation and seamanship before they are allowed to take charge or act as officers on board any merchant vessel.

3. I should suppose one school would be sufficient to commence with.

4. In answer to this question, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that they might, with a little instruction, become good seamen. I have always found pilots' apprentices, and others who have sailed under my command, very obedient and well conducted; but one or two voyages are not sufficient to make them good seamen.

5. I am not aware of the average number of vessels which annually arrive at the Port of Quebec.

6. I am not aware of any of these vessels being commanded by French Canadians.

7. A want of abilities as seamen and navigators.

8. I believe there are between 50 and 60 vessels built annually in our Canadian ship-yards, owners of which have frequently to send for masters to command them to Great Britain, in consequence of there being very few Canadians qualified for the task. However, none but British subjects are allowed to act in this capacity.

9. I have no doubt the plan proposed by Doctor LaTerrière, which I have read in the public prints, would, with some alteration, effect this object.

10. I am not aware what value a Professor or Schoolmaster, well qualified to teach the theory and practice of navigation, would cost.

11. I do not consider that it would answer to place at the command of the Professor a vessel; his duty should be solely confined to the instruction of his pupils on shore. I should, however, recommend a small brig to be placed under the sole management and command of the Superintendent of Pilots, Lights and Buoys, who should be possessed of abilities equal to the Professor or Teacher of Navigation, and also qualified to teach Marine Surveying and the practice of working ships under all circumstances. All pilots' apprentices should be taught their duties on board this vessel, and the responsibility of making them efficient pilots and good navigators should entirely devolve on the Superintendent of Pilots. I have no doubt many of these would prefer acting as officers or taking command of vessels when they felt themselves sufficiently qualified for the task. My reason for recommending a brig, is, for the purpose of teaching them the various evolutions performed on board square-rigged vessels, of which class the principal portion of vessels trading to Canada consist. This vessel should be furnished with all the necessary charts and surveying instruments requisite for the use of the apprentices and others. I have not made any calculation of the expense, but, consider that a great portion of it would be paid by the services rendered in supplying the Light-houses. A Commission should also be granted to this vessel to act as a Revenue cruiser.

12. I am not aware of the amount of the revenues of the Trinity House of Quebec.

13. I am not aware whether the expense of a School of Navigation could be paid out of the Trinity House funds.

14. The Trinity House of Quebec hire every year a vessel for the service of the Light-houses, Provision Depots, and for placing the buoys.

15. I am not aware of the cost of this vessel.

16. I have not made any calculation of the expense that a vessel manned with pilots' apprentices and others, students, would cost; but presume that the greater portion would be paid by the services of the

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vessel, in attending and supplying the Light-houses, &c.

17. A vessel of the kind I propose could not be of much use in towing vessels in distress, but they might render valuable assistance to vessels stranded, and in the protection of the fisheries, and all kinds of public service.

18. I have heard that the Government pay for the services of a steamer doing duty between Grosse Isle and Quebec, but am not aware of the amount.

19. I have no doubt in course of time this institution, and information acquired by pilots' apprentices and others on board a Provincial vessel of the kind proposed, would be an immense benefit to the Province, as it must be borne in mind, that ship owners will only send their vessels to Canada, while they obtain a profit equal to what they can obtain by sending them to any other part of the world; and freights from and to Canada will always be regulated by the supply and demand for tonnage.

20. I do not consider that any tax ought to be levied on the shipping trading to Canada for the expenses of this institution, as it would diminish their profits, and be the means of increasing the rates of freight.

21. For the reasons given above, I do not consider that any charge should be made on the shipping.

22. I am of opinion that an Institution of the kind proposed, would be of very great advantage to the Province, and might be the means of raising a mercantile marine equal to any in the world, as ships can be built in Canada at so cheap a rate. I have, therefore, every reason to believe that Canada would derive an immense benefit by employing her own ships and seamen to carry their produce to market, in the same way that Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia carry theirs. Each of these countries is similarly situated to Canada, by having their ports closed with ice in the winter; during which the young mariners are taught navigation at public schools, and afterwards examined by competent persons, before they can act either as mates or masters of merchant vessels. The plan proposed appears to me, therefore, to be a step in the right direction. Every endeavour should, therefore, be made to instruct the pilots' apprentices and others in navigation and seamanship. The Examiners of the Pilots at the Trinity House should, therefore, publish the whole of the questions put to the pilots' apprentices when examined, with the correct answers to the questions, as it can make very little difference to them how they acquire their knowledge, provided they can prove their abilities when put to the test; the courses and distances from point to point in the river, the position of all shoals and dangers; the soundings at low water, spring tides, and the sit, drift and duration of the tide, also the difference between high water on shore and the turn of the tide, the position in latitude and longitude of all the Light-houses, their height, description, and the distance at which they may be seen, according to the height of the eye when dipping in the visible horizon; the methods of ascertaining the local attraction of the compass, and how to shape a correct course in a current or tideway, should also be published. Many of these matters are very simple when explained, yet, I must candidly confess that I found many who might, in other respects, be considered good navigators, deficient in this respect, during the time I acted as Examiner of the officers of the West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, in navigation and seamanship. A copy of one of my examination papers, arranged by myself for examining them in navigation, I beg leave to enclose (marked B). I cannot, at present, lay my hands on any of my papers arranged for examining them in practical seamanship or pilotage, or I should also have sent you them with this paper. It must be borne in mind,

that, although Plane or Spherical Trigonometry is not mentioned, yet, most of the questions require to be worked by the rules of either one or the other. I regret much my inability to attend the Committee at Montreal: also, that I have had so little time to answer the questions proposed, and hope the Honourable Members of the Committee will overlook any imperfections they may find in my answers; and can only say, that I shall feel most happy to furnish any further information in my power.

23. Premiums of insurance are generally high in the fall of the year. In the spring and summer they are more moderate. If some steam tugs were employed between Bic and Quebec, I have no doubt they would materially shorten the passages of many vessels, and might enable them to make their second voyage in sufficient time to enable them to avoid the heavy rate of insurance in the fall.

24. The Gulf Stream is usually understood by seamen to apply to the stream coming from the Gulf of Mexico, and has but little effect on vessels coming to Canada from Great Britain. The southerly current, setting to the southward, between Cape Rozier and Anticosti, has caused the loss of most vessels lost near Cape Rozier.

25. I have no hesitation in stating that the information which might be obtained and published annually, with a correct Tide Table for the river, would materially contribute to lessen the dangers, and consequently decrease the insurance.

26. The only plan I could suggest would be by reducing the tolls on the canals; and am led to infer that the revenues derived from this source would be increased by the greater quantity of produce or merchandize which would pass through them in preference to being sent by the States.

27. British seamen are a strange class of beings, and but seldom trouble themselves about where they go, when their money is expended. They are generally fonder of long voyages than short ones. I have known them to ship for less wages to go to the coast of Africa, than they would take for a voyage to Canada, although it was a notorious fact that a vessel seldom brought more than half the crew back alive. The wages of seamen will, in all cases, rise and fall according to the number seeking employment, and the number of ships requiring their service.

If the plan proposed should be adopted, I do not consider that there would be any necessity for the pilots' apprentices to make any voyages to Great Britain, as all the knowledge they require could be taught them on board the Pilot Brig.

Answers of J. D. Armstrong, of Sorel, Esquire.

1. That they be taught to read and write, the use of charts and practical seamanship.

2. I am not aware that there are any institutions in England or the United States for the instruction of merchant seamen at the public expense. In France I believe there are; all Merchant Captains must undergo an examination, as to their capacity to command, before their commissions are granted, either as *Capitaine de long cour*; *Côtier* or *Goboteur*.

3. Two or three would be better.

4. Early instruction would certainly make them good seamen.

5. From twelve to fourteen hundred.

6. I do not know one French Canadian who commands a ship trading from this country to Europe.

7. Want of education, practical seamanship, and a total want of a colonial mercantile navy, are in my opinion the causes of such exclusion, together with a natural repugnance to leave home which would be overcome by education, &c. &c.

8. Nearly all the masters for the new ships are sent for from Great Britain and Ireland.

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9. Education, the English language, and practical seamanship.

10. About £300 per annum. I am of opinion that a practical master as well as a Professor, would be required for such a vessel.

11. It certainly would be an advantage for the professor to have a vessel at his command. I cannot venture an opinion as to the expense, without knowing the class and size of such vessel.

12. I do not.

13. I am not aware that they have any surplus funds.

14. The Trinity House does hire such vessel.

15. I do not know exactly, but I believe from £1800 to £2000 per annum.

16. About £3500; this calculation has reference to the steamer employed lately in this service.

17. An efficient steamer could be employed with advantage to the public service in all the departments mentioned in this question, with the exception of the Grosse Isle Station;—that department requires a steamer to run regularly twice or three times a week.

18. I am not aware.

19. Viewing the subject in all its bearings, I believe that such a steamer would be of advantage to the public service, as she could be employed in a variety of ways, relieving the trade at a moderate remuneration.

20. I believe there could without oppressing the trade.

21. One penny per ton on all vessels entering the Port of Quebec from below the Island of Bic, computing the number from Europe to be fourteen hundred, and the average tonnage 500 each, would give a revenue of..... £3062 10 0

And one hundred and fifty from the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and the Lower Ports to be one hundred and fifty, at an average of 80 tons each, would give £50 0 0

£3122 10 0

22. I would recommend a sea going steamer of about 250 horse power to be manned (as far as possible) with apprentice pilots in turn; those, whose terms of apprenticeship are the nearest to expire, to be appointed 1st and 2nd pilots, and 1st and 2nd mates of the steamer. This vessel to be put under the direction of the Trinity Board of Quebec for all the ordinary purposes of that institution; all services required beyond the jurisdiction of that body, to be by order of the Executive Government. I would likewise recommend that the Executive appoint the Master and first Engineer to the steamer, or at least that they approve the selection made by the Trinity House.

23. I am aware that such is the case.

24. From the dangers of both the Gulf and River Navigation.

25. It would have a general tendency to that effect, and, in my opinion, would save many vessels from total shipwreck, and much property from loss and plunder.

26. A general improvement of the navigation, both above and below Quebec, with cheap freights and low premiums of insurance, are the best means of securing the trade from the West.

27. I am not aware that higher wages are paid to seamen coming to Quebec than other Ports; an increased protection would no doubt have a favourable tendency, but to what extent I am not prepared to say.

Answers of Capt. P. H. Morin, of the City of Montreal.

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1. I should recommend the formation of a Provincial Naval School, where the young Canadians disposed to embrace this profession might be instructed in both languages, and in the theory and practice of the art.

2. I believe so.

3. The establishment could not be better situated than at Quebec, and under the direction and patronage of the Trinity Board.

4. I believe I can judge very favourably of them.

5. From 12 to 1300.

6. I do not see a single Canadian in command of the vessels coming from Europe, and a very small number engaged solely in the coasting trade.

7. The first is the want of the funds necessary to fit out a vessel of proper size; the second is the defect of commercial and maritime energy which is not yet developed in this country.

8. Canada offers abundant advantages for the construction of vessels, and in the absence of Canadians qualified to command them, it is just to have recourse to strangers.

9. Induce our Legislature to adopt the means recommended in my first answer.

10. I cannot say, but in any case he should be a man of standing, and capable of fulfilling the duties required of him.

11. Yes, it would be necessary that this vessel should be under the orders of the professor, and under the direction and patronage of the Trinity House.

12. I do not.

13. It is very possible, if the payment of heavy tonnage to foreign steamers be avoided.

14. I believe so.

15. I cannot say.

16. This is a calculation which I cannot give at the present moment.

17. It seems to me that it would be of great and important utility in preventing many shipwrecks and other disasters, and in assisting those who might be shipwrecked.

18. I am not.

19. I sincerely believe so; that is, if it is not placed under the controul of a stranger.

20. There could, certainly, in case the revenues of the Trinity House should be insufficient.

21. One penny additional per ton would produce upwards of £3000, and should be collected by the Naval Officer.

22. It would be to choose instructors of proper respectability and nautical capacity, and to allow them a liberal treatment; by this means, we would be certain of their entire devotion to the instruction of the youth placed under their care.

23. I believe so.

24. Yes: and the great length of navigation in the lower part of the river.

25. Yes: I believe so.

26. I do not pretend to know.

27. Yes: it is very certain that these improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence will have a tendency to banish all the repugnance which at present exists.

Answers of François Gourdeau, of Quebec, pilot:

1. The means of forming experienced mariners, and preparing them for every sort of navigation, would be the study of this science in a school founded for that purpose.

2. I know that in England, in France, and in the United States, every measure is adopted by the Government which may tend to furnish, at reason-

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able charges to all young men desirous of entering the Navy, every means of instruction in this art.

3. I think that a Naval School established at Quebec would be sufficient for what is wanted.

4. I have had opportunities in my capacity of pilot, of seeing mariners of different nations, and I do not hesitate in saying that the Canadians are as well adapted as any other nation to form intelligent and intrepid mariners.

5. The average of vessels which enter the Port of Quebec is from 1200 to 1300.

6. I am not aware of any sea-going captain who is a French Canadian.

7. I ascribe this exclusion of the French Canadian from this service to the circumstance of no attempt having ever been made to provide young men in this country, inclined to enter the naval service, with the means of making themselves proficient in this art.

8. There are from fifty to sixty large vessels built annually at Quebec, and Europeans brought out from Europe are placed in command of them.

9. To form skillful pilots and good mariners, a School of Navigation would be necessary.

10. I think that a Professor of Navigation might be procured at an annual salary of about £300.

11. It is indispensably necessary that this school should be furnished with maps, books and instruments. I think that the vessel of the Trinity House should be employed for demonstration and practical instruction on the River St. Lawrence. As to those intending to devote themselves to sea voyages, they would, in addition, require practical studies, which they might be left to acquire themselves.

12. I do not.

13. I think that the expenses of the School of Navigation should be borne by the Province.

14. The Trinity House generally hires a steamer for the service of the Light-houses, Buoys, and similar matters. I do not see how this service and the School of Navigation could go together.

15. The steamer employed by the Trinity House costs nearly £2000 per annum.

16. I am not prepared to answer this question.

17. I am unable to form an opinion on this subject.

18. I am not.

19. I do not know.

20. I do not know how this plan would be entertained by the merchants.

21. I cannot say.

22. I think I have already stated my opinion on this.

23. The premiums of insurance are higher for the St. Lawrence, than for any other part of America.

24. That is owing to the dangers of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

25. I think that such a vessel might, by remaining in the waters of the St. Lawrence, be often of great use to the ships, and tend to diminish the perils of the navigation.

26. I know of nothing better to obtain such a result.

27. I do not think that the wages of seamen are higher for the St. Lawrence than every where else.

5th March, 1849.

Captain Boxer, Harbour Master and Captain of the Port of Quebec, examined.

Ques. Are you not Harbour Master at Quebec, and how long have you held that office?—Yes; I received my appointment in 1841.

Ques. Have you served in the Royal Navy, and in what capacity?—Captain; and commanded several ships on the North American Station.

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Answer to Question 1st of series. Establish schools at once for their nautical education. There is no part of the world that I ever served in, where the education of that deserving class of men appears to me to be so much neglected as in Canada; out of 275 Pilots, there are not more than two or three who have any knowledge of navigation.

2. Yes; in England there are two public institutions for the education of boys for sea, viz: the Blue Coat School and Greenwich Hospital, besides many other private institutions for that purpose; I am not aware there are any in France or the United States.

3. One school I think would be sufficient to begin with.

4. I think they would make good seamen and navigators if they were educated, and bound to the sea when young, and kept to their profession; for it is absolutely necessary they should be bound when young, to make them good sailors.

5 and 6. On an average for the last three years 1294 ships, the tonnage 500,000, from beyond the limits of the Province; this includes about ten or twelve small schooners, owned and navigated by Canadians, making each two or three voyages to the neighbouring Provinces; there is also a small tonnage of Canadian schooners owned and navigated by Canadians, engaged in the fishing trade within the Province. I do not know the exact amount, but it is not very extensive, and the vessels are of rather an inferior description both in construction and outfit: all the trade from Europe are commanded by British seamen.

7. Ships, being owned in the United Kingdom, are necessarily commanded by seamen from that country.

8. The average number of vessels built here is between twenty and thirty, and being built by British capital, English ship-masters are sent out to command them. There are no Canadians competent to do so, from want of education and experience.

9. It is quite impossible in a short time to make men capable to command vessels; for a foreign voyage it requires experience and education; but there are some Canadians who have commanded coasting vessels, and if educated, might in a short time, be competent to do so.

10. I should think about £200 a year; charts, books, &c., £100 to begin with.

11. It does not appear to me to be necessary for the Professor to have a small vessel under his command, to instruct his pupils in the practical part of navigation; independent of its being expensive, it would not, in my opinion, answer the end intended; all they require (as in England) is a good school nautical education, and when they are bound to the sea, they will naturally learn the practical part of it, independent of making themselves sailors.

12. The revenues of the Trinity House have been about £6,000 for 1848.

13. I think it would be unfair to burden the Trade with the expenses of a Nautical School; in fact it would be very unjust, it being already overburdened. In all countries, the young men intended for the sea, are either educated at their own expense, or in public institutions. I see no reason why it should not be so in Canada, and a proportion of the school appropriation for Lower Canada, set apart for that purpose.

14. Yes.

15. The cost of hire of a steamer by the Trinity House for the last three years was,—in 1846, £1975; in 1847, £1657; and in 1848, £1942 10s.

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. In answer to these questions I would beg leave to state, for the infor-

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mation of the Committee, that from the increased duties of the Trinity House in consequence of four new lights being established within the last four years viz: one on the South Pillar, one on Bequêt Island, one on Red Island and one on the east end of Anticosti, with fifteen additional buoys laid down last year, and beacons, as land marks, erected on the Gulf shores, and from buoys often breaking adrift and requiring replacing, with other contemplated improvements, it is absolutely necessary for the visiting and superintending in a proper manner their numerous establishments, that the Trinity House should have a steamer under their entire controul, the expense of which the trade is willing and anxious to pay. A steamer owned by the Board could be maintained at a very considerable less expense than the amount paid for the one contracted for, and the work would be much better done. It would occasionally assist vessels in distress in the lower part of the river in the spring and fall months; and as I proposed on another occasion, this vessel should be manned by apprentice pilots, and might take the whole of the apprentice pilots once or twice in the summer season to inspect the dangers of the river, when the Professor could accompany them; this would answer all the purposes of a vessel for the Professor, without any expense to the Province. I should therefore strongly recommend this system to be at once adopted. A man-of-war is stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the open season, every year, one also on the coast of Newfoundland.

23, 24. The insurances on vessels coming to the River St. Lawrence are much higher than to any other part of the world, which must be attributed entirely to the dangers of the Gulf, and river not being sufficiently lighted and buoyed, and to the want of experienced pilots.

25. Certainly; all that is required is good pilots, good lights, buoys and guides to mark the dangers of the Gulf and River, all which must lessen insurances which are now ruinous to the trade.

26. None other but what I have above stated; which, if adopted, will, I am satisfied, with the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, bring the whole produce of the far West, as well as that of the Upper Provinces, through its waters, with which it appears to me quite clear, that the American Canals and Rail-roads cannot compete.

27. That there is no difficulty in procuring sailors for a voyage to Quebec, the wages are as low as in any other Port in the world, being £2 10s. per month on an average; their object being, when they arrive at Quebec, to desert and raise the wages to £12 per month, a system so very injurious to the trade, and which should at once be put a stop to by a Legislative enactment. There is a fund at Quebec for shipwrecked sailors, and they are either forwarded to the United States in the fall, for a passage to England, or provided for here.

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Committee to the Trinity Bill, introduced by the Government in the Session of 1843, particularly to the 12th and 19th clauses. The former limiting the servitude of apprentice pilots to four years; and the latter compelling them to serve three years to the sea, before they are eligible; those clauses were introduced by myself, it being absolutely necessary that to make a good pilot he should first be made a sailor. Clauses 46, 47 and 48 are also of importance, as they would add respectability to the pilots, and be the means of instructing the apprentices by their working the pilot vessels, and if such vessels were provided with good masters, they could be instructed in the practical part of navigation. Those clauses being of importance, I respectfully suggest, should be introduced in the new Bill. I should also recommend that a clause be introduced that all vessels

under 200 tons, commanded by native Canadians, of the District of Quebec, should be exempted from taking pilots; this would be a stimulus to the young sailors in making themselves competent to command them, and ensure them employment when enabled to do so.

March 8th, 1849.

Honourable Wm. Walker, a Member of the Legislative Council, appeared before the Committee, and answered the series of questions as follows:—

1. In my opinions pilots require only a common grammar-school education; the chief attainments are to know perfectly the rocks, shoals, and currents of the limits wherein they are to pilot, and a perfect knowledge how to work a ship. The best mode of acquiring such knowledge would be to employ them in the coasting trade and fisheries.

2. In England there are no schools supported at the public expense for educating pilots or seamen. I cannot speak for France or the United States.

3. I do not know.

4. Canadians, after serving the usual apprenticeships to the sea, I have no doubt, would make good seamen.

5. From 1200 to 1300.

6. Scarcely by our Canadians.

7. Because they are almost entirely owned by Englishmen, and are fitted out and manned there.

8. I should say 40 to 50 Englishmen are engaged to man these vessels, because Canadians, having the necessary experience and knowledge, cannot be found.

10. A good schoolmaster is all that would be required, at a salary of £100 to £150 a year.

11. I do not see the necessity of all this machinery to educate pilots, and the expense would be enormous.

12. £6500.

13. No.

14. Yes.

15. £1300 per annum for the ordinary services, and for extra trips when required, about £40 per diem.

16. £3000 to £4000 per annum.

17. She might be so employed when she had an experienced crew on board.

18. From £350 to £500 per annum; a Government steamer was employed last summer for four months, at an expense of £1324.

19. I doubt it.

20. I do not think a tax on shipping for such a purpose exists in any country. Our shipping could not bear any additional tax, especially at present.

21. As above.

22.

23. Yes.

24. Chiefly from the intricacy and dangers of the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

25. They certainly would.

26. The improvement of our navigation and pilots is certainly calculated to increase our commerce every way.

27. Common seamen have no reluctance to come to Quebec, and do not ask higher wages; in case of shipwreck, there is a fund for their relief.

28. I am of opinion that a portion of the annual grant for education ought to be specially applied to educate persons intended to become pilots or seamen.

Answers of H. Lemesurier, Esq., Merchant, of the City of Quebec, to the series of questions.

1. The class of seamen who are employed on the coasting trade require rather practical than scientific knowledge, and the apprenticeship that pilots will have to serve before they are received under the Act

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now about to be introduced into the House of Assembly will qualify them fully for their duties. I cannot suggest any desirable mode of rendering them more scientific.

2. There are no such Institutions in England or the United States, nor am I aware of there being any in France.

3. I do not think such a school is required here.

4. Canadians, no doubt, would make good seamen under the same system of practical training which apprentices undergo in England.

5. About 1200.

6. They are not commanded by French Canadians.

7. Because Canada at present scarcely produces any good seamen.

8. The average is between thirty and forty, and they are, with one or two exceptions, commanded by Britons.

9. The qualifications required from apprentices, under the Laws of the Trinity House, will make them good pilots; but if it is desired to fit them and other Canadian seamen to take command of vessels, they must serve an apprenticeship abroad, and go through the same ordeal as English apprentices.

10. I do not know.

11. It would be unnecessary, as the theory of the science could be taught by a Professor who had never been at sea.

12. The average revenues of the Trinity House for the last three years have been about £6500.

13. No; they are insufficient for the ordinary expenses.

14. It does.

15. The contract for the last three years has been at the rate of £1300 per annum, but as a number of additional buoys have been laid down it will probably be £400 or £500 more this year.

16. I cannot say.

17. The vessel might be employed for the service of the Quarantine Station, and might also occasionally assist vessels in distress; but if she was sent down to protect the fisheries, from the distance being so great, she could not also perform the duties required by the Trinity House.

18. From £350 to £500 per annum.

19. No.

20. It would be unfair to tax the shipping for such an institution.

21. I do not know.

22. I do not think it would be of any advantage to the Province.

23. Premiums are higher in the spring and autumn, owing to the dangers arising from fogs and ice, but in the summer season they are not greater in proportion to the distance, than to other Atlantic ports.

24. No; the Gulf Stream does not lie in the track of vessels coming to Quebec.

25. I think, if a steamer employed by the Trinity House, to lay down and lift the buoys in spring and autumn, remained at anchor in the neighbourhood of Bic, for some days at each period, to be ready to afford assistance to the inward and outward bound, in case of their being in distress, it might tend to lessen the rates of insurance.

26. I am not aware of any measures more calculated to bring down the produce of the west, than the completion of the great Canals, and the lessening expenses upon shipping.

27. Seamen do not ask higher wages for a Quebec voyage. In case of distress or shipwreck, Commissioners from the Government are authorized to afford relief, from a fund placed at their disposal.

Answers of William Price, of the City of Quebec, Esq., Merchant, to the series of questions.

1. That such class of seamen should be regularly

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brought up to the sea, by being made to serve an apprenticeship on board square-rigged vessels.

2. There are a great many private schools where boys are taught navigation in England, and I believe there is a public school at Greenwich Hospital.

3. I think that one school in Quebec would be sufficient.

4. I think that the Canadians would make good seamen—very good.

5. The number varies from 1000 to 1200.

6. Many of the Schooners trading to the Lower Ports are commanded by Canadians, but I do not think that any sailing to and from Europe, or on distant voyages, are so commanded.

7. Because they have not been brought up to the sea by regular servitude from early youth.

8. The average number of vessels built annually in Quebec is about thirty five, and they are navigated by European seamen; the practice of sending for seamen has been abandoned, from the loss, trouble and inconvenience attending it, the seamen nearly always "running" on their arrival at Quebec.

9. Seamen and pilots for such duty cannot be formed and obtained in a short time; to be made sailors, they must get in at the hawse holes and work their way aft; they cannot succeed in a short time by getting in by the cabin windows to take command; it can only be done by complying with my answer to Question No. 1, according to my opinion. I should think not under £300 per annum.

11. No doubt a vessel, with maps, books, instruments, and all such appliances, would be very useful if the parties to be instructed can afford the expense. I cannot make a correct estimate of the expense, but it would be considerable.

12. I do not know, but hear that they are insufficient to provide all the facilities and improvements desired for the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

13. I do not think they could, and I do not think they should; the charges on shipping running to Quebec are already too heavy on the owners for the freights they are able to earn.

14. Yes.

15. I do not know.

16. I cannot estimate. If a steamvessel, she might occasionally tow a vessel in distress if she fell in with one, or if she were sent expressly, but she could not do all the work mentioned in the Question, such as towage of vessels, vessels in distress, Coast Guard for the protection of the fisheries, service of the Quarantine station at Grosse Isle, and the Trinity House duties; one service would interfere with the other—while on one duty or one place far apart, she might be required on or at another.

18. No.

19. I do not think any profit would arise from such an institution. The steamer would be expensive; many depôts of fuel would be required.

20. I would answer decidedly, no;—the freights now are so low, the shipping interest so depressed, that no further charges or tax can be borne by the shipping, and as they pay a heavy rate of pilotage it would not be just that they should be taxed to support the institution in question.

21. Nothing, it should not be thought of.

22. As I have said in answer to Question No. 1. regular apprenticeship is essential to make good practical seamen and good pilots; if more is required by those who can afford it, it should be at their own expense, and not by an institution at the expense of the trade and shipping.

23. Yes.

24. This arises from the long inland navigation, frequent thick weather in the Gulf and lower parts of the river, strong currents in the spring and autumn; heavy gales of wind and snow storms in the fall.

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25. I do not think it would; I think that the dangers of the navigation are more likely to be lessened by means of lights, and fog guns to be fired at intervals in thick weather, and snow storms, when ships are supposed to be near—and by buoys.

26. I am not aware that anything more can be done than what I have stated; I rely more on due apprenticeship in early life for the formation of hardy and practical seamen and pilots than any other system; and in the theory, the long winter in this country affords ample time for instruction.

27. I believe that seamen prefer voyages to countries than to other Canada, and will go on such on lower wages than they would to Canada; no doubt, the greater hardships, labor and danger are the causes. If a ship is wrecked on the South shore of the St. Lawrence below Metis in a gale of wind, the chances are that all hands perish. If wrecked on the north shore, their chances may be better to reach the main land, but for a great extent of coast along the north shore there are no inhabitants, only a few wandering Indians here and there; it would be serviceable if families of whites were encouraged to form settlements along that dangerous coast for the safety of lives and property in cases of shipwreck, and for the relief of frozen and suffering seamen in the fall of the year, when wrecks in the lower parts of the River St. Lawrence and Gulf are attended with so much extreme misery. I think such settlements along the coast would be more serviceable than a steamer, because a steamer cannot be every where, and would not be keeping the sea during the periods of the greatest danger and suffering, but be then laid up or about being laid up for the winter. I do not think that such organization would tend to diminish such reluctance and overcharges which seamen ask, or that they would give it a moment's consideration.

Answers of A. LeMoine, Esquire, Clerk of the Trinity House, Quebec, to the above series of questions.

To the 1st and 9th.—The only means to obtain this end is to establish a school for the purpose of teaching navigation to young men devoting themselves to the naval profession.

2. There are several Public Institutions in England for the education of young men in the science of navigation. I am not aware whether there are any similar Institutions in France or the United States.

3. One school would be sufficient at first.

4. If Canadians were supplied with the means of learning navigation, they would certainly become excellent mariners: unfortunately, among all the efforts which have been made to promote the education of youth, this important branch has been hitherto neglected.

5. The number of vessels arriving at the Port of Quebec from beyond the seas, and from the Lower Provinces, is about 1400 annually.

6. None of the vessels from beyond the seas are commanded by Canadians, but the greater number of those which come from the Lower Provinces, are.

7. The Canadians having no means of learning navigation, want the requisite qualifications to command the vessels from beyond the seas, but if they were provided with the means of acquiring that science, a large number of them would very soon be in command of these vessels.

8. The average number of vessels annually built in Lower Canada is about forty. The captains under whose command they are placed, are Englishmen engaged here, or sent out from England.

10. From £250 to £300 annually, not including the cost of the purchase of maps, charts, books and other necessary objects, and this would

be about the whole of the expenses of the establishment, for it would be easy for the Superintendent of the School to obtain gratuitously from the Government an apartment for teaching in some public edifice, such as a number of societies, in whose success the country does not take so great an interest, have succeeded in obtaining. If hereafter the Trinity House should build an edifice for its own accommodation, apartments might easily be reserved for that purpose.

11. The Canadian is very expert in the navigation of the coasting trade; this navigation not requiring much theoretical knowledge, a perfect acquaintance with the coasts is sufficient to enable him to command schooners and other small craft used in carrying on the trade on the river and with the lower Provinces; but when it becomes necessary to take to the open sea, and to perform a long sea voyage, the Canadian finds himself, as it were, out of his element, and his long practice becomes useless to him; he is obliged to go through a new apprenticeship, and to learn the use of the compass and of the globe. For this reason, I am of opinion that practical service, especially in a steamboat, would be of very little utility to the apprentices, inasmuch as a ship-captain, the moment that he enters the river, is obliged to lay aside his command, and give it up to the pilot. The pupils therefore only require an instructor for the theory.

12. The revenue of the Trinity House (deducting the expense of collection) is about £6000 currency per annum, and the expenditure for the year 1849, according to the estimate of this Corporation, is £10,188 1s., currency, thus shewing an excess of expenditure of £4188 1s., currency, and proving the importance of increasing the duties imposed on the vessels arriving in the Port of Quebec, so as to give the Trinity House not only the necessary means to meet its present expenses, but also to defray those occasioned by new light-houses and other improvements which the trade so urgently require. The trade cannot complain of this increase, inasmuch as it is they alone who profit by it.

I have annexed to these remarks a copy (marked D.) of the estimates of the Trinity House for the expenses of the current year. For the information of Your Committee, I have thought it my duty to make some remarks thereon, shewing the permanent charges, those of only a temporary nature, and those which will become necessary for the maintenance of the Light Houses, of a Floating Light, and other projected improvements in the river.

13, 20 and 21. It would be unjust to tax the trade with the expense of this school. Why should it not be placed on the same footing as other educational institutions? The Legislature grants allowances every year to all the colleges of the Province. The Ministry has submitted a Bill to the Legislature to create a fund in favour of education, the annual revenue whereof will amount to the sum of £100,000; the School of Navigation might easily be allowed a small grant out of these moneys. In the Act constituting this school, the sum to be allowed it might be determined without leaving it to depend on an annual vote of the Legislature.

14. Since 1846, the Trinity House of Quebec have hired a steamer to visit the Lights, and place the Buoys under their controul. Formerly this service was performed with a sailing vessel, which it kept for that purpose.

15. The expense which it cost the Trinity House to hire a steamboat, was, in 1846, £1975; in 1847, £1657; and in 1848, £1942 10s.

16, 17 and 19. Considering the large number of Light Houses, *Depôts* of Provisions and Buoys placed under the controul of the Trinity House, and which it is indispensably necessary to visit very

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often, especially the Buoys, which are almost continually getting out of order, I do not think it would be possible to employ its steamboat for the Grosse Isle service. The expense of navigating a steamboat would certainly not exceed what the Trinity House pays annually for the hire of such a vessel, and the service of that corporation would be much better performed.

18. I do not know what is paid by Government for the hire of the steamboat on duty at Grosse Isle.

23, 24 and 25. It is generally acknowledged that the assurances effected on vessels bound to the port of Quebec, and their cargoes, are higher than in any other part of the world. This evidently is caused by the perils of the navigation: the only

means of remedying this is to diminish these dangers by the establishment of a greater number of Light Houses and Floating Lights, and by making better pilots by affording them means of acquiring a more perfect knowledge of navigation.

26. If the dangers of the navigation of the river are diminished, and the St. Lawrence is opened to foreign vessels by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, it is certain that all the produce of the West will be conveyed only by the route of the St. Lawrence. The canals of our neighbours could never compete with ours, nor with our magnificent river, which offers such important advantages.

27. I have not the necessary data to enable me to offer any observation in reply to this question.

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(B.)

EXAMPLES.

Required the Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude, Departure, Latitude and Longitude, by account, according to the following Log Account:—

Latitude, left 50° 40' 38" N., Longitude, left 1° 34' 56" W.

H.	K.	F.	Compass Courses.	Entire Variation.	True Courses.	Tide or Current.		Height of		REMARKS	18
						Set.	Drift.	Bar.	Ther.		
1										P. M.	
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abreast of the Needles.	
8	8	...	W. by S.	28° W.	S. 50° 45'	S. by E.	2 4	...	...
9	8	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	...	...
10	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	8	...	...	...	...	Slack.	...	...	...	11 ^h 30 ^m High Water.	
12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnight.	
1	8	...	...	...	...	N. 45° W.	1	...	...	A. M.	
2	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	8	...	...	...	...	Slack.	L. W.	...	...
10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	...	...	...	...	S. by E.	2 4	...	...
12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noon.	

2.

Required the bearing and distance from Lat. 17° 52' 00" N., Long. 77° 9' 0" W., to Lat. 19° 29' 34" N., Long. 80° 41' 00" W.

3.

Required the bearing and distance from Lat. 43° 29' 5" N., Long. 1° 28' 5" W., to Lat. 43° 33' 00" N., and Long. 70° 10' 00" W.

4.

A Ship sailed S. by E. ½ E. at the rate of 8 knots an hour, in a current setting West 1½ miles an hour, required the course and distance made good in ten hours.

5.

On 10th July, 1845, Lat. by observation 22° 29' 0" N., and Long. by Chronometer 86° 19' 0"; on 11th July, Lat. by observation 21° 56' 0" N., and Long. by Chronometer 90° 41' 30" W., but by account the Lat. is 21° 36' 12" N., and Long. 90° 0' 0" W., by the course steered and distance given by the Patent Log, the error of which had been previously ascertained required the set and drift of the current.

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6.

On 20th August, 1845, at 10h. 0m. A. M., steering East, and going at the rate of 8 knots, Portland Bill bore North, and St. Alban's Head, bore E. by N., at noon, Portland Bill, bore W. N. W., and St. Alban's Head, bore N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., required the set and drift of the tide.

7.

On 18th August, 1845, at 10h. 0m. P. M., made Isle Vieigo Light, bearing W. S. W., distant five leagues, it being the flood-tide setting, S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., 2 miles an hour, and the ship running at the rate of nine knots, what course must I steer and what distance must I run to arrive at a position ten miles North West of Ushant?

8.

On 3rd August, 1845, at 8h. 0m. A. M., steering W. by S., by compass, and going eight knots, observed Start Point, bearing N. W., and at 9h. 30m. A. M., it bore N. N. W., required the distance from the Start Point at both positions, and the Lat. and Long. of the ship.

9.

What bright stars will pass the meridian between 8h. 0m. P. M., on the 16th, and 12h. 0m. P. M., on the 16th January, 1845, and the times of their passage over the meridian; also, their apparent and true altitudes in Latitude $49^{\circ} 30' N$?

10.

On 17th January, 1845, in Long. $7^{\circ} 30' 0'' W$., the observed meridian altitude of the Sun's LL was $19^{\circ} 26' 15''$, the height of the eye above the level of the sea was twenty-two feet, required the Latitude.

11.

On 18th January, 1845, in Long. $4^{\circ} 30' 0'' W$., the observed meridian altitude of the Moon's LL (South of the observer) was $18^{\circ} 6' 00''$, the height of the eye above the level of the sea was twenty-two feet, required the Latitude.

12.

On 19th January, 1845, at 10h. 36m. P. M., the observed meridian altitude of Sirius (South of the observer) was $56^{\circ} 14' 30''$, the height of the eye above the sea was twenty-two feet, required the Latitude.

13.

On 20th January, 1845, at 10h. 52m. 0s. A. M., in Long. $2^{\circ} 20' 0'' W$., the altitude of the Pole Star was $50^{\circ} 30' 0''$, the height of the eye above the level of the sea was twenty-two feet, required the Latitude.

14.

On 21st January, 1845, at 11h. 30m. A. M., in Lat. by account $50^{\circ} 48' 0'' N$., and Long. $1^{\circ} 24' 0'' W$., the true altitude of the Sun's LL was $18^{\circ} 56' 0''$, required the Latitude.

15.

On 18 , in North Latitude, the mean of several observed altitudes of the Star Procyon reduced to the true altitude was $37^{\circ} 30' 54''$, and at the same time that of the Star Spica, was $26^{\circ} 25' 44''$, required the Latitude.

16.

On 10th April, 1845, in Lat. by account $50^{\circ} 0' 0'' N$., and Long. $3^{\circ} 35' 0'' W$., the following observations were taken to determine the Latitude (at an interval of 13m. 14s. between the observations.) Greater Altitude, $26^{\circ} 48' 0''$; Lesser Altitude, $24^{\circ} 48' 0''$.

17.

On 10th September, 1845, in Latitude by account $40^{\circ} 1' 0'' N$., and Long. $30^{\circ} 0' 0'' W$., at 7h. 29m. 44s. the observed altitude of the Sun's LL was $18^{\circ} 48' 0''$, and at 10h. 23m. 10s. it was $46^{\circ} 48' 0''$, bearing by compass S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the ship's course during the elapsed time, being S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., with the wind sailing at the rate of ten knots at hour, the height of the eye being twenty-two feet above the level of the sea. Required the Latitude when the Greater Altitude was taken.

18.

On 26th August, 1845, at 5h. 52m. 0s. A. M., in Lat. by account $49^{\circ} 58' 40'' N$., and Long. $33^{\circ} 22' 18'' W$., the observed distance of the \odot \ominus was $72^{\circ} 1' 40''$, required the altitude of the Sun and the Moon to find the true distance.

19.

On 18 , in Lat. by account " " and Long. by account " " the following Lunar Observation was taken:—

Time per Chronometer.	Obs. Alt.	Obs. Alt. Moon's.	Obs. Dis. N. L.
h. m. s.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
Height of the eye above the sea	feet.	Required the Longitude by Chronometer and by Lunar Obs.; also, the true Latitude.	

20.

On 18 , at h. m. s. in Lat. " when a Chronometer showed h. m. s. (Greenwich mean Time) the observed Altitude of the Sun's LL was " and the height of the eye above the sea feet, required the Longitude.

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21. On 18, at h. m. s. the following Altitude of Sun's LL and time by Chronometer was taken to determine the Longitude, no observation was afterwards obtained to determine the Latitude, nor any during the last days, which makes the Latitude doubtful when the observation was taken, required the greatest error to which the Longitude by Chronometer is liable, supposing the error in Latitude does not exceed minutes mean Time per Chronometer h. m. s. Altitude, Sun's LL height of the eye above the sea feet (estimated Lat. ° ')).

22. On 18 civil time at when a Chronometer showed h. m. s. the double Altitude of the Sun's LL by an artificial horizon, was ° ' " and on 18 civil time, when the same showed h. m. s. the double Alt. of the Sun's LL was " required the daily rate.

23. On 18, at h. m. s. Lat. ° ' " bearing height of the eye above the sea the Altitude of the Sun's LL was feet. Required the variation.

24. On 18, at h. m. s. in Lat. ° ' " Long. the Sun's altitude was Required the variation.*

25. On 4th August, 1845, at 4h. 0m. A. M., in Lat. 48° 30' 0" N., Long. 5° 15' 0" W., observed the Polc Star to bear by compass N. 31° 0' E. Required the local attraction of the compass (ship's head S. W. by W).

26. On 3rd July, 1845, at 10h. 30m. P. M., observed Morant Light dipping in the horizon from a position aloft sixty feet above the level of the sea. Required the distance from the Light.

27. On 4th July, 1845, observed the angle of elevation above the sea of the top of St. Jago de Cuba Lighthouse to be 0° 34' 0". Required the distance.

28. Required the time of high water at Cape Antonio A. M. and P. M., on 6th October, 1845, and the set and drift of the flood and ebb.

29. Required the length of a knot on a log line to correspond with a glass running twenty-six seconds.

30. Required the distance on the arc of a great circle between Sombrero Island and the Lizard Point; also the courses and distances for every five degrees' difference of Longitude on the arc, with the successive Latitudes arrived at, and the difference between this method and that by Mercator Sailing.

31. Required the position and description according to the best authorities, of all the Lights on both sides of the British Channel and West Indies; also the Latitude and Longitude of all places near to which the Vessel will pass, and of the dangers on each side of her track, with the courses and distances, and set and drift of the currents.

32. Required the bearing and distance from point to point in the British Channel from Scilly to the Downs, with the soundings and set, drift and duration of the tide, according to the best authorities.

33. Required the rule of the road in steamers and sailing vessels, and how to act in the event of meeting vessels or danger suddenly; also, how to lay a steamer too in a gale of wind, and how to act in the event of springing a leak, or the coals taking fire by spontaneous combustion; and the method of finding the correction or difference of local attraction between the Binnacle and Azimuth Compass; also the various adjustments of the Quadrant and Sextant.

*NOTE.—I find that I have not completed this set. The printed part, however, will show the nature of the questions.

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(D)

Appendix
(S. S. S.)
22nd March.

ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses to be incurred by the Trinity House of Quebec during the year, 1849.

	Estimate of the Trinity House.						Remarks of the Undersigned.					
							Temporary Charges.			Permanent Charges.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Green Island Light House.</i>												
Oil, 300 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	130	0	0							130	0	0
Keeper's salary.....	100	0	0							100	0	0
Men's wages.....	25	0	0							25	0	0
Allowance for fuel.....	15	0	0							15	0	0
Coals, paint, brushes, soap, &c.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
Probable expense of making a landing place for boats, &c.....	50	0	0				50	0	0			
Do do repairing the Dwelling House and oven.....	25	0	0				25	0	0			
Lods et Ventes due on the purchase of the land upon which the Tower stands, claimed by Mr. Seaton.....	12	10	0				12	10	0			
				377	10	0						
<i>Point Des Monts Light House.</i>												
Oil, 500 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	216	13	4							216	13	4
Keeper's salary and allowance for an Assistant	100	0	0							100	0	0
Allowance for Fuel and Water.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
Coals, paint, soap, brushes, &c.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
Probable expense of making a landing place for boats, &c.....	50	0	0				50	0	0			
Do do repairing the Tower, &c.....	170	0	0				170	0	0			
				576	13	4						
<i>S. W. Point Anticosti Light House.</i>												
Oil, 590 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	255	13	4							255	13	4
Keeper's salary.....	100	0	0							100	0	0
Two men from 30th Sept., 1848 to 30th Sept., 1849.....	37	10	0							25	0	0
One do 30th June, 1849, to 30th Sept., do	6	5	0				18	15	0			
Allowance for Provisions from 30th Sept., 1848 to 30th June, 1849, to 3 men.....	37	10	0							33	6	8
Do do from 30th June to 30th Sept., 1849, to 2 men.....	8	6	8				12	10	0			
Paint, brushes, soap, &c.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
Probable expense of making a landing place for boats, &c.....	50	0	0				50	0	0			
Do do finishing the foundation of the Tower.....	400	0	0				400	0	0			
				915	5	0						
<i>Biquet Light House.</i>												
Oil, 590 gallons at 8s. 8d.....	255	13	4							255	13	4
Keeper's salary and allowance to an Assistant	100	0	0							100	0	0
Allowance to do for fuel and water.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Gunner's wages.....	30	0	0							30	0	0
Do board.....	25	0	0							25	0	0
Paint, soap, brushes and flannel for cartridge, &c.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
Probable expense of making a landing place for boats, &c.....	50	0	0				50	0	0			
				520	13	4						
<i>Pillar Light House.</i>												
Oil, 300 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	130	0	0							130	0	0
Keeper's salary and allowance for an Assistant	100	0	0							100	0	0
Allowance for fuel and water..... £40 0 0												
Do for Light room..... 2 10 0	42	10	0							42	10	0
Paint, soap, brushes, &c.....	17	10	0							17	10	0
Probable expense of making a landing place for boats, &c.....	50	0	0				50	0	0			
				340	0	0						
<i>Red Island Light House.</i>												
Oil, 700 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	303	6	8									
Keeper's salary and allowance for an Assistant	100	0	0									
Allowance for fuel and water.....	40	0	0									
Paint, brushes, soap, &c.....	20	0	0									
				463	6	8				463	6	8
<i>St. Croix Light House.</i>												
Oil, 60 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	26	0	0									
Keeper's salary.....	14	0	0									
Sundries.....	5	0	0									
				45	0	0				45	0	0
<i>Light House on Heath Point of Anticosti.</i>												
Oil, 590 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	255	13	4							255	13	4
Keeper's salary.....	100	0	0							100	0	0
Carried forward.....£	225	13	4	3238	8	4	888	15	0	2705	6	8

Appendix (S. S. S.) ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses to be incurred by the Trinity House of Quebec during the year, 1849. Appendix (S. S. S.)

22nd March.

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	Estimate of the Trinity House.						Remarks of the Undersigned.					
							Temporary Charges.			Permanent Charges.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	225	15	4	3238	8	4	888	15	0	2705	6	8
Allowance for an Assistant.....	25	0	0							25	0	0
Do for provisions.....	33	6	8							33	6	8
Paint, soap, brushes, &c.....	20	0	0							20	0	0
A new Dingy, to replace the one lost last fall	6	0	0				6	0	0			
The late Keeper of the Tower's allowance con- tinued, by order of the Board, to 1st May, 1849	50	3	4				50	3	4			
				490	3	4						
<i>Portneuf Lights.</i>												
Oil, 130 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	56	6	8							56	6	8
Keeper's salary.....	36	0	0							36	0	0
Fuel, candles, &c., for the Light Houses.....	5	0	0							5	0	0
Probable expense of finishing the lower Light House and dependencies.....	105	0	0				105	0	0			
Lods et Ventas due the Seigneur on purchase of lot of ground for lower Light.....	10	8	4				10	8	4			
				212	15	0						
<i>Light Ship.</i>												
Navigating and Victualling, &c.....	325	0	0							325	0	0
Repairs, &c.....	60	0	0							60	0	0
Storm sail and awning.....	27	0	0				27	0	0			
Wintering on slip.....	12	10	0							12	10	0
Oil, 250 gallons, at 8s. 8d.....	108	6	8							108	6	8
				532	16	8						
<i>Buoys.</i>												
Seven new Buoys, (for spare Buoys).....	175	0	0				125	0	0	50	0	0
Chains, Sinkers and Shackles, &c., for Moorings	105	0	0				75	0	0	30	0	0
Probable cost of painting and repairing Buoys	50	0	0							50	0	0
Do do picking up and replacing Buoys during the season.....	100	0	0							100	0	0
				430	0	0						
<i>Beacons.</i>												
Probable cost of erecting Beacons on the Island of Anticosti.....	60	0	0									
Do do other Beacons on the River, in- cluding Stone Beacon on the half tide rock..	160	0	0				220	0	0			
				220	0	0						
<i>Anchor Hoy.</i>												
Navigating this vessel with men and provisions				100	0	0				100	0	0
<i>Cul de Sac.</i>												
Assessment for 1849.....	28	2	6									
Clearing away the snow from street.....	15	0	0									
Repairing fences and keeping Beach clear of stones.....	3	0	0							46	2	6
				46	2	6						
<i>Contingencies.</i>												
Rent of Trinity Hall and Offices.....	155	0	0									
Asses-ment on Rental.....	2	16	3									
Stationery for Register's Office, the Superintend- ent of Pilots and Light Keepers.....	25	0	0									
Printing and advertisements.....	35	0	0									
Postages, fuel, newspapers, sweeping of chimneys, clearing snow, solicitor's fees and other contingent expenses.....	150	0	0									
Yearly allowance to the Registrar for copying and continuing Index to the Journal of the Corporation.....	55	0	0							422	16	3
				422	16	3						
<i>Interest.</i>												
One year's interest on sums borrowed.....	170	5	7							170	5	7
Four years' arrears due George Taylor.....	153	2	4				153	2	4			
Two do do do Richard Burke's Estate.	24	0	0				24	0	0			
				347	7	11						
<i>Harbour Master's Officers.</i>												
Two boats' crews, 10 men, 2 at £6 each, per month, and 8 at £5 per month, each during 7½ months, (one of the crews works the Anchor Hoy, and performs extra Trinity House duties, the other attends to the boarding with Quarantine Officer.....	390	0	0									
Carried forward.....	390	0	0	6040	10	0	1684	9	0	4356	1	0

Appendix (S. S. S.)

ESTIMATE of the probable Expenses to be incurred by the Trinity House of Quebec during the year, 1849.

Appendix (S. S. S.)

22nd March.

22nd March.

	Estimate of the Trinity House.						Remarks of the Undersigned.					
							Temporary Charges.			Permanent Charges.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	390	0	0	6040	10	0	1684	9	0	4356	1	0
Printing and stationary.....	5	0	0									
Repairs and painting to boats, &c.....	10	0	0									
Salary to Harbour Master's Clerk.....	50	0	0									
Allowance to Water Bailiff for attending Harbour Office and landing places in summer, do the streets leading to Beaches and Wharves in winter.....	45	0	0									
				500	0	0				500	0	0
<i>Salaries.</i>												
To the Master.....	250	0	0									
Do do Registrar.....	150	0	0									
Do do Harbour Master.....	177	15	6									
Do do Assistant do do.....	111	2	2									
Do do Superintendent of Pilots.....	166	13	4									
Do do Water Bailiff.....	25	0	0									
Do do Messenger.....	42	0	0									
				922	11	0				922	11	0
<i>Pensions.</i>												
To the Hon. J. Stewart, late Master.....	250	0	0									
Do John Lambly, late Harbour Master....	275	0	0				525	0	0			
				525	0	0						
Cooperage, including 30 new Casks.....				80	0	0	10	0	0	50	0	0
Expense of Visiting the Lights.....				80	0	0				80	0	0
Probable expense to be incurred for hire of a Steamer for the season.....				2000	0	0				2000	0	0
Salary to Capt. Bunker, from 31st December, 1848, to 30th June, 1849.....				60	0	0	60	0	0	100	0	0
Currency.....£				10188	1	0	2279	9	0	8008	12	0
REMARKS.												
The Trinity House not having provided in the preceding estimate, for the Commission or Salary of the Treasurer, it is therefore necessary, in order to give a correct statement of the expenditure of that Corporation, to place this item under the head of permanent charges, to wit,.....										250	0	0
Having given as temporary expenses the divers items estimated for repairs to the different Light Houses during this Season, it is also necessary to put down, as a permanent charge, a sum approximate to the expense annually incurred by the Trinity House for this object, to wit: for repairs to eight Light Houses and their dependencies, at £25 each,.....										200	0	0
No charge has been made for unforeseen expenses; in my opinion, they cannot be less per annum, than,....										250	0	0
Complaints have been made for some time past, that the fees collected by the Harbour Master on pamphlets containing the Rules of the Port, delivered by him to the Captains of vessels, and for each of which pamphlets he is allowed 7s. 6d. by law. Petitions have even been made to Your Honorable House, against this injustice. The Harbour Master has often expressed his desire to give up these fees, if he received a proportionate salary, which, in my opinion, ought to be done, in order to relieve the Trade from so unjust a tax. Admitting that a salary of £500 per annum were granted to the Harbour Master, which would certainly not be too high, considering that he receives more than this sum in addition to his regular salary, (£176 15s. 6d.,) this would consequently be a further charge on the Trinity Funds, of.....										322	4	6
Permanent Expenses.....£										9030	16	6
To this sum must be added another charge, which though temporary, will nevertheless continue for several years, to wit; the pensions of the late Master of the Trinity House and Harbour Master, entered above.....										525	0	0
										9555	16	6
<i>Probable expense of keeping up the Light Houses and other projected improvements in the River.</i>							£	s.	d.			
Light on the Pilgrims or Grosse Isle de Kamouraska,.....							300	0	0			
Floating Light on the Manicouagan Shoal,.....							500	0	0			
Light House on the West point of the Island of Anticosti, or on Cap Rosier,.....							400	0	0			
Additional Buoys required both on the South and North Channel of the River.....							150	0	0	1356	0	0
Total annual Expenditure.....£										10905	16	6

A. LEMOINE,
Secretary T. H. Q.

Montréal, 16th March, 1849.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

SAINT NICHOLAS STREET.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly of the 16th March, 1849, for a List of the several Parishes, Seigniories, Townships, or other Divisions, comprising the several Electoral Divisions of this Province, as now constituted.

(Duplicate.)

LIST of the several PARISHES, SEIGNIORIES, TOWNSHIPS, or other Divisions, comprising the several ELECTORAL DIVISIONS of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, as now constituted.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
BEAUHARNOIS.	Beauharnois.	Dundee. Godmanchester. Hinchinbrooke. Hemmingford.	St. Anicet. St. Jean Chrysostôme de Russelltown. Ste. Malachie d'Orstown. St. Timothée. St. Clement. Ste. Martine. St. Regis. St. Urbain Premier.
BELLECHASSE.	Berthier. St. Vallier. St. Michel. Beaumont and Augmentation. La Durantaye and Augmentation. La Martinière. Vincennes. St. Gervais. Livaudière.	Buckland. Armagh, S.-W. Pt. Standon and Augmentation. Ware.	St. Etienne de Beaumont. St. Michel. St. Charles Borommée. St. Gervais et Protais. St. Lazare. L'Assomption de Bellechasse, ou Berthier en bas. St. François de la Rivière du Sud. St. Vallier. St. Joseph de la Pointe Levi, (part.)
BERTHIER.	Berthier and Augmentation. Du Sablé or York. Maskinongé, (part). Fief Chicot. Lanoraie. Dautray and Augmentation. D'Aillebout. De Ramzay. Lanaudière, (part of)	Brandon. Kildare and Augmentation. Cathcart.	La Visitation de l'Isle du Pads. St. Barthelemi de Du Sablé. Ste. Geneviève de Berthier. St. Cuthbert. St. Joseph de Lanoraie. Ste. Elizabeth. St. Felix de Valois. Ste. Mélanie. St. Thomas de North Jersey. St. Antoine de Lavaltrie. St. Paul do. St. Charles Borommée du Village d'Industrie. St. Ambroise de Kildare.
BONAVENTURE.	Shoolbred.	Port Daniel. Hope. Cox. Hamilton. New Richmond. Maria. Carleton. Nouvelle. Mann. Ristigouche. Matapedia.	Ste. Anne of Shoolbred.

Appendix
(T.T.T.)

LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
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26th March.

26th March.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
CHAMBLY.	Boucherville. Montarville. Longueuil. Fief Tremblay. Chambly West. Barony of Longueuil.		Longueuil (St. Antoine.) Ste. Marguerite de Blairfin- die (part of.) St. Luc. Chambly. St. Jean l'Evangeliste de Dorchester. St. Bruno de Montarville. Boucherville. St. Valentin.
CHAMPLAIN.	Ste. Anne and Augmenta- tion. Ste. Marie. Batiscan. Champlain. Cap de la Magdeleine.	Radnor.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade. St. François Xavier. Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan. St. Stanislas de la Rivière des Envies. La Visitation de Champlain. Ste. Marie du Cap de la Magdeleine. St. Maurice.
DORCHESTER.	Lauzon. Joliette. St. Etienne. Ste. Marie. St. Joseph. Vaudreuil. Aubert Gallion. Aubert de l'Isle.	Frampton. Cranbourne. Jersey. Marlow. Linière. Watford. Risborough. Spalding. Ditchland.	St. Nicholas. St. Jean Chrysostôme. St. Henri de Lauzon. St. Isidore. St. Anselme. Ste. Claire de Joliette. Ste. Marguerite do. St. Bernard. Ste. Marie de la Beauce. St. Elzéar do. St. Joseph do. St. François do. St. George d'Aubert Gallion. St. Joseph de la Pointe Levi, (part.)
DRUMMOND.		Aston and Augmentation. Bulstrode and Augmentation. Stanford, Arthabaska. Chester, Wotton. Ham and Augmentation. Tingwick, Warwick. Horton, Wendover and Augmentation. Simpson, Kingsey. Durham, Wickham. Grantham, Upton and Augmentation. Acton.	St. Norbert d'Arthabaska.
GASPE.	Fief Ste. Anne. Mont Louis. La Magdeleine. Grande Vallée des Monts. L'Ance du Grand Etang. La Grande Rivière. Pabos.	Cap Chat. Sydenham. Cape Rosier. Gaspé Bay, North. do South. York. Douglas. Malbay. Percé. Newport. Fox.	St. Norbert du Cap Chat. Ste. Anne des Monts. St. Michel de la Grande Ri- vière. St. Michel de Pabos. Ste. Magdeleine des Isles de la Magdeleine.

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LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(T.T.T.)

26th March.

26th March.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
HUNTINGDON.	Laprairie de la Magdeleine. Sault St. Louis. La Salle. Chateauguay. De Léry.	Sherrington.	St. Joachim de Chateauguay. Ste. Philomène. St. Isidore. St. Remi de La Salle. St. François Xavier du Sault St. Louis. St. Constant. St. Philippe. St. Edouard. St. Bernard de Lacolle. St. Valentin. St. Cyprien. St. Jacques le Mineur. Laprairie de la Magdeleine. Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, (part.)
KAMOURASKA.	Terrebois. Granville and Lachenaie. L'Islet du Portage. Kamouraska. St. Denis. Rivière Ouelle. Ste. Anne.	Parke. Bungay. Woodbridge. Izworth.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Notre Dame de Liesse de la Rivière Ouelle. St. Denis de la Bouteillerie. St. Louis de Kamouraska. St. Paschal do. St. André de L'Islet du Portage. St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup en bas, (part of).
LEINSTER.	St. Sulpice. L'Assomption. Lachenaye.	Rawdon. Kilkenny. Wexford. Chertsey.	St. Sulpice. St. Pierre du Portage de L'Assomption. St. Jacques de L'Achigan. Repentigny. St. Roch de L'Achigan. St. Esprit. St. Charles de Lachenaie. St. Henri de Mascouche. St. Lin de Lachenaie.
L'ISLET.	St. Roch des Aulnets. Rhéaume. St. Jean Port Joli. L'Islet, Lessard. Bonsecours. Vincelot and Augmentation. Cap St. Ignace. Gagnier. Ste. Claire. Rivière du Sud. L'Epinay. St. Joseph. Gamache.	Ashford. Ashburton. Armagh, (N.E. pt). Lessard.	St. Thomas de la Pointe à la Caille. St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud. St. Antoine de L'Isle aux Grues. St. Ignace du Cap. Notre Dame de Bonsecours de L'Islet. St. Cyrille de Lessard. St. Jean Port Joli. St. Roch des Aulnets.
LOTBINIERE.	Tilly. Gaspé. St. Gilles. Bonsecours. Ste. Croix. Lotbinière. St. Jean d'Eschailions. Des Plaines.	Augmentation of Somerset.	St. Jean d'Eschailions. Ste. Louise de Lotbinière. Ste. Croix. St. Flavien de Ste. Croix. St. Antoine de Tilly. St. Gilles de Beurivage. St. Sylvestre.

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LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES.
MEGANTIC.		Somerset. Nelson. Halifax. Inverness. Ireland. Wolfstown. Leeds. Thetford. Broughton. Colrairie. Tring. Shenlay. Dorset. Gayhurst. Lambton. Aylmer. Price. Adstock.	
MISSISQUOI.	St. Armand.	Stanbridge. Dunham. Sutton.	St. Armand (East.) St. Armand (West.)
MONTMORENCY.	Côte de Beaupré (West part.)		St. Féréol. St. Joachim. Ste. Anne. Chateau Richer. Ange Gardien. Beauport (part). St. Pierre, Isle d'Orléans. St. Jean, do Sto. Famille, do St. Laurent, do St. François, do
MONTREAL.	Montreal.		La Nativité de Notre Dame de Montréal. St. François d'Assise de la Longue Pointe. L'enfant Jésus de la Pointe aux Trembles. St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies. La Visitation du Sault au Récollet. St. Laurent. St. Michel de Lachine. St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire. Ste. Geneviève. Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle.
NICOLET.	St. Pierre les Becquets. Gentilly. Cournoyer. Bécancour. Godefroi. Rocquetaillade. Nicolet and Augmentation.	Blandford. Maddington.	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet. Ste. Monique do St. Gregoire Le Grand. La Nativité de Bécancour. St. Edouard de Gentilly. St. Pierre les Becquets. Ste. Gertrude.
OTTAWA.	La Petite Nation.	Lochaber. Gore of Lochaber. Buckingham. Portland. Templeton. Hull. Wakefield. Eardly. Onslow. Bristol. Clarendon. Litchfield. Mansfield. Wallham. Sheen. Chichester.	Notre Dame de Bonsecours de la Petite Nation. La Visitation de Gatineau. Ste. Marie de Gatineau.

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LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
PORTNEUF.	Gandarville. Fossambault. Desmaures or St. Augustin. Guillaume Bonhomme. Neuville or La Pointe au Trembles. Bourg-Louis. Belair and Augmentation. D'Auteuil. Jacques Cartier and Augmentation. Barony of Portneuf. Perthuis. Deschambault. Lachevrotière. La Tesserie. Frachevilles. Grondines Est et Ouest, and Augmentation.	Alton. Gosford.	Ste. Foi, (part of). L'Ancienne Lorette, (part of). St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, (part of). St. Augustin de Desmaures. Ste. Catherine de Fossambault. St. François de Salles de Neuville. St. Basile. St. Raymond. St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils. Ste. Famille de Cap Santé. St. Joseph de Deschambault. St. Charles des Grondines. St. Casimir.
QUEBEC.	Beauport. Notre Dame des Anges. Dorsainville. L'Epinau. Fief St. Ignace. Fief Hubert. Sillery. St. Gabriel.	Stoneham. Tewkesbury.	St. Charles de Charlesbourg. St. Dunstan de Lac Beauport. St. Gabriel de Valcartier. St. Roch de Québec. Notre Dame de Québec. Ste. Foi. L'Ancienne Lorette, (part of). St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, (part of).
RICHELIEU.	St. Ours and Augmentation. St. Denis. St. Charles. Sorel and Augmentation. Bourchemin, (W). Bourgmarie, (W). Bonsecours.		Ste. Trinité de Contreccœur, (part of). St. Pierre de Sorel. Ste. Victoire. St. Aimé, St. Ours. William Henry. St. Jude de St. Ours. St. Barnabé. St. Denis. St. Charles.
BIMOUSKI.	Matane. Lake Matapedia. Mitis. Pachot. Tiberge. Lepage. Lake Mitis. Lessard. Rimouski. Bic. Nicholas Rioux. Trois Pistoles. Isle Verte. Kakouna. Rivière du Loup.	St. Denis and Augmentation. Matane. Macnider. Whitworth. Viger.	St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, en bas, (part of). St. George de Kakouna. St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte. Notre Dame des Neiges des Trois Pistoles. St. Simeon de la Baie Ha-Ha. St. Fabien de la Baie Ha-Ha. St. Germain de Rimouski. Ste. Luce de Lessard. Ste. Flavie de Lepage. St. Eloï. St. Arsène. Ste. Cecile. St. Jerome de Matane.
ROUVILLE.	Rouville. Chambly East. Monnoir and Augmentation. Bleury. Sabrevois. Noyan. Foucault.		St. Hilaire. St. Jean Baptiste. St. Mathias. Ste. Marie de Monnoir. Ste. Gregoire le Grand. Ste. Brigitte. St. Athanase. St. George de Noyan. St. Thomas de Foucault. Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge.

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LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
SAGUENAY.	Côte de Beaupré (part.) Gouffre. Eboulements. Murray Bay. Mount Murray.	Settrington. Chicoutimi. Laterrière. Simard. Tremblay. Bagot. Simon. Harvey. Tadoussac. St. Johns. Jonquière. Kenogomi. Labarre. Signay. Caron.	St. Etienne de la Mal-Baie. St. Irenée do do. Ste. Agnès de Murray Bay. L'Assomption de Notre Dame des Eboulements. St. Louis de l'Isle aux Coudres. St. Pierre and St. Paul. St. Urbain. St. François Xavier de la Petite Rivière.
SHEFFORD.		Ely. Stukeley. Brome. Shefford. Roxton. Milton. Granby. Farnham.	
SHERBROOKE.		Shipton. Windsor. Stoke. Melbourne. Brompton. Orford. Ascot. Eaton. Newport. Westbury. Clifton. Compton. Hereford. Ditton. Auckland. Hampden. Bury. Dudswell. Weedon. Lingwick. Garthby. Winslow. Stratford. Whitton. Marston. Clinton. Chesham.	Town of Sherbrooke.
STANSTEAD.		Hatley. Barnston. Barford. Stanstead. Bolton. Potton.	
ST. HYACINTHE.	Bourchemin Est. St. Hyacinthe. De Ramsay.		Ste. Rosalie. Abbotsford. St. Dominique. St. Damase. St. Pie. St. Cesaire. La Présentation. St. Hyacinthe. St. Hugues. St. Simon.

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LIST of the PARISHES, &c. of the PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	SEIGNIORIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	PARISHES, &c.
ST. MAURICE.	Ste. Marguerite. Pointe du Lac. Gateau. Grosbois. Dumontier. Rivière du Loup. Grand Pré. Fief St. Jean. Masquinongé. Carufel. Lanaudière, (part).	Caxton and Augmentation. Shawenegan. St. Etienne. St. Maurice. Hunterstown.	Three Rivers, Town of. Pointe du Lac. St. Bernabé. St. Anne de Yamachiche. St. Léon le Grand. St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup. St. Ursule. St. Joseph de Maskinongé. St. Pauline.
TERREBONNE.	Isle Jésus. Terrebonne. Blainville. Augmentation of Mille Isles.	Aberrombie. Moria.	St. François de Sales. St. Anne des Plaines. St. Vincent de Paul. St. Martin. St. Thérèse de Blainville. St. Rose de Lima. St. Jerome, Rivière du Nord. St. Louis de Terrebonne. St. Janvier.
TWO MOUNTAINS.	Mille Isles, (part of,) Rivière du Chêne. Lake of Two Mountains and Augmentation. Argenteuil.	Chatham. Grenville and Augmentation. Wentworth. Harrington. Arundel. Howard. Gore.	St. Eustache. St. Benoit. St. Scholastique. Lac des Deux Montagnes. (Mission). Isle Bizarre. St. Augustin. St. Columban. St. Hermas. Argenteuil or St. Andrews. St. Placide.
VAUDREUIL.	Vaudreuil. Rigaud. Soulanges. New Longueuil.	Newton, and Augmentation of Newton.	Isle Perrot. Vaudreuil. St. Marthe. Rigaud. St. Polycarpe. Côteau du Lac. St. Joseph de Soulanges. St. Zotique.
VERCHERES.	Contrecoeur. Bellevue. Verchères. St. Blain. Guillodièrre. La Trinité. Varennes. Belœil and Augmentation. Cournoyer.		Verchères. Contrecoeur. Varennes. St. Marc. St. Antoine de la Rivière Chambly. St. Mathieu de Belœil.
YAMASKA.	La Baie du Febvre. Courval. Lussandière. Pierreville. St. François and Augmentation. Deguire.		St. Michel d'Yamaska. St. François du Lac. St. David. St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre. St. Zephrin de Courval.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 22nd March, 1849.

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LIST of the several TOWNSHIPS comprised in the several ELECTORAL DIVISIONS of
UPPER CANADA, as now constituted.

COUNTY of ADDINGTON and LENOX.	Amherst Island. Camden. Ernestown. Kalader. Sheffield. Anglesea. Adolphustown. Fredericksburgh, Additional. Fredericksburgh. Richmond.	HALDIMAND.	Canborough. Cayuga. Dunn. Seneca. Oneida. Moulton. Sherbrooke. Rainham. Walpole.
CARLETON.	Fitzroy. Goulbourn. North Gower. Gloucester. Huntley. March. Marlborough. Nepean. Osgoode. Torbolton.	HALTON.	Beverly. Esquesing. East Flamborough. West Flamborough. Nassagaweya. Nelson. Trafalgar. Erin.
DUNDAS.	Mountain. Matilda. Winchester. Williamsburgh.	HASTINGS.	Elzevir. Grimsthorpe. Hungerford. Huntingdon. Lake. Marmora. Madoc. Rawdon. Sydney. Tudor. Thurlow. Tyendinaga.
DURHAM.	Clarke. Cavan. Cartwright. Darlington. Hope. Manvers.	HURON.	Arran. Ashfield. Blanchard. Biddulph. Brant. Bruce. Carrick. Colborne. Culross. Downie. Elderslie. Ellice. Elma. South Easthope. North Easthope. Fullerton. Goderich. Grey. Greenock. Hay. Hibbert. Howick. Hullet. Huron. Kincardine. Kinloss. Logan. M'Killop. M'Gillivray. Morris. Saugeen. Stanley. Stephen. Tuckersmith. Turnberry. Usborne. Wallace. Wawanosh.
ESSEX.	Anderdon. Colchester. Gosfield. Maidstone. Mersea. Malden. Rochester. Sandwich. West Tilbury.	KENT.	Bosanquet. Brooke. Camden. Chatham. Dawn. East Dover.
FRONTENAC.	Bedford. Barrie. Clarendon. Hinchinbrooke. Kingston. Kennebec. Loughborough. Oso. Olden. Portland. Pittsburgh. Home Island. Palmerstown. Storrington. Wolfe Island.		
GLENGARY.	Charlottenburgh. Kenyon. Lochiel. Lancaster. Indian Reserve adjoining the Townships of Charlotten- burgh and Kenyon.		
GRENVILLE.	Augusta. Edwardsburgh. South Gower. Oxford. Wolford.		

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LIST of the TOWNSHIPS, &c. UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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KENT.—(Continued.)	West Dover. Enniskillen. Howard. Harwich. Moore. Orford. Plympton. Raleigh. Romney. Sarnia. Sombra. East Tilbury. Warwick. Zone.	MIDDLESEX.—(Continued.)	Southwold. Westminster. Williams. Yarmouth. Mosa.
LANARK and REN-FREW.	Bathurst. Beckwith. Drummond. Dalhousie. Darling. North Elmsley. North Burgess. Levant. Lanark. Montague. Ramsay. North Sherbrooke. South Sherbrooke. Admaston. Blithefield. Bagot. Bromley. Horton. M'Nab. Packenham. Pembroke. Ross. Stafford. Westmeath.	NORFOLK.	Charlotteville. Houghton. Middleton. Townsend. Woodhouse. Windham. Walsingham. Long Point. Ryerson's Island.
LEEDS.	Bastard. Burgess. North Crosby. South Crosby. Elmsley. Elizabethtown. Kitley. Lansdowne. Leeds. Yonge. Escott.	NORTHUMBERLAND.	Alnwick. Cramahé. Hamilton. Haldimand. South Monaghan. Murray. Percy. Seymour.
LINCOLN.	Caistor. Clinton. Gainsborough. Grantham. Grimsby. Louth, Niagara.	OXFORD.	Blanford. Blenheim. Burford. Dereham. Nissourie. North Oxford. East Oxford. West Oxford. Oakland. Norwich. East Zorra. West Zorra.
WELLAND.	Bertie. Crowland. Humberstone. Pelham. Stamford. Thorald. Wainfleet. Willoughby.	PETERBOROUGH.	Asphodel. Belmont. Burleigh. Bexley. Dummer. Douro. Ennismore. Emily. Eldon. Fenelon. Harvey. Methuen. Mariposa. Otonabee. Ops. Smith. Somerville. Verulum. North Monaghan.
MIDDLESEX.	Adelaide. Aldborough. Bayham. Carradoc. Delaware. Dorchester. Dunwich. Ekfrid. Lobo. London. Metcalf. Malahide.	PRESCOTT.	Alfred. Caledonia. East Hawkesbury. West Hawkesbury. Longueuil. North Plantagenet. South Plantagenet.
		PRINCE EDWARD.	Athol. Ameliasburgh. Illier. Hallowell. Marysburgh. Sophiasburgh.
		RUSSELL.	Clarence. Cumberland. Cambridge. Russell.

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LIST of the TOWNSHIPS, &c. UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

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SIMCOE.	Adjala. Artemesia. Collingwood. Essa. Flos. West Gwillimbury. Innisfil. Medonte. Machedash. Mulmur. Mono. Notawasaga. Osprey. Oro. North Orillia. St. Vincent. Sunnidale. Tay. Tecumseh. Tosorontio. Tiny. Uphrasia. Vespra. South Orillia.	WATERLOO. — (Continued.)	Puslinch. Sydenham. Sullivan. Waterloo. Wilmot. Woolwich. Wellesley. Dumfries.
STORMONT.	Cornwall. Finch. Osnabrock. Roxborough.	WENTWORTH.	Ancaster. Brantford. Binbrook. Barton. Glanford. Onondaga. Saltfleet. Tuscarora.
WATERLOO.	Arthur. Amaranth. Bentinck. Derby. Eramosa. Egremont. Guelph. Glennelg. Garrafraxa. Holland. Luther. Mornington. Minto. Maryborough. Melancthon. Normanby. Nichol. Peel. Proton.	YORK.—NORTH RIDING.	Brock. North Gwillimbury. East Gwillimbury. Georgina. Thora. Reach. Rama. Scott. Thora. Uxbridge. Whitchurch.
		YORK.—SOUTH RIDING.	Etobicoke. King. Vaughan. York.
		YORK.—EAST RIDING.	Markham. Pickering. Scarborough. Whitby.
		YORK.—WEST RIDING.	Albion. Caledon. Chinguacousy. Toronto Gore. Toronto.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 22nd March, 1849.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 1st instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before them, Copies of all Correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Association for Colonizing the Eastern Townships; with a Statement, in detail, of all the Surveys and Roads made on behalf of, or in connection with, the said Association; as also, of the Names and Salaries or compensation allowed to such Surveyors, Agents, or other public servants employed, and of all the Expenditure incurred by the Government in relation to the said Association.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned President and Officers of the Central Committee, sitting at Montreal, of the Association of "The Canadian Settlements in the Townships," respectfully represents to Your Excellency,

That up to a recent period, the great extent of the unoccupied lands remaining to be conceded in the seigniories of Lower Canada, and the moderate rate of the rents with which they were charged, afforded to agriculturists, who were fathers of families, opportunities for the easy settlement of their children upon the wild lands in their neighbourhood.

That the people were thus in the practical enjoyment of the advantages which a new country possesses for its material prosperity in the improvement of its wild lands, which, enriched as they are by the decomposition of the vegetable products of centuries, contain an accumulation of natural manure which, as soon as the soil is prepared by a cheap and easy operation to receive the grain committed to it by the new settler, yield him an abundant harvest at a cost much inferior to that required on old lands where it is necessary to employ a large amount of capital, which is not sufficiently abundant in this country for the practice of a scientific and complicated system of cultivation, requiring the use of manures collected at a heavy cost, and the employment of all the resources used in this first of useful arts.

That, at the same time, as the settlements were formed only at slight distances from each other, the population thus retained compact lost scarcely any of the advantages (more precious still than mere material prosperity) which man derives from his attachment to his religious convictions, the tender relations of family, and the principles of a firm morality, or of those advantages which settlers in the vicinity of

their former homes derive from the protection of the laws, the social feelings, and the necessity of preserving the respect of the parish in which they were bred, from which they were not remote, and which they frequently visited.

That under these favorable circumstances, the youth of Canada seldom emigrated; were assisted by their parents, from whom they were not far distant, in prosecuting with energy and success the settlement of the lands which had been conceded to them; contracted early marriages; reared numerous families; and within the limits of the seigniories rapidly increased the number of that important class forming nine-tenths of the Franco-Canadian population, farmers owning the lands they cultivate, virtuous and in easy circumstances.

That of late years these advantages have diminished.

That by their conversion into free and common soccage lands, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, many seigniories which had been granted with the intention that they should remain easily accessible to all, and more especially to the less fortunate classes who were enabled to obtain lands in them at moderate rates, became closed to them.

That in the other seigniories there remain scarcely any lands to be conceded.

That in these last, the rate of rent has been generally increased, and in some to such a degree as for the time to forbid access to settlers having no capital, except a robust frame and a love of labor and economy, which not long since were sufficient to procure for their fathers that facility of settlement upon lands of their own, which insured them an honest and moderate living, and a great and happy degree of independence.

That there remains no considerable unoccupied tract of good seigniorial lands except those which

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belonged to the late Order of Jesuits.—The undersigned, because they are devoted to the welfare of their country, and because they are convinced that your Excellency is devoted to the welfare of the country whose administration is entrusted to your enlightened care, take the liberty, *en passant*, and although the subject may not appear directly connected with the objects of their Association,—respectfully to suggest, that the Government might easily effect an infinite amount of good by the early concession of these lands at fixed and moderate rates of rent, and by freeing them, by legislative enactment, from *lods et ventes* upon mutations.

That the difficulties which the Canadians experience in obtaining new lands near each other, so as to allow their settling together in sufficient numbers to prevent their remaining for years without the advantage and consolation of religious instruction, and the easy exercise of the worship to which they are attached, deprived of the protection of the civil laws of their country, with which the mass of the people are always acquainted to a certain degree sufficient to facilitate the transaction of their daily business of sales, letting to hire, or of exchange, and to make them understand the rights of which the husband, wife, and children derive from the marriage tie, and the rules regulating the division of successions,—and deprived also of the benefit of family connections and neighbourhood, are producing for the country afflicting results which diminish its morality and prosperity, and prevents its population from increasing as rapidly as it would otherwise do.

Rather than send their children into the Townships where they would lose a portion of these advantages, and where they would but tardily regain the rest, the farmers in easy circumstances in the old parishes have divided and subdivided their farms to a degree which, if the evil should continue, would multiply too greatly the class of petty landholders, whose children being less generously nourished would die in greater numbers, while the survivors would be too poorly brought up, would not possess that habit of thoughtful labour necessary to conduct the great variety of operations practised in a more extended scale of agriculture, and which strengthens the intellectual faculties, the habit of industry and the love of order and economy, which are the sure pledges of the future success of a young farmer.

The class of the poor is increasing rapidly, that of persons absolutely without property will follow, and the evils and vices which result from this in older societies have already reached us while there was yet time to postpone them indefinitely.

The sons of poor farmers are forced to come into the Towns and adopt the state of domestic servants, with little hope of ever leaving it; their savings can never be sufficient to purchase them a patch of land in the old parishes where property can only be bought at high prices; they have no longer any powerful incentive to economy, and are surrounded by strong temptations to dissipation. Labour and early marriages in the country promote morality; prolonged celibacy and idleness in the Towns corrupt; and but too large a number yield to the misfortune of their position. If such be the lot of those who in our own Cities are long restrained by those moral checks which result from the charity and solicitude of the Clergy to instruct them, to see that they are well placed, to encourage and keep them in the paths of religion and propriety; from their frequent communication with their respectable parents and neighbours, who visit the town and urge them

to do nothing which may diminish the esteem of the Parish and of the family for the name they bear; how much more frequent are the cases in which they unhappily fall into misconduct and disorder. Among the thousands who are annually compelled to seek a life of service in foreign Cities, a very small number return rich in the savings they have made and the experience they have gained among a population whose agriculture and manufactures are more advanced than those of this country; many return less worthy than when they left, having, in their inexperienced youth, been without moral restraint at the time when it was most necessary to them, and drawn into the society of companions who have more or less profoundly depraved them. The greater number never return at all; some because their good conduct has enabled them to settle themselves well, and others, alas! because it is better for them not to return to the places where they are known, and where their misconduct would only bring mourning and shame to their parents and their countrymen.

The evil exists to an alarming and increasing extent. It is easy to arrest it; and the undersigned are associated chiefly with a view to solicit the attention and action of the Government to put a stop to it.

The Rules of the Association are published: it is founded upon motives of foresight and benevolence which would engage the youth of the country to remain in it, and to place themselves in that position which would best tend to make them appreciate, and enable them to attain those easy circumstances which are acquired by the love of order, and by assiduous but productive labour. According as its funds shall be more or less considerable, (administered as they will be for the exclusive benefit of the new settler,) its means of doing good to a greater number of them will be increased proportionately to the amount of the sums which for this purpose may be entrusted to the honor of the Committees of Parishes and of the Central Committee, under condition of complete publicity and of strict accountability.

According to the opinion now entertained by the undersigned, they will very rarely feel themselves justified in expending any portion of their funds in relieving individual settlers, or in providing for their material welfare, by the opening of roads or the construction of mills, when it may be possible to obtain them sooner and better by the propitious and enlightened action of the Government, and by the free competition of individuals who are able to establish upon the streams affording water-power, such mills and manufactories as they may think proper, so soon as they see any chance of profit in so doing.

The chief, not to say the exclusive, destination of the funds entrusted to the Association ought, it appears to them, to be such things as will tend to raise the position of the settlers in a religious, moral, and intellectual point of view. The Canadian farmer firmly believes and loves the doctrines which he professes, the assiduous worship which they enjoin, and the consolation and hope which they bring him during life and in death.

The small landholders in the country, in the towns, or in the villages, never determine to remove in numbers and by families to the townships, to sell their too small patches of land to their neighbors who are ready to pay a high price to extend their possession, and thus to realize their humble capital, in order to invest it where it will increase more rapidly, unless they know they shall find there the instructions and succour of their religion.

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The landholders in easy circumstances who may have only been able to settle a part of their families near them on lands bearing a high price, will assist their other children by aids in money or in kind, by labor, cattle, agricultural implements, seed and provisions, if they see a prospect that good religious and civil instruction will be placed within the reach of those who are forced, to their mutual regret, to leave the paternal roof. The influence of the parochial clergy who, we hope, will join us in our efforts, as well as those of the committees of direction chosen in the parishes from among the most influential and worthy citizens, will exercise a salutary influence towards inducing the small landholders and the children of farmers in easy circumstances, to go and settle in the townships. In the commencement of an enterprise of this kind, it is not the poorest class who should expose themselves to go far away for the purpose of undertaking the settlement of wild lands; when their feeble means were exhausted they would not find opportunities to work for wages. They cannot move far in search of wages and savings without wasting them in their repeated goings and comings. The classes above mentioned are alone able to support the losses and misadventures of a first removal. Soon after they have removed to it, and as a consequence of their success, the new parish gets a good name. The poor can then go there with advantage. They take the neighboring lands, work for the first year half for themselves, and the other half for settlers who have been a couple of years established, and who begin to need laborers and are able to pay them. Tradesmen, the Doctor, the Notary, the Surveyor, and the Store-keeper (all four Justices of the Peace,) come in and range themselves near the chapel, the Curé and the Schoolmaster having preceded them: as soon as fifty lots are occupied, these two first teachers of civilized life, will have installed themselves in the centre of what, in ten years after their arrival, will be a moral, flourishing and happy parish, having numerous ranges of concessions, each with its school. The construction of chapels, parsonages and schoolhouses, aids to missionaries and teachers at the commencement of the new settlements, and only until they are able to provide for themselves, appear to the Central Committee to be the most judicious application they can make of the greater part of the funds entrusted to them.

They confidently solicit the co-operation of the Government; the Government can and can alone speedily and effectually give force, vitality and permanence to the work, while the Association can only give advice, exhortations, superintendence and good management.

The Government ought efficiently and legislatively to effect the greatest good we have in view, by assimilating, as soon as possible, the civil law in the townships with that which prevails in those portions of the Province from which the emigration takes place.

It ought to afford its aid administratively, either by granting lands gratuitously or by selling them at low prices, and without any view to making them a source of revenue. Under the several systems adopted up to the present time, by the English Government, with regard to the granting of lands, the well-meant and just intentions of that Government to prevent the monopoly of large tracts of land by those who had neither the means nor the will to settle them within a reasonable time after they acquired them, have always been eluded.

This is the first and strongest objection to our request, that lands may be granted gratuitously. It might have weight as regards any association of

capitalists, whose object was the acquisition of the land with a view to make a profit by selling it again, after an expenditure more or less judiciously made upon portions of the tract acquired. But the present Association is not a corporation; it does not possess a penny which it can or ought to dispose of for its own advantage; it can neither grant nor accept titles to land; it can neither speculate in, nor be covetous of, property; it acts solely for others.

It wishes to employ that influence of persuasion which it may obtain, to ensure that none may be authorized to take possession of lands but such as seriously intend to settle, and bring letters of recommendation attesting their moral character, their aptitude for labor, and that they possess some means, either of themselves, or through others disposed to assist them; circumstances which, taken together, afford sufficient reason for believing that they intend to settle, and that if they do so, they have an almost certain chance of success.

Instead of granting, in the first place, an absolute title to the property, there should be given to each settler actually upon the spot, a ticket of lease for four years, of a half lot, of one hundred acres or more, transferable by simple endorsement, and bearing the condition that at any period during such lease, the bearer of the ticket may obtain a title as proprietor on proving that there are six acres of land cleared and a dwelling-house upon such half lot. Such location ticket, and six months of actual residence immediately previous to an Election of a Representative, municipal officer, or otherwise, should confer the right of voting whenever the lot of land should have the value required by law as the electoral qualification. At the expiration of the term of the lease, if the locatee should not have entitled himself to obtain a title as proprietor, by complying with the conditions mentioned in the lease, of clearing six acres and building a dwelling-house, the half lot would forthwith again become part of the Crown domain, and the Government would dispose of it on the same conditions in favor of some other locatee. No indemnity should be allowed to the first occupant for what he might have done, either by the Government or by any new occupant.

In the Townships of which the settlement is to be made under the superintendence of the Association, the Government ought to leave to them the selection of the Land Agent, to whom should be entrusted the location tickets, and thereafter the titles in favor of the lessees having a claim to become proprietors; such Agent being bound to report regularly at fixed periods, as well to the Crown Land Department as to the Central Committee of the Association.

Whether the lands be granted gratuitously or at a low price, the cost of opening a main road for wheel carriages by which the Township might be reached, and continued for one or two leagues into the Township, for the accommodation of the first settlers, ought to be borne by the Government, as ought also the cost of survey. According to the views of the Association, these expenses would be extremely moderate, for they ask only for short lengths of road leading to the waste lands in localities lying as near as possible to the old settlements. They ask for the opening of a road into the interior of a Township, when they are ready to send settlers to take up the greater part of the lots lying upon such road, and bound to keep it in order. They will only ask that the road be prolonged, or that another short road be made parallel to it, when they are ready to send in new settlers. Speculators, whether companies or individuals, with a pertinacity which they know how to

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cloak under specious pleas of public good, have asked, and will continue to ask, for roads of great extent, without any intention of bordering them with contiguous settlements; but on the contrary, with the view of placing upon them, here and there, isolated settlers, in the hope that the capital expended by these solitary individuals will augment the value of the intermediate lots, and enable them to sell them at a high price. This covetousness has often defeated its own object.

The progressive rise of price has deterred settlers; the road which was opened at great cost, sinking gradually by the drying of the soil through evaporation and by the pressure of the carriages passing over it during a couple of years, becomes a kind of drain which receives the waters of the neighboring lands; a powerful vegetation takes place upon it, promoted by the sunshine which reaches it, and by the air which circulates there better than in the forest, of which the road becomes in a few years the most impassable portion. The isolated settlers have not been sufficient to keep it in repair. They are ruined,—they, as well as the public treasury, are robbed by the avidity of speculators.

The Association asks for moderate advances, and offers guarantees that they will be productive of good, and will soon be returned a hundredfold to the authority which shall have advanced them. By the rapid increase of population, augmented means, and greater consumption, the public treasury will receive back with large and immediate profit whatever may have been thus judiciously expended.

The Land Company, and large private proprietors, will offer to sell to the Association, and, understanding the advantages which must arise to them from a good choice of *bonâ fide* purchasers placed in a position most favourable to their success, will offer them more easy terms than they would to individuals. Nevertheless, their motive will be the profit to be derived from a progressive increase in the value of lands. The price they have fixed at one period will be raised for a succeeding one, and raised in proportion as the Association shall have expended more capital and sent in a greater number of settlers. The interest of an enlightened Government would be just the reverse. Greater capital expended, and a greater number of settlers established in any locality, draw to the same point other settlers and other capital, with chances of success continually increasing, and manufacturing establishments become more and more numerous. This increase of activity and progress, by augmenting the wealth and consumption, which enrich the treasury, enables the Government more easily to reduce the price of lands. There will be no fear that it should be raised if the Government shall at the outset have said to the Association, “you may have lands in such and such Townships on conditions which may be made lighter, but shall not be made more burdensome until those Townships are completely filled up.”

In case the residue of such Townships should be of too inferior a quality to be advantageously settled while there are better lands in its neighbourhood, the Association, whenever they would have remained three years without sending any new settlers into a Township, should lose all right of superintendence as to such residue, which would become part of the Crown Domain, and be at the exclusive disposal and under the exclusive management of the Government.

There are four principal centres of operation favourable to the views of the Association, with regard to which they solicit the kind co-operation of the

Administration in their efforts to direct and send to them a recommendable class of settlers.

According to the yet incomplete information which the Association have received, the Basin of the Saguenay, the Counties of Sherbrooke and Megantic, those of Drummond and Shefford, and that of Ottawa, are the four localities in which the Crown still holds large and contiguous tracts of waste lands on which prosperous settlements may be commenced upon the plan and in accordance with the views now submitted to Your Excellency. The Association do not ask for a monopoly in favour of themselves or those of their race; they ask no exclusion of any person, whether of British or Foreign extraction. They think that community of religion, language, laws, friendship, connections, manners, and customs among neighbours, are elements so powerful in overcoming the unpleasantness, discouragements, and infinity of difficulties which attend the first endeavours to form a settlement, that the object for which they are associated is to ask that out of the vast extent of waste lands, a small tract may be granted them in which the settlers under their direction shall be placed in the condition most favourable to their success, by the union of the advantages above-enumerated, by the adoption of a system of the merits of which they are convinced, because it has been practised with success since the first settlement of the seigniories.

The system now proposed has, moreover, all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old one. The laws and customs to which the Canadians are accustomed in matters relative to the opening and maintaining of roads, party-fences and ditches; clearing to give air to their neighbour's lands; the restitution of a clearing made by error on such lands before the side lines are drawn; the length of time during which the clearance so made is to be enjoyed in compensation for the work done upon it and given up; labour to be performed in common on hills and bridges, ditches and water-courses crossing the lands of a long series of proprietors, are all wise provisions based upon experience of what the nature of the soil and climate require in opening up lands. The European is not accustomed either to legislation or customs of this nature. They are familiar to the Canadians who understand their extent and their utility. They generally agree, therefore, to abide by the opinion of some of their elder neighbours' experience in such matters, whose decision is accepted with confidence, and rightly, because it is known that it would be confirmed by the Courts after useless contestations ruinous to the litigants and to the entire concession; the draining and fertility of which, would be retarded by opposition or even by delay. On the other hand, those who have been brought up under other laws than ours, would but too often look upon these arbitrations and summary proceedings as strange, French, and unjust.

Of the four localities above mentioned, that of the Saguenay would be to be managed according to the views and suggestions of the Association formed at Quebec for the same objects as our own.

Those in the Counties of Megantic and Sherbrooke will receive a great number of settlers, not only from all the Counties in the District of Quebec lying above the City, and those of Bellechasse and Dorchester, but also from all the Counties in the District of Three Rivers, and from a great portion of those in the District of Montreal. Descending the St. Lawrence by steamboat, to the place where its banks approach nearest to the Township in question, the distance to be travelled to the lands to be

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taken, will be the shortest possible, and the cost of conveying the settlers and their baggage, will be very little; this will determine many to take that direction.

The Government possesses there, a block of land represented as being generally fertile, consisting of about six hundred thousand acres on Lakes St. Francis and Aylmer, and in their vicinity. The Association look for the early settlement of the Township of Stratford, and request that it may be immediately surveyed and laid out, and that three leagues of road may be opened in as straight a line as possible, to serve as the base of a double range, crossing this Township and joining the public road in Sherbrooke.

The Association require of the Government information and support. They ask which are the one or two other Townships in that vicinity which, according to the returns kept in the offices of the Crown Lands Department, may be considered as most accessible by roads made or to be forthwith made, and where the prospects of the settler's success would be best assured by the goodness of the soil and water; the proximity of other settlements; the character of the streams and their water privileges for the construction of mills and manufactories, and by other main elements of material prosperity. In concert with, or independently of, the Quebec Society, the Association would encourage emigration to such Townships.

The Association confidently believe that the Government, which has better means of information than they or than any individual can possess, for ensuring a judicious choice, will choose for them, and will point out to them in what Townships they will be permitted in concert with the Government to promote, as they contemplate doing, a very great social interest. The Government would afford to these new settlements that legislative, administrative, and judicial protection common to the eastern section of the Province of Canada, the encouragement by roads, surveys, and otherwise, calculated to render them accessible, location tickets and titles in the most simple form, with the least possible delay and amount of fees; and the Association believe themselves ready to send, within a brief period, and in great numbers, settlers of the recommendable class they have mentioned, to contribute powerfully towards procuring them missionaries and teachers, and the buildings necessary for the exercise of their offices of peace, morality, and good advice for the performance of the duties of Christians and of citizens. Voluntary contributions will thus come in aid of the public funds, for the purpose of enabling the Administration more easily to perform with success, a portion of its duties so interesting, as the early settlement of the Crown Lands.

If, contrary to the prayer of the undersigned, the Executive Government, — either in accordance with the instructions by which it must be guided, or from considerations drawn from the nature of the subject, and from its view of the plan which it may deem best adapted for the granting of lands with a liberal view to the future, — should refuse to give lands gratuitously within the limits mentioned by the Association, they respectfully pray that His Excellency will be pleased to inform them what would be the lowest prices at which lands would be sold in the Townships in which His Excellency may be pleased to facilitate their efforts to settle therein.

These observations apply equally to the two other localities, where, simultaneously with the preceding,

the Association are desirous of commencing their operations.

In the Townships of Roxton and Orford, the British North American Land Company, are in treaty with us for parts of the lands they possess in those Townships. The advantage of finding there blocks of contiguous lands of from twenty to forty thousand acres, access to which is facilitated by an existing road, and by grist and saw-mills in course of construction, strongly incline the Association to send settlers in that direction. The superabundant population of the Counties of Nicolet, Richelieu, and St. Hyacinthe may go there. The Government possesses some of the adjoining lands there, and also in the Township of Acton; the Association respectfully pray that fifteen or twenty thousand acres of those Crown Lands may be reserved, during the next four years, for the settlers whom they will soon begin to send, and that these lands may be given to the settlers whom they recommend, gratuitously, or at the lowest price, and with the conditions and advantages above mentioned.

Lastly, with regard to the Basin of the Ottawa, the number of settlers who have gone there within a few years past has been very considerable. The upper part of the Island of Montreal, part of the County of Terrebonne, those of the Lake of the Two Mountains and Vaudreuil, are the chief sources whence this great emigration is supplied. The first range of these Townships, but scarcely any more, is partially settled. If there remains any considerable extent of ungranted lands in the first range of Townships bordering this river, so important from its lumber trade and its vast agricultural and manufacturing resources, their facility of access leads the Association to ask for twenty-five or thirty thousand acres of them for the settlers who shall apply for them with their recommendation, if that quantity of lands of good quality remains ungranted in a couple of neighbouring Townships. If the Townships do not lie together, the second range of the Townships, particularly those on the Rivers Lièvre and Gatineau, or in the Allumette or Calumet Islands, offer situations eminently adapted for regular and compact settlements, which may be rapidly developed by the salutary concerted and joint action of the Government and the Association; the latter pray that thirty thousand acres in that one of these several localities which, from the information which it is in the power of the Crown Lands Department to furnish, Your Excellency shall deem to offer the best chances of success, may be reserved and prepared for the reception of the emigration which will be directed towards this point.

Our Association is formed for an object of special benefit to our compatriots, which is connected with an object of general utility to the whole community. Our views are not only legitimate, but praiseworthy and deserving of the favor and concurrence of the Government; they ought neither to excite a feeling of coldness towards us, nor one of jealousy towards those to whom we shall do good. We ask for every other Association which shall be formed to facilitate the settlement of the lands of the Crown, whether by separate bodies of people of our national origin, British, or foreign, or by a mixture of settlers of all origins indiscriminately, accordingly as the one or other system may seem to the benevolent associates to offer the greater advantage as well for their protégés as for the whole community, — the same kind and judicious protection on the part of the Government which we think we have a right to claim for ourselves and for the good work we contemplate.

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Several of the gentlemen who have for years been attached to the Crown Lands Department, are perfectly acquainted with all that has happened, happily or unhappily, under the different systems which have successively been adopted for settling the waste lands. The experience they have acquired, their meditations, their frequent discussions, their divers reports upon a matter so interesting which they have profoundly studied, while we are only beginners in it, will render precious and most useful to our purpose any communications which Your Excellency may deign to make to us addressed to the Bishop of Montreal. They will find us predisposed to believe and to hope that they may be of more efficient assistance to us in the accomplishment of our mission than any counsel or encouragement we can receive from any other quarter, and therefore inclined to treat with the greatest deference any suggestion which may reach us from a source we so highly respect.

And as well from inclination as from a sense of duty, the undersigned will pray for Your Excellency's happiness, and the perfect success of your administration.

(Signed,) ✠ IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL,
President.

L. J. PAPINEAU,
Vice-President.

JH. ROY,
Vice-President.

C. S. CHERRIER,
Vice-President.

JEAN BRUNEAU,
Vice-President.

J. WILFRID A. R. MASSON,
Auditor of Accounts.

PIERRE JODOIN,
Auditor of Accounts.

R. TRUDEAU,
Auditor of Accounts.

E. R. FABRE,
Treasurer.

LS. LABRECHE VIGER,
Recording Secretary.

V. P. W. DORION,
Assistant Recording Secretary.

L. DELORME,
Assistant Recording Secretary.

J. PAPIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

JOS. DOUTRE,
Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

R. LAFLAMME,
Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

MONTREAL, 19th April 1848.

(Translation.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

10th June, 1848.

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MY LORD,

I am honored by the commands of the Governor General to convey to you His Excellency's reply to the Memorial of the President and Officers of the Association of Canadian Settlement in the Townships.

His Excellency trusts that the vast importance of the subject—the various information which its consideration required—the necessity for gravely weighing the principles announced in the memorial—the great length at which the committee have discussed their plans—and the desire of His Excellency that the reply to the Memorial should be plain, precise and satisfactory—will sufficiently account for the delay which has taken place in communicating to the Association His Excellency's intentions on the subject of the interesting document submitted on behalf of the Society.

His Excellency is of opinion that the prosperity and future greatness of Canada will depend in a great measure on the use which shall be made of lands now vacant and unproductive; and His Excellency thinks that the best use which can be made of these lands will be the filling them with a population of industrious, moral and contented settlers.

Entertaining this opinion strongly, it cannot but be a source of regret to His Excellency to find that not only the ancient seigniorial tenure, which—as introduced at the earlier settlement of the country, with provisions intended justly and liberally to protect the *cessitaires*, and to secure their rights and property—appeared so well fitted to produce the easy acquirement of land by the agricultural population, has been so altered in its practical working as no longer to have that effect, and in fact so as to become a fruitful source of complaint; but also that the commutation of that tenure, so far as it has proceeded, as well as the land-granting system formerly established by the Imperial Government, have each tended to produce monopoly of large tracts of land in the hands of those who do not occupy or cultivate it: so that this section of the Province presents the extraordinary and anomalous spectacle of an overcrowded and emigrating agricultural population, in a country possessing wild, uncultivated, and at the same time fertile land, sufficient for the wants of the native inhabitants and of new comers for many years.

The original grants of land in *seigneuries* or fiefs in Canada, made by the Kings of France, were evidently conceded with the view of facilitating the acquirement of land by the agricultural inhabitants; but the *seigneurs* are, even where the tenure remains, enabled, by some device, to elude the ancient protective law in favor of *cessitaires*. Those *seigneurs* who have commuted, are apparently made absolute owners of territory in which the *cessitaires* were perhaps more interested than themselves; and grantees, or purchasers of land from the Government in the townships,—though grants and sales, as would appear from regulations remaining of record, have always been with the view of promoting settlement,—have, to a great extent, also evaded that intention. All these parties have a direct interest in raising the price of land, and in making the industry of each settler and cultivator work for the benefit of the holders of the unsettled territory, by the enhancement of price as settlement advances; and thus the

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object of the greatest public importance—namely, the easy and rapid diffusion of the population over the country—is sacrificed to the interests of speculation in the wants of that population, whose ability to become purchasers not keeping pace with the expectation of land-holders, over-crowding of the inhabitants in the conceded and settled lands, and emigration of the young men, appear to have followed.

Comparatively, but a small portion of the Provincial territory near to the settlements remains in the hands of the Government; but yet there is sufficient for an important movement, in which the inhabitants of this section of the Province are deeply interested. His Excellency commands me to say that Her Majesty the Queen has deeply at heart the welfare of Her Canadian subjects of French origin: and nothing could be more gratifying to His Excellency than to be able to inform our Sovereign that any measures of his Government tended to give them facilities of becoming proprietors in their native land; for, while Canada offers a home to emigrants from the United Kingdom, and while it is manifestly the interest of this country that population should be increased and extended by every practicable means over its territory, none, in the opinion of His Excellency, can have a better right to the benefits of that extension than the descendants of the ancient colonists, whose patient and persevering industry in peace, and whose gallantry in war, have done so much for the improvement and defence of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

The evils which I have above alluded to, as springing out of a mistaken disposition of the colonial lands, appear to the Governor General mainly to have arisen from delegation of powers which the Government, in justice to the people, should have preserved in its own hands; for in this manner individuals or companies have been interposed between the Government and the intended settlers, the professed object of such interposition being the promotion of settlement, but the moving interest of the parties being to make settlement an object secondary to the realization of money by means of the position in which the Government was induced to place them.

In the western part of this Province the same evil, of large proprietorship of wild land, existed, but not to the same extent as in this Province; but it is rapidly disappearing, partly by the price of land having been sufficiently enhanced to induce the owners to sell, and partly by means of municipal taxation, which, while it makes the wild territory as well as the cultivated land contribute to public amelioration, causes the long possession of large tracts of uncultivated territory to become practically burdensome to the owner.

As to how far it may be consistent with public sentiment in this portion of the Province, or to what extent it may be desirable to make owners of wild land and seigniors contribute to expenditure in ameliorations, so as to make it their interest to part with property, and place it in hands where it will become peopled and productive, it is not for His Excellency in this communication to indicate an opinion. I am confined to the subject of the disposal of the land remaining in the hands of the Government, in the management of which His Excellency conceives it to be his duty to watch with unceasing care over the interests of the class of cultivators who may be induced to occupy it, and not by any delegation of authority to part with the duties and responsibilities which the Government possess.

In the Memorial to which, by His Excellency's command, I have the honor at present to reply, it is suggested that the Government should speedily grant the unconceded lands which belonged to the late Order of the Jesuits, at fixed rates of moderate rents, freeing those lands, by legislative enactment, from the burden of *lods et ventes* in case of mutation.

On this subject His Excellency commands me to observe, that he looks upon the lands which belonged to the late Order of the Jesuits, as devoted to a special purpose in Lower Canada. To recommend to Parliament the removal of the burden of *lods et ventes* would be practically to recommend destruction of the fund which those lands were intended to create; the release of the lands remaining to be conceded from the imposition of *lods et ventes* could scarcely be accomplished, without giving foundation to an irresistible claim to a like concession on the part of the *censitaires* of the lands already conceded; and His Excellency can scarcely believe that the Association over which your Lordship presides, could have had an abandonment of the devotion to a special purpose of the fund in view to such an extent as the language of the Memorial would indicate. But if His Excellency is to understand the Memorial to recommend the speedy concession of lands in the seigniories which belonged to the late Order of Jesuits, according to the ancient laws of Lower Canada, at fixed rents—that is to say, at rents which are not to be increased, because of the industry of the present *censitaires* on the settled lands, they being the parties who, for the distribution of their families, are chiefly interested in the new concessions; if by moderate rents His Excellency is to understand, rents placed at the lowest possible rate, consistently with the preservation of the special fund for the raising of which the lands are in the hands of Government as a sacred trust; and if by the proposed relief from the burden of *lods et ventes*, His Excellency is permitted to understand, that the easiest and least burdensome terms should be given for commutation of the rights of the Crown to the dues, consistent still with the maintenance of the special fund;—with this understanding I am commanded to say that His Excellency fully and cordially concurs in the views of the Association. The lands unceded in the seigniories belonging to the Jesuits' Estates, situated in the County of Champlain, have been already ordered to be surveyed; and the agents of the Government are directed to make concessions as speedily as practicable. In those concessions the principle of actual settlement and occupation by the grantees is intended to be carried out rigidly; and all monopoly, which would enable any individuals to make a profit by engrossing large quantities of land, is to be avoided; and I am commanded to assure your Lordship that any ameliorations in the system which may appear in its practical working to be desirable, will be readily adopted by the Government, so that so far as the duty of the Executive in regard to the Jesuits' Estate Fund will permit, the seigniories in the hands of the Government will be made subservient to the public good, and to the avoidance of the evils which are so feelingly expressed in the Memorial of the Association.

It is proposed, secondly, in the Memorial, that a colonization should take place in that part of the Province usually called the Townships. The principal part of the vacant lands in that part of the country, His Excellency regrets to find, have long passed from the hands of the Government; but it has long been the desire of His Excellency that the part remaining to the Crown, should be used for the purpose of actual and active colonization. It was,

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no doubt, with this view, that Government, some years since, procured the surrender by the British American Land Company, of six hundred thousand acres of land in the Counties of Sherbrooke and Megantic, in which neighbourhood there are now upwards of a million of acres at the disposal of the Government. It is exceedingly gratifying to His Excellency that the views of the Association very nearly coincide with the plans of settlement of that neighbourhood which His Excellency has been advised to adopt; and he commands me to detail these plans to you, and to inform Your Lordship that they are proceeding to their accomplishment with all possible activity.

This valuable tract of land is communicated with from Montreal from the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, and from Quebec by roads nearly completed, to the boundaries of the territory in question; and, therefore, it can, with little expense, be made accessible for settlers from all these directions.

The Statute regulating the disposal of public lands, places it in the power of the Governor General in Council to grant to actual settlers, allotments not exceeding in quantity fifty acres each, upon or in the vicinity of leading public roads.

This power has enabled the Government in Western Canada, to commence and carry on a colonization system in a portion of the unsettled territory of the Crown, which, so far as it has gone, has been attended with the most happy results; and it has been desired to extend the same plan, which accords almost in all respects with the one proposed by the Association, to the territory above spoken of, where it was once in fact attempted; but, for want of the co-operation of leading and influential men like your Lordship and the founders of the Association over which you preside, or for some other cause not necessary now to be inquired into, it failed, except to a small extent.

The first operation under this plan will be the completion of the communications with the external lines of the tract; the next, the laying out some leading roads through it.

The Lambton Road, which communicates from the eastern limit of the tract at the end of Lake St. Francis with the lines of road on the banks of the Chaudière River, leading towards Quebec, is to be laid out, so as to open the communication between the end of Lake St. Francis and the Otter Brook Road, a distance of nineteen miles. The intention of the Government is not, with the small means at its disposal, to make this new road a good one, but to assist the settlers by making it barely passable, which can be done by cutting down the trees for the width of one chain or sixty-six English feet, and by burning the trees cut down, and clearing the land to be occupied by the road. In this operation settlers may be employed, though, as a source of employment, except to a few, and but for a short time, it cannot be depended upon. By thus clearing the road, and placing bridges of cheap construction over the streams and causeways where the ground happens to be marshy, a cheap communication can be made, upon which settlers will be placed in a double line of fifty-acre lots, or lots containing sixty arpents, will be surveyed on each side of the road, and these will immediately be open for settlement.

It is not proposed to make any distinction between settlers who are able to pay for land and those who

are not, so far as grants of fifty acres are concerned. To that quantity of land every male inhabitant admitted to settle on the tract, of the age of twenty-one years, will be entitled.

But as it is by no means desirable that the whole or the greater part of the settlers should be of the description who cannot pay for land, it is proposed that any of the settlers who may elect to do so, shall have the opportunity of purchasing for a price to be paid down, the neighbouring lots vacant, to the extent of one hundred and fifty acres. The price will be fixed for actual settlers, at the rate of four shillings per acre, and will be payable in cash or land scrip.

As it would be obviously imprudent for any man to settle on this land who has not the means of providing himself with the necessaries of life until the means of subsistence can be derived from the soil, the agent will be instructed to inquire into the means possessed by each individual offering himself as a settler. For the purposes of this information, the certificates of the Society and its Officers will be of great value, as the members of the Society will probably know with what prospect a settler can commence his operations, and will be able to explain to the colonists the inexpediency of undertaking a settlement upon wild land without means of some extent already provided.

The agent will be instructed to reserve sites for churches, schools, villages, and mills. The former will be granted, and the villages and mills laid out and disposed of so as to secure their being used for the purposes required, and so as to guard against monopoly. Another road running through the centre of the tract, and communicating from Lake Megantic to the Gosford Road, a distance of forty-two miles, will also be immediately laid out with a double tier of fifty acre lots on each side.

Side lines, or roads to communicate from the rear lots to the main road, will be surveyed; but the making of these roads must be left to the industry and energy of the settlers themselves.

The colonists who have families containing several males above the age of twenty-one years will, if they desire it, have their lots adjoining each other.

The agent will be instructed to place each settler upon his lot, and to enter his name in a book, from which returns are to be made to the Crown Land Office. The settler will receive a location ticket authorizing him to occupy the lot for which he is set down; but under the most strict conditions of occupation, and with the certainty that if the lot be abandoned at any time before the locatee is entitled to a patent, the land will be granted or sold to another settler forthwith.

Each locatee will be entitled to his patent on the certificate of the Government Agent that he has cleared and made fit for cultivation sixteen acres of land.

The time allowed for this clearance will be four years from the first occupation by the settler.

Persons who purchase land will be obliged, within four years, to clear and make fit for cultivation one-tenth of the whole quantity purchased, and will not receive patents until that is done.

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If families containing several settlers entitled to land choose to reside on one lot, instead of upon the several lots, this will be accounted as occupation of the several lots; but the clearing required must be upon each lot as granted.

The Government having by this means, prepared the way for the commencement of settlement on the tract, and being prepared to extend the working of the plan as fast as required, accepts of, and invites, the co-operation of the Association. It is not in the power of the Government, neither would it be proper for it, to make any distinction in favour of settlers recommended by the Association, or in favour of any class amongst Her Majesty's subjects; but the superior opportunities which the class of inhabitants proposed to be benefitted by the Society, who are her Majesty's subjects of French origin, will enable them practically to make the settlement every thing they may desire; and with their projects for the good of the settlers, there is no necessity for the Government to interfere if it had the power.

It is of the greatest consequence that the means of religious and moral instruction should be provided for the Colonists; but beyond those provided by law, the Government has none at its disposal. The advice, encouragement, the benevolent exertions of your Lordship and your excellent associates, will do more in promoting the happiness and moral condition of the future inhabitants of the settlement, than any interference of Government can accomplish; and I am commanded to express the gratification of His Excellency in finding the disinterested and noble sentiments set forth on this subject in your Memorial.

It would be in vain for the Government to offer opportunities for settlement of its vacant territory, unless these are accepted by the people in large numbers. It is, in fact, by concentration and union of effort that anything of importance on this subject can be accomplished.

By comparing the proposed course of the Government respecting the seigniorial lands which belonged to the late Order of Jesuits, and that regarding the lands of the Crown not hitherto appropriated, your Lordship will understand that in cases where the Government are trustees of special funds, they are not prepared to sacrifice these funds to the general policy of the country—a course which would amount to an indirect confiscation; and the same principle will apply to lands appropriated to Clergy Reserves, or reservations for the Indians, school lands, or other special landed appropriations.

But in these cases the Government are not prepared to admit the justice or policy of taking advantage of large possessions for the purpose of administering the property specially appropriated, with the view of large enhancement of price. They are ready to admit, and, so far as they have power, to act upon the principle, that to make the industry and enterprize of the prior purchasers and cultivators a means of great enhancement of the price of the remaining territory, thereby offering to these first purchasers and settlers the discouraging prospect of increasing difficulties in the way of their procuring a neighbourhood, and thereby dooming them to prolonged isolation and helplessness, is a degree of over-administration of a special fund of uncertain expediency when private trustees are concerned, and altogether impolitic and unjust when the Government are the administrators.

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Administered on any other principle, special appropriations of large quantities of land become a real grievance to the vicinity of these locations; but when the lands are disposed of with due regard to the interests of the whole community, the special fund may be preserved without any important evil result, or any just grounds of complaint.

As regards the lands of the Crown, the Government are disposed not to regard them as any very considerable source of income for the ordinary purposes of revenue. The distribution of the population in comfort and independence—increase in the numbers of the people of the Province—and the consequent rapid increase in the public strength and resources,—are objects of more value than the price which can be derived from sale of the territory of the Crown. These lands will therefore be disposed of principally with the view of settlement; and it is for the purpose of aiding the means of promoting that object, and for the purpose of discouraging fraudulent evasions of regulations in favour of actual settlement and occupation, that a price is intended to be exacted. The vast quantity of rights to land issued in favour of persons not intending to settle, but with whom it was necessary to preserve the faith of Government, and which have been converted into land scrip, have hitherto prevented the requirement of money from the sale of Crown Lands; but when this scrip shall be absorbed by being used in purchases of Crown Lands, a revenue will probably arise, which, in the hands of the Legislature, may be made available in aid of settlement, education, and for other interesting and important purposes.

When settlement is intended to be commenced on any large tracts of Government land, the first occupants will labor under considerable disadvantages; their supplies will have to be brought from a distance, and communications have to be opened. To do the first rough work of laying out and opening main roads, so as to prepare them for the operations of nature and for the gradual improvement by the inhabitants, is proposed to be undertaken by Government. The first population of a tract of land will be directed to their lines of road. To demand a price for the lands to be occupied by those first settlers would be to increase their difficulties, and to take money from them which can by no means be better employed than by themselves; but when lands are given, every possible evasion of the obligation of actual settlement and occupation is to be expected. The inducements to pretend intentions to occupy lands will be too strong to admit of any belief in expressed intentions; therefore there must be resident agents, with power of immediate appropriation of lands on their abandonment by professedly intending settlers.

When the occupation of the lands upon and in the vicinity of the leading roads is secured, the occupation of the adjoining territory becomes comparatively easy; and, therefore, it would not be advisable to expend the small monied resources available for settlement in clearing the roads. The settlers themselves having the great lines of communication open and the settlement commenced, can effect this object themselves; and when the settlement becomes sufficiently important to be represented in Parliament, and to contribute to the public treasury by ordinary taxation, it will have the same demand upon the consideration of the Government and Legislature with the peopled part of the country.

After the first settlement upon the leading lines of communication, the land in the neighbourhood will

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have acquired a certain value, and therefore it would appear to be just that a fixed price should be exacted, so that the public finances should not in the end suffer by the administration of the vacant territory.

The smallness of this price will, of course, invite speculation and monopoly, hitherto found so destructive to all attempts at rapid colonization. Whenever a full equivalent is required for land, no care is required to guard against the evil; but when land is increasing in value by means of settlement, and not increasing in proportion in the Government price, without great watchfulness purchasers on speculation spring up, and interpose themselves effectually, and almost immediately, between the Government and the real settlers. This evil is aggravated beyond measure by credit sales; and therefore it is thought right that the price should be kept fixed, and so low as not in reality to be burdensome; and that actual residence and occupation should, in all cases, be watchfully insisted on in new settlements.

After labor has been expended upon lands, a considerable portion rendered capable of cultivation, and when the locatces shall have received their titles, then will come the time for enlargement of possessions by the more wealthy class. Then land will be acquired by purchase from the settlers, at prices which will forbid its being held in an unproductive state; and with the prices obtained, new and enlarged purchases of wild land will be made by the first settlers. This progress has been observed in Western Canada, where the successful proprietors of lots, originally small, have, instead of subdividing or lessening their possessions, been enabled to increase them by purchases from their neighbours, who, by means of enhanced prices, have in their turn been able to become purchasers and occupants of larger lots in parts of the country which, at the time of their settlement, were almost inaccessible.

His Excellency desires me to request your Lordship to contrast this plan with the one hitherto too much pursued in Canada, namely, that of commencing by making large grants and sales with a view to ultimate subdivision. In the latter case, the land has invariably fallen into the hands of speculators, not cultivators, and has only been afterwards distributed slowly and with great difficulty, at enhanced prices, to the really meritorious occupants. This operation of distribution has been much accelerated in Western Canada through the means of municipal taxation; but in this portion of the Province lands so disposed of remain in wilderness, unprofitable in themselves, and the worst barrier in the way of transfusion of life and activity into the vacant territories beyond.

It could scarcely be believed in other countries, that in this Province, so thinly peopled in proportion to its extent of fertile territory, and in a portion of it where the religious and customary predilections of the inhabitants might be supposed to attach them to their native soil, a system of emigration should have commenced amongst the young men, directed towards a land where none of the institutions to which the emigrants are peculiarly attached, are found to prevail. There must indeed be found some great obstacles to prevent their establishment at home. If these arose from any natural causes, the Governor General could only, in common with other friends of the country, lament their existence; but since the impediments to settlement of the native inhabitants of the country at home appear to have been produced by artificial means, His Excellency is disposed, with

the full concurrence of the advisers of the Crown in this Province, to use every effort by which this great evil can be obviated. To make the prosperity and happiness of the people of the country as little as possible dependent upon events external to themselves, is one of the first duties of the Government and Legislature; and the occupation and improvement of the territory now lying waste, whether it remains in the hands of Government, or happens to be conceded upon mistaken notions of public policy, is obviously the plainest and most simple mode by which this great object can be accomplished, and to which the attention of the Administrative and Legislative authorities of the country cannot be too earnestly directed.

The above sketch of the intentions of the Government regarding the most important and most accessible public territory remaining in the hands of Government, will, His Excellency trusts, sufficiently elucidate the principles upon which settlements in other portions of the Province will be conducted. The expense attending the establishment of each focus of settlement, will make it inexpedient that the efforts of the Government should be directed to many points; and the fertility and accessibility of the lands above described, make it peculiarly desirable that the principal colonization to take place in this portion of the Province should be directed to that quarter.

His Excellency perceives that it is proposed in the Memorial of the Colonization Society, that that body should have the nomination of the resident agents for the carrying out the system of conceding Crown lands.

To this proposal His Excellency cannot accede. All the evils which have been represented so forcibly in the Memorial have, as before observed, arisen from delegation of the powers and responsibilities of the Government; and so much will depend upon the impartiality, activity and zeal with which the duties of the agency are discharged, that the Government cannot, without shrinking from its own duty, part with any of the responsibility attached to the originating and carrying into operation measures of such great public interest. The Government, expressing views so much in accordance with those of the Association, and those not forced upon it by representations from that body, but entertained before its existence, entitles it to full credit for the sincerity of its professions. On the other hand, the Society, in the mode pointed out by itself, will have every opportunity of aiding in the proposed project for the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants. Perhaps, without the efforts of influential bodies or individuals diffused throughout the country, the efforts of the Government might be unavailing; but with the Government and the Association working each within its own sphere of activity, there can be no reasonable doubt of a satisfactory and happy result.

The Association, in the Memorial presented to His Excellency, represent that it would be advisable to continue in the new settlements in this part of the Province, the laws and institutions to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, and to which they are attached; and on this subject I am commanded so say that His Excellency is inclined to believe that no material difference in the law of property prevailing in the Townships from that existing in the older settlements of Lower Canada will be found; and if any such discrepancy shall be discovered, he has no doubt that the Legislature will readily listen to any

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representations which may make settlement by the inhabitants of French origin more desirable and more ready of adoption on their part.

Having thus explained the views of His Excellency regarding settlement generally, and particularly with respect to the main direction which it is proposed to give it, it remains for me, by His Excellency's command, to give you the like information regarding the basin of the Saguenay and the territories on the Ottawa river.

As to the former of these localities, I am commanded to say that His Excellency looks upon the progress of settlement there with great interest. It has, however, proceeded to a considerable extent already, upon the system of sale of land to actual settlers. So far as offering lands at a very low rate, which will be fixed and permanent, and so far as insisting on terms of actual settlement in the portions where the proprietorship of land without actual occupation would be injurious, the Government will be prepared to carry out the same principles I have endeavored to communicate to your Lordship. How far the prosperity of that settlement may be promoted by the laying out roads, and by making free grants upon them, His Excellency, with his present information, is unable to say; but should such a proceeding remain at the present day practicable, and appear on investigation to promise results practically useful, the extension of the whole plan to that locality will be adopted. The isolation of the settlement, its leading to nothing beyond, and its water communications, would appear to make the system in some respects inapplicable. While these circumstances point decidedly to the policy of not burdening the inhabitants with any price which they can feel to be oppressive in the acquisition of land, the proper officers will be directed to make reports upon this subject; and I am commanded to say, that any suggestions which will tend to the relief and progress of that interesting settlement, will meet with the most prompt attention on the part of the Government.

The north-eastern shores of the Ottawa present opportunities for colonization which have been already taken advantage of by settlers, even where the lands have not been surveyed. The lands fit for settlement appear to lie in valleys, which break through the rocky boundary which directs the course of that great river. These valleys, in most instances, like the basin of the Saguenay, lead to nothing of importance beyond; and, therefore, while exceedingly fit for limited colonization, and proper localities for the easy acquisition of land by settlers, they do not offer the inducement to expenditure possessed by more important tracts of country. To have the available lands surveyed as they shall be required, and to offer them to colonists at low and fixed rates to prevent monopolies and enforce actual settlement, appears to be all that they require, or which it would be just to bestow on them.

The Governor General directs me to inform you, that there is great reason to suppose that many parts of the vast region extending between the River Ottawa and the waters of Lake Huron possess every inducement which fertility of soil and salubrity of climate can offer for actual occupation. This great territory, lying in the rear of the occupied lands in Upper Canada, and equally accessible from both sec-

tions of the Province, is a locality in which both are equally interested. To make a commencement of settlement in that region, which will, after many years of influx of colonists from all quarters, still offer increasing facilities for multiplying the resources of the country, seems to be an object of immediate importance; and this, with the continuance of the system formerly adopted in the north-western portion of the Upper Canadian Peninsula, appears, with the plans I have above detailed, to invite the early attention of the Government. To look upon these vast but yet dormant resources, from which future greatness is certain to arise to this Colony, appears to His Excellency most encouraging, leaving it only to be lamented that the limited numbers of the population and smallness of means in proportion to the objects in view, must still make the progress of the country slow in proportion to its territorial capabilities. The Association over which your Lordship presides could not have acted in any way more truly gratifying to His Excellency than by their proposal to induce and encourage the native population of this portion of the country to take a prominent part in the enterprise of colonization. In this, as in all other efforts to promote the public good, His Excellency commands me to say, that he is the willing servant of our Sovereign, and that his duty and inclination alike prompt him to be assisting you by every means entrusted to his disposal.

His Excellency commands me to say, in conclusion, that he has the greatest satisfaction in informing you, that upon the representation by this Government of their views on the subject of colonization and settlement, Her Majesty's Government in England anxious to promote the objects proposed in this country, has taken upon itself to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the emigration of last season, as regards the sum of twenty thousand pounds which the Provincial Government thought it right to offer to contribute towards these expenses. This was a matter of doubt; but Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of the undertaking held out in this country, that if that sum should be relinquished by the Imperial Government, it would be employed here in promotion of the great object of settling and colonizing the vacant territory, consented to bear the whole of the extraordinary emigration expenses, leaving that sum at the disposal of the Government here. The despatch which communicated this decision of Her Majesty's Government was in answer to communications from this country, made before the reception by His Excellency of the Address of the Society; but without the important information it contained, His Excellency would not have been able to reply to the Address in the manner he desired to do; and it was for this reason, amongst others, that an answer has been postponed, which His Excellency trusts will not disappoint your Lordship or the benevolent and patriotic society over which you preside.

The law as it now stands offers every facility for commencing a system of colonization on the plans above proposed. To carry out these plans fully will require some slight alterations in the legislative provisions relating to the disposal of public lands, but His Excellency has every reason to believe that he will meet with the full co-operation of Parliament in the practical working of a system intended to produce full and profitable employment for the agricultural portion of the community, and to increase the trade

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and render available the now dormant resources of this great Province.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your very obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

To His Lordship
The Bishop of Montreal,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

MONTREAL, 14th June, 1848.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive the answer which your Excellency was pleased to cause to be returned on the 10th instant, through the Honble. Mr. Sullivan, Provincial Secretary, to the Memorial of the Central Committee of the Association of the Canadian Settlements in the Townships.

I am happy to have it in my power to inform your Excellency that the Committee took communication of this truly important document with the greatest interest, and are penetrated with the liveliest gratitude for the benevolent intentions of the Government with regard to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

I have willingly undertaken to convey to your Excellency the expression of the gratitude of the Committee for the favor you have granted them, in so kindly entertaining the communication they made to the Government for the benefit of the inhabitants of this Province who are of French origin.

I am bound, however, respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that the Committee are of opinion that the obligation which would be imposed on each settler, of clearing, in the course of four years, sixteen acres of the land granted to him, in order to enable him to claim a title as proprietor, would probably be beyond the powers of the greater number, and that the clearing of ten acres in that short space of time would appear to the Committee sufficient for the attainment of the objects of the Government, while it would be more encouraging to the locatees. Your Excellency will, therefore, fill up the measure of your kind intentions in favor of the future settlers in the townships, by acceding to this respectful representation.

It is also much to be desired that the price of the Crown Lands lying in the Basins of the Rivers Saguenay and Ottawa, should be fixed at an early period, because it is hoped that a considerable population will soon direct its course towards those localities.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
With profound respect,
Your Excellency's
Very humble and very obdt. Servant,

(Signed,) ✠ IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
LORD ELGIN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 29th June, 1848.

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MY LORD,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter to His Excellency, on the subject of Colonization, dated the 14th June, instant.

It gives His Excellency great pleasure to find that your Lordship approves of the plans detailed in my letter to your Lordship, and that your Lordship and the Society for colonization of the Townships, appreciate the motives and exertions of the Government, in the ——— measures adopted for the settlement of the Crown Lands.

His Excellency has given great consideration to the doubt expressed by your Lordship, whether the proposed requisition, that the colonists who shall receive each 50 acres of land gratuitously, shall clear within four years, sixteen acres of land, may not be more than they can conveniently comply with.

Your Lordship may be assured that it is not the desire or interest of the Government to require more of the settlers than they can with ordinary industry fulfil. The extent of 16 acres, to be cleared in four years, had not been found too much in Upper Canada, and was therefore fixed as applicable to the settlements in this part of the Province. But nevertheless, in consideration that the climate may here be said to be more unfavorable than in Western Canada for continued operations abroad, and moreover, His Excellency being desirous to meet your Lordship's views, as far as possible, His Excellency has commanded me to say, that the quantity to be cleared within the four years, which will entitle the colonist to a patent, will be twelve acres, instead of sixteen as at first proposed.

His Excellency commands me further to inform your Lordship that inquiries are making with a view to fixing a general price for Crown Lands in the Basin of Saguenay, and on the River Ottawa, and that the price resolved upon will be made public without delay.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

To His Lordship
The Catholic Bishop of Montreal,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 3rd instant, enclosing an Address of the House, requesting copies of all corres-

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pendence between Her Majesty's Government and the Association for colonizing the Eastern Townships, &c. &c.

I beg to state that this Department has had no correspondence with any such Association; but in July last, an Order in Council was transmitted to this office, directing that "the tract of land in the District of St. Francis, bounded on the north by the Townships of Ham, Wolfstown, and Ireland, on the east by the Townships of Shefford, Tring, Shenley, Dorset, and Marlow, on the south by the Province Line, and on the west by the Townships of Auckland, Newport, Bury, Lingwick, and Weedon, be a locality for disposal and settlement on the plan adopted at the Owen Sound Settlement in Upper Canada; and directing further, the opening of four different roads in the said tract, the details of which are furnished in the accompanying Statement."

In furtherance of that order, Instructions were issued in July last, to three Surveyors, Messrs. Legendre, Wells, and O'Dwyer, to lay out those roads, and to subdivide the lands on each side.

One of the Surveyors only, Legendre, has completed his operations, extending over a road of 19 miles, at a cost of £319 16s. 3d.

Messrs. Wells and O'Dwyer have not yet made any report; they are employed at the same rates per day as Mr. Legendre, and their surveys, when completed, will probably amount to £1,200.

Mr. Arcand was appointed in June last, to superintend the construction of these roads, and their subsequent settlement, at a salary of 12s. 6d. per day, which has been increased from 23rd December last, to 20s. per day.

Up to the 1st January, 18 miles of the Wotton and 12 of the Megantic roads had been opened at a rate of £36 6s. 8d. per mile. Mr. Arcand estimates the cost of these roads, when completed, at £72 10s. per mile, including his own salary.

Up to the present time, a sum of £2,845 1s. 5d. has been advanced to and expended by Mr. Arcand, on account of the works in progress, including his salary.

I beg leave to enclose a printed copy of a Notice issued, with the sanction of the Executive, by Mr. Arcand, on the 1st August last, explaining the intentions of the Government respecting the colonization of the tract in question.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

A true Copy.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

To the Honorable
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

STATEMENT of SURVEYS ordered to be performed in the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS for purposes of COLONIZATION.

Name of the proposed Road.	Through what Township.	By whom surveyed.	Date of Instructions.	When Returned.	Quantity of Land subdivided into 50 acre Lots.	Costs of Survey.	Pay and Allowances to Surveyors.	Pay and Allowances to Surveying party.	Remarks.
Wotton Road, 19 miles...	Wotton and Augmentation of Ham...	J. B. Legendre...	25th July, 1848...	25th Nov. 1848...	42,000 acres...	£319 16s. 3d.	16s. 6d. per diem...	42s. 0d. per diem...	Three ranges laid out on each side of road.
Megantic Road, 37 miles...	Garthby, Stratford, Winslow, and Whitton...	A. Wells...	do do	Not returned.	.....	.....	do do	do do	Probable cost £700.....
Lambton Road, 12 miles...	Winslow.....	W. W. O'Dwyer..	do do	do do	.....	.....	do do	do do	do do £500.....
Victoria Road, 22 miles...	Whitton.....	do	do do	do do	.....	.....	do do	do do	.....

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

A true Copy.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 6th March, 1849.

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AGENCY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN
TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIP OF HAM, 1st August, 1848.

The undersigned Agent, appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for managing the settlement of the Crown Lands in the Counties of Megantic and Sherbrooke, hereby gives notice to all persons willing and having means of locating therein, that his office is temporarily fixed at the residence of Mr. Zephirin Coulombes, at the Lake of Nicolet, in the Township of Ham, now at Lake Aylmer in the Township of Garthby, on the Gosford road, where he will receive the applications of the settlers every day of the week, between 8 and 11 o'clock A.M., from the first day of September next, and thenceforth until further notice shall be given of the removal of his office.

Fifty acres of land will be given to any settler eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his land is sufficient to maintain him.

The bearer of that Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession, whether he is married, and if so, the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has somewhere any property, and in what township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are—to take possession within a month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years,—to build a house and to reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly fulfilled, after which accomplishment only shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title of property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, provided the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

Leave will be granted to those who shall have obtained a lot gratis to purchase three other lots on the road (150 acres) at four shillings per acre for ready money, so as to complete their two hundred acres in all.

To reach the Agency office at the Lake Nicolet, persons from the District of Quebec can take the Gosford road at St. Nicolas, or that of Lambton at St. François de la Beauce.

The inhabitants of the District of Three-Rivers have the road called *le Chemin des bois francs* at Gentilly, going through Somerset, and that of Port St. Francis through Sherbrooke.

Those of the District of Montreal can take the Township roads, at St. Mathias, on the river Chambly, at St. Hyacinthe and Sorel, as far as Sherbrooke, from whence the Gosford road will lead them to the Agency.

When the Wotton road shall have been completed, the route through Richmond and Danville, in the

Township of Shipton, will offer a shorter line of communication with the residence of the Agent for the Districts of Montreal and Three-Rivers.

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The soil of the territory intended to be settled is generally of a good quality, and its heights are covered with maple and birch, and with ash, elm and cedar in its lower parts. Some timber is also to be found, as also several water powers and lime stone.

The principal roads will be opened by the Government.

The Association of the Townships intends to erect Chapels and School houses, and to support their Missionaries.

Exclusion of origin is not to prevail in the settlements, but the Canadians who cannot now obtain lands in the Seigniories are particularly invited to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity of gratuitously procuring them, and in a locality offering the best advantages.

The roads now in the way of construction are :

1st.—The Wotton road, starting from the south-east angle of the Township of Shipton, between the fourth and fifth ranges of Wotton, going towards the south-east to the intersection of the eleventh and twelfth ranges of that Township, and running between these ranges towards the north-east to the south-west line of the Augmentation of the Township of Ham, and thence between the first and second ranges of the said Augmentation to lot number ten, where it intersects the Gosford road extending to Wolfstown.

The length of this road is of about nineteen miles.

2d.—The Megantic road, starting from the Gosford road to its intersection with the south-east line of Wolfstown, and crossing in a south-east direction the territory commonly called St. François in all its length to Lake Megantic, a distance of about thirty-seven miles.

3rd.—The continuation of the Lambton road from the south-west line of the Township of Lambton, which forms the line of the Counties of Sherbrooke and Megantic, to the north-east line of the Township of Lingwick to join at that point the road leading to Gould in the settlements of the British American Land Company. The Lambton road is already open from St. François de la Beauce to the line of the County.

4th.—The Victoria road, starting from Lambton road to its intersection with the south-west line of the Township of that name, and following the county line towards the south-east to the Township of Gairdner where it will take a south-west direction through the said territory, so as to fall, at the Township of Hampden, in the Otter Brook Road leading to the Village of Victoria. The extent of this road will be of about twenty-two miles.

These several roads will be open on a breadth of 66 feet, and the ground on each side will be divided in lots of 50 acres each to be gratuitously given.

Besides the principal road of each of these sections, there will be two others (one on each side of the first) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free locations of 50 acres will also be made. But, as the Government only intend to meet

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the expenses of survey on those additional roads, the grantees will have to open the road in front of their locations.

J. OLIVER ARCAND,

Agent for the Settlement of the Eastern Townships.

PUBLIC WORKS,

Montreal, 16th March, 1849.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you the following documents relative to the application of the balance of the Appropriation for the Gosford Road:—

- No. [1283.]—J. O. Arcand, that a balance of Appropriation be expended on Gosford Road.
- No. [1297.]—Quebec Association for the Colonization of the Townships, that the balance of the Appropriation be expended in completing the Gosford Road.
- No. 6371.—W. H. Baird, Report on the almost impassable state of the Gosford Road.
- Copy of Report 705, by Commissioners of Public Works, recommending that the balance be expended by the Company for Colonization of the Townships.
- No. 747.—Copy, Order in Council authorizing the expenditure thereof.
- No. [1317.]—Association for the Colonization of the Townships, inquiring respecting a certain Road to Lake Temiscouata.
- No. 7811.—J. O. Arcand, recommending that the balance of Appropriation be not expended until the Road has been verbalized.
- No. 799.—Order in Council, not to expend the balance until the Road is verbalized, and to communicate this information to the Municipal Councils.
- 20th October, 1848.—Copy of Letter from this Department to J. O. Arcand, Esquire, informing him of the Order in Council No. 747.
- 22nd January, 1849.—Copy, Report of Chief Commissioner of Public Works transmitting the communication of J. O. Arcand, Esquire, No. 7811.
- 9th February, 1849.—Copy of Letter to J. O. Arcand, Esquire, acquainting him with the Order in Council, No. 799, and enclosing Letters addressed to the Mayors of the Municipalities through which the Road passes.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLEY,
Secretary.E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.Appendix
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(Translation.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of
ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Memorial of J. O. Arcand, Agent for the settlement of the Eastern Townships,

Humbly sheweth :

That, by the Act 4 and 5 Vict. c. 28, a certain sum of money was appropriated for opening and completing the Gosford Road from St. Giles to Dudswell; and that by the records of the Board of Public Works it appears that there remains a balance of about £270, which has not yet been expended.

That the said road is now in a very bad condition; that the carters charge an exorbitant price for carriage upon it, more than double what it would be if the road were in a good condition; and that being almost the only road leading from the District of Quebec to the Eastern Townships, its bad condition tends to the ruin and discouragement of those who have to transport their goods into the said Townships for the purpose of settling there.

That the employment of the said balance to repair and complete the said road, more especially in those places where the lands upon it are unoccupied, or where the occupants are too poor, would very greatly encourage the settlement of the Eastern Townships, by facilitating the transport of the goods and provisions which are indispensable to the settlers who intend to proceed there in the course of a few weeks.

Wherefore your Memorialist humbly prays that Your Excellency will take this Memorial into your gracious consideration, and direct that the balance of the appropriation for the Gosford Road may be, as early as possible, employed in repairing and completing the said road between St. Giles and Dudswell.

And your Memorialist shall ever pray, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. OLIVIER ARCAND,
Agent.

24th July, 1848.

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 29th August, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose you a Petition from the Association for the settlement of the Townships in the District of Quebec, which you will be pleased to submit without delay to His Excellency for his gracious consideration.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) J. M. HUDON,
Cor. Sec. Ass. T. D. Q.The Honorable R. B. SULLIVAN,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

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(Translation.)
To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Association for the settlement of the Townships in the District of Quebec,

Humbly sheweth :

That a grant was made by the Legislature for the completion of the Gosford Road in the County of Megantic :

That this Road is not entirely completed, to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the County and of the new settlers :

That your Petitioners are informed that there is a sum still remaining out of the grant above mentioned ; wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will take their present Petition into your gracious consideration, and will grant to your Petitioners the sum remaining out of the said grant, or will direct that it be immediately applied to complete the said Gosford Road.

And Your Petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed,) ✠ P. F. TURGEON,
Bishop of Sydime, President.
J. B. A. CHARTIER,
Secretary.
J. M. HUDON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Quebec, 29th April, 1848.

ST. GILES, 31st July, 1849.

SIR,

I am thus far on my way from the Arthabaska Road to Quebec, and cannot refrain from reporting for the information of the Commissioners, the now unprecedented state of the Gosford Road, and the remaining 8 miles unfinished of the Gentilly Road, the two outlets from the Arthabaska Road for Somerset, Stanfold, Arthabaska, &c., the latter literally impassable. A couple of barrels of flour is the load at present for one horse on the Gosford Road, having been allowed to go so completely into disrepair, travelled at the risk of man and beast, axle deep many places ; and no unusual sight to see a cart stuck fast in a mud-hole, and the man gone for assistance. The difference is so great since my last estimate was made two years ago, that I crave (should the matter of repair be brought up) that 25 per cent be added thereto.

On the subject of the Gentilly branch, I use the term impassable unqualifiedly, as a whole caravan of carts, with one barrel pearl ash each, (they cannot venture to go single) had to turn back to Stanfold and come by the Gosford Road, making a detour of nearly fifty miles ; this part of the unfinished portion of the Gentilly branch is that so often prayed for by the inhabitants, and for which the sum of

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£1850 (including the branch) was required by Report of the late Commissioners, but to which may now fairly be added 25 per cent.

My object in now bringing the state of these two roads forward, the outlets to Quebec and Three Rivers, from the Arthabaska Road for Stanfold, Somerset, Arthabaska, Halifax and Chester, is to point out the comparative inutility of the latter without the improvement of the others, as stated in former reports on the subject ; as the Arthabaska can take 12 or 15 cwt., while 4 cwt. is a load on the others.

The cause of the dilapidated state into which the Gosford Road has got, arises from the want of labour and the non-working of the Municipal Council in Megantic—three or more unsuccessful attempts at meetings have been made.

In a former report, dated ——— I called the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of establishing Tolls on the Arthabaska and Gosford Roads, and which would appear to be the general wish of the inhabitants ; and when the Gentilly branch is completed, on that also.

The country is too thinly settled to keep up these roads ; even the Gentilly branch through the swamp and elsewhere, from two seasons travel, shews symptoms of giving way, although done up to the specification ; this branch has of late been the main outlet for Somerset, Stanfold, and Arthabaska to Three Rivers.

In a former report on the subject, I stated the number and position of the Toll-gates, which will require modification ; six on Arthabaska Road and two on the Gosford, will be sufficient, at a moderate rate of Toll, to yield considerable return.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,
Civil Engineer.

THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Esquire,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

PUBLIC WORKS,

21st September, 1848.

The Commissioners of Public Works have the honor to report, in reference to the communication of J. O. Arcand, Agent, that the balance of the Appropriation for improvement of the Gosford Road, now unexpended thereon, amounts to £230, which they are of opinion might be beneficially employed in continuation of the said Road in conjunction with the Funds now being expended in the colonization of the Eastern Townships.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON,
Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

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(Translation.)

The Hon. J. LESLIE,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

SIR,

We are charged by the Committee of the Society for the settlement of the Townships of this Parish, to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, and of the Honorable the Ministry, the following Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Parish of Isle Verte; and also to inquire of you, whether a certain sum was not granted by the Government for making a road which is to cross the Townships situated in the rear of this Parish, and run thence to Lake Temiscouata; what this sum is; when will it be appropriated, and on what conditions? Many young farmers await your answer to go and settle on the said lands, of which a considerable portion is now occupied; but for want of a road these lands are settling slowly.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the inhabitants of this Parish who, for several years past, have felt the necessity of an outlet for their surplus population, are now happy to meet with practical sympathy on the part of the Administration of the day, for the agriculturists of the country who, up to the present time, had been supremely neglected, more especially in this portion of Lower Canada.

2. That this Meeting, therefore, avails itself of this opportunity, to testify to His Excellency Lord Elgin and Kincardine, and the Honorable the Ministry, its high appreciation of, and lively satisfaction at, their solicitude for the promotion of agriculture, the chief source of the riches and prosperity of the country.

8. That a copy of the first and second resolutions be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of His Excellency, by the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

With much consideration,
Your very humble Servants,(Signed,) JN. DOUCET, Pt.,
Chairman.(Signed,) JOS. DESJARDINS,
Secretary.

Isle Verte, 16th October, 1848.

Public Works,

MONTREAL, 20th October, 1848.

SIR,

With reference to your Memorial to the Governor General, of the 24th July last, that the balance of the appropriation for the Gosford Road now remaining unexpended may be applied towards the improvement of that part lying between St. Giles and Dudswell, I am now directed to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to authorize that the available balance amounting to £175, be employed in continuation of the said road in conjunction with the funds now being expended in the colonization of the Eastern Townships.

You will therefore be good enough to superintend the application of this sum, and take vouchers in duplicate for the items of expenditure, and transmit them to this office. The amount will be remitted to you in Debentures when required.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. A. BEGLEY,
Secretary.J. OLIVIER ARCAND, Esq.,
Agent for Settlement of
Eastern Townships,
Lake Nicolet, C. E.

(Translation.)

TOWNSHIP OF HAM, 8th January, 1849.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive, in November last, a letter from you, announcing that the Government had granted the prayer of my Memorial of July last, relative to the balance of the appropriation for the Gosford Road, and that I was to have the honor of superintending the expenditure of this sum, amounting to £175.

I did not immediately answer your esteemed favor, because, before I availed myself of it, I wished to collect some information relative to the said road. The result of my inquiry is, that the road is not legally established, and that the inhabitants whose lands adjoin it are unwilling that it should become a public road, because, they say, as the Government made it, the Government should keep it up.

I have therefore thought that to spend the Government money in repairing it would be to confirm them in their ridiculous opinion. I must, therefore, decline the honor you have offered me, so long as the road is not legally established, so that the inhabitants of the locality may be bound to keep it up when it shall have been repaired. For so long as the Government meddles with it, without its being legally established, the inhabitants will oppose its being made a public road. I have already notified them that the Government would not spend a farthing upon it so long as it remained without being verbalized; and in a report upon the settlement of the Eastern Townships, I specially mention this.

I have the honor to be respectfully,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

J. OLIVIER ARCAND.

To A. BEGLEY, Esquire,
Secretary.To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency having been pleased to command, by order in Council of the 27th September last, upon the application of J. O. Arcand, Esquire, that the

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balance in hand from the appropriation for the Gosford Road, should be placed at the disposal of the Association for colonizing the Townships in the District of Quebec, for the further improvement of that road; the order was communicated to Mr. Arcand, from whom the accompanying letter has been received in reply, recommending that no money should be expended until the road had been verbalized, so as to insure its after repair, by statute labor, by the inhabitants along the line.

The Commissioners of Public Works, fully concurring in opinion with Mr. Arcand, would respectfully recommend that a communication be made to the District Council to the above effect; and stating that so soon as the road had been verbalized, the balance referred to would be placed at the disposal of the Association for colonizing the Townships in the District of Quebec.

(Signed,) E. P. TACHE,
Chief Com. Public Works.

January 22d, 1849.

PUBLIC WORKS,

MONTREAL, February 9th, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of 8th ultimo, respecting the expenditure of the balance of the Parliamentary grant for the Gosford Road, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct the expenditure thereof, as soon as the road has been verbalized, so that it may become a Public Municipal Highway, and the Inhabitants along the line be afterwards bound to maintain it in repair.

Enclosed are three letters addressed to the Mayors of the Municipalities through which the road passes, requesting them to take the necessary steps for having the road verbalized in order that the balance may be expended as directed by His Excellency; and the Commissioners will be obliged by your adding anything to the addresses you may think necessary so as to insure their reaching their destination.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. A. BEGLEY,
Secretary.

J. O. ARCAND, Esquire,
Township of Ham,
Eastern Townships.

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(V.V.V.)

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Appendix
(V.V.V.)

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M E S S A G E.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province during the year ending 31st December, 1849; together with Estimates of the Sums required for the Service of the same year; and in conformity with the provisions of the 57th Clause of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

Appendix (V. V. V.) ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada for the year 1849, for which a Supply is required. Appendix (V. V. V.)

26th March.

26th March.

SERVICE.	Currency.			C ¹ rency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Militia Staff.</i>						
Salary of Two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, £500 each,	1000	0	0			
Do for four Clerks in the Office,	535	0	0			
Do of a Messenger,	66	0	0			
Contingent Expenses of Postages, Printing, Stationery, &c.	300	0	0			
Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp,	200	0	0	2101	0	0
EXPENSES OF LEGISLATURE.						
<i>Legislative Council.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker,	1000	0	0			
Do of the Clerk,	500	0	0			
Do of one Assistant Clerk,	350	0	0			
Do of the Law Clerk,	250	0	0			
Do of the French Translator	225	0	0			
Do of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	100	0	0			
Do of the Sergeant-at-Arms,	100	0	0			
Do of the Chaplain and Librarian,	200	0	0			
Do of the Door Keeper,	60	0	0			
Do of the Head Messenger,	100	0	0			
Do of three Messengers for the Session, at £45 each,	135	0	0			
Contingent Expenses,	6000	0	0	9020	0	0
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>						
Salary of the Speaker,	1000	0	0			
Do of the Clerk,	500	0	0			
Do of the Assistant Clerk,	400	0	0			
Do of the English Translator and Law Clerk,	350	0	0			
Do of the French Translator	250	0	0			
Do of the Sergeant-at-Arms,	100	0	0			
Do of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	150	0	0			
Contingent Expenses, including Indemnity to Members,	25300	0	0	28050	0	0
<i>Pensions to Officers of the late Legislative Bodies of Upper and Lower Canada.</i>						
William Ginger, as late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada,	66	13	4			
Louis Noreau, as Messenger to Legislative Council	20	0	0			
Pierre Lacroix, as do to do	18	0	0			
L. B. Piquet, as Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of do	66	13	4			
Samuel Waller, as do of do do	100	0	0			
David Jardine, as do of do Upper Canada,	133	6	8			
William Coates, as do of do do	133	6	8			
Frans. Rodrigue, as Messenger of do Lower do	18	0	0			
John Bright, as Messenger to the Legislative Council of Canada, for the years 1848 and 1849, at £20	40	0	0			
L. Gagne, as Messenger of the House of Assembly, Lower Canada,	18	0	0	614	0	0
<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>						
To the Commissioners for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec	1000	0	0			
To the same, in the District of Montreal,	1000	0	0			
To the same, in the District of Three Rivers, and for arrears	1250	0	0			
Aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal,	1000	0	0			
Do to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec,	100	0	0			
Do to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal, for Widows and Orphans,	100	0	0			
Do to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec,	100	0	0			
Do to the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum	100	0	0			
Do to the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec,	100	0	0			
Do to the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal,	100	0	0			
Do to the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal,	50	0	0			
Do to the Montreal Lying-in Hospital,	50	0	0			
Do for the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto,	4000	0	0			
Do for the do of the do at Beauport, near Quebec,	5000	0	0	13950	0	0
<i>Proposed to be defrayed out of the Marriage License Fund of Upper Canada.</i>						
Towards the support of the Toronto General Hospital... ..	£750	0	0			
Towards the support of the Toronto House of Industry,	500	0	0			
Towards the relief of the Indigent Sick at Kingston	500	0	0			
Additional aid to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto	750	0	0			
	£2500	0	0			
<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>						
Aid to the Medical faculty of McGill College	300	0	0			
Do to the School of Medicine at Montreal	300	0	0			
Do to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec	50	0	0			
Carried forward	£	650	0	53735	0	0

Appendix
(V.V.V.)

ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government, &c.—(Continued.)

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(V.V.V.)

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SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	650	0	0	53735	0	0
<i>Various Public Institutions—(Continued.)</i>						
Aid to the Natural History Society of Montreal	50	0	0			
Do to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec... ..	50	0	0			
Do to the same at Montreal... ..	50	0	0			
Do to the same at Kingston... ..	50	0	0			
Do to the same at Toronto	50	0	0			
Do to the same in London, C. W.	50	0	0			
Do to the Athenæum at Toronto	50	0	0			
Do to the Provincial Agricultural Association in Lower and Upper Canada	700	0	0			
				1700	0	0
<i>Expenses of the Administration of Justice.</i>						
Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice not otherwise provided for ...	25000	0	0			
Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston for Arrears ... £5000 0 0						
Do do do for the present year 11250 0 0						
	16250	0	0			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Salary of the French Translator of the Laws	350	0	0			
Do of the Inspector of Chimneys at Three Rivers	27	15	6			
Allowances to Keepers of Dépôt of Provisions on the St Lawrence below Quebec, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons	200	0	0			
For the purchase of Provisions for the Dépôts	150	0	0			
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on Kempt Road, for assisting Travellers on that road	50	0	0			
For Printing Laws and other Printing for the Public Service	5000	0	0			
For distributing the Laws	500	0	0			
For the ordinary Repairs, Alterations, Rent, and care of Public Buildings	2000	0	0			
To meet unforeseen Expenses in various branches of the Public Service	500	0	0			
Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	100	0	0			
Proportion of Expenses of keeping up Light Houses on the Isle of St. Paul and Scattered in the Gulf... ..	750	0	0			
Pension to Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the Public Service	20	0	0			
Do to Mrs. Margaret Powell, as late Keeper of the Public Offices, Toronto	35	0	0			
For Expenses of Commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of the Act 9th Vic. cap. 38, for inquiring into matters connected with the Public Service, and take evidence on Oath... ..	200	0	0			
To make up the deficiency of the Fund of the Marine Hospital, to cover the expenditure of the Hospital in 1847 and 1848... ..	505	10	1			
For the Quebec Observatory	1000	0	0			
Rent of Parliament House, including Assessments... ..	1542	0	0			
For Arrears of Salary to L. E. Pacaud, from 17th August to 31st December, 1846, as Commissioner of Bankrupts at Three Rivers, at the rate of £200 per annum	75	1	4			
For the Salary of Robert Wright, as Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office... ..	175	0	0			
For the increased Salary to J. B. Stanton as Clerk in the Inspector General's Office from 1st to 31st January, 1848, at £25 per annum	2	1	8			
For the same to his successor, John Drysdale, from 1st February, to 31st December, 1848, at same rate, £22 18s. 4d., and for the year 1849, £25	47	18	4			
Salary of Wm. Webb, as Messenger in the office of Provincial Registrar, for the year 1849	66	0	0			
For additional Salary to Five Messengers:—For the offices of Provincial Secretary 2; Governor's Secretary, 1; Receiver General, 1; and Inspector General, 1,—£10 each for 1849	50	0	0			
Salary to the Secretary to the Board of Statistics and Registration	75	0	0			
Allowance to Mrs. McDonell on her claim for Dower on certain property taken by Government, through the Welland Canal Commissioners, during her life, for the present year	50	0	0			
Allowance to Antoine Hamel and his Wife for the use of their land on the Island of Anticosti, for the service of the Trinity House	25	0	0			
Aid to Frans. X. Garneau for continuing his "History of Canada"	250	0	0			
For the Salary of an additional Clerk in the Inspector General's Office,—Customs Branch	125	0	0			
For the Salary of a Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department resident in Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown, in respect of the Loans made to the Sufferers by the great Fires in that City in 1845, to receive Interest on Loans, and to pay Interest on Debentures.	200	0	0			
<i>Education.</i>						
Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning	100	0	0			
Allowance to the same for a Messenger and Contingencies	67	15	7			
Usual aid to the Upper Canada College	1111	2	2			
Same to the Victoria College	500	0	0			
Same to the Queen's College	500	0	0			
Same to the Regiopolis College at Kingston	500	0	0			
For the allowances heretofore made to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, now allowed to the Directors of the High School in that City, in consideration of their educating Twenty Free Scholars of the poorer classes	282	4	6			
The same at Quebec... ..	£282	4	6			
Less amount of Pension paid to the Rev. R. R. Burrage, formerly master of that School	111	2	2			
	171	2	4			
Carried over.....	£ 3232	4	7	110756	6	11

Appendix
(V.V.V.)

ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.V.V.)

26th March.

26th March.

SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency:		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	3232	4	7	110756	6	11
<i>Education.—(Continued.)</i>						
Aid towards the support of the National School at Quebec	111	2	3			
The same at Montreal	111	2	3			
Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec	280	0	0			
Do to the Education Society at Three Rivers	125	0	0			
Do to the British and Canadian School at Quebec	200	0	0			
Do to the same at Montreal	200	0	0			
Do to the St. Andrew's School at Quebec	100	0	0			
Do to the St. Jacques' School at Montreal	250	0	0			
Do to the Montreal American Presbyterian Free School	100	0	0			
Do to the College of St. Anne de la Pacatière	300	0	0			
Do to the College of St. Hyacinthe	300	0	0			
Do to the College of Chambly	300	0	0			
Do to the College of L'Assomption	300	0	0			
Do to the Academy at Berthier.....	100	0	0			
Do to the Academy of Charlestown	100	0	0			
Do to the Stanstead Seminary	100	0	0			
Do to the Shefford Academy	100	0	0			
Do to the Sherbrooke do...	111	2	2			
Do to the Rev. Mr. Balfour's School at Waterloo	100	0	0			
Do to the School under the Royal Institution at Three Rivers...	45	0	0			
Do to the British North American School Society at Sherbrooke	50	0	0			
Do to the High School at Durham Village, Missisquoi	100	0	0			
Do to the Infant School at Quebec	55	11	1			
Do to the Female do at Indian Lorette, near do	50	0	0			
Do to the Indian School at Caughnawaga	50	0	0			
Do to the do. at St. Regis	50	0	0			
Do to the same at St. Francis	50	0	0			
Do to the School at St. Thérèse	300	0	0			
Do to the College at Nicolet	200	0	0			
Do to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville	250	0	0			
Do to Joliette College	100	0	0			
Do to the Clarenceville Academy...	50	0	0			
				7871	2	4
Total Currency.....£	...	...	...	118627	9	3

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure to be incurred for the completion of sundry Public Works, early in the ensuing season, for which a Supply is required.

SERVICE.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
Chambly Canal,...	4,300	0	0
Ottawa Works, ...	3,540	0	0
Do. do. Gatineau Booms,	2,665	4	9
St. Ours Lock and Dam,	1,874	0	0
Burlington Bay Canal, ...	1,500	0	0
Whitby Harbour,	1,000	0	0
Dover Harbour and Light-house,	440	0	0
Jacques Cartier Bridge,	436	12	6
Survey Champlain Canal,	382	11	9
Collecting Rail-road Statistics,	150	0	0
One Weigh Lock,	3,000	0	0
St. Anns' Lock and Dam,	600	0	0
Survey L'Assomption River,	91	8	6
Bridges South of the St. Lawrence,	100	0	0
Rouge Hill Bridge,	71	1	4
Grosse Isle Wharf,	35	0	0
Temiscouata Road,	32	14	7
Port Stanley Harbour, ...	1,000	0	0
Owen's Sound Harbour,	27	15	4
Markham Road,...	15	16	3
Survey of Halifax Railway,	6,322	1	4
For payment of awards of Provincial Arbitrators,	10,000	0	0
Melbourne Bridge,	910	0	0
For the purchase of a Slide on the River Ottawa, the property of Ruggles Wright, Esq.,	10,000	0	0
For the purchase of the Property adjoining the Government House, Montreal,	4,000	0	0
Total Currency,...	£ 52,494	6	4

F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

Appendix
(V.V.V.)
26th March.

Appendix
(V.V.V.)
26th March.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount required to complete certain Contracts entered into, prior to the 11th March, 1848, for the construction of Public Works beyond the amount already appropriated by Law, which was referred to in the memorandum of the Inspector General of the 17th March, 1848, and to meet which the Governor in Council was authorized by the Act, 11th Vic. Chap. 9, to raise by Debentures £125,000 Currency.

[For Expenditure on account of these Works see Statement No. 21.]

WORKS.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
Welland Canal	68155	9	5
Saint Lawrence Canals	6545	18	3
Ottawa Works	3777	17	5
Main North Toronto Road	15886	9	0
Arthabaska Road	4284	8	2
Bridges South of Saint Lawrence	100	0	0
Rouge Hill and Bridge	403	19	4
Grosse Isle Wharf	313	0	0
Grimsby Road	917	14	6
Rondeau Road	2	2	10
Chambly Canal	1654	0	11
Jacques Cartier Bridge	150	0	0
Humber Bridge	1003	0	0
Temiscouata Road	474	9	3
Surveys	1085	19	6
Arbitrations	10247	1	1
Total Currency	£ 115001	9	8

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, March 26, 1849.

STATEMENT shewing certain Charges against the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on account of Services of former years, not included in the Statement of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, rendered up to the 31st January, 1849.

SERVICE.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
<i>Charges already provided by Law.</i>			
For Amount due to the Commissariat Department on account of advances for Lands ceded to the Crown by the Indians in Canada West, Return Duties on Cattle, &c., Sterling, £39,131 19s. 4 ³ d., ...	47610	11	4
Arrears of Common School Money in Lower Canada,	40807	10	1
For Balance of Appropriations of 1845, 1846, 1847 not yet expended,	21724	0	6
Amount of Appropriations for the Services of 1848 (exclusive of public works)	£116,524	0	0
Less—Expended as per Statement, No. 20,	102,528	7	1
	13995	12	11
<i>Charges for which an Appropriation is required.</i>			
Amount paid on account of Services for 1847, as per Statement, No. 26, in Public Accounts of that year,	22195	9	10
Balance on account of Emigration for 1848,	5399	8	5
Amount appropriated towards Emigration Expenses in 1847, to be made applicable for opening Roads for Settlement,	20000	0	0
	171732	13	1

F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, March 26, 1849.

RETURN

To an Order of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, of the 6th March, 1849.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY, from the year 1837 to the year 1846, both inclusive.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<p>1837.— Dr. To Balance from 1836..... do Stock and sundry accounts, paid..... do Toll account..... do Government Loans..... do Thomas Stinson, with interest..... do Paid Interest, per Ledger..... do Peter Paterson & Son, balance of account..... do Peter N. Hamilton, per Mr. Hatt..... do Bills receivable..... do John O. Hatt.....</p>	427 292 166 5000 75 17 23 125 95 14	6 18 3 0 0 2 19 0 9 14	2½ 6½ 8½ 0 0 4½ 8 0 0 3	Cr. By Lyons & Howard for dredging..... do Andrew Armstrong for work at Basin..... do John Gamble for sundries..... do Account for pumping..... do John Mathews..... do Dredging account..... do Charges account, including men's wages at bridges, and office rent..... do Basin account..... do John Dickie on account of salary..... do Denis M'Allister, removing bank at Basin..... do Hiram King..... do Receiver General, interest deducted from loan..... do paid Joseph Wells, being cash borrowed..... do paid interest on ditto..... do Balance.....	1418 228 32 461 317 152 104 545 75 5 43 1700 1000 85 117 £6238	15 7 15 7 19 0 6 8 3 0 0 12 5 0 0 0 0 18	0½ 2 9 3 0 2 8 0 0 6 0 0 0 2½
<p>1838.— Dr. To Balance from 1837..... do Stock account, R. M'Naught..... do do do James Coleman..... do Samuel Ansley on account of Note..... do Toll account..... do John O. Hatt..... do Interest account.....</p>	117 12 0 34 452 33 5 £656	18 10 9 10 5 10 15 18	2½ 0 4½ 0 8 0 5	Cr. By Tolls unpaid in 1837-8..... do Charges account, including men's wages at bridges, and office rent..... do Bills payable..... do Secretary's salary in full for 1837-8..... do Dredging account..... do Balance.....	53 160 120 150 180 11 £656	18 19 0 0 0 3 17	0 0 0 0 8½ 11½ 8
<p>1839.— Dr. To Balance from 1838..... do John Gamble, per R. M'Naught..... do Samuel Dynes, per John O. Hatt..... do Samuel Dynes, per the President..... do John O. Hatt..... do Interest..... do Bills receivable..... do Outstanding Toll accounts..... do Toll collection account.....</p>	11 2 32 175 10 2 5 53 315 £610	17 17 10 0 0 12 8 17 19	11½ 4 0 0 0 11½ 0 8 3	Cr. By Andrew Armstrong..... do John Gamble, per R. M'Naught's order..... do John Young on account D. Gibbs' mortgage..... do President on account D. Gibbs..... do Charges account, men's wages at bridges, and office rent..... do Secretary's salary..... do Paid George Munro's note..... do Balance.....	18 5 40 25 162 125 60 173 £610	7 6 9 0 15 0 0 4	8 1 0 0 7 0 0 10

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.		Cr.		Dr.		Cr.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.			
1840.—To Balance from 1839.....		173	4	10	1840.—By paid store rent at Basin.....		13	0	0	
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....		440	7	6½	do Secretary's salary.....		125	0	0	
do Outstanding accounts paid.....		37	6	8	do Office rent.....		10	0	0	
					do Paid two men attending swing bridges.....		53	5	6	
					do Incidental charges.....		13	16	6	
					do Paid travelling expenses of President, Directors, and Secretary on Canal business.....		23	5	9	
					do Paid expenses of suit, Beague vs. the Company.....		10	8	2	
					do Repairing bridges, wharf, and canal banks.....		22	14	7½	
					do Outstanding accounts.....		11	5	2½	
					do Canal Tolls.....		149	11	3	
					do Balance.....		218	12	0½	
			£650	19	0½			£650	19	0½
1841 & 1842.—To Balance from 1840.....		218	12	0½	1841 & 1842.—By amount of Tolls paid.....		164	17	10½	
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....		1554	9	1	do Rent of store at Basin.....		26	0	0	
do Received for rent of store at Basin.....		41	18	4	do Peter Desjardin's claim per award in 1826.....		564	15	6	
do Outstanding accounts paid.....		194	13	5	do James Thorp for land and damage to land.....		347	18	10	
do Balance of Interest account.....		42	13	1½	do Outstanding accounts paid.....		45	7	11	
					do Repairs to swing bridges.....		35	8	11½	
					do Incidental expenses.....		59	15	11½	
					do Secretary's salary and office rent.....		190	0	0	
					do Paid two men, services at swing bridges.....		106	13	4	
					do Amount to profit and loss account.....		54	1	4½	
					do Paid for deepening Canal.....		158	5	4	
					do Balance.....		298	10	8	
			£2051	16	0			£2051	16	0
1843.—To Balance from 1842.....		298	10	8	1843.—By deepening and making embankments on Canal.....		522	11	8	
do Canal Tolls.....		602	11	3	do Toll account.....		23	12	1½	
do Received on account of Mortgage.....		150	0	0	do Paid outstanding accounts.....		90	0	9	
do Received for store at Basin, sold.....		25	0	0	do Cost of new swing bridge.....		152	3	10	
do Outstanding accounts paid.....		161	14	1½	do Repairing old swing bridge.....		46	4	6	
do Interest account.....		44	8	11	do Secretary's salary and office rent.....		110	0	0	
					do Paid two men, services at swing bridges.....		49	17	6	
					do Incidental expenses.....		20	14	6½	
					do Utensils for dredging and a yoke of oxen.....		30	0	0	
					do Amount to profit and loss account.....		11	16	2½	
					do Balance.....		231	4	3	
			£1282	4	11½			£1282	4	11½

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.		Cr.	
£	d.	£	d.
1844.—To Balance from 1843.....	231	1844.—By Toll account.....	77
do Toll account.....	774	do paid two men, services at swing bridges.....	53
do Outstanding accounts.....	116	do Secretary's salary and office rent.....	100
do Mortgages account paid.....	155	do paid Mr. O'Reilly.....	17
do Interest account.....	29	do incidental expenses.....	7
		do John Paterson, per order of Board.....	50
		do Deepening the Canal, putting down slabs, and repairing the banks.....	147
		do Honourable James Crooks' claim.....	123
		do Balance.....	731
	£1807		£1807
	4		4
	10½		10½
Dr.		Cr.	
1845.—To Balance from 1844.....	731	1845.—By Toll account.....	54
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....	1601	do Men's wages, attending bridges, &c.....	53
do Interest account.....	33	do Secretary's salary and office rent.....	100
do Outstanding accounts paid.....	27	do incidental charges.....	5
do received on Mortgage account.....	9	do cleaning Canal.....	14
		do new Swing Bridge and repairing old one.....	187
		do deepening Canal, repairing breaks, &c.....	125
		do new Crane and repairs to wharf.....	184
		do Balance.....	1178
	£1803		£1803
	12		12
	4		4

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY, for the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, taking into account balance from 1845.

Dr.		Cr.	
£	d.	£	d.
1846.—To Balance from 1845.....	1178	1846.—By Tolls posted unpaid.....	468
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....	1244	do Mr. Wells, Surveyor, and assistant.....	56
do Interest account.....	39	do Secretary's salary and office rent.....	100
do Outstanding accounts paid.....	785	do incidental charges and other accounts paid.....	11
		do Canal repairs.....	9
		do Bridges' do.....	5
		do Men's wages at bridges.....	53
		do Dr. Hamilton, per Board's order.....	50
		do James P. Ewart, mission to England.....	500
		do Balance forward.....	1988
	£3242		£3242
	19		19
	1½		1½

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

Appendix
(W.W.W.)
9th March.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY, &c.—(Continued.)

Dr.		Cr.	
£	d. s.	£	d. s.
1847.—			
To Balance from 1846.....	1988	By Tolls posted unpaid.....	595
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....	1319	do Men's wages at bridges.....	56
do Interest account.....	116	do Secretary's salary and office rent.....	110
do Outstanding accounts paid.....	190	do John Young on account of Gibbs' mortgage.....	27
		do G. S. Gzowaki on account.....	75
		do John Dickie.....	148
		do Canal and bridge repairs.....	59
		do Sundry charges, incidental, &c.....	19
		do Balance forward.....	14 9
			1 10
	£3614		2 3½
1848.—			
To Balance from 1847.....	2598	By Tolls posted unpaid.....	1512
do Amount of Canal Tolls.....	1352	do Person and Blain, work at Basin.....	150
do Interest account.....	165	do do do work on Canal.....	20
do Outstanding accounts paid.....	141	do Men's wages at bridges.....	54
		do Secretary's salary and office rent.....	110
		do Sundries, including incidental charges.....	26
		do Sundry accounts per receipts.....	19
		do Balance of Company's Cash Book.....	1
		do do to account of President.....	15 9½
			15 3½
	£4247		5 6

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary, D. C. C.

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE,
Dundas, 30th December, 1848.

Personally appeared before me, Robert Holt, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gore District, John Dickie, Esquire, Secretary of the Desjardins Canal, who maketh oath and saith, that he has been Secretary of the Desjardins Canal from April, 1837, to the present time, and that the annexed accounts of Receipts and Expenditures are taken from the Company's Books, and that all matters contained therein are true and just, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Taken and sworn before me, at Dundas, this 17th day of March, 1849.
ROBERT HOLT, J. P.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 22nd February last, praying him to cause to be laid before the House a statement of the fees, income, and salary, of the Clerks of the Peace at Quebec, for the years 1844-45-46-47 and 48; and also the number of causes or prosecutions brought before the Superintendent of Police, and before the Magistrates of the District, and the amount of the fees of the said Clerks of the Peace upon each prosecution or action; the number of prosecutions for assault, battery, or breach of the peace; the number of bail bonds given and furnished, and the fees of the said Clerks on each; the number of indictments laid before the Grand Jurors at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and the nature of such indictments, and the fees of the said Clerks thereon; and the number of warrants for apprehension and imprisonment, and the fees of the said Clerks thereon.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th March, 1849.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
QUEBEC, 24th March, 1849.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date, Montreal, the 23rd ult., transmitting a copy of an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 22nd of February, and directing us to furnish you with the particulars of information therein called for, at our earliest convenience.

We now transmit the Return required, and we beg respectfully to submit the following remarks in explanation of different items contained in the same.

Justices of the Peace frequently require depositions and warrants to apprehend, to be draughted on complaints made by private individuals for assaults and batteries, and breaches of the peace, who are entitled to protection, although they have not the means of paying the usual fees, and none are therefore charged.

When policemen are the complainants, no charge is made for the depositions and warrants, or subsequent proceedings.

When seamen or apprentice seamen (who have apparently good reason to complain of other seamen, masters of vessels, or any other persons,) apply for protection, they obtain the requisite documents, *gratis*.

In consequence of this, the amount of fees received for proceedings in summary trials, breaches of the peace, &c., appears at first sight to be small in proportion to the number of cases issued.

There is also a sum of twenty pounds allowed as compensation for the custody of stolen goods, which we have not included in the return, inasmuch as we pay over the amount, without deduction, to the person who is specially charged with the safe keeping of the said goods.

We also transmit a copy of the Tariff made by the Court of Quarter Sessions for our guidance, and which is our authority for charging fees; on reference to this Tariff, you will be enabled, without difficulty, to ascertain the fees to which we are entitled in each case,

although, as before mentioned, we frequently perform all the necessary duties, *gratis*.

The amount of money paid by the Government in cases of a public nature, for services done in Sessions, is regulated by an Order of the Governor in Council, dated 15th December, 1820.

In conclusion, we submit that we have endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Legislative Assembly, by giving as complete a detail of the various heads of information required in their Address, as our books, and the short period allowed to make up the Return, have enabled us to do, and we respectfully trust that our endeavours may prove successful in giving satisfaction.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

PERRAULT & DOUCET,

Clerk of the Peace.

The Hon. James Leslie,

Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.

Montreal.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. }

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Quebec, begun and holden at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, in the said District, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

THURSDAY, 30th April, 1840.

Present:—Hammond Gowen, Chairman, William Phillips, James McKenzie, John Jones, J. B. Thomas Bigaouette, Joseph Parent, Francois Xavier Paradis, Pierre Pelletier, Christian Hoffman, Horatio N. Patton, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

The Court having seen and read the proceedings of the two several Special Sessions of the Peace,

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(X.X.X.)
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27th March.

respectively held on the twenty-first day of March last, and the sixth day of April, instant, respecting fees, &c., on a reference from the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, of the letter of the masters of two merchant vessels, complaining of certain fees of office received by the Clerk of the Peace in seamen's cases; and demanding the establishment of an office in the Lower Town of Quebec, for seamen's business, &c. &c., having duly considered the said proceedings, and maturely deliberated on the whole of the matters for the consideration of which the said Sessions were especially convened, to enable the whole body of magistrates to report their opinion on the subject;

This Court doth hereby adopt, approve of, and concur in such proceedings, and in the opinion of the body of Magistrates therein fully expressed and set forth.

And the Court having, moreover, examined and considered the draught or form of Tariff recommended by such Special Sessions for adoption by this Court, doth also approve of the same as remodelled and

arranged, and doth in consequence hereby adopt the same, to go into operation and effect on the first day of May ensuing, and doth order that the said Tariff be forthwith printed, and exposed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for public information, and that copies of the foregoing entries be transmitted by the Clerk of the Peace to the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General, that the same may be laid before him. The said Tariff so adopted is as follows: viz.—It is ordered that the several fees heretofore demanded, and taken by the Clerk of the Peace, and other officers of this Court, and of the Magistrates, be, from and after the first of May, of the present year 1840, wholly discontinued—and instead thereof, the following be and they are hereby substituted, and the said Clerk of the Peace and other officers are severally and respectively required to conform to the same, and from and after the said first day of May 1840, to demand and receive for the several services hereinafter mentioned, the following fees, and none other respectively, viz:—

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

	£	s.	d.
For every Deposition, to be paid by the party applying to make the same.....	0	2	6
For every Warrant to apprehend, to be paid by the party applying for the same.....	0	2	6
For every Warrant of Commitment, to be paid by the party complainant.....	0	2	6
For every Recognizance, either before one or more Magistrates, or in Court, to be paid by each and every party or parties bound respectively, on putting in such security	0	2	6
For Drawing the Discharge of every Recognizance, to be paid by each and every party bound, or by the Bail, if at their request.....	0	2	6
For Drawing every Indictment.....	0	10	0
For Attendance in Court and all proceedings thereon up to conviction or acquittal, to be paid by the private prosecutor on return of the Bill into Court.....	0	10	0
For every Bench Warrant, to be paid by the party at whose instance the same may be ordered, to issue, or applying for the same.....	0	5	0
For Recording a Traverse, and Bail thereon, to be paid by the party defendant on traversing.....	0	5	0
And if there be more than one defendant then by each and every defendant so traversing respectively, only.....	0	2	6
For Drawing every Information <i>Qui Tam</i> , with the Summons thereon, including copies thereof for service	0	3	6
For Drawing every Plaint or Summons, including the copy thereof for service.....	0	3	6
For every original Subpoena.....	0	1	6
For every copy thereof	0	1	0
For every attendance at the return of any Warrant for Trial, Information, Summons or Plaint in Weekly or Special Sessions.....	0	2	6
For Swearing every Witness in Weekly or Special Sessions.....	0	0	6
For the Entry of the Case, and recording the conviction, acquittal or judgment, in Weekly or Special Sessions...	0	2	6
For the Copy of any Summary Conviction or Judgment, when the same may be required.....	0	2	6
For Certifying or Taxing every Bill of Costs.....	0	1	0
For every Warrant of Distress to levy any fine, penalty or judgment, with costs and charges.....	0	2	6
For every Rule of Court, including the copy thereof for service	0	3	6
On every Petition or other application in the nature of a Petition of a private nature, including the copy of the Judgment or order thereon, if required.....	0	2	6
For attendance and Drawing and Entering the Recognizance of any party entitled to keep a public Billiard Table, including the Certificate required to obtain the Licence	0	10	0
For every Special Warrant or Commitment of Imprisonment in lieu of any penalty or fine, or on a Return <i>Nulla Bonâ</i> for non-payment of any penalty or fine	0	5	0
For every Huckster's Licence, required and issued under the Rules of Police	0	5	0
For every Butcher's Licence do do do	0	5	0
For every Baker's Licence do do do	0	5	0
For every Inscription of a Carter under Inscription, of which one half is payable by the said Rules of Police to the High Constable.....	0	5	0
For every Ferry Licence or Certificate to obtain any Ferry Licence	0	2	6
For every Tariff or Rate of Charges granted and furnished to Ferry-men, containing the regulations for such Ferry.....	0	2	6
For Drawing and Preparing the Record of Conviction and making the Return to a Writ of Certiorari, to be paid by the party at whose instance such Writ is issued, and before the same shall be returned or filed...	2	0	0
For Drawing and Preparing the Record of an Appeal to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, including all proceedings thereon, to be paid by the party appellant before the same shall be transmitted, or any proceedings had upon the Appeal.....	1	10	0
For every Certificate of any Proceedings.....	0	1	6
For all copies of any Paper Writings or of Proceedings, if not exceeding one hundred and fifty words, and exceeding that, at the rate of sixpence for every hundred words additional.....	0	1	0
For every Search of any Papers, if the same have been filed upwards of a year in the office.....	0	1	3
For a General Search	0	2	6

N.B.—If a year have not elapsed since the time of such paper being filed, no charge for a search is authorized, nor to be made; nor is any charge to be made where reference is desired by any persons to any register or book containing memoranda or records of proceedings of the Justices of the Peace, under any law or laws of this Province, all such registers and books being open and free of access to the public gratis.

Appendix (X.X.X.)

27th March.

Appendix (X.X.X.)

27th March.

SEAMEN'S CASES, under the Seamen's Act,—Provincial Act 47 Geo. III., cap. 9, and Imperial Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 19.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.		£	s.	d.
For Drawing every Deposition to obtain a Warrant of Arrest, on any charge of "desertion," "absence without leave," or "refusal of duty"	0	2	6	
And if such Deposition shall be against more than one man, then for each person additional therein named.....	0	1	0	
For the Warrant to arrest thereupon	0	2	6	
N.B.—It being understood, as a general rule, that all seamen serving under the same "articles," charged with the same offence, and as committed at the same time (if more than one), are to be included in the same Deposition, Warrant, and proceeding.				
For attendance at and taking minutes of the trial upon the return of the Warrant, viz.—for each and every person so put on trial.....	0	1	0	
For Swearing each and every Witness	0	0	6	
For the Entry and Recording of the Conviction or Acquittal, viz.—for each and every person so convicted or acquitted	0	1	0	
For Drawing a Warrant of Commitment on such Conviction for the Gaoler	0	1	6	
And if such Warrant of Commitment shall contain more than one name, then for each person additional therein named.....	0	1	0	
For a Warrant to the Gaoler to discharge any prisoner or prisoners from custody at the request of master, or when the ship may be ready for sea.....	0	2	6	
And if such Warrant of Discharge shall contain more than one name, then for each person additional therein so named	0	1	0	
For a General Statement and Certificate, under the office seal, of the proceedings had to be furnished on the request of the master, or on his behalf, including a Memorandum of the costs and charges incurred and paid, to serve as the voucher of the master or party complainant when the ship arrives at the home port, or on the termination of the voyage	0	2	6	
And if such Certificate shall relate to more than one person, then for each person additional therein named.....	0	1	0	

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 24th March, 1849.

Certified,

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Indictments laid before the Grand Jurors in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, by the Clerk of the Peace of the District, and the nature of such Indictments, and the number of Bench Warrants issued for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

NATURE OF INDICTMENTS.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Assault and Battery.....	10	6	12	7	11
Assault with intent to Murder	3	2	4	9	4
Assault with intent to Ravish .....	...	3	...	1	1
Assault on a Bailiff.....	...	1	...	7	12
Assault on a Constable	1	1	...	...	2
Assault and False Imprisonment	2	...	2	1	1
Assault by casting through a window.....	...	1	...	...	...
Assault and Maiming.....	...	1	...	...	...
Assault and attempt to Rob .....	...	...	1	...	...
Assault on a Justice of the Peace.....	...	...	...	1	...
Assault on an Inspector of Fences .....	...	...	...	1	...
Disorderly House	7	5	6	7	10
Riot and Assault.....	3	1	3	3	3
Inducing a Soldier to Desert .....	...	...	1	...	...
Obtaining Money by False Pretences .....	...	...	2	1	1
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences .....	...	2	...	2	4
Extortion.....	1	2	...	...	...
Robbery	1	...	...	...	...
Larceny	52	68	98	69	83
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	2	...	1	4
Breaking Windows	2	...	...	...	...
Horse Stealing.....	1	...	...	...	...
Uttering Counterfeit Coin.....	...	...	1	2	2
Stealing from the Person .....	...	...	...	...	2
Embezzlement.....	...	...	...	2	...
Nuisance .....	...	...	...	3	...
Demolishing a House.....	...	...	...	3	...
Abduction .....	...	...	...	1	...
Forcible Entry.....	...	...	...	2	2
Arson .....	...	...	...	...	1
Refusing to attend as a Juror before the Coroner .....	...	...	...	...	2
Shooting at a Person .....	...	...	...	...	1
Bench Warrants issued	14	20	20	32	18

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 24th March, 1849.

Certified,

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (X.X.X.)
27th March.

Appendix (X.X.X.)
27th March.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec, for the years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount of fees received in cases of a private nature	578	14 10½	776	5 3	657	2 7½	775	17 0	735	15 3¼
Amount of fees received from Government for indictments and proceedings thereon, in the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in cases of a public nature	102	6 0	136	6 4	179	6 0	216	15 0	266	6 0
Allowances from Government, viz.—£125 stig. in lieu of fees for the drawing up of depositions, warrants, and commitments, in public cases; £50 stig. for recording convictions in cases under Police Ordinance; and £12 stig. for stationery, &c. (all old sterling) which makes in currency	207	15 4	207	15 4	207	15 4	207	15 4	207	15 4
Per centage on amount of fines received	6	3 10	8	8 3	29	14 4	19	0 9	15	3 1
Amount received	895	0 0½	1128	15 2	1103	18 3½	1219	8 1	1224	19 8½
From which must be deducted office expenses during same period, such as salary of clerks, printing, stationery, &c.	215	0 0	250	0 0	250	0 0	244	0 0	240	0 0
Leaves a nett balance of	680	0 0½	878	15 2	853	18 3½	975	8 1	984	19 8½
Cases brought before the Superintendent of Police and the Magistrates, for the District of Quebec, viz. :—										
Number of depositions, &c., under Police Ordinance (for which no fees are received)	526		952		999		822		694	
Number of seamen against whom complaints were made, under Provincial and Imperial Acts, for desertion, absence without leave, refusal of duty, &c.	1144		1388		798		1075		1062	
Amount of fees received for proceedings on do.	255	11 0	348	12 6	216	3 9	239	7 9	250	10 9
Number of cases under Imperial Act, for seamen's wages and penalties under the same, and also penalties under Imperial Passenger Act	147		224		312		354		393	
Amount of fees received for proceedings on do.	209		346		426		469		255	
Number of cases for summary trial for assaults, &c., damaging property, &c.	19		25		32		11		6	
Number of depositions and warrants for desertion of servants, apprentices, &c., for weekly sittings	64		23		57		56		14	
Number of depositions and warrants for assaults (private cases) for the Quarter Sessions	293		178	12 2	191	18 6	203	1 6	146	11 7½
Amount of fees received on do.	223		328		506		599		533	
Number of bail bonds given and furnished	117		312		480		485		400	
Fee on do as per tariff (2s. 6d. from each person)—number who paid			108		102		202		313	
Number of cases brought before the weekly sittings under Provincial Acts, cases under Mutiny Act, and information brought before Magistrates under divers Provincial Acts			65	0 6	33	16 6	43	13 6	56	15 0
Amount of fees received for proceedings on do.			46		57		78		61	
Number of commitments for assaults, &c., damaging property, &c., after conviction, in default of having paid the fine imposed	23		4		19		20		11	
Number who paid 5s. each for do, as appears by cash book	38		50		57		39		31	
Number of commitments for breaches of the peace, in default of giving bail to keep the peace	5		21		13		4		2	
Number who paid 2s. 6d. each for do, as appears by cash book			65	17 0	67	17 3				
Amount of fees received on certificates for Tavern Licenses										
Amount of fees received on records of conviction, and returns to certiorari to the Queen's Bench; appeals to Quarter Sessions, and transmitting record to the same; registering oaths of Registrar and Deputy Registrar; certificates for Ferry Licenses, Pedlars' Licenses, Baker Recognition; searches and copies of documents in the office			44	3 0	42	7 1½	69	5 6	51	10 5

(Certified.)

PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Quebec, 24th March, 1849.

R E P O R T.

The Committee, appointed to Enquire and Report what Acts, since the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, have been passed by the Parliament of this Province, incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions therein; their several and respective titles, styles or denominations,—the annual amount, as income or revenue from real property, which, by their respective Acts of Incorporation, they are authorized to acquire and hold,—the collective or total annual amount thereof,—and also, whether any and which of the Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions existing in Lower Canada, previous to the Union, have since that period been authorized by Act of Parliament, to increase their respective income or revenue in mortmain, and by what amount; with power to send for persons, papers, and records; beg leave to Report as follows:—

Your Committee, in conformity with their Order of Reference, have caused to be prepared, a Statement of all Acts passed since the Union of the Canadas, for incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions, and of the income or revenue of each Institution; also, of all Acts passed since the Union for authorizing any such Institutions already existing in Upper or Lower Canada, to increase the amount of property to be held by them, and of the Bills now in progress before the Legislature, which they beg leave to Report for the information of Your Honourable House.

Your Committee would also beg leave to recommend that in all Acts which may be passed by the Legislature, authorizing property to be held in mortmain by any Corporation, for Ecclesiastical, Educational, or Charitable purposes, a provision should be inserted, that in order to the validity of any deeds or conveyance of real or immovable estates to such Corporations, the same should have been made and executed six months, at the least, before the death of the person conveying or assuring the same, and should be registered not later than six months after his decease.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, *Chairman.*
M. P. DE SALES LATERRIÈRE,
H. J. BOULTON,
F. LEMIEUX.

Appendix (Y. Y. Y.)

28th March.

Appendix (Y. Y. Y.)

28th March.

STATEMENT of all Acts which, since the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, have been passed by the Parliament of this Province, incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions therein,—their several and respective titles, styles, or denominations,—the annual amount, as income or revenue from real property, which, by their respective Acts of Incorporation, they are authorized to acquire and hold,—the collective or total amount thereof,—and also, of all Acts passed since the Union, authorizing Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions existing in Lower Canada or Upper Canada previous to the Union, to increase their income or revenue in mortmain, and by what amount.

[NOTE.—When the Corporate name is different to that expressed in the Title of the Act, it will be found in the column of Remarks.]

Reign and Chapter.	TITLE OF THE ACT.	Amount of annual income authorized under the Act.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
4 & 5 Vict. chap. 37 (1841.)	An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Academy, under the name and style of "Victoria College".....	2133 6 8	This College was incorporated by Royal Letters Patent, on the 12th October, 1837 under the name of the "Upper Canada Academy." By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 34, a sum of £500 was granted to Victoria College.—The annual amount of Revenue which it is authorized to hold is £2000 sterling, which, converted into currency, gives the amount placed in the column of Revenue.
4 & 5 Vict. chap. 62 (1841.)	An Act to incorporate "The Ladies of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal."	1000 0 0	
4 & 5 Vict. chap. 66 (1841.)	An Act to incorporate the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal.....	1070 0 0	Incorporated under the name of "The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society."
4 & 5 Vict. chap. 67 (1841.)	An Act to incorporate "The Montreal Asylum for aged and infirm Women".....	1000 0 0	
4 & 5 Vict. chap. 68 (1841.)	An Act to incorporate the College of L'Assomption in the County of Leinster.....	2000 0 0	Incorporated under the name of "The Corporation of the College of L'Assomption."
6 Vict. chap. 24..... (1842.)	An Act to incorporate "The Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec".....	1000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 49..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate "Bishop's College" in the Diocese of Quebec.....	3000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 50..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate "The Education Society of the District of Quebec".....	1000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 51..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation de Notre Dame de Québec".....	1000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 52..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate "The Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the City of Montreal".....	1000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 53..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate "The Ladies of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Lying-in-Hospital".....	1000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 54..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate "Les Dames Religieuses du Sacré Curé de Jésus" of the Parish of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education.	3000 0 0	
7 Vict. chap. 55..... (1843.)	An Act to authorize the Superior and Directors of the Seminary of Quebec, to acquire and hold a certain amount of property, in addition to that now held by them.....	1000 0 0	This Institution was founded by Letters Patent of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV. in 1663.
8 Vict. chap. 79..... (1844-5.)	An Act to authorize the conveyance of certain real-estates to the College of Regiopolis, and to enable the said College to acquire and hold real property to a certain amount.	3000 0 0	

STATEMENT of Acts Incorporating Religious Institutions, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(Y.Y.Y.)

Appendix
(Y.Y.Y.)

28th March.

28th March.

Reign and Chapter.	TITLE OF THE ACT.	Amount of annual income authorized under the Act.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
8 Vict. chap. 82..... (1844-5.)	An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston, in Canada, in each Diocese.....	(See Remark)	Under this Act the Bishops of Toronto and Kingston are respectively constituted Corporations sole,—the former under the name of the "Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese of Toronto in Canada," and the latter under the name of the "Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston in Canada." The amount of annual revenue is not limited.
8 Vict. chap. 89..... (1844-5.)	An Act to incorporate "The Quebec Charitable Firewood Society,".....	1000 0 0	
8 Vict. chap. 99..... (1844-5.)	An Act to authorize the Community of Ladies called "Les Sœurs de la Congrégation Notre Dame de Montréal," to acquire and hold additional real or personal property to a certain amount.....	5000 0 0	Founded in 1650.
8 Vict. chap. 100..... (1844-5.)	An Act to incorporate "Le Petit Séminaire de Saint Thérèse de Blainville" in the District of Montreal.....	4900 0 0	Incorporated under the name of the "Corporation of the Petit Séminaire de Sainte Thérèse".
8 Vict. chap. 101..... (1844-5)	An Act to incorporate "La Communauté des Sœurs des Saints noms de Jésus et Marie, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education.....	2000 0 0	
8 Vict. chap. 102..... (1844-5.)	An Act to incorporate "The Canada Baptist Missionary Society,".....	1000 0 0	
8 Vict. chap. 103..... (1844-5.)	An Act to authorize the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Three Rivers, to acquire and hold additional, real, and immovable property to a certain amount.....	1500 0 0	Founded about 1677.
8 Vict. chap. 104..... (1844-5)	An Act to incorporate the "The High School of Montreal,".....	1000 0 0	
8 Vict. chap. 105..... (1844-5.)	An Act to incorporate "The High School of Quebec".....	500 0 0	
9 Vict. chap. 91..... (1846.)	An Act to Incorporate "Les Dames Religieuses de Notre Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur," at Montreal, for the care and reformation of Female Penitents.....	3000 0 0	
9 Vict. chap. 92..... (1846.)	An Act to authorize the Community of the Sisters of the General Hospital, Montreal, (Grey Nuns) to sell or alienate their property situated at Pointe-à-Callières, in the City of Montreal, and to invest the capital price or prices thereof in other real and immovable Property.....	(See Remark)	Founded in 1753.—They are authorized under this Act, to acquire other real property to the whole amount of the sums derived from the sale of the Pointe-à-Callières property.
9 Vict. chap. 95..... (1846.)	An Act to Incorporate "The British and Canadian School Society of the District of Quebec,".....	500 0 0	
9 Vict. chap. 96..... (1846.)	An Act to amend the Act of Lower Canada therein mentioned, extending certain privileges to persons of the Jewish persuasion.	800 0 0	This Act amends the Act of Lower Canada, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 75, and incorporates the Congregation of Portuguese Jews and the Congregation of German and Polish Jews, under the respective names of "The Corporation of the Portuguese Jews of Montreal," and "The Corporation of the German and Polish Jews of Montreal."—They are each entitled to hold property yielding an annual revenue of £400.

Appendix
(Y. Y. Y.)

STATEMENT of Acts Incorporating Religious Institutions, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(Y. Y. Y.)

28th March.

28th March.

Reign and Chapter.	TITLE OF THE ACT.	Amount of annual income authorized under the Act.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.	
9 Viet. chap. 99..... (1816.)	An Act to Incorporate "La Communauté des Filles de la Charité," of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, in the District of Montreal, for the care of Infirm and Sick persons, and for other purposes.....	2000 0 0	Incorporated under the name of "La Communauté des Filles de la Charité de l'Hôtel Dieu de St. Hyacinthe." The Trustees are authorized under this Act to hold all lands, &c. assigned or conveyed to the former Trustees, and to take and receive any lands, goods, chattels, &c., which may be granted or conveyed to them for the use of the Hospital. This Act is, however, entirely of a public nature.
10 and 11 Viet. chap. 57. (1847.)	An Act to Incorporate "The Trustees of the Toronto Hospital".....	(See Remark)	
10 and 11 Viet. chap. 101. (1847.)	An Act to Incorporate "The Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association".....	1000 0 0	
10 and 11 Viet. chap. 103. (1847.)	An Act to Incorporate "The Managers of the Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland".....	1500 0 0	
10 and 11 Viet. chap. 101. (1847.)	An Act to Incorporate "The Trustees of the Friends' or Quakers' Seminary," in the Township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward.....	1000 0 0	

RECAPITULATION.

Of the above Acts, twenty-seven incorporate Religious, Educational or Charitable Institutions in Canada.

Five—authorize Institutions of that nature existing before the Union to increase their annual revenue.

Amount of annual revenue from real property authorized to be held by Institutions incor-

porated since the Union,..... £37733 6 8

Amount by which Institutions existing before the Union, have since that period been

authorized to increase their annual revenue..... 10500 0 0

Total amount of annual revenue from real property which Religious, Educational or

Charitable Institutions in Canada, are authorized to hold under Acts

passed since the Union..... £48233 6 8

Appendix
(Y.Y.Y.)
28th March.

BILLS brought in during the present Session (1849) to incorporate Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions.

Appendix
(Y.Y.Y.)
28th March.

By whom introduced, with number of Bill.	TITLE OF BILL.	Amount of Revenue from real and other property, au- thorized to be held.	REMARKS.
(No. 35.) Mr. Chauveau.....	An Act to incorporate "The St. George's Society of Quebec,".....	£ 1000	Passed by the Legislative Assembly.
(No. 56.) Mr. Jobin.....	An Act to incorporate <i>L'Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent</i> , in the District of Montreal,.....	4000	Corporate name "The Corporation of the Industrial Academy of St. Laurent."
(No. 57.) Mr. Jobin.....	An Act to incorporate "La Communauté des Sœurs de Ste. Croix," in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education,.....	2500	
(No. 68.) Mr. Badgley.....	An Act to incorporate the Members of "The Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland,"... (See Remark)		This Bill would authorize the Corporation to acquire lands to an amount, exclusive of Churches and Manse now or to be hereafter erected and Burying Grounds attached thereto, sufficient to realize £500 annual rent for each established Congregation in communion with the said Church in this Province.
(No. 69.) Mr. Badgley.....	An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Montreal Prison Discipline Association,".....	1000	
(No. 72.) Mr. Holmes.....	An Act to incorporate "The Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal,".....	1000	
(No. 79.) Mr. Jobin.....	An Act to incorporate "Les Sœurs de Miséricorde pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal,".....	2000	
(No. 82.) Mr. Dumas.....	An Act to authorize the Religious Community of the <i>Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montréal</i> , to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount, over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the Poor of the <i>Hôtel Dieu</i> , on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned,.....	8000	Founded in 1644. This Bill would authorize the Community to hold property for its own use, yielding an annual revenue of £3000, over and above the property now held by it for its own use, and to hold property for and on behalf of the Poor, yielding an annual revenue of £5000, over and above the property now held by it for and on behalf of the Poor, forming together the sum of £8000 placed in the column of revenue.
(No. 90.) Legislative Council.....	An Act to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catéchistes de St. Viateur," in the Village of Industry, in the County of Berthier,.....	5000	
(No. 92.) Legislative Council.....	An Act to authorize the Community of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec, to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount,.....	2000	Founded in 1693. This Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council.
(No. 110.) Mr. Notman.....	An Act for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same,..... (See Remark)		
(No. 139.) Mr. Badgley.....	An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Corporation of Rechabites of Montreal,"..... (See Remark)		The order for the second reading of this Bill has been discharged. It would authorize each lodge of "Odd Fellows" to hold real property not exceeding five acres.
(No. 148.) Mr. McDonald (Kingston)	An Act to incorporate "The Trustees of the Kingston Hospital,"..... (See Remark)		The particulars of this Bill have not yet been furnished.
			No amount limited. This Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and by the Legislative Council.

Appendix (Y. Y. Y.)

BILLS brought in during the present Session to incorporate Religious Institutions, &c.—Continued.

Appendix (Y. Y. Y.)

28th March.

28th March.

By whom introduced, with number of Bill.	TITLE OF BILL.	Amount of Revenue from real and other property authorized to be held.	REMARKS.
(No. 151.) Mr. Scott (Bytown)	An Act to incorporate "Les Sœurs de la Charité of Bytown,"	£ (See Remark)	{ No particulars furnished.* Another Bill has however been introduced by Mr. Egan, incorporating the same Community. (Vide infra.)
(No. 154.) Mr. Cartier.....	An Act to incorporate "L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montréal,"	1500	
(No. 164.) Mr. Beaubien.....	An Act to incorporate "Les Révérends Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie," in the Province of Canada,.....	2000	
(No. 177.) Mr. Egan	An Act to incorporate "La Communauté des Révérends Sœurs de la Charité de Bytown,"	2000	{ Vide supra, No. 151, introduced by Mr. Scott (Bytown.)
(No. 178.) Mr. Egan	An Act to incorporate "The College of Bytown,"	2000	
(No. 183.) Legislative Council	An Act to authorize the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec, to acquire and hold additional real and personal property to a certain amount,.....	2000	{ Founded in 1630. This Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council.
(No. 193.) Mr. Chauveau.....	An Act to incorporate "The St. Patrick's Society of Quebec,"	2000	
(R.) Legislative Council,	An Act to incorporate the Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada,.....	(See Remark)	{ This Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council, but has not yet been sent down to the Legislative Assembly. Its provisions are similar to those of 8 Viet. c. 82, incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston—and do not limit the amount of the annual revenue. The respective corporate names under this Bill, are "The Archiepiscopal Corporation of Quebec," "The Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Montreal," and "The Episcopal Corporation of Bytown." The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has, however, already been incorporated by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated the 17th August, 1839, and the Archbishop of Quebec, by Letters Patent dated 29th January, 1845. These Corporations would not be affected by the Bill now before the Legislative Council.

*This Bill has been withdrawn by Mr. Scott since the above Statement was made.

RECAPITULATION.

Twenty-one Bills introduced during the present Session, incorporating Religious, Educational or Charitable Institutions. Amount of Annual Revenue from real property to be authorized under the said Bills, if passed as introduced, £38,000.

Prepared by order of the Committee,

WM. B. LINDSAY, JR.,
Assistant Law-Clerk.

Montreal, 28th March, 1849.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire and report what Acts, since the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, have been passed by the Parliament of this Province, incorporating Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions therein; their several and respective titles, styles or denominations; the annual amount as Income or Revenue from real property which by the respective Acts of Incorporation they are authorized to acquire and hold; the collective or total annual amount thereof; and also, whether any and which of the Religious, Educational, or Charitable Institutions existing in Lower Canada previous to the Union, have since that period been authorized by Act of Parliament to increase their respective Income or Revenue in Mortmain, and by what amount; and to which was re-committed their former Report to supply certain omissions which appear to have been made, and in particular of the Institutions under the Acts 6 Vic. cap. 82, and 7 Vic. cap. 68, have the honor to Report, That they have caused to be prepared a Supplementary Statement containing the said Acts, together with such Bills coming under the above head, as have been introduced since the said Report was presented to Your Honorable House.

REIGN AND CHAPTER.	TITLE OF BILL.	REMARKS.
6 Vic. cap. 82..... (1842.)	An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned	This Act vests the soil and freehold of all Churches of the Communion of the Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Quebec, and of the Church Yards and Burying Grounds belonging thereto, in the Parson or other Incumbent, and the Church Wardens for whose appointment provision is made in the Act. It provides also, that all conveyances of land, or personalty made to any Bishop for the endowments of his See, or the uses of the Church, shall be valid, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain. Parties may erect Churches and endow them with a sufficiency for their maintenance, on obtaining a licence from the Bishop for that purpose.
7 Vic. cap. 68..... (1843.)	An Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto.	This Act incorporates the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, and the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and certain other persons, as "The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec," and the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and certain other persons, as "The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto." The amount of real property which they are respectively authorized to hold, is not limited.

BILLS Incorporating Religious, Educational, and Charitable Institutions, introduced since the First Report of the Committee was presented.

BY WHOM INTRODUCED.	TITLE OF BILL.	REMARKS.
(No. 249)..... Mr. Laurin.	An Act to incorporate the Association called "La Congrégation des Hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec."	The amount of revenue of real property is not mentioned in this Bill.
(No. 259)..... Legislative Council.	An Act to incorporate the Catholic Archbishop and Bishops, in each Diocese in Lower Canada.....	This Bill is already mentioned in the former Statement, under the letter R. Since the First Report was made, however, it has been passed by the Legislative Council, and brought down to the Legislative Assembly.

R. CHRISTIE,
Chairman.

24th April, 1849.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire whether any, and what measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of Intemperance.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any, and what, Legislative measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of Intemperance, have agreed to make the following Report:—

Intemperance leads to crime, to insanity, to pauperism. One-half of the crime annually committed, two-thirds of the cases of insanity, three-fourths of the pauperism, are ascribable to intemperance. No other form of words would have been sufficiently comprehensive to express the deliberate convictions of Your Committee. Having thus in the outset tendered their own testimony, Your Committee would remark that, without incurring enormous expense, they could not have procured the attendance of witnesses from a distance. They have, consequently, examined none but persons residing or sojourning upon the spot. Your Committee will, therefore, present to Your Honourable House a picture—certainly not an over-charged picture—of the condition of the City of Montreal in relation to the subject of intemperance. Every individual Member will have it in his power to compare the state of his own neighbourhood with that of this city, and to form his own conclusions. For the purpose of this reference, too, it may be justly assumed, that the parties, who have presented the several Petitions referred to Your Committee, are witnesses in every respect worthy of credit. They amount to several thousands from every section of United Canada, and it is to be presumed that they have been moved to appeal to Your Honourable House by evils affecting their own respective localities. While, therefore, the Petitioners will, no doubt, be able to make a beneficial application of the facts elicited and recorded by Your Committee, the latter are entitled to submit the contents of the Petitions as a description of evidence,—as evidence at least of the actual extent of the mischief caused by intemperance. The subject is one beyond the reach of pecuniary interest, or of the influence of passion, fear, favour, or affection. Had every individual petitioner appeared in person before Your Committee as a witness, that act would have conferred no additional solemnity on the statements made in the several Petitions, nor would those statements have been more credible. Accordingly, Your Committee have deemed it expedient to submit not only an abstract of the evidence taken by themselves, but a digest of the said several Petitions.

Evidence of Captain Wiley, Chief of Police.

In Montreal, the total number of offences in 1847.....	4039
Cases arising from Intemperance.....	2234
Total in 1848.....	3524
From Intemperance.....	2001
Total for the last two years.....	7563
From Intemperance.....	4235
Upwards of four sevenths of the whole.	

Last year, in St. Ann's Ward, there were fifty-four houses in which liquor was sold without license. There cannot be less than three hundred houses in this City in which liquor is so sold.

Mr. McGinn, Gaoler.

Total number of Prisoners committed to Gaol during the year 1848.....	1462
Arising from Intemperance.....	907

Making nine-fourteenths of the whole.

The witness adds, that this is strictly exact as regards both sexes.

Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, High Constable.

Number of unlicensed Taverns in Montreal, about.....	400
Houses of ill-fame in which liquor is sold without license.....	100
Licensed Taverns.....	314
Grocers licensed to sell by retail.....	69
Total.....	883

There is a general leaning, even in the breasts of magistrates, in favour of persons accused of selling without license, they generally escape—to obtain convictions is next to impossible—witnesses are systematically intimidated, or bribed, threatened, and spirited away.

Messrs. Stewart and Ryan, Revenue Inspectors.

To feed these seminaries of vice and crime, there were distilled in the District of Montreal, of the most rectified spirit, in 1848, 608,450 gallons.

It is worthy of notice, that the Inspectors have no kind of check upon the distillers, and the quantity smuggled cannot be estimated. It seems to follow, that the consumption of ardent spirit exceeds that quantity, but by how much cannot be ascertained.

The Collector of Customs, Montreal.

The quantity of spirituous liquors entered at the Port at Montreal, for home consumption in the year 1848, is as follows:—

Brandy.....	66,101 gallons.
Geneva.....	46,502 “
Whiskey.....	514 “
Rum.....	24,944 “
Sweetened Liquors	266 “

Total entered.....	138,247 gallons.
Total distilled (as above).....	608,450 “

Grand Total.....746,697 “

The Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec.

The quantity of spirituous liquors imported, and duty paid, at this port during the last year, was 81,275 gallons.

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The Coroners for the District of Montreal.

In 530 inquests, 53 of the deaths (one in every ten) were traced directly and immediately to intemperance. Many more are believed to have been ascribable to that cause; but jurors being reluctant to return verdicts of death by intemperance, the exact number cannot be accurately ascertained or positively stated.

Dr. Campbell.

The usual diseases directly induced by the protracted and excessive use of alcoholic drinks are irritation of stomach and bowels vomiting, diarrhœa, schirrus of the stomach, jaundice, hardening and enlargement of the liver, disease of the kidney, dropsy, congestion of the brain, delirium tremens, and insanity.

According to the "British and Foreign Medical Review," four-fifths of the entire amount of crime is the very least proportion we can assign to those that are committed in Great Britain under the direct or indirect influence of intoxicating liquors.

In a communication to the Government, Mr. Sheriff Thomas expressed himself as follows: "I am warranted in laying it down as an incontrovertible fact, that crime is, in this portion of the globe almost entirely engendered by dissolute habits: four-fifths, I might perhaps correctly say, nine-tenths of the cases which call for the interference of our Criminal Courts, are connected directly or indirectly with drunken habits."

Dr. Sewell.

Nothing can be more fallacious or fatal than the common notion that spirits invigorate: "On the contrary, they render the body more susceptible of fatigue, less able to resist the effect of severe cold and intense heat, and more open to the invasion of contagion. Protracted and severe bodily exertion cannot be so well sustained with as without the use of ardent spirits." But that pernicious article of traffic is not merely sold, it is adulterated with divers ingredients, all more or less deleterious. Opium is occasionally employed for that purpose. *Coculus indicus* and oil of vitriol are also used.

Men in the vigour of life and health have thus been mysteriously, as it was thought, called to their account. They have been said to have committed no excess, they have merely indulged, and upon the instant they have dropped down dead. But most of those sudden deaths could be traced to the original adulteration of liquor. In a full cask, the poison, somewhat diluted, would not instantly destroy life; in its concentrated state, at the bottom of the nearly empty vessel; it must instantaneously prove fatal.

From mistaken motives, licenses are frequently granted to worthy members of society, who, having met with reverses, are unable to follow their usual pursuits. The objects of that sympathy, however, become but too frequently its victims; for inn-keepers, so far from enriching themselves, are too often contaminated by their calling, and they and their families, contracting habits of drink, are ruined by the practice to which they devote their houses.

From the multitude of subjects pressing upon the attention of Your Honourable House, and the vast mass of papers through which Members are daily called upon to wade, Your Committee felt that it was necessary to present this subject in the most condensed shape.

They have accordingly submitted, in the foregoing brief form, some of the most striking points elicited in evidence; but though it be comparatively easy to form a just estimate of the frightful effects of intem-

perance, it is difficult to determine upon the measures best calculated to repress the evil.

There was a time, indeed, when the Legislature was powerless; for what law could be enacted, what penalties enforced, in opposition to the irresistible current of an unanimous public opinion. That current is happily, however, setting the other way, and the great majority of all that is respectable and educated in the country, are now willing to co-operate in the repression of intemperance. Moral suasion, as now exerted by Temperance Societies and the Order of Rechabites, as well as by Apostles of Temperance, such as Mr. Chiniquy, Mr. Mailloux, two French Canadian Priests, and Mr. John Dougall—who is understood to have been the first to preach Temperance in Canada—is the most effectual mode of repression.

The influence exercised by those gentlemen is out of the province of the Legislature, yet it has acted so powerfully upon public opinion, as to afford a well-founded hope, that a very large and influential class will be ready, at all times, to give to Your Honourable House a steady and gratuitous support. In carrying out Legislative measures, then, the use of "intem- perers," a class held in utter detestation, and therefore ineffective, may perhaps hereafter be dispensed with; and conspiracies to evade the law, and to defeat those who attempt to enforce it (once so common) will, with general approbation, be put down. Indulging in this hope, Your Committee would now refer to the list of Statutes contained in the Appendix. They are somewhat numerous, and not quite clear or intelligible to a common capacity; they sometimes contain conflicting provisions, and are not as well adapted as they might be to promote good order, nor sufficiently stringent. At this time, Your Committee feel assured that regulations of a much more effective nature might be adopted; and, with this view, avoiding all details, Your Committee would submit some points which might, in their apprehension, be properly embraced in an Act for fusing and improving the discordant enactments now on the Statute Book.

As there undoubtedly are many worthy persons who keep houses of public entertainment, Your Committee feel it necessary to distinguish between them and the keepers of what, for the sake of distinction, are known by the significant and well known name of "Groggeries." The subject is thus narrowed, because no Legislative enactment can reach or affect the habits of individuals in the privacy of their own houses. If men and women be so degraded, so besotted, as to indulge in the presence of their children, no human help can avail them; but, surely, the community has a right to expect from the Legislature that vice be not countenanced, much less encouraged by law. Yet, that is the effect of the present licensing system. It has multiplied occasions for tipping; it has surrounded the mechanic and the labourer with temptation. The practice of drinking is restricted to the precincts of the "groggeries." Parents have still some shame; they seldom store up liquor for domestic use, they rarely exceed before their children, nor do the latter transgress under the parental eye. Now, so numerous, so universal indeed are the grogeries, that there is no direction in which the labourer seeking his home can turn, without coming in contact with one "groggery" or more. There a dram may be had for a penny, a man may be made drunk for fourpence, and into these dens the weary labourer is habitually lured to his ruin. Stripped of the proceeds of his industry,—stupified and demoralized—the victim issues a pauper, prepared for the commission of crime. His children necessarily neglected, infallibly become burthens on the community, first as beggars and vagrants, then

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by an easy transition, as thieves, as incendiaries, and murderers. This is the invariable process—this the cause of the tax levied by street beggars, of the vast expenditure incident to the administration of Criminal Justice, and to the Police establishment.

To abolish, at least to diminish “groggeries,” then, would be to promote economy, as well as to contribute to individual happiness,—to advance the interests of the working classes,—to elevate them in the moral scale,—to enable them not merely to rear, but to educate their offspring. The time and money expended by witnesses, by jurors and constables, the salaries paid to the hosts of officers engaged in the Administration of Justice, will thus be spared,—the cost of the Police will be reduced one half, and if the class of adult criminals be not extinct, the mendicant will disappear, and the nursery for juvenile offenders be closed.

Thus it is manifest, that by dispensing with the use of ardent spirits, a great saving would be effected. Indeed it is understood that the saving would be sufficient to defray the expense of educating the rising generation. Temperance, therefore, the parent of economy, is closely allied to knowledge. Labour, too, is the source of wealth,—it produces capital; but the capacity as well as the disposition for labour is greatly impaired by indulgence in ardent spirits. Riches, then, which are proverbially the reward of industry, are incompatible with intemperance.

Your Committee would therefore record their settled and unanimous opinion, that it were desirable altogether to prohibit, and effectually to prevent distilling, as well as the traffic in spirituous liquors, as also to enact and enforce the most effectual measures against the smuggling of ardent spirits. Of late, among the educated and elevated classes, intoxication has been so much discountenanced as to be very rare, and drunkenness is not now a gentlemanly vice. Hence, Your Committee feel assured that a day will come when the desired measure can be enforced, but even in the present state of the public mind, they fear that it would be inoperative. It is, then, only because such a project would at this time be impracticable, that Your Committee do not at present urge its adoption.

Here, however, to prevent any misconception of their views, Your Committee would submit a self-evident proposition, together with what appears to them to be its legitimate, though somewhat startling, consequence:—Disorders and delinquencies of all kinds follow in the train of intemperance; yet distilling, yet the traffic in the poisonous product of the distillery, are sanctioned, are licensed under legislative authority,—yet the taste for that poison is acquired, yet the habit is contracted in “groggeries” licensed by law. To license distilling and the sale of ardent spirits, then, on the part of those who cannot pretend to be ignorant of the inevitable effect, is to sanction that effect; in other words, it is to license every crime incident to the use of ardent spirits. But what would be the surprise and indignation of every Honourable Member if a petition were presented to Your Honourable House, praying that a clause to that effect should be added to every license to be hereafter issued. Even now, in the absence of such a clause, the drunkard indicted for an offence committed under the influence of liquor distilled according to law, procured at a “grogger,” which but for the licensing system had not existed, may set up some claim to impunity. Holding up the license, he may not unreasonably allege that those who give the means intend the end, and that the Legislature, which sanctioned the cause, namely, the distilling and vending of spirits, should pardon every offence consequent upon their use.

In the meantime, the country is made to contribute by law to the cost of the police, as well as of

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the other officers engaged in the repression or punishment of vice and crime. It is made, also, to contribute to the expense of the establishment for the cure and care of the insane, and mendicants levy their own contributions. Thus is the community taxed for the benefit of distillers and vendors of spirituous liquors; but why should they not themselves be assessed in a sum equal to the whole expenditure required to allay the treble evils consequent upon their calling? If the sale of alcohol could be prevented, crime, in this healthy new country, where labour is plentiful and remunerative, would be almost unknown. But, if men will distil and vend spirits, they should be made responsible for the consequences. Such is the common rule, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to this case. The well-disposed among them will assist in carrying that principle into effect, any addition to the cost of the licence will diminish the number of “groggeries.” If efficient means be seriously taken to put down the illicit retail of spirits, they will feel that the law-giver, who grants the permission to sell, extends his protection to the licensed dealer, by excluding the competition, not only of the unlicensed, but of the lowest class of those who have, heretofore, been licensed. If the practice cannot be abolished, it should be regulated, and no regulation can be honest or efficacious, which does not extend that protection to the dealer with whom the Government has contracted.

Accordingly, Your Committee will recommend such amendments as appear to them to be worthy of the attention of the Administration, with whom, as the Government is now constituted, the ultimate decision must necessarily rest.

It is suggested, then—

1st. That the right to exclude the traffic in spirits in favour of what is called Temperance Houses, should, in every rural District, rest with the Municipality.

2nd. That some premium, such as exemptions from serving as constables, as militia men, as jurors and other gratuitous offices, be held out to the *bonâ fide* keepers of such houses.

3rd. That distilling should be heavily taxed, if not prohibited, and smuggling suppressed.

4th. That habitual drunkenness should be held to amount to insanity, and that a drunkard should be made incapable of contracting and of conducting his own affairs. What constitutes habitual drunkenness, to be defined and determined by reference to facts and to medical authority.

5th. That the adulteration of liquor should be made highly penal, and that means be taken to enable the authorities to detect and by summary process, to punish every offender.

6th. To diminish the number of dealers in ardent spirits, and to abate “groggeries,” the license fee should be increased,—in many cases quadrupled, in some multiplied by ten, according to a scale to be laid down hereafter.

7th. That no more than one bar-room or place for dispensing liquor, should in any case be allowed in any one house, on any one licence.

8th. That every public house should be at all hours open to the inspection of the Magistracy and Police, as also every house in which it would be alleged by a credible person, or by affidavit, that spirits were sold.

9th. To discourage mere dram-shops or “groggeries”: that the principal and primary object of all houses of public entertainment should be the accommodation of travellers, or of boarders and lodgers: that three or more spare rooms and beds in the rural parts, and six or more in town, with every necessary appliance for man and beast, should be made

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imperative; failing which, a license should be instantly void.

10th. That respectability of character, and propriety of demeanour in the keepers of public houses and their families, should be made indispensable.

11th. That every complaint should be tried in a summary way: that the head of the family, or keeper of the house, should be punished, as well as the individual of either sex, whether relative or servant, personally found guilty of selling without license, or of selling adulterated liquor.

12th. That on an affidavit of a design to abscond, or of want of means, a warrant should issue for the apprehension of the accused, who should be held to bail, or imprisoned pending the trial. This course, it is thought, would not only prevent parties from resorting to *chicanery* to obtain delay, but would render the calling much less popular than it is now.

13th. That on a repetition of the offence, the fine should be doubled, and so in an increasing ratio of any future commission of the same offence.

14th. That the penalty should be enforced by imprisonment.

15th. That the present penalty should be increased, and that the whole should go to the "Informer," leaving it to him to avoid all odious imputations, by bestowing the amount, or any part of it, upon any one or more charitable institutions. Under such a system, and with this view, it is thought probable that the Temperance Society as a body, or the most enthusiastic among those benevolent men, would personally interfere.

16th. That the clause empowering the Governor, upon the refusal of the ordinary Tribunals, to grant licenses, be repealed.

17th. Inasmuch as responsibility, when diluted by numbers, is inefficient, Your Committee would recommend that the duty of selecting among the candidates for licenses, should be imposed upon one single public functionary. Such an officer would not only be quite unconnected with the sale of liquor, but be subject to control; he might too be engaged in the preservation of order, as for instance, the Inspector of Police, and he might be expected not only to conform to instructions, but to convey valuable information in the shape of reports.

The views of Your Committee will, no doubt, be ridiculed as Utopian; they will be denounced as impracticable, if not as tyrannical. Those who are interested in perpetuating the abuse which Your Committee would suppress, will argue, firstly, that its suppression is impossible, and secondly, that if it were possible, men would resort for excitement to opium or to some other drug. This vague fear is not enough to overpower the faith of Your Committee.

It surely would not be impossible to detect the encroachments of a vice as yet almost unknown, nor would it be so difficult to contend successfully against it, as to eradicate the wide spread and detestable habit of drink, long since unhappily contracted. But between liquor and any other known stimulant, such as opium, there is a wide difference. The habit of drink has grown out of hospitable and of generous impulses—it has become a social usage—it is entwined with our every day manners and customs—it is a conspicuous ingredient in every entertainment—it is a graft upon the social tree, that produces poisonous fruit. For ages men have been in the habit of inviting each other to drink; to neglect an occasion for such an invitation has been, in some circles, still is, bad manners, nor is it thought polite to refuse to partake. But the use of opium is not yet acquired: if it ever should be acquired, it must always be a solitary vice. If man can triumph over a habit of long standing, which is general, and which has obtained the mastery over him, he can surely defy the seductions of a novel indulgence, unrecommended

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by general example, and by the mirth, wit and frolic for which, on festive occasions, men first resort to drink.

The use of drink has been recommended; it is popularly, though erroneously supposed, to possess medical virtues, and between the use and the abuse of drink, the partition is thin, undefinable, imperceptible; the one leads to the other. But except in cases of admitted disease, who has ever incited the use of opium? How could men pledge each other in opium? There is therefore little danger that opium will supersede spirits; at least it never can become fashionable, as drink has been, nor will it be as cheap.

At the worst, to prevent the consumption of opium or of any other intoxicating drug, the exercise of the regenerative powers inherent in man never can be needed, until he will have triumphed over his love for ardent spirits; and it would be to insult your successors, to assume that they will be quite indifferent to your example, or entirely devoid of the sentiments by which you are animated.

A. GUGY, Chairman.

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P E T I T I O N S.

Digest of Petitions.

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" 381.	Do Michael Asselstine, on behalf of the inhabitants of Ernestown, Midland District, do.....	
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" 772.	Do A. Young, on behalf of Port Sarnia Temperance Society; number of Petitions not ascertained.	
" 811.	Do Mayor and Citizens of Quebec, do.	
" 826.	Do The Municipal Council, County of Rouville.....	
" 886.	Do Revd. C. L. Vinet <i>et al.</i>	136
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Synopsis.

Eighteen Petitions presented to the House were referred to this Committee, who have made the following succinct recapitulation thereof:—

The Petition of James Dougall and a great many others, of the Western District, praying for the intervention of the Legislature to prevent the conversion of grain into liquor, inasmuch as the petitioners consider it as an abuse of the gifts of Providence; and that the sale of liquor be not encouraged by too lenient Legislative provisions, such as those now in force.

Of Thomas Boyle and about two hundred others, of the Township of Malden, complaining of the conversion of grain into liquor, and praying for Legislative enactments for the encouragement of temperance.

Of the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in Quarter Sessions, praying the Legislature to make certain changes in the distribution of licences, and asking for the passing of a stringent law against the sale of liquors, so soon as public opinion shall be prepared for such a law.

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Of the Magistrates of the District of Wellington assembled in Quarter Sessions, stating that the houses in which beer is sold, are as great a source of harm as the taverns, and praying the Legislature to regulate the manner in which these houses should be kept.

Of P. Forgues and about one hundred others, of St. Michel, praying for the abolition of taverns, and the establishment of temperance houses for travellers.

Of the Rev. Mr. Maillon and several hundred others, of the County of Bellechasse, praying that no licences be granted for taverns; that certificates be required to sell strong liquors in large quantities; that drunkenness be considered a misdemeanor, and that those who are the cause of drunkenness be punished.

Of the Rev. Mr. Asselin and several hundred others, of the County of Montmorency, pointing out to the Legislature the movement which now exists every where in favour of temperance, and praying the Legislature to second this effort by such laws as will have the effect of abolishing taverns.

Of M. Payment and about one hundred others, of the County of Quebec, praying that no more tavern licences be granted.

Of the Rev. M. Bernard and several hundred others, pointing out to the Legislature that as public opinion expresses itself in every way in favour of temperance, it becomes urgent to second this unanimous desire of the population, by such Legislative measures as are necessary to stop, or at least to diminish as much as possible, the terrible effects of drunkenness.

Of Joel Bigelow and Joseph Bigelow, for and in the name of a meeting of the Township of Oro, praying for amendments in the granting of licences, and especially that no licence shall be of any value to any other than the person to whom it is granted; that he may not be allowed to transfer it to or make use of it through others; praying that licences be required for the sale of beer, and that no licences be granted except on published certificates.

Of the Rev. M. Beaumont and the inhabitants of St. Jean Chrysostôme, pointing out the public opinion against taverns, and praying for their abolition, and to be replaced by temperance houses or licensed hotels.

Of Archibald Young, in the name of the Temperance Society of Port Sarnia, praying for amendments in the granting of licences, and the fee increased.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Rouville, praying that the licence fee be considerably increased, and to prevent by a strict watch the establishing of small taverns, which are the cause of the misery that afflicts society.

Of the Citizens of Quebec, praying the Legislature will be pleased by stringent laws to take all the means possible to prevent the importation, the manufacturing, and the sale of alcoholic liquor, and also to change the mode of granting licences.

Of the Citizens of the Midland District, complaining of the manner in which licences are indiscriminately granted, and praying the Legislature to be pleased to regulate this matter in such a manner, as to diminish the evils which are the inevitable cause of intemperance.

Of the Rev. M. Vinet and the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Constant, in the District of Montreal, pointing out the evils caused by intemperance; recommending the establishment of temperance houses in place of taverns; to increase considerably the licence fee, and to compel those who obtain licences to have certificates of good conduct, and to prevent by strong means the importation of alcoholic liquors.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
COMMITTEE ROOM, 30th January, 1849.

In Committee on the adoption of measures for suppressing the evils arising out of Intemperance.

PRESENT:

Colonel GUGY,	Messrs. FLINT,
Messrs. DEWITT,	“ TACHÉ,
“ BROOKS,	“ BELL,

Col. GUGY called to the Chair.

Read the Order of Reference.

Ordered, That the Reverend Mr. Chiniquy, Priest, and Messrs. John Dougall, B. Delisle and J. Court, be requested to appear before this Committee, and to impart to them any facts, observations or suggestions, which may, in their opinion, have a bearing upon the subject referred to this Committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A.M.

WEDNESDAY, 31st January.

PRESENT:

Col. GUGY (in the Chair),	Messrs. DEWITT,
Messrs. FLINT,	“ JOBIN,
“ TACHÉ,	“ BELL.
“ BROOKS,	

Mr. Delisle, High Constable, examined:—I am the High Constable of the District of Montreal. On me has hitherto devolved the duty of bringing to justice the illicit venders of spirituous liquors. I have discharged it by means of persons of the lowest class, whom I have employed as witnesses. My first suggestion is, that the feelings of the Court, and of the community, are generally against the law. The attorneys retained by the parties complained of, invariably resort to every kind of quibble to defend their clients; and they too often succeed, for the leaning of the Court has invariably been towards the defendant. Then, among the lower classes, a system of terrorism prevails: my witnesses are always alarmed, and frequently beaten, sometimes threatened with death, and have been occasionally obliged to fly the country. These are among the principal difficulties met with in the enforcement of the law; and it must be clear to the Committee that this law, like every other, must remain inoperative so long as public opinion and the public authorities are opposed to it. The keepers of public houses are a numerous and influential body, and have many friends in all classes, and they generally make common cause. It is thus exceedingly difficult to obtain convictions in the most flagrant cases.

Proprietors of houses have frequently escaped conviction by substituting other persons than themselves as vendors: for instance, a servant has sold, not only with the knowledge, but by the direction of the master, and the latter has escaped because he did not do it, and the servant has escaped because the house and liquor did not belong to him. I have also known of cases of fraudulent lease and fraudulent letting to hire, whereby the real owner of the house, when guilty of selling without licence, has escaped under the plea of being the agent of another. This class includes females, who are often, in such cases, very active instruments, both as agents and witnesses. In view of these facts, and of the excessive perjury to which they give rise, I would suggest the propriety of making every person responsible for his or her own acts. As a branch of this subject, I would state that a great abuse exists in the existence of several “bars,” as they are called, being held in the same house under one and the same licence. I have known as many as three in one house,—I mean three different individuals, each of whom sold on his own account.

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A very great evil arises out of the present mode of enforcing the law, as it cannot reach the poorest and very worst class of illicit vendors. As I have to prosecute at my own risk and expense, it must be apparent to every thinking man that I cannot incur the risk of large disbursements, not to speak of the trouble, where there is no prospect of recovery.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are 400 houses in this city in which spirits are unlawfully sold. It is notorious that in all the brothels, spirituous liquors are constantly sold without licence; an evil which is productive of great disorders: I know several instances in which life has been lost in consequence. There are not less than 100 houses of ill fame, and many of them contain between eight and ten depraved women. Men are often robbed, when in a state of intoxication, in these houses.

As I have said, it is difficult in every case to procure evidence, and more difficult to convict; but those who are paupers are sure to escape, because they have nothing out of which the penalty can be raised. I suggest, then, that imprisonment should be a part of the penalty; but as the service of an information operates as a notice to quit, I think that the first process in all such cases should be arrest.

It behoves me to bring under the notice of the Committee, the Race Course, which is annually a scene of drunkenness, vice and crime. The tavern-keepers of the City annually resort thither, and erect booths in which they sell liquor without licence, under the impression that they have a right so to do. This is a very serious evil, more particularly in a community divided as this is by strong national, religious, and political prejudices, and prepossessions. It is well known that fights among bodies of men annually take place there, and I ascribe these contests to the cheapness of liquor and the facility with which men obtain the means of intoxication.

What precedes relates to persons who, residing in the town, have licence to sell there; but many erect booths and sell who have no licence at all.

A glass of highly rectified whiskey may be had at many of the taverns for three half pence, and at many for even one halfpenny, and consequently a man may get drunk for three or four pence.

28th February, 1849.

Capt. Wiley called in, and examined:—

I am Chief of Police. Since this Committee was appointed, I have made inquiries into the statistics of intemperance. In St. Ann's Ward I have ascertained that there were last year 54 houses in which liquor was sold without licence. There are nine wards in the city; and, overlooking the three town wards, in which that evil does not prevail, I should say there cannot be less than 300 houses in this city, in which liquor is sold without licence. It is also sold without licence in every house of ill fame, and is a source of profit to the mistress; and prodigious disorder is the consequence. In the present state of the law and of public opinion, it is impossible to convict those who sell without licence. I have made the experiment, and the whole body of the parties interested making common cause, they terrified my witnesses, one of whom fled the country to preserve his life, and the guilty parties persisted in their evil courses. A radical change in the law is necessary, and the execution of it should be confined to a Court of summary jurisdiction, presided over by a man of determined character, and the first process should be arrest, nor should the defendant be enlarged until he pay the penalty convicted. The arrest of the accused, however, should not prevent the sale of his goods (if he has any) to satisfy the judgment. It is rare, however, that these persons have any property, for many are mere paupers. It is not unusual for one of that class to erect a shanty in any part of

the City, and when convicted, to give place to another who pursues equally the same career. As the law now stands, however, such a conviction is a work of time, and entails great labour and expense on the prosecutor. The right of appeal is also exercised in a manner which, in my experience has always terminated in favour of the accused. The Quarter Sessions is the Court of Appeal. I am not acquainted with the grounds of their decisions, but I do know that in every appeal I have failed and been mulcted in costs. It is in such houses as these that gambling, raffles, and other immoral practices, are carried on; and, in one word, I am convinced that crime of all kinds is ascribable to the use of spirituous liquors. It follows that the expense of the Police force, and other modes of repressing crime, such as Courts of Justice with all their officers, and gaols with their keepers, and the loss of time entailed upon juries and witnesses, can all be traced in a great measure to the use of ardent spirits. It is therefore my opinion, that the community at large is taxed to raise funds for defraying the expense of these establishments, which expense might be reduced two thirds if the use of ardent spirits were not so common. Drinking thus imposes upon society a serious pecuniary burthen.

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A TABULAR Statement of the number of Prisoners arrested by the Montreal City Police, during the year 1847, specifying the sex, age and calling, and showing the connexion between Intemperance and Crime.

Prisoners.		Total	Total	Offences arising from Intemperance.
Male.	Female.	Prisoners.	Offences.	
2982	740	2840	4039	2234

AGES OF PRISONERS.

Under 10 years.	From 10 to 20 yrs	From 20 to 30 yrs	From 30 to 40 yrs	From 40 to 50 yrs	From 50 to 60 yrs	From 60 to 70 yrs	From 70 to 80 yrs	80 and upwards	Unknown
7	473	1035	691	339	167	78	29	3	18

CALLINGS OF PRISONERS.

Labourers.....	715	Engineers.....	9
Vagrants.....	177	Tavern Keepers.....	8
Carters.....	171	Watch-Makers.....	8
Cabinet Makers and Carpenters.....	145	Farmers.....	7
Servants.....	124	Coopers.....	6
Boatmen and Raftsmen....	122	School Masters.....	7
Sailors.....	106	Grocers.....	5
Stone Cutters and Masons	95	Coach-Makers.....	5
Farmers.....	91	Officers.....	5
Shoemakers.....	87	Barbers.....	5
Pensioners and discharged soldiers.....	64	Doctors.....	5
Soldiers.....	48	Millwrights.....	4
Tailors.....	43	Merchants.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	52	Saddlers.....	4
Clerks.....	56	Millers.....	4
Traders.....	34	Miners.....	3
Pedlars.....	28	Musicians.....	3
Bakers.....	26	Furriers.....	3
Moulders.....	18	Plane-Makers.....	3
Printers.....	17	Bailiffs.....	3
Painters.....	17	Hatters.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	15	Sawyers.....	2
Gentlemen.....	11	Dyers.....	2
Rope Makers.....	12	Bookbinders.....	2
Lawyers.....	10	Druggists.....	1
Butchers.....	10	Brush-Makers.....	1
Gardeners.....	10	Prostitutes.....	157
		Callings unknown.....	268
		Total.....	2840

J. WILY, Chief of Police.

Montreal, 31st July, 1848.

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Mr. *Stuart*, one of the Revenue Inspectors, called in, and gave the following evidence:

I have already said, that the cost of licences is uniform throughout Lower Canada. A grocery, as well as a tavern licence, costs £4 7s. 6d., whether it be in town, or in the country. As Inspector, I have no magisterial capacity, nor have I at my disposal any means to enforce good order. I have already said that the District is divided into two divisions. In No. 1, which is confided to my superintendence, there

were distilled in the year commencing 5th January, 1848, and ending 5th January, 1849, inclusive, 180,473 gallons Imperial, hydrometer proof, on which was levied a duty of £1503 19s. 10d. I hand in a return to that effect, signed by myself. The total amount of spirits distilled in this District annually, is 347,130³/₄ gallons, and the duty paid is £2892 19s. 10d. We have no check upon the distillers in making their returns; all that can be said is, that each of them makes his return upon oath.

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RETURN of the Spirits Distilled in the District of Montreal, and of the Duties received thereon, say from the 5th January, 1847, to 5th January, 1848.

Division.	Distillers' Names.	Residence.	Impl. Gal. Returned	Duty at 2d. per Gallon.		
				£	s.	d.
No. 1.	John Morris.....	St. Thérèse	30482	254	0	4
"	D. Buchanan.....	Do	19100	159	3	5
"	H. S. Colman.....	Mount Johnson.....	578	4	16	2
"	Wm. Dow & Co.....	Montreal	182656	1522	2	8
"	Clayes & Roberts.....	Bedford.....	4625	38	10	11
"	J. S. Holt.....	St. Armands	3218	26	16	5
"	Wm. Bourne.....	Laprairie.....	1274	10	12	5
"	Messrs. A. & T. Sauvageau.....	Do	14996	124	19	4
Inspector's Commission, 5 per cent., £107 1s. 1d.			256929	2141	1	8
Do Travelling Allowance, £10 for each License.						
No. 2.	T. & W. Molsen.....	Montreal.....	307169	2559	14	2
"	David Handyside.....	Do	30635	255	5	11
"	Stacey & McCoy.....	Hinchinbrooke	741	6	3	8
"	H. S. Colman.....	Mount Johnson.....	141	1	3	6
"	Clayes & Roberts.....	Bedford	4783	39	17	2
"	J. S. Holt.....	St. Armands	8057	67	3	0
			351527	2929	7	5
Less Inspector's Commission 5 per cent. £146 9s. 4d.						
Gross Amount.....			608456	£5070	9	1
Less Inspector's Commission at 5 per cent.....				253	10	5
Net Revenue				£ 5816	18	8

D. S. STUART,
Inspector.

MONTREAL GAOL, 24th January, 1849.

SIR,—In obedience to an order of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1848, directing me to lay before this Committee, a Tabular Statement of the number of Prisoners in "my" charge, specifying the age, sex and calling, and shewing the connexion between intemperance and crime; also a statement relative to the female prisoners, showing how far intemperance is a cause of prostitution, and to point out any remedy which "my" experience may suggest, I beg most respectfully to submit the following statement and suggestions:

Age of Prisoners committed during the year 1848.....	Under 15 years.		Under 20 years.		Under 25 years.		Under 30 years.		Under 35 years.		Under 40 years.		Under 45 years.		Under 50 years.		Under 55 years.		60 and upwards.		Total of all ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of Prisoners commit. during 1848	65	27	93	79	168	119	147	109	118	77	104	74	59	37	46	27	42	25	34	12	876	586
Particular Trade or calling.....	Masons and Bricklayers.	Plasterers.	Stone Cutters.	Carpenters.	Painters and Glaziers.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Blacksmiths.	Sailors.	Soldiers.	Clerks.	Servants.	Inn-Keepers.	Agriculturists.	No particular trade or calling.	Female Servants.	Wives.	No particular calling—chiefly prostitutes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.	
Number of each Trade or calling.	4	3	2	7	2	4	3	2	12	11	6	18	7	163	632	9	31	546	876	586	1462	

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Of the above, 1462 prisoners, committed during the past year, about nine-fourteenths of the whole, or 907, were of intemperate habits, and this proportion is strikingly exact, as regards both sexes. And also the more juvenile offenders, who, though not addicted to intemperance, as regards the use of liquor in the same proportion or degree, are nevertheless brought to their present hopeless position, through the intemperance of their parents.

But the above table, which goes to show that intemperance is the proximate cause of nearly three-fourths of all the crime committed in this District, is calculated to lead to very erroneous conclusions, as regards the ultimate cause of crime in general, and of the crime of female prostitution in particular. A careful inquiry into the causes which first induced the offender to diverge from the paths of morality and virtue, induces me to regard intemperance more as a consequence, than as the cause of crime; and while the prominent features of crime are nearly identical, the individual character of criminals, as well as their motives and incentives to crime, are almost as peculiar and distinct. But in all the grades and characteristics of crime, the absence of moral and religious instruction in early youth is a very prominent feature, and stands in the proportion of nine-tenths to the whole. But to this proportion, in the present case, female prostitution again forms an exception. But to whatever cause crime may be ultimately ascribed, whether in the case of the mere child, or the transgressor of maturer years, the low tipping house holds out inducements too obvious to be overlooked. In these decoy shops, kindred spirits meet, and the gaming table enables the tyro in crime to while away, in a very agreeable manner, time which, were it not for these demoralizing establishments that abound in the City and Suburbs, would lie heavily on his hands. Under such circumstances, or rather combination of circumstances, habits of intemperance are quickly formed. And the quality of the drink which is sold in these low drinking houses, while it incites the propensity to drink, must tend in the same degree to destroy the soundest constitution, and often results in insanity.

As regards female prostitution, but a small proportion of all who have come under my observation, have been addicted to drink, before they fell the victim of the destroyer of their peace and virtue, and a far smaller proportion became prostitutes from choice, while many of them received an average education. By far the greater number of those wretched creatures, who seem so thoroughly lost and degraded, have been the victims or the dupes of the foulest treachery, or of flattery no less villainous and base. Emigrants arriving from Europe, and young women attracted from the rural districts in quest of service, are hired by the mistresses of brothels, and before their suspicions are awakened, their ruin is effected. Besides these, young females residing in the City are often inveigled into those dens of pollution, by the young men they have been induced to regard as their future husbands. Once within the walls of the brothel, their doom is sealed, powerful narcotics are administered, and even physical force is unscrupulously employed. Most of the unfortunate creatures, whose prospects both for time and eternity are thus cruelly blasted, being strangers and friendless in the City, know not where or how to apply for redress: and as a last resort, and as a means of escaping from the keen working of her conscience, and of enabling her to bear up, under the intolerable burden of her woe, she betakes herself to strong drink.

But these are not the only agencies at work, to swell the ranks of prostitution with recruits, who were not previously addicted to intemperance. A considerable proportion of the prostitutes who have been committed to my custody, were servants in respect-

able families, and were bribed and seduced by their own masters; or by persons on terms of intimacy with their masters' family.

Wives, deserted by their husbands, and widows, form the largest number of all who were addicted to drink, before they gave themselves up to a course of unchastity.

Having thus remarked upon the connection between intemperance and crime, I shall, in obedience of your directions, suggest such remedial measures as appear to me best calculated to remove or restrain the evils to which these remarks refer: and whether regarded as a remedy, restraint or preventive, education, that is, the inculcation of sound moral and religious principles, must stand pre-eminent; and except its influence govern and direct the majority of men, all other remedies or restraints will be found powerless, either to check or to punish crime.

The number of houses, both licensed and unlicensed, wherein spirituous liquors are retailed, are fearfully disproportioned to the wants of the community. Four-fifths of these houses have no accommodation for man or horse, and are little else than club-rooms, for criminals and gamblers of every grade. In these establishments, the unsuspecting *habitant* barter his money for adulterated drink, which may be properly called a poison, and not unfrequently he is cheated, and has his pockets picked into the bargain. The number of public houses should be greatly reduced, and none should be tolerated, that did not afford proper accommodation and security to the traveller. A heavy penalty should also attach to the adulteration of liquors, by deleterious drugs.

As the purity of the female character is of the highest importance to society, lying as it does at the very foundation of the moral and social system; so do I conceive our laws should guard with jealous care a treasure which, if lost, cannot be compensated, and may never be restored. Not only should the mistresses of brothels, who trade in female virtue, be punished with far greater severity than at present, but the man who, by falsehood and flattery, wins the consent of some unsuspecting creature, who is more of a child than a woman, and makes use of her confidence to accomplish her ruin,—he surely should not be punished less severely than the person who receives goods under false pretences.

It is respectfully suggested that the punishment now annexed to the conviction of "Loose, Idle, and Disorderly persons," before the Police Court, tends rather to increase than to diminish or even to check prostitution.

The females brought up before this Court, are almost exclusively prostitutes, very few of whom place themselves in the way of the Police till they require medical aid, which experience tells them they can obtain in the Common Gaol or House of Correction. And as the Magistrate cannot inflict a longer punishment than two months, no matter how often the party may have been convicted, the female department of the House of Correction, may rather be regarded as a "Lock Hospital," than a place of punishment or reformation. Several of these wretched creatures return to the jail four or five times in a year. One woman, now in jail makes it her boast, that she has been in and out of gaol for thirty years. And thus the expense of curing these creatures is thrown upon the Government, without the least moral benefit to themselves. It is considered that to increase the term of confinement every time the offence was repeated, the chances of producing moral impressions would be greatly increased. Imprisonment would at length become a punishment, and prostitution would at least be checked.

Finally; it is suggested that a wholesome system of Prison discipline, based upon a proper classification and separation of the prisoners, within a building

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properly adapted thereto, may do much toward the suppression of crime and reformation of criminals. But, without great improvements being made in our Common Gaols and Houses of Correction, and a consequent improvement in the classification and treatment of offenders, I am fully convinced our Prisons will continue to be what they now are, schools of vice and nurseries of crime, and the whole expense of the administration of criminal justice will continue to be a dead loss to the country.

It is respectfully submitted, on the other hand, that in Prisons properly constructed and under proper management, the same offender would seldom return back to crime; and that the punishment of criminals, under the direction of practical officers, might be made a source of revenue, or at least made to defray the expenses attending them.

The whole of which is most respectfully submitted, by

Your most obedient, and
Very humble servant,

THOMAS MCGINN,
Gaoler.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
12th February, 1849.

The Rev. Mr. *Chiniquy* called in, and examined.

Ques.—Have you had the means of obtaining any information on the subject submitted to the consideration of the Committee; and if so, will you be good enough to say where you acquired it, and make known to the Committee the result of your own experience, and give your views? *Ans.*—The law which authorizes the granting of licences to sell strong liquor, such as it has been in operation in Canada since I have been able to experience its results, is one of the most immoral and the most inhuman laws that I can possibly conceive; and the proof of this assertion is written in letters of blood from one end of Canada to the other.

To undertake to expose to Your Committee the result of the liberty of selling strong liquors, such as is allowed to this day, is an impossible task; it would be necessary, for that purpose, to write you the history of nearly all the crimes which have disgraced our country for the last century.

It is only three or four months since, that a man was brought to the gallows at Queenston. In the midst of a tavern brawl, he had gone out to strangle a drunken woman.

It is only a few weeks ago that, in the District of Quebec, a young man, in a state of intoxication, thrust a knife into the heart of his father, and laid him dead at his feet.

All the world will remember the history of the young man, a short distance from Montreal, who, in a state of intoxication, killed his father, who was also intoxicated.

It is but a few weeks ago that a father of a family, in the District of Quebec, came out drunk from a tavern, lost his way during the night, and was found in a field the next morning, frozen to death.

About the same time, a drunken woman fell frozen to death on the road, by the side of her husband, who was too drunk to help her.

In the same week, a woman abandoned to drink, was murdered at a short distance from Montreal, by a drunken man, who is now, I believe, in the Gaol of this City.

In the same Parish, an old farmer, and the father of a large family, arrives in town, gets drunk in a tavern, wants to return home during the night, falls from his cart, and rolls into a ditch full of mud, from

which he is only extracted to expire at a short distance, choked with liquor.

Scarcely a month ago, in two Parishes only a few leagues from Montreal, two *habitans* died of *delirium tremens*.

It is but fifteen days ago, that the mother of a tavern-keeper, addicted to drinking, took five glasses of whiskey in one afternoon, and suddenly fell dead the next morning, burnt with liquor.

Permit me to observe, that I only cite recent events, and which have happened within the last few days. I have ascertained that for the last ten years, not less than four persons a week have died in Canada from the effects of liquor.

The fact is, you seldom open a paper without finding the account of some misfortune, of which liquor has been the first and often the only cause.

It is only yesterday that three newspapers in Canada contained the account of a new misfortune caused by liquor.

The first gave the name of a young man, who, in a state of intoxication, had fallen near a fire-place—his clothes had taken fire, and he had almost been consumed in that deplorable state.

The second had been found frozen to death near a barn, where he had fallen asleep drunk.

The third, too drunk to see the danger, had fallen into a puddle, where he had lost his life.

Nevertheless, the tenth part of the deaths and of the fatal accidents brought on by the use of strong liquor, is scarcely known to the public; each family is struck, blighted by liquor, using every endeavour to hide its shame and misfortunes.

Once more, in order to make known the result of granting licences to sell strong liquors, I would have to bring before you the bloody and mutilated corpses of incredible numbers of unfortunate persons, some of whom have fallen under the murderous weapons of enemies, and often of friends, whose minds have been disordered by drink; and others have been crushed under the wheels of vehicles, or found dead along the road-side, or on the beaches. Ah! if it were in my power to open to you the thousands and thousands of dwellings of our drunkards, you would soon understand why I dare to call immoral and inhuman, the law which permits the sale of strong liquor. Here you would see an unfortunate woman, whose tattered garments leave exposed a breast torn and bruised by a husband to whom drink has given all the ferocity of a wolf. There you would meet children whose cries would rend your heart; they ask for bread, and their mother has nothing but tears to give them, the father's labour being barely sufficient to pay the tavern. In another place you would hear the groanings of a woman in despair; in the height of her pain she curses the day that she became a mother!—he to whom she has given life, in a fit of drunkenness has just struck her!!—And beside the misery these taverns are the cause of in this country, at every step we take, what good do they do us? The advantages that taverns procure us are only imaginary,—the wretchedness they bring on us are real, daily and universal.

Granting licences for the sale of ardent spirits, such as heretofore has been the practice, is getting paid to encourage crime of all descriptions; it smooths the road to every excess; it is a snare to catch the multitude; it is desiring the shame, the degradation, the ruin, the extinction of our population. And here let it not be said that there is exaggeration—I hold proofs which I am ready to shew to any one who might pretend to be incredulous. Here is a fact well known, and for the authenticity of which ten thousand witnesses could, if required, be produced.

In forty Parishes, in which within the last year I have preached the cause of temperance, 1415 families, worth £1,378,074, have been ruined, and are

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almost extinct, from the use of spirituous liquors. For the last twenty years, their children, to the number of 6229, are for the most part wanderers and vagabonds in our towns and villages, or have gone away and lost themselves in the United States.

It is painful to reveal these dreadful wounds, but I would rather expose the wounds of my country to those who have the power of healing them, than veil them from public view, certain as I am that, if some prompt and efficacious remedy be not soon applied, death will soon be the result.

Visit, as I have done, the richest and most beautiful of our country parts, inquire why the inhabitants, who had a thousand means, not only of preserving their property, but also of increasing it, have been forced to sell all and leave the country. Seven times out of ten, you will be told that liquor and the tavern were the first, and often sole cause of their ruin.

And if you should feel tempted to think that it is only in our country parts that the devastating scourge of spirituous liquor has committed its ravages, you will find that the towns and cities have in this respect been more ill-treated; and, indeed, it is a rare thing to find families amongst us who have not been victims to drink, even within the last twenty years.

These detestable drinks have then wounded and injured us all, and what real benefit have they procured us, to compensate for the ruin they have heaped up everywhere, and the tears they have caused to flow? None!

It is said that licences to sell strong drinks are given to innkeepers for the protection of the traveller. I own that travellers require, and have a right to public protection; but those thousands of women whose husbands have acquired through drink the ferocity of tigers, have they no right to your protection? But those thousands of children whom our three thousand licensed and unlicensed taverns daily deprive of their clothes, their bread and their schooling, that bread of knowledge,—have they no right to your protection? And those thousands of families whose resources are dried up, and whose future prosperity is destroyed by drink,—have they no right to your protection? And those thousands and thousands of Canadians, your brothers, your friends, your fellow citizens of all classes, of all origins, who will never walk in the path of honour and virtue, who will be the disgrace and shame not only of their friends and of their families, but of their country, as long as they are surrounded by taverns to nourish and foster their unfortunate passions,—have they not also a right to your protection?

With the present system of tavern licences, the traveller in Canada finds more than three thousand houses where he can drink bad whiskey; he can at each step enjoy the pleasure of a glass of adulterated wine. But is not this poor advantage outweighed by the hideous spectacle of drunken wretches vomited forth on every side, from the taverns of the towns and country, from morning till night. Oh! if this traveller but knew how many hearts this drink has broken, how many tears have been shed on every side, how bitter and detestable would he not find his draught?

Besides, what respectable traveller would incur the risk of taking spirituous liquors in nine tenths of the country taverns? Not one. And why so? Because it is a fact not only suspected, but known to any one who will take the trouble of inquiring, that in nine tenths of the taverns, liquors sold under the name of wine, whiskey, brandy, &c., are nothing else but a compound of abominable chemical mixtures, in which vitriol, tobacco juice, soap and aquafortis play a prominent and fatal part.

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If Your Honourable Committee wish to make any inquiries into this subject, nothing would be easier for them than to establish that multitudes of our worthy *habitans* have been poisoned, (such is the word,) that thousands of lives have been cut off by the drink sold in the greater part of the country taverns. If Your Honourable Committee will deign to make inquiries into this subject, they will perceive that in a multitude of circumstances, the licence given to sell strong liquors is nothing less than a licence to commit murder and assassination.

If Your Honourable Committee would know upon what grounds I also state that the law of licensing taverns is an inhuman and immoral law, let it call for the statistics of imprisonment for the last five years only, in Canada, and it will see that not less than 15,000 persons have been thrown into prison in this short space of time, from the use of spirituous liquors. They will be also convinced that the English, Irish and Scotch population are as much paralysed by the use of strong drink as the Canadians are, if not more so, in their desire to progress in the scale of civilization.

Listen! Honourable Gentlemen, and from every point of the horizon, from every degree of the social scale, voices will be heard denouncing taverns as the source of almost every crime and of nearly every misfortune. The Bishops from their thrones, the Priests in their Churches, thunder against them as the cause the most powerful and most general of the loss of the public and private morality. The Judges and the Magistrates declare that the taverns are the school, the source of nearly all the crimes they have to punish. Thousands of women, as mothers and as wives, cry out to you, that if the pure joys, the blessed happiness of the domestic hearth, have become changed to them for a life of desolation and indescribable anguish, it is to the taverns, (a thousand times cursed by them and their poor children,) that they are indebted for it. If an immense multitude of fathers of families see their white hairs dragged through the mire, if they feel themselves sinking under the weight of evils impossible to describe, if they see the patrimony of their ancestors, enriched by the sweat of their own brows, pass into the hands of strangers; if shame, sorrow and want have dug their wretched graves for them before their time, ask them the cause, and they will tell you that it is to the tavern they owe all these misfortunes!

Listen! Honourable Gentlemen, and you will hear the Coroners, surrounded by dead bodies, the Doctors battling with all kinds of diseases, tell you that strong drinks, that the taverns are a second Pandora's box, from whence escape nearly all our evils. Listen! Honourable Gentlemen, and you will hear the Chiefs of the Police, the prisoners from the depth of their dungeons, and the criminals on the scaffold, tell you, that were it not for liquor and the taverns, a Police would scarcely be required, the dungeons would be empty, and the scaffold without a victim.

If I had wished, in order to obtain the repeal of the law granting tavern licences, I could have laid before you a petition signed by more than 15,000 Canadians, who have enrolled themselves under the holy banner of Temperance, in the District of Montreal alone, in one single year. It is a fact as clear as the sun at noon. This grand and marvellous reform which has operated in the minds and in the habits of our "*habitans*," you can clearly perceive it—you all give it your applause. A number of you, Honourable Gentlemen, have yourselves taken the post of honour in this deadly war against the greatest enemy of our beloved country, by enrolling yourselves under the noble and glorious standard of the Temperance Society, with the people, whose friends, whose children, whose choice you are. You have not a little contributed in giving force and life to

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that work, so fertile in blessings of every description! You will not then betray the confidence which the whole country have placed in you! You will not allow Canada to be covered, and I will even say polluted, as heretofore, with infectious taverns! You will not allow a law to exist which has filled our country with crime, reduced to the most abject misery not less than eight thousand eight hundred and forty-three rich families, thrown upon the street thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-one children. A law which has deprived our poor and wretched fellow citizens of not less than eight millions of pounds in property, within twenty years alone. No! you will not allow a law to exist which is execrated by thousands of unhappy women and children; a law which never rendered a service to a single being, not even to the tavern keeper himself; for it is notorious that out of ten tavern keepers, not less than seven have been overtaken and ruined by the hideous plague of drunkenness, either in their own persons or in that of their wives and children. You will destroy this fatal law, apparently destined to protect the traveller, but which in reality only serves to place a snare in his way at each step he takes, and into which, sooner or later, he will surely fall.

Let me be permitted here to repeat to Your Honourable Committee, some of the eloquent words of my honorable friend Mr. J. C. Taché, Member for the County of Rimouski, on the subject of spirituous liquors and taverns, such as I find them in *L'Ami de la Religion et de la Patrie*, of the 19th of January last:—"Intemperance is, without doubt, the greatest moral evil, and that one which has taken deepest root in the heart of our population, and indeed in every population. The ravages caused by this dreadful vice are incalculable.....The means in the hands of the Legislature to arrest this evil would seem to be the following: Place a heavy tax on the importation and distilling of liquors; and to avoid the fraud and falsification which the high price might give rise to, establish a surveillance over the sale of spirituous liquors, and let the expenses of that surveillance be paid for by the seller....How could these measures be found oppressive? When an epidemic shows itself, the flower of our population throw themselves before it, to arrest the scourge, and succour its unhappy victims: and to prevent the introduction of a poison more dangerous than any epidemic, should we fear to injure the interests of those who sell us this poison. What! a vendor of liquors, in the sole view of creating for himself a profit of a few pence, shall have the right of making us lose our reason—of casting beneath our feet our father, our brother, our friend—and shall we not have the liberty of flying to the rescue, to extricate his defenceless victim from his hands? Who has not heard of the dreadful scenes which take place in some of our taverns, where poor young men, unfortunate fathers of families, choke under the grasp of vice, whilst, at the door, a disconsolate mother and children demand, with loud cries, that their chief, their support be restored to them? In other houses, the more cruel landlord brutally conducts to the door the man whom he has made drunk, and sends him from his house, to freeze on the highway, perish in the river, or ill-treat his family! No! severe laws, in such cases, cannot be an encroachment upon liberty. True liberty consists not in doing every possible harm with impunity. Shall the vice which is the source of most crimes be held sacred? and can it be supposed that the evil can be arrested without touching the cause?".....

If in your wisdom you think that the hour has arrived to prohibit throughout the country, the wholesale and retail traffic of strong liquors, I shall, with all my heart, applaud such a measure; if not, you will reduce as much as possible the number of licences. If you feel that you are not ready to strike a death-

blow at the hydra of drink, you will at least fetter it in such a manner that it cannot with impunity, as in times past, bring desolation and death on all sides: and it is on this latter supposition that I have the honour to submit to Your Honourable Committee the following draught of a Bill:—

1st. It shall not be lawful for the Governor or his Council to grant tavern licences.

2nd. The different localities alone, should know whether they require taverns, and what people should be chosen, as sufficiently meriting the public confidence, to keep such houses.

3rd. The Curé, and the Ministers of the different persuasions, if residents, the Mayor, if there be one, the highest officer of militia, the Church Warden in office, all Judges and Magistrates, and the Physicians, shall form a Commission, who alone shall have the right of granting licences for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4th. No licence shall be granted unless the tavern-keeper can prove, by two witnesses, on oath, that he has ten beds always ready for travellers, besides those required for the people of the house, and ten stalls for horses in his stables.

5th. The tavern-keeper shall not sell or give strong drink in his house to any of the inhabitants of his locality, his licence being granted for travellers only.

6th. All tavern-keepers in whose house it shall be proved that a traveller has become intoxicated, shall pay a penalty of ten pounds, and shall lose his licence.

7th. Any tavern-keeper in whose house it shall be proved that any inhabitant of the place has drunk strong liquors, shall pay a penalty of ten pounds, and shall lose his licence.

8th. The children of the drinker and of the tavern-keeper, the wife of the drinker as well as that of the tavern-keeper, the servants and clerks of the tavern-keeper as well as those of the drinker—in a word, all persons who may be examined in a Court of Law, may be called as witnesses to prove that the tavern-keeper, or those acting for him, have allowed a traveller, or any person of the locality to become intoxicated.

9th. To furnish proof against the tavern-keeper, it shall not be necessary to have seen any one drink or pay for liquor;—it shall be sufficient to know that it has been delivered to a person who had no right to have it; and the drinker may be a witness himself.

10th. The taverns licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors shall pay ten pounds into the public chest.

11th. No merchants of the country or towns shall sell strong drink in less quantities than five gallons, and after making this sale he shall be bound to deliver and have the five gallons taken from the house on the same day by the buyer or his agent.

12th. The parties above authorized to grant licences to sell spirituous liquors, shall be alone competent to grant licences to keep temperance houses or hotels.

13th. The keepers of temperance houses or hotels must prove, by two witnesses, on oath, that they have two beds ready for travellers, in addition to those required for the people of the house, and two stalls in their stables for horses. These houses shall pay five pounds into the public treasury.

14th. That no prosecution shall be had in any tribunal to recover the amount of a debt incurred in purchasing any spirituous liquors.

15th. That no house, belonging to a person authorized by law to grant tavern licences, shall serve as a licensed tavern to sell spirituous liquors.

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Memoranda of Laws regulating Inn Licences in force, &c.

28th March. Duty of £1 16s. Stg. imposed upon every licence granted for keeping a house of public entertainment.

1794.
14 Geo. III.
Ch. 88, Sec. 5. Penalty of £10 Stg. for selling without licence. The above duty, with many others mentioned in that Act, was imposed for making a more adequate provision for defraying the charge of the Administration of Justice, and the support of the Civil Government, &c.

1795.
35 Geo. III.
Ch. 8, Sec. 1. Additional duty of 40s. Cy. imposed on persons taking licences to keep houses of public entertainment, &c.

Sec. 2. To renew them annually, &c.

Sec. 3. Persons keeping houses of public entertainment in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and the Town of Three Rivers, must be approved by two or more Justices of the Peace in Quarter or Special Sessions of the Peace.

Amended by
2 Vic. Ch. 14,
Sec. 2. In country parishes must produce a certificate of three respectable householders, one of whom must be a Church Warden, certifying that the party is fit and proper to keep a public house.

Sec. 4. Must enter into bonds to keep an orderly house.

Sec. 5. Must take the oath of allegiance on receiving first licence, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6. Licences to be granted by the Governor, &c.

Sec. 7. Relates to hawkers and petty chapmen.

Sec. 8. Ditto ditto.

Sec. 9. Ditto ditto.

Sec. 10. Ditto ditto.

Sec. 11. Ditto ditto.

Sec. 12. Ditto ditto.

Sec. 13. Relates to Hawkers, &c.

Sec. 14. Penalty over £10 Cy. to be recovered by action of debt in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record of this Province, by bill, plaint or information.

Sec. 15. Ditto not exceeding £10 Cy., or, if imposed by the 14 Geo. III. ch. 88, of £10 Stg., may be recovered in Queen's Bench, or before two Justices of the Peace in Weekly Sessions.

Sec. 16. Limitation of actions for penalties under this Act to twelve months after the commission of offence.

Sec. 17. Appeal to Quarter Sessions.

Sec. 18. Penalty on witnesses of £10 Cy. for not appearing.

Sec. 19. Money payable to Receiver General, &c.

Sec. 20. Limitation of actions for any thing done in pursuance of this Act to six months.

3 Geo. IV.
Ch. 12.
Sec. 1. Power given to any two Justices of the Peace, in Weekly Sessions, in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, by the 15th Section 35 Geo. 3, Ch. 8, to have the above cases conferred on any two Justices of the Peace residing in the county where the offence was committed.

Sec. 2. Justices of the Peace before whom the conviction shall be made, bound to take the evidence in writing, to the end that the party may manifestly appear in case of an appeal.

Sec. 3. Appeal given to Quarter Sessions.

2 Vic. Ch. 14. An Ordinance to amend a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better regulations for taverns and tavern-keepers.

Sec. 1. 35 Geo. III. Ch. 8 amended in so far as relates to the granting of licences, &c.

NOTE—This is unjust; for, as all three must sign, if one refuses, the minority controls the majority.

No licence to be granted for any county, parish or township without a certificate of the Senior Justice of the Peace, the Officer of Militia highest in grade, and the Church Warden in office; or, where there is not a Justice of the Peace, by the two Officers of Militia highest in grade and the Church Warden; or, where there is no Church Warden, by the Senior Justice of the Peace and Officer of Militia; and where there is no Justice of the Peace nor Church Warden, by the three Officers of Militia highest in grade. The certificate must state that the party is

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No person being a trader in any kind of spirituous liquors to sign such certificate.

Justices of the Peace in Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and Three Rivers, &c., authorized to grant licences as before; providing such certificates shall be granted only in a Special Session to be held between the 20th and 30th January of every year, of which public notice is given by the Clerk of the Peace fifteen days before such Session. Where there are no persons authorized to grant certificates, the Governor may grant licences.

Penalty for refusing to receive travellers, and not having beds, stables, hay and oats for accommodation of travellers. Sec. 2.

Must make affidavit, in form of Schedule A, that he is duly qualified. Sec. 3.

List of persons who have received certificates in parishes and townships must be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace before the fifteen days of every year. Sec. 4.

Governor may cancel licence in certain cases, and no licence shall be granted without the sanction of the Governor, &c. Sec. 5.

Bond or recognizance to be entered into. Sec. 6.

Fee to the Clerk of the Peace. Sec. 7.

Licence to expire between 1st and 20th May of every year. Sec. 8.

Licence must be published, and Notification affixed to the Church door. Sec. 9.

A notice that the party is a licensed tavern-keeper to be conspicuously affixed on the house. Sec. 10.

On conviction of keeping a disorderly house, or selling during Divine service on Sundays and holidays, or suffering any seaman, soldier, apprentice, servant or minor to remain tippling after 7 P.M. in winter and 9 P.M. in summer, or of having committed felony, may forfeit licence, and the party may be declared incapable of holding a licence after. Sec. 11.

Act to extend to every Township, Seigniority and extra-parochial part of Townships and Seigniories, &c. Sec. 12.

Persons selling ale, cider, spruce or ginger beer without licence, subject to a penalty of £10 Cy. Sec. 13.

Licence to sell ale, cider and cakes may be granted by Church Warden or Senior Justice of the Peace; and any one selling without a licence, subject to a penalty of £10. Sec. 14.

Sergeants of Militia obliged, under a penalty of 40s., to prosecute those who commit any offence against this Act. Sec. 15.

Offences may be prosecuted before two Justices of the Peace, who may award fine and imprisonment, &c. Sec. 16.

No brewer, distiller or vendor of spirituous liquor to act as a Justice of the Peace, Church Warden or Officer of Militia under this Ordinance; and any one acting as such Justice of the Peace, Officer of Militia or Church Warden, contrary to the Ordinance, liable to a penalty of £10. Sec. 17.

Licence cancelled on conviction. Sec. 18.

Expenditure of public moneys under this Act to be accounted for, supported by vouchers, &c., and closed on the 10th April and 10th October each year, and duly attested, &c. Sec. 19.

Application of penalties to be accounted for to Her Majesty. Sec. 20.*

Complaints made under 2 Vic. Ch. 14, may be prosecuted before any two Justices of the Peace residing in the county in which the offence was committed, and the party prosecuted shall not be enjoined to appear out of the parish or seigniority where offences were committed. Sec. 21.

Grocers not allowed to retail spirituous liquors in

* NOTE.—This section is pure nonsense; for not a word of the expenditure of moneys is mentioned in the Ordinance.

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Sec. 3.

Sec. 4.

4 Vic. Ch. 25.

Sec. 1.

Sec. 2.

a less quantity than three half pints, under a penalty.

Section 19 of 2 Vic. Ch. 14 repealed.

This Ordinance, as well as the 2 Vic. Ch. 14, made permanent.

The Governor may grant licences to persons who have failed to obtain the certificates required, anything in the 2 Vic. Ch. 14, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Same duty granted under this Act as under the 2 Vic. Ch. 14.

STATEMENT of the quantity of Spirituous Liquors entered for Home consumption at the Port of Montreal, in the year 1848

Brandy,	66,001 galls.
Geneva,	46,502 "
Whiskey,	514 "
Rum,	24,944 "
Sweetened Spirits, ..	266 "

WM. HALL, Collector.

Custom House, Montreal,
16th March, 1849.

QUEBEC, 17th February, 1849.

SIR,—We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th inst., requesting us to state whether any, and what proportion of the cases of insanity which have come under our observation, are to be assigned to the use of ardent spirits.

We have the honour to state, for the information of the Committee, that, from the recent establishment of the Asylum, and from the fact that any history or account of the origin or cause of the disease, or of the previous habits of the patient can be rarely obtained; we are unable to state precisely what proportion of the cases are to be attributed to the use of ardent spirits.

We are, however, convinced that in a great proportion of the insane male patients, now in the Asylum under our management, the disease has been produced by an habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obt. servants,

S. DOUGLAS.
JAS. MORRIN.
C. FREMONT.

W. C. Burrage,
C. C.

CORONER'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 20th February, 1849.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant. In reply we state; that, after a careful investigation of our Coroner's Inquisitions, we are of opinion that the number of deaths which could be traced directly or immediately to the effects of intemperance, cannot be computed at less than 10 per cent. During 20 months, for the period ending 30th December, 1848, we have had 530 inquests, and we have every reason to believe that many more deaths were probably ascribable to intemperance, but juries are very reluctant to return a Verdict of Death by Intemperance, and in many more cases, the causes are so remote

as to forbid that accurate information on which alone our testimony would be based.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obt. servant,

JONES & COURSOL,
Coroners.

To W. C. Burrage, Esq.,
C. C.,
Legislative Assembly.

45 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL, 17th February, 1849.

SIR,—In answer to the queries proposed by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire whether and what Legislative measures can be adopted to prevent intemperance, I have the honour to state, that the experience of the result of intemperance in the production of disease is constantly brought under the notice of the medical practitioner; I believe, from my own experience, and from all I have been able to learn by reading upon the subject, that the rate of mortality of most cities will be found to be in an inverse ratio to their consumption of ardent spirits; that drunkards are not only more frequently attacked by severe diseases, such as fevers, and inflammatory affections, than others who are more temperate in their habits, but also that they are bad subjects for such attacks, and often fall victims to an amount of disease, which in more temperate constitutions would be easily overcome. The usual diseases directly induced by the protracted and excessive use of alcoholic drinks, are irritation of the stomach and bowels, vomiting, diarrhoea, scirrhus of the stomach, jaundice, hardening and enlargement of the liver, disease of the kidneys, dropsy, congestion of the brain, *delirium tremens* and insanity; with respect to the last mentioned disease, the published Returns of the Asylums for the Insane, declare intemperance to be its frequent cause.

That crime and pauperism are constant results of intemperance, we have the testimony of Judges, Magistrates, Gaolers, and other witnesses who have had the best means of gaining the fullest and most accurate information upon the subject. From the examination of a great number of published statements proceeding from such sources, the conclusion arrived at, as far as regards Great Britain and Ireland, by the Editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, in the number for October 1847, is that four fifths of the entire amount of crimes is the very least proportion we can assign to those that are committed under the direct or indirect influence of intoxicating liquors!

I do not believe that protracted and severe bodily exertion can be so well sustained with as without the use of ardent spirits; I will not deny that a temporary amount of strength may be acquired by the use of a stimulant for making an extraordinary muscular effort of brief duration; but for keeping up the strength, and preserving the health under regular and severe bodily labour, I believe the tee-total principle to be the best.

As a general rule, I consider hot tea or coffee to be more useful than spirits for enabling a man to brave the elements in our cold winter weather; but there are occasions during exposure to severe cold, when I have no doubt a glass of hot punch or negus, would be most useful in preventing serious injury to the constitution. I do not believe that cold spirits, in such circumstances, would have at all the same beneficial effect.

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I am not much acquainted with the means employed in the adulteration of intoxicating drinks, but it is generally believed that such adulteration is extensively practised, and that many of the ingredients employed for this purpose are very injurious to health. Porter has been occasionally found to contain opium, and *cocculus indicus*, an active poison, has also been mixed with it, to give apparent strength, and confer stupifying qualities upon a poor and diluted liquor.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to state that, although wine and alcoholic stimulants are frequently of the most essential service in the treatment of many forms of disease, I believe that their habitual use, even in moderate quantities, is unnecessary to the enjoyment of the most perfect health.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obt. servant,

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.

W. C. Burrage, Esq.

MONTREAL, 27th February, 1849.

SIR,—Absence from town has prevented my replying sooner to your letter of the 14th instant, written by direction of the Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the subject of Intemperance; I shall answer as succinctly as possible the various questions.

1st. The majority of cases of insanity among males, are caused by the abuse of strong drinks.

2nd. In my opinion, the number of deaths among males, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, would be reduced to perhaps one half in this country, were the use of strong drinks totally abolished.

3rd. Delirium tremens, epilepsy, diseased brain, diseased liver, apoplexy and dropsy, are diseases directly produced by the use of strong drinks, moderately or immoderately.

4th. The graver crimes are usually committed under the stimulus of moderate quantities of drink.

5th. Indirectly, by reducing the means of families, the use of strong drink is a most fruitful cause of crime.

6th. Abolish the use of strong drink, and pauperism will be extinguished on this continent.

7th. The use of strong drink renders the body more susceptible of fatigue, less able to resist the effects of severe cold, or intense heat, and more open to the invasion of contagious, epidemic, or miasmatic disease.

8th. Ardent spirits are usually adulterated with reduced silent spirit, which does not, however, render them more injurious. But a common and very prejudicial addition is oil of vitriol, in order, in trade phraseology, "to make it carry a head," and to impart fire or pungency. The frauds practised in the adulteration of spirits, wines and beer, are innumerable, and most of them prejudicial to health.

I trust that the Committee will bear with me, while I state a few words as to the means that might be employed to diminish the evil of intemperance. All sumptuary laws, whenever, or by whomsoever tried, have failed in producing the desired result, and as laws, regulating the consumption of liquors, fall under the same head, they either fail in producing the desired result, or augment the evil. If the Legislature wish really to stop the progress of intemperance, attention to the following points, would probably ensure success:

1st. Government should derive no profit from the sale or use of liquors, the mass of mankind cannot

distinguish between a crime and a sin; drunkenness *per se* is no crime, but it is an awful sin, and if the Government receive the wages of iniquity, in the shape of duty on liquors, and dues on licenses to retail, how can the uneducated and unreasoning see wrong in that which is authorized by law?

2nd. Drunkenness should be made just reason for depriving a man of a Government appointment; drunkenness should be made infamous. If a minister of the crown, a chancellor, a judge, a minister of religion, a lawyer, physician, a militia officer, a justice of the peace, or any other, holding an appointment under Government, should exhibit himself in public in a state of intoxication, he should be dismissed. It does not look well for Presidents of Temperance Societies, and Members of the Legislature at the same time, to call upon people at public entertainments, to fill their glasses, even to the toast of the Queen.

3rd. I am convinced that bar tipping is the most fruitful source of the manufacture of habitual drunkards, and that if "drinking on the premises" where the liquor is sold, with the exception of the case of *bonâ fide* travellers in inns, were abolished, intemperance would be much diminished.

4th. The system of paying "footing," current among operatives, on a new workman or apprentice entering a shop, is most pernicious, and if it could be stopped by Legislative enactment, without too much interference with the liberty of the subject, the cause of sobriety would be materially advanced.

Your letter warned me to be brief, and I shall now close my somewhat lengthy remarks.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. C. SEWELL.

W. C. BURRAGE, Esq.,

C. C., Legislative Assembly.

EXTRACT of an official letter of Mr. Sheriff Thomas, of the Gore District, dated Montreal, 9th March, 1849.

The labourer in this country readily obtains employment at a remuneration which makes him comparatively rich, and if he be of indolent habits he may support his family by the labour of a few days in each week. The facilities which are afforded him for a congregation with similar characters at the village tavern or city "grocery," soon transform the idler into the drunkard; his moral condition becomes deteriorated, and his follies soon degenerate into vices; he becomes at length unfit and unwilling to labour, and theft or lawless violence soon brings him into contact with the Courts of Justice.

The Legislature has already provided many useful checks to the licensing of these houses, but in the hands of the Magistracy these checks are found to be wholly inoperative. Local interests, the disinclination to disoblige a neighbour, or less worthy causes, render the refusal of a licence under any circumstances, and in spite of a general absence of the requirements of the law, an almost unprecedented occurrence, and readily explains the cause of the number, and low character, of the miserable tipping-houses which abound throughout the country. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that the power of licensing should be transferred from the Magistracy, to such persons as may occupy a more responsible and independent position. They should, if possible, be functionary servants of the Crown, in order to secure their attention to the duties required of them, and because such persons could be readily controlled, if induced to practise partiality, or to be guilty of

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corruption. Perhaps, for this purpose, no better persons could be suggested than the Sheriff, the Judge of the District Court, (who is also Chairman of the Quarter Sessions,) and the Stipendiary Police Magistrate. The duty entrusted to them should be, not only that of licensing the house, but also to provide stringent regulations for its conduct; among which, the refusal on the part of the landlord to harbour the bar-room idler, would form a prominent feature, thus diminishing his opportunities of becoming tainted by the society of those who may be further advanced than himself in immoral pursuits.

THREE RIVERS, 2nd March, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which the Committee "appointed to inquire whether any Legislative measures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of Intemperance," were pleased to address me on the 28th February last, by which I am required to forward with as little delay as possible, to the said Committee, a statement specifying the quantity of spirituous liquors distilled in the District of Three Rivers, the quantity imported from Montreal, and the duty paid.

In reply, I have to inform you, that there is not, in the District, to my knowledge, a single distillery in operation, where strong liquors are distilled. That having no means of ascertaining the quantity of spirituous liquors imported into the District, it is impossible for me to give any information on this subject; and, finally, that I do not think that any duties are directly paid in this District by persons importing spirituous liquors therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. B. GARCEAU,
Inspector.

W. C. Burrage, Esq.

REVENUE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1849.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. requesting from me a "statement specifying the quantity of ardent spirits, distilled in the District of Quebec, the quantity imported, and the amount of duty paid." I have to inform you in reply, that there are no ardent spirits distilled in the District of Quebec, and, consequently, that there is no duty paid; as to the quantity imported, and the duty payable on the same, I have nothing to state on this point; Revenue Inspectors not being entrusted with the collection of the Imperial duties, but merely with the receipt of the Provincial revenue.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
&c. &c. &c.,
J. M. LEMOINE,
R. I.

W. C. Burrage, Esq.,
C. C.,
Montreal.

To the Chairman of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on Intemperance.

MONTREAL, 3rd March, 1849.

SIR,—The following remarks have chiefly in view to furnish the testimony of public officers, and pro-

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fessional men in Montreal, to the evil effects of intoxicating liquors. Did time permit, a mass of information of the same purport might be extracted from the Reports of Temperance Societies, and communications contained in the Canada Temperance Advocate, during the fourteen years it has been published.

1st. *Crime*.—Judge Pyke stated in 1840, that of the adult offenders tried before him, nine out of ten, he might say nineteen out of twenty, were persons of intemperate habits; and that a great number of offences were committed by young persons who could not be called intemperate themselves, though they have been brought up in idleness and vice, and in almost every case, were the children of drunken parents.

Colonel Gagy, when presiding as Police Magistrate, said in my hearing, that nearly every case tried before him, was the result of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Delisle, Clerk of the Peace, lately stated before the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions, that three fourths of the prisoners tried were of intemperate habits, and Mr. McGinn, the Gaoler, gave similar testimony. In 1835, I obtained from Capt. Holland, then keeper of the gaol of this City, a list of the persons who had suffered capital punishment, from 1824 till 1834. From this it appeared that, out of nine who had been executed, six at least, along with their unhappy victims, were brought to an untimely grave, through intoxicating liquors. The charges of Judge Mondelet to Jurors, and generally the presentment from these bodies, refer to the extent of crime, produced from this prolific source; the statistics furnished by Captain Wiley, of the Montreal Police, if there were no other evidence, are sufficient to establish the connection between intemperance and crime.

2nd. *Disease*.—The following testimonial from the physicians of Montreal, is so convincing, that to add to it, seems quite unnecessary.

Testimony.

We, the undersigned, are of opinion:—

1st. That a very large portion of human misery, including poverty and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors, as beverages.

2nd. That the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such intoxicating beverages, whether in the form of ardent spirits, or as wine, beer, ale, porter, cider, &c. &c.

3rd. That persons accustomed to such drinks, may, with perfect safety, discontinue them entirely, either at once, or gradually, after a short time.

4th. That total and universal abstinence, from alcoholic liquors, and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.

(Signed) GEO. M. CAMPBELL, M. D.
A. F. HOLMES, M. D.
M. McCULLOCH, M. D.
P. E. PICAUD, M. D.
FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D.
WLD. NELSON, M. D.
A. HALL, M. D.,
And 36 other Physicians.

Similar views have been expressed by thousands of medical men in Great Britain and the United States.

3rd. *Sudden deaths*.—In 1836, Mr. Mondelet, Coroner for the District of Montreal, stated that one half of the sudden or violent deaths, on which he was called upon to report officially, are caused by excessive drinking, and eight of every ten might be traced to the habit of drinking, although the indivi-

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duals may not have died in a state of intoxication. He also added, that in this City, intemperance prevailed more among women than men, and he believed nine out of ten of the females, on whom inquests are held, die of intemperance, and concludes with the following melancholy, but just reflection; "The number launched into eternity by rum, is extraordinary." In conversation with Mr. Jones, his colleague, he has repeatedly borne the same testimony to the numerous cases, the result of drinking, upon which he has held inquests. It is estimated that the violent deaths from drinking in Montreal amount to 100 yearly.

4. *Prostitution.*—Mr. McGinn stated before the Grand Jury, on the occasion referred to, that he had asked one of these poor creatures why she was intemperate; she said, in reply, "Do you think the feelings of a woman could submit to the brutality and degradation of our condition without liquor?" It may be assumed that nearly every prostitute is a drunkard. And to a great extent, may we not attribute the seductions of young females, to the agency of intoxicating liquor, and the influence it has in preventing them from returning to the paths of virtue, by drowning those better feelings which might lead to repentance and reformation.

There are other evils caused by intoxicating liquors that might be illustrated at length, but to which I can only refer, viz:—

1st. The addition to our public expenditure for the trial and maintenance of criminal offenders, of whom at least three-fourths are made so by liquor; the cost of keeping the public peace, which would scarcely be broken were drinking abolished.

2nd. The great addition to individual expenditure and that of benevolent societies by the poverty brought about by drinking habits.

3rd. The adding to private expenditure, by the increased rates of insurance on life, houses, and shipping; the loss by bad debts to tradesmen, physicians, and other professional men, to make up for which, the sober and industrious portion of the community must pay higher rates than it would, if these losses were not incurred.

4th. The great number of lives lost through drunken captains of vessels, engineers on steamboats and railways, and persons employed on public conveyances. The increased mortality by cholera, typhus, &c., which are fed through persons of intemperate habits, and the many valuable lives sacrificed by the spread of these diseases in the community.

5th. The increase of Sabbath breaking, irreligion, infidelity, and vice, among the lower classes in particular, and the hindrance to moral and religious improvement caused by drunken habits.

6th. But, in conclusion, deplorable as are these results, they sink into insignificance when the influence of intoxicating drinks is viewed in relation to man's higher interests, and upon the spread of the Redeemer's Kingdom. In the holy Scriptures, the doom of the intemperate is pronounced in these fearful words, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and were men to give up the use of intoxicating drinks, a mighty obstacle to the reception of the Gospel, at least in Christian lands, would be removed.

With the earnest hope that the benevolent labour of the Committee may be successful, I beg to submit the foregoing observations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES COURT.

Mr. John Dougall's Evidence.

Question. What, in your opinion, are the chief causes of intemperance?

Answer. They are, I think, threefold;

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1st. The usages of society rendering it all but imperative on every one to accustom himself to the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus placing him directly in the way of temptation, which all experience shows, invariably overcomes a considerable portion of those who expose themselves to it.

2nd. The desire which vicious persons feel to escape from the consciousness of their own guilt and degradation; thus, while drinking leads to crime, crime, by a terrible retribution, leads to the suicidal practice of drinking.

3rd. The traffic in intoxicating drinks, which places the means of self-injury (too often of self-destruction) not only within the reach of every individual, but actually tempts, at every turning, all who have an appetite for these drinks to their ruin.

Question. What is the extent of the evil arising from these causes?

Answer. It is much greater than would appear to a superficial observer.

The quantity of intoxicating drinks imported and manufactured is so great that, when divided among the population that may reasonably be supposed to use them, the quantity for each individual will indicate a great amount of intemperance.

Again; the number of taverns and dram-shops is so great that if each sells enough to pay expenses merely, the quantity drunk in Montreal, for instance, must be enormous; and this conclusion is borne out, when the inhabitants of a given street in the districts of the city are reviewed. The number of intemperate persons in all such statistical examinations have been found appallingly great.

The confidential statements of physicians in extensive practice respecting the intemperance prevalent in many families where it is scarcely even suspected by the public, are not less alarming. The evil consequences of this extensive use of intoxicating drinks have been, however, so often and ably set forth, that I do not think it necessary to enter on the topic now in detail.

Question. What remedies would you suggest for this great evil?

Answer. The remedies are suggested by the causes. The drinking usages of society to which I adverted, as the first, and, I may add, the greatest cause of intemperance, can only be suppressed by moral means, the chief of which are reasoning and example. And here I would respectfully suggest, that an example of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, dictated by philanthropic and patriotic motives, on the part of persons in influential stations, such as Judges, Legislators, Ministers of Religion, and Magistrates, would have a most beneficial effect.

The intemperance that grows out of vice and crime is equally beyond the reach of Legislation, except in so far as vice and crime may be restrained by wholesome laws.

The third great cause of intemperance, the traffic, is then the only one that can be reached directly by Legislation.

Question. In what way do you think the traffic may be advantageously limited or controuled by Legislation?

Answer. As the enactment and administration of laws is for the good of the community and not for their injury, it appears to me a contradiction of the most glaring kind specially to license the sale of intoxicating drinks at all. But if licensed for the purpose of preventing indiscriminate traffic, the law should evidently be as precise and stringent as possible, so as to prevent violations, either on the part of the administrators of the law or the sellers of intoxicating drinks.

Question. What abuses have to your knowledge crept into the administration of the present law?

Answer. It is administered in the loosest possible manner generally, in so much that the traffic might, for any difficulties which it interposes, almost

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as well be altogether unrestricted. The magistracy, with whom the licensing of taverns rests, are irresponsible to the public, and even when public opinion, or their own convictions, have in any case induced them to make an effort to diminish the number of licenses, at the meeting annually appointed to consider this matter, two or three magistrates perhaps engaged in the traffic themselves, or having property rented for tavern stands, afterwards granted the rejected applications. In Lower Canada it is even worse; licences refused and re-refused by magistrates after full investigation, on account of the bad character of the applicant, have been granted at once on application to the Provincial Secretary for the time being. Now, it must be evident that all stipulations as to character of the applicant, or the accommodations of his house, or the need for such a house in the locality, are quite useless in any legal enactment, so long as they are systematically disregarded. From what I have learned, I am convinced that any individual in Canada East, no matter who or where, could have (unless the custom has been recently altered) a licence if he had the sum required to pay for it.

I speak on this point very strongly, on account of the unquestionable testimony to the effect stated, of respectable parties in Quebec, Montreal, Hull, and other parts of the Province, communicated to a Temperance Convention held last year in this City, and other sources of information.

Question. What plan would you suggest to prevent these abuses?

Answer. I think the licensing power, if it exists at all, should be placed in the hands of parties amenable to public opinion, and who, if they abuse it, may be put out of office by a majority of the people of any given District or City for which they act. The present Municipal Councils would present the necessary medium of exercising this power, were it not deemed better to elect officers expressly for this purpose, and with no other duties, in each County or District. This latter plan would, I think, be greatly preferable, as the administration of the license law would thus be separated from political, and all other considerations.

If the law be administered as at present by the magistrates, I think licences should only be granted once a year (if at all) and that, at a meeting expressly called for the purpose, and that no less number of magistrates, should have the power to grant a rejected application afterwards, and especially that it should be clearly understood that the Executive will not interfere in the decision of said magistrates so as to grant any application which they have rejected. It would also be most important to subject the applicant to advertise his application for a certain length of time, with the names of the magistrates recommending it, in the nearest paper or in some other public manner, in order that magistrates may be deterred from violating their oath of office by certifying to what they must often know to be untrue, and also in order that the inhabitants of the locality in question may have an opportunity to petition the Quarter Sessions against the application, if they desire to do so.

Question. You have suggested that the sale of intoxicating drinks should not be licensed at all. Do you think then that it could be suppressed?

Answer. I do not think that it could be wholly suppressed by coercive enactments, in the present state of public opinion on the subject, which, however, would effectually prevent such enactments from being obtained.

Question. Would it not be still more injurious to society, to leave the traffic in intoxicating drinks free, than it is at present, with all the abuses of the licence law?

Answer. It need not be left free. Legislation should from time to time be directed against it, as

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far as the advancing state of the public mind on the question will allow. All, who engage in this traffic, should be rendered amenable to actions of damages to be tried before juries of their neighbours for the injuries they are the means of inflicting upon families. And they should be specially and heavily taxed for the support of the poor, as well as of prisons, asylums, and other remedial means rendered necessary chiefly through their traffic. The penalties for keeping late hours, for selling on the Sabbath, for permitting minors to drink, or for allowing drunkenness or disturbance on the premises should also be heavy and summarily enforced. In fact, the traffic should be regarded as a wild beast, which, if we cannot altogether destroy, we should limit and hamper as much as possible, but in no case license. All history shews that the further legislation has been carried out against the baneful traffic, the better it has been for the people, and the more it has been relaxed, the worse.

It is the special licensing of what is evil that I decidedly deprecate; were the traffic unlicensed, it would doubtless soon be viewed as a kind of social piracy, and the person engaged in it would be looked upon as an Ishmael whose hand was against every other man. But the obloquy which would attach to it, if left to itself, to be judged by its fruits, is in a great measure taken away by the sanction and respectability thrown around it, by a legal licence to carry it on.

Question. You have said, the seller of intoxicating drinks should be liable to an action of damages for any injury which his business inflicted upon families, as also to heavy taxes for the support of the poor; will you explain your views on these points?

Answer. The common objection to legislation against the sale of intoxicating drinks, is, that if it produces evils, these evils are self-inflicted, and therefore not susceptible of legislative remedy or penalty. But this is a very superficial view of the case. Are the evils suffered by the drunkard's wife and children inflicted by themselves? Are the burdens entailed on the community to support paupers, orphans, &c., made by such by intemperance, voluntarily imposed? On the contrary, the small portion of the community who sell intoxicating drinks are instrumental in inflicting, and that for their own profit, many and grievous evils, on the public in general, and the drunkard's family in particular, against the will of the latter.

Besides the principle is already recognized that there are offences against morality and the public safety, which, though the actors and sufferers in them may be voluntary agents, are yet made obnoxious to severe legal punishment. Now, if any offence is so treated, surely the offence of selling intoxicating drinks as a beverage—one which causes more wide spread crime and misery than all the others—should not be excepted.

Finally, I would repeat the substance of the conclusions at which I have arrived after long investigation and reflection on this subject. The traffic in intoxicating drinks, to be used as a beverage, is not one that should be licensed at all.

It is one which should be curtailed and hindered by law, as far, and effectually, as public opinion will from time to time permit, until the community shall be sufficiently enlightened to authorize its entire suppression.

If licensed at all, in the meantime, the regulations should be precise and stringent, and the law strictly enforced. It is not mercy to the trafficker to relax the law in his favour. The greatest mercy to him and his family would be to drive him out of it into some more respectable and moral calling.

And such relaxation is great cruelty to the public.

JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, 5th March, 1849.

R E P O R T.

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into the system adopted in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" and the Provincial Statutes, have the honor to Report:—

Your Committee have examined, on the distribution of the Statutes, Joseph Cary, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General; Thomas Fortier, Esquire, Member of Parliament; Joseph Elie Thibaudeau, Esquire, Post Master in the Parish of Cap Santé; William Patton, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, of the Parish of St. Thomas; Elzéar Duchesnay, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and Mayor of the County of Dorchester; Edward Hale, Esquire, of Portneuf; Charles Taschereau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, of Deschambault; Thomas C. Oliva, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, on the Kennebec Road; George Desbarats, Esq., joint Printer to Her Majesty with Mr. Derbishire, and divers other persons, to whose evidence Your Committee take the liberty of referring Your Honorable House.

Your Committee are convinced, from the evidence adduced, that grave abuses exist in the distribution of the Provincial Statutes in Lower Canada; that it appears that the distribution of the Statutes for the whole of the Province, costs (at the lowest) £520 per annum, and that of this sum, £400 are expended in the distribution of the Statutes in Lower Canada; that notwithstanding this sum appears considerable, the distribution of the Statutes is made in a very irregular and dilatory manner in all that section of the Province; that in some parts of Lower Canada, such as Kennebec, the Statutes have been only distributed once since 1845, while in several other localities they do not reach until six, eight, and even ten months after they are printed, and distributed in the towns.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to enumerate all the inconveniences which must result to Lower Canada, from the adoption of so defective a system in the distribution of its laws, and think it sufficient to call the attention of Your Honorable House to the fact.

As to the manner of remedying, in future, the divers inconveniences and abuses which have been pointed out in the distribution of the Statutes, Your Committee, after mature deliberation, have come to the conclusion, that for Lower Canada it would be advisable to employ some person to distribute the Statutes in the whole of that section of the Province; to require him to make the distribution within two months and a half from the time they are printed, and to give security for the due performance of this duty.

Your Committee take the liberty of referring to Your Honorable House to the evidence of Mr. Timothé Marcotte, of Deschambault, who, for ten years, has been employed in distributing the Statutes in Lower Canada, and on whose experience Your Committee believe they can rely. From his evidence, it would appear that there is reason to hope, that for the sum of £250, the Provincial Statutes could be distributed regularly and with certainty, within a

time sufficiently short, when compared with that within which they have hitherto been distributed.

And inasmuch as there is a law now in force providing for the distribution of the Statutes, which law appears to be quite insufficient and ineffective, Your Committee would recommend its immediate repeal.

As to the "Canada Gazette," Your Committee have examined a certain number of witnesses, and obtained divers informations in writing; and after taking them into consideration, have come to the conclusion that many abuses exist in the distribution of that "Gazette;" but as there is already before the House a measure which will have the effect of uniting to that "Gazette" the "Official Gazette" published at Quebec, and of introducing certain changes therein, Your Committee will merely draw the attention of Your Honorable House to this subject, which requires great care and attention, with a view to diminish the expenses of this establishment, which appear excessive.

The whole of which, however, is very respectfully submitted.

ANT. J. DUCHESNAY,
Chairman.

28th March, 1849.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

FRIDAY, 6th February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

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

1.—By what Order in Council is the "Canada Gazette" distributed to divers public officers in Lower Canada?—By an Order of the Governor General in Council of 22nd December, 1845, and the notification in the "Canada Gazette" of 3rd January, 1846, as well as the notification in the "Gazette" of 27th February, 1847, revoking that part of the previous notice which directs that the "Gazette" be furnished to certain Militia officers.

2.—Have you a list of the persons to whom the "Canada Gazette" is sent?—I have, and produce it to the Committee, as charged for the last six months.

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3.—Are you aware that persons uniting different offices or qualities get more than one copy, and that in some cases one individual gets as many as four copies of the same number?—I am not aware that more than one copy is sent to one individual; it ought not to be, according to the regulation.

4. Is there a regulation preventing the distribution of more than one copy to one individual, although he may hold several offices?—The regulation referred to, provides that not more than one copy should be sent to the same individual, although he may hold several offices.

5.—What is the amount charged to the Government for each copy of this "Gazette"?—Twelve shillings and sixpence per annum, for each copy, including the postage.

6.—What is the average annual charge made against the Government for the subscription of this "Gazette"?—The average annual amount charged, is £750 per annum, to the Government, for the subscription alone and the postage.

WEDNESDAY, 7th February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

Joseph Cary, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

7.—What is the annual amount paid by Government for the publication of proclamations and official notices in the "Canada Gazette"?—In 1847, it was £1,116 6s. 4d.; in 1848, £768 17s. 7d. The Session of 1848 was so short, that less printing was required.

8.—What do you think is the average annual charge to Government for those proclamations and notices, over and above the charge for subscription to the "Gazette" paid by the Government?—I should say £1000.

Louis Guillet, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

9.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" in your County?—I know that in the Parish of St. François Xavier de Batiscan, where I reside, the "Gazette" is addressed to the Municipality of the parish, which Municipality has ceased to exist for several years. I have also seen it addressed to the School Commissioners.

François Lemieux, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

10.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" in Lower Canada?—Not having received it for a length of time, although, as a Member of Parliament, I had a right to it, I took several steps towards obtaining it, and it was not until after frequent and repeated solicitations that I succeeded, whilst other individuals had received several copies of the same number, without any necessity whatever, thereby entailing enormous and useless expense on the Government.

Pierre Davignon, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

11.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette"?—There exists

great abuses in the distribution of that Gazette; amongst others, I shall state for example, that I receive two copies of the same number myself, whilst one would be sufficient.

Joseph Charles Taché, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

12.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the Canada Gazette to the divers public officers and functionaries in Lower Canada?—One serious abuse which will entail enormous expenses on the Province, is the distribution of several numbers of that Gazette, as many even as four, to the same person holding several offices or exercising several public functions. I think that the same person ought not in any case to receive more than one copy of the Gazette, which would be quite sufficient for his information.

William Henry Scott, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

13.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette"?—Yes, there are abuses; I myself receive two copies of the same number of that Gazette, and I have every reason to conclude from that, that certain public officers and functionaries receive as many copies as they hold offices, which must occasion unnecessary expense to the Province, as one copy would be sufficient.

Pierre Canac dit Marquis, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

14.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette"?—All that I know is, that I receive two copies of the same number at a time, one as a Justice of the Peace, and the other as a Member of Parliament, whilst one would be sufficient.

15.—Have you ever received three copies of the same number?—Yes, some years since, I received as many as three copies of the same number.

THURSDAY, 8th February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

The Honble. *Marc Paschal DeSales La Terrière*, a Member of the Committee, examined:—

16.—How many copies do you receive of the same number of the "Canada Gazette"?—Three.

André Jobin, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

17.—Do you receive the "Canada Gazette, and how many copies of the same number?—I have received for more than a year past, two copies, one of which is addressed to A. Jobin, J.P., and the other to A. Jobin, M.P.P.—I informed Mr. Desbarats himself, that there was not any A. Jobin, J.P. at St. Genevieve, but that the same A. Jobin, M.P.P., must be the A. Jobin, Justice of the Peace, because I was also a Justice of the Peace, and that it must be some error, as I ought only to have received one copy, according to law. Notwithstanding this remark of mine, I continued to receive two copies of

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the same number addressed as above. Latterly, I have received two copies, without cover, which are sent for me to Mr. D. Maason's, at Montreal.

TUESDAY, 13th February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

Joseph Cary, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

18.—Is any charge made to the Government for the distribution of the Provincial Statutes, and by whom is such charge made?—Charges are made to Government by the Queen's Printer for the distribution of the Provincial Statutes of this Province.

19.—Do you know by what authority or Order in Council this charge is made?—The Provincial Act 8 Victoria, chapter 68, sec. 3, directs that the Provincial Statutes are to be distributed by the Queen's Printer, and provision is made for that expense on the annual Estimates.

20.—What is the average annual amount charged for such distribution?—The average annual expense of the distribution for the last three years is £520.

21.—Who are the public functionaries and officers entitled to receive the Provincial Statutes?—I now furnish a list of public functionaries, and other public officers entitled to receive the Statutes

22.—Before the last four years how were the Statutes distributed in Lower and Upper Canada?—In Lower Canada they were distributed under the provisions of the Act 2 Will. IV. cap. 33, continued by 8 Victoria, cap. 15. In Upper Canada, as I am informed, the Acts were transmitted to the persons entitled to them, by post or otherwise, from various public departments.

WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Jarmy, Second Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, called in; and examined:—

23.—Is the charge for fifteen copies of the same number of the "Canada Gazette," made by the Queen's Printer, sent to the Commissioners for Civil Erections of Parishes in the Districts of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, in accordance with the instructions he has received?—By Mr. Secretary Daly's letter of the 7th February, 1843, the Queen's Printer was instructed to send the "Canada Gazette," commencing from the first number, to the several Boards of Commissioners for the Erection of Parishes in the said Districts, under cover to their Secretaries, namely, to Messrs. E. Guy, Valère Guillet, and Louis Fiset.

24.—Are you aware that the Queen's Printer had been cautioned against sending more than one copy of the same number of the "Gazette" to the same individual, although he may hold different offices?

By the terms of the public notice inserted in the "Canada Gazette," and dated 1st January, 1846, this is clearly the case, as appears by the following paragraph: "It is to be understood, however, that no person holding more than one of the offices above named, is to receive the "Canada Gazette" in virtue of more than one of such offices."

Thomas Fortier, Esquire, a Member of the House, called in; and examined:—

25.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" and the Provincial Statutes, to the various public offices and functionaries?—I know that the "Canada Gazette" has been sent to Laurent Genest, Esquire, Public Notary, and Clerk to the Circuit Court, for about eighteen months after his death, although complaints had been made on the subject; it was only in the month of February last that this error was rectified, because I, myself, went to the office of the "Canada Gazette," after having spoken to Mr. Parent, Assistant Provincial Secretary, on the subject. As to the Provincial Statutes, I can state, that any one who was a Captain and a Magistrate at the same time, received a duplicate copy, and a third copy if he belonged to one of the Branches of the Legislature. I have been informed that a great number of the Provincial Statutes had been deposited with Mr. Beauchemin, Inn-keeper, at Bécancour, where the sittings of the Municipal Council of the County of Nicolet were held, and that after the sitting of the Council last spring, all these Statutes had disappeared. Several of the Captains of my Parish complained that they had not received any.

WEDNESDAY, 21st February, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

On this day, the Committee drew up a series of Questions, hereinafter mentioned, which they decided upon sending to different persons in various parts of Lower Canada, that is to say:—

To Lieutenant Colonel *Taschereau*, of Deschambault, the following Question:—

26.—Are you aware that several public officers and functionaries have complained of the manner in which the Provincial Statutes are distributed in Lower Canada? Have the kindness to inform the Committee of the irregularities and abuses which may have come under your notice on that subject?

To *Joseph E. Thibautéau*, Postmaster, Deschambault:—

27.—As Postmaster of Cap Santé, will you have the kindness to inform the Committee whether Her Majesty's Printer transmits to your office copies of the "Canada Gazette," and also of the Provincial Statutes, addressed to the public officers residing in other parishes than your own, and who are in no manner in communication with your office?

To Lieutenant Colonel *Elzéar Duchesnay*, Ste. Marie, Beauce.

28.—Are you aware that abuses exist in the distribution of the Provincial Statutes to divers public offi-

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cers in Lower Canada; and are these Statutes sent regularly to you as a public officer? Have the kindness to furnish this Committee with all the information you may have on the subject?

Do you receive the "Canada Gazette," and how many copies of the same number at a time?

To Lieutenant Colonel *T. C. Oliva*, Saint George, Beauce.

29.—Are you aware of any abuse existing in the distribution of the Provincial Statutes to divers public officers in Lower Canada; are these Statutes sent regularly to you as a public officer? Have the kindness to furnish this Committee with all the information you possess on this subject.

Do you receive the "Canada Gazette," and how many copies of the same number at once?

To Lieutenant Colonel *Charles Panet*, Quebec.

30.—How many copies of the "Canada Gazette" of the same number do you receive at a time; and if you receive several copies, in what quality do you so receive them?

Do you receive the Provincial Statutes regularly for yourself and the officers under your command, or have you any remarks to make on that subject?

To Lieutenant Colonel *Lemoine*, Chateau Richer.

31.—Will you have the kindness to inform this Committee whether the Provincial Statutes are always transmitted to you and the officers of the Battalion under your command in a regular and correct manner; or whether you have any complaint to make on that point?

Do you receive the "Canada Gazette," and how many copies of the same number do you receive?

To Lieutenant Colonel *Guerout*, St. Denis.

32.—Do you receive for yourself and the officers under your command, the Provincial Statutes in a correct, punctual, and regular manner; or have you any complaint to make on that subject?

To *William Patton*, Esquire, St. Thomas.

33.—For the last three or four years, has the Queen's Printer transmitted to you regularly, and punctually, the Provincial Statutes for yourself and the officers of your Battalion, or have you had divers causes of complaint against this officer in relation to this matter?

Do you receive the "Canada Gazette," and how many copies of the same number?

To Lieutenant Colonel *Edward Hale*, Portneuf.

34.—Would you be kind enough to inform this Committee whether the Provincial Statutes are sent to you regularly and punctually, for the officers under your command and yourself; or if you have had causes of complaint in relation to this matter?

Mr. *Thibaudeau* answered as follows, by his letter dated Cap Santé, the 23rd February, 1849, to the above questions sent to him:—

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, in your capacity of Chairman of a Committee to enquire into certain abuses, &c. &c. In answer to your question contained therein, I have to inform you that copies of the "Canada Gazette," and even of the Statutes, are sent to this office for people who reside at Ecureuils, Pointe-aux-Trembles, St. Augustin, St. Basil, St. Raymond, and Ste. Catherine, and this office has no connection with the said Parishes; the result is that a great number of copies of the "Canada Gazette" and the Provincial Statutes remain a long time in the office without being claimed; and a great number of copies of the "Canada Gazette" are even never claimed. I may say that the office is encumbered with them. As to the means of remedying it, the best, in my opinion, would be to have a Post Office in each Parish; another means would be to give notice to the public officers living in the said Parishes, that the "Gazettes" and other papers they are entitled to receive, will be addressed to this office. In this manner, if they wish to claim them, they will know where to find them.

Lieutenant Colonel *Guerout*, of St. Denis, answered as follows, by his letter dated St. Denis, the 24th February, 1849, to the Questions sent to him:—

Sir,

I was absent at the time your letter of the 21st instant reached me; in reply, I have to inform you in the first place, that the Curé and the Mayor only, receive the Canada Gazette; in the second place, I receive the Provincial Statutes with tolerable punctuality.

William Patton, of St. Thomas, in the District of Quebec, answered as follows, by his letter dated St. Thomas, the 25th February, 1849, to the Questions sent to him:—

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., relative to the distribution of the Provincial Statutes, and annex you the answers to the Questions contained therein, for the information of the Committee.

In answer to the first Question:—

I have never received copies of the Provincial Statutes regularly for the last three or four years, and when received, not before the expiration of from eight to ten months after the close of the Session; and on several occasions when I have required reference to the Statutes, was unable to obtain them from either my brother Magistrate or the Curé of the Parish, they being similarly situated as myself. On one occasion, after inquiring, I found a case containing the Statutes had been sent to Mr. Casgrain at L'Islet, by a Schooner, the end of November, without any memorandum or instructions to whom

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they were to be sent, and where they remained, until I was informed of the circumstance in the month of February following.

2nd.—I never received a copy of the "Canada Gazette."

Lieutenant Colonel *Elzéar Duchesnay*, of Ste. Marie, Beauce, answered as follows, by his letter dated Ste. Marie, 26th February, 1849, to the Questions sent to him:—

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Questions which you addressed to me, as Chairman of a Committee to inquire whether abuses exist in the system adopted in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" as well as the Provincial Statutes, and to transmit to you the following answers:

1st.—I consider that two abuses exist in the distribution of the Provincial Statutes to divers public officers in Lower Canada; the first, is the furnishing of copies at the cost of the Province to officers receiving salaries, or who receive equivalent fees from their appointments; the second, the inexplicable and usual dilatoriness in their distribution to the Justices of Peace.

2nd.—I receive but a single copy of the "Canada Gazette," which is addressed to the Mayor of the Municipality. The abuse noticed in the preceding answer will equally apply to the present one.

Lieutenant Colonel *William H. Lemoine*, of Chateau Richer, answered as follows, by a letter dated Chateau Richer, the 27th of February, 1849, to the above Questions transmitted to him:—

SIR,

In answer to the circular which you have addressed to me, bearing date the 20th February instant, on the subject of the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" and the Provincial Statutes, I have the honor to inform you that I receive the Provincial Statutes regularly, that is to say, one copy for myself, and one copy for each of the officers of my battalion who are entitled to it; I receive in addition each week a single number of the "Canada Gazette."

Edward Hale, Esquire, of Portneuf, answered as follows, by a letter dated Portneuf, the 28th February, 1849, to the above Questions, which had been transmitted to him:—

SIR,

In reply to the enquiries contained in your letter of 21st instant, respecting the deliveries of the Provincial Statutes, I beg leave to say that from the best of my recollection they have been regularly transmitted to me (that is to say annually), though

perhaps not punctually. I have made no note of the particular periods at which I received the former Statutes; but I do recollect that those of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature did not come to hand till the end of the month of September, 1848.

Lieutenant Colonel *A. C. Taschereau*, of Deschambault, answered as follows, by a letter dated Deschambault, the 4th March, 1849, to the above Questions transmitted to him:—

SIR,

In answer to your circular of the 21st of February last, I have the honor to inform you that the greater number of the public officers and functionaries complain of the manner in which the Provincial Statutes are distributed in Lower Canada:—

1st.—The Provincial Statutes by which the Magistrates and Militia Officers in the country are to guide themselves, do not reach them, under the present system of distribution, until six, and sometimes nine months after their publication and distribution in the towns; such has been the case in 1847, for the whole of the county of Portneuf.

2nd.—The "Canada Gazette" reaches us very irregularly, and in summer nearly always in bad order. The "Canada Gazette" for the Clerk of the Circuit Court held at Cap Santé, where the Clerk has resided for more than five years, is still addressed to him here, at Deschambault. Numerous other abuses exist, the details whereof would be too voluminous to specify in the manner requested by the Committee.

Thomas C. Oliva, Esquire, of Kennebec Road, answered as follows, by a letter dated from Kennebec Road, the 6th March, 1849, to the above Questions transmitted to him.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated "Legislative Assembly, Committee Room, No. 6, 21st ultimo," which was not received till the 4th instant, submitting to me Questions relative to the system adopted in the distribution of the "Canada Gazette" and the Provincial Statutes. I have the honor to answer as follows:—

Answer to the first Question:

As a public officer, that is to say, as a Justice of the Peace, I received the Provincial Statutes very regularly until 1845, (*Anno Septimo et Octavo Vic. Reg.*) Since that time I only received them in September last, by an opportunity, they having been left at Major Pozer's, St. George, in conformity with my instructions to Mr. Cary, of Quebec; that gentleman having told me he could not send them to me, on account of the great distance, (more than eight leagues further up than the first named gentleman, and twenty-eight leagues from Quebec,) that is to say, the Provincial Statutes, (*Anno Nonno, Vic. Reg.* and *Anno Decimo et Undecimo, Vic. Reg.*) for myself and the battalion I have the honor to command; and

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by the post, the Statutes (*Anno Undecimo Vic. Reg.*) first Session of Parliament, which I also received in September last.

Answer to the second Question :

I receive the "Canada Official Gazette," as a Justice of the Peace, very regularly, one number each time.

FRIDAY, 16th March, 1849.

ANTOINE J. DUCHESNAY, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. *Timothé Marcotte*, of Deschambault, called in ; and being interrogated, answered :—Formerly I made the distribution of the Provincial Statutes in Lower Canada, during ten years. I am acquainted with all the details and difficulties attending their distribution. I am of opinion that the Committee could find a person who would take charge of this distribution for Lower Canada, in consideration of the sum of £250 currency, with the exception of the Acts reserved for the Royal sanction, and which would not be delivered at the same time as those sanctioned here ; but these latter not being voluminous, could easily be transmitted by the post. I am aware that under the present system, the Statutes are not distributed for a very long time after their publication, in some cases not until nine months after. I should expect the person appointed to make the distribution in the manner I have stated, to make it within a delay of three months, and I would willingly undertake the engagement, and even give security for the due performance of the contract.

George Desbarats, Esquire, Her Majesty's Printer, called in ; and examined :—

Under the system now adopted in the delivery of the Provincial Statutes, is there a certainty of their

being transmitted regularly to those persons who have a right to receive them?—The division of Upper Canada into Districts and Municipalities, facilitates and ensures the distribution of the Statutes in that part of the Province. A list is annually sent to the Clerk of the Peace in each District, and one to each Warden of the Municipality of the District or County, containing the names of those to whom the Statutes are to be transmitted. Boxes containing a number of Statutes corresponding with these lists, are sent to them at a trifling cost ; and these officers, without any other expense to the Province, give notice in their respective Districts of the receipt of these Statutes ; they avail themselves of every opportunity to transmit them to those named in the list, and it rarely happens that at the end of a month after their arrival, there remains a single copy of the Statutes in the hands of these officers. But in Lower Canada, for want of this complete organization, as well as the want of responsible persons in the different Counties who would undertake this distribution, we experience considerable difficulties. The want of Post Offices in the different Parishes, contributes to increase these difficulties. We find ourselves obliged to keep registers of the delivery to each individual ; each copy is addressed separately and nearly always under cover ; some we send by the post, some by individuals to save expense, some for distant places are addressed in cases to well-known persons, requesting them to distribute them, and to transmit their accounts to Her Majesty's Printer for payment. This distribution to individuals, from a single office, instead of being done all at once as in Upper Canada, is a source of great expense and trouble, and is not so sure, as errors can more easily occur in the distribution. If it were possible to obtain in each County a responsible officer to whom the distribution for his own County could be entrusted, it would be the best, the most expeditious, and the least expensive method. Under present circumstances, it is difficult to suggest a system that would not meet with objection. The present system entails a duty on Her Majesty's Printers, accompanied with great trouble, and which they fulfil as punctually as possible ; but at the same time it should be remarked that, up to the present day, they have never asked for any remuneration for their trouble, not even a commission on their disbursements.

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APPENDIX.

MONTREAL, 1848.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,

To S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,

Queen's Printer.

	Copies.	£	s.	d.
To six months' subscription to the "Canada Gazette," being from 1st July, 1848, to 31st December, 1848, to the following persons in Upper Canada, at 12s. 6d. per annum :—				
Vice Chancellor, one copy, Solicitor General, one do.....	2			
Attorney General, one copy, Adjutant General of the Forces, one do.....	2			
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.....	1			
Master in Chancery, one copy, Clerk in do, one do.....	2			
Clerk of the Crown, one copy, Warden Provincial Penitentiary, one do.....	2			
King's College, one copy, four Puisné Judges, four do.....	5			
Twenty-nine Registrars of Counties, one copy each.....	29			
District Councils, Sheriffs, Judges, Wardens, Treasurers, Clerks of Peace, Clerks of District Courts, and Inspectors of Licenses for twenty Districts.....	160			
Forty-four Collectors of Customs.....	44			
Crown Land Agent, Kingston.....	1			
	250	78	2	6
To six months' subscription to the "Canada Gazette," being from 1st July, 1848, to 31st December, 1848, to the following persons in Lower Canada, at 12s. 6d. per annum :—				
Governor General, four copies, Provincial Secretary, seven do.....	11			
Governor General's Secretary, two copies, Crown Lands and Surveyor's Office, four do.....	6			
Public Works, three copies, Inspector General, three do, Indian Department, two do.....	8			
Receiver General, one copy, Registrar, one do, Executive Council, eight do.....	10			
Attorney General, one copy, Solicitor General, one do.....	2			
Two Chief Justices, two copies, Judge of Admiralty Court, one do.....	3			
Six Puisné Judges, four Resident do, seven Circuit do.....	17			
Three Bankrupt Courts, five Sheriffs, four Inspectors of Licenses.....	12			
Twenty-four Clerks Circuit Courts, five Clerks of Peace.....	29			
Thirty-eight Registrars of Counties, six Prothonotaries.....	44			
One Supervisor, and twenty Collectors of Customs.....	21			
One C. C. Appeals, one C. C. in Chancery, one Education Office.....	3			
Two Inspectors of Police, two City Clerks.....	4			
Six Clerks of Crown, one Secretary of Royal Institution.....	7			
Five Commissioners for Erection of Parishes, &c., Montreal District.....	5			
Five do do do Three Rivers.....	5			
Five do do do Quebec.....	5			
One Law Translator, one Collector, Lachine Canal.....	2			
Two Corporations, six Coroners.....	8			
Adjutant General of Militia Office, and Deputy Adjutant General.....	2			
Two Trinity Houses, sixteen Colleges and Libraries.....	18			
Four hundred and eighteen clergymen, Colonial Office, three copies.....	421			
Sixty-six Municipalities, 270 Magistrates.....	336			
Secretary, Government House, Fredericton.....	1			
Governor, Prince Edward Island.....	1			
do Nova Scotia.....	1			
do New Brunswick.....	1			
do Newfoundland.....	1			
H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, Washington.....	1			
do Legation, do.....	1			
do Consul, New York.....	1			
	987	308	8	9
		£366	11	3

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DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES OF CANADA.

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	STATUTES.	
	English.	French.
UPPER CANADA.		
Solicitor General.....	1	1
Superintendent of Schools.....	1
Six Judges in Courts of Law.....	36	.....
Twenty-six Judges, one copy each in sheets.....	26	.....
Members of the Legislative Council.....	170	.....
do do Assembly.....	410	.....
District Clerks.....	585	.....
Clerks of the Peace.....	1871	.....
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.....	2	.....
Deputy Clerks of the Crown.....	19	.....
Registrar and Master in Chancery.....	1	.....
Mayor and Corporation of Toronto.....	3	.....
do do Kingston.....	3	.....
do do Hamilton.....	3	.....
do do Cornwall.....	3	.....
Board of Police.....	20	.....
Six Libraries and Colleges.....	12	.....
Forty-three Collectors of Customs.....	86	.....
Western District.....	.....	100
	3202	101
LOWER CANADA.		
Executive Council.....	12	12
Provincial Secretary.....	21	6
Civil Secretary.....	12	.....
Receiver General, three, Inspector General, three.....	6	.....
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	3	3
Department of Public Works.....	5	4
Registrar of the Province.....	1	1
Attorney General, Lower Canada.....	3	3
do Upper Canada.....	3	1
Solicitor General, Lower Canada.....	2	2
Superintendent of Schools.....	1	1
Adjutant General of Militia.....	3	3
Two Deputy do do.....	2	2
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1	1
Customs Department.....	1	1
Commissioner of Jesuits' Estates.....	1	1
Translator of the Laws.....	5	2
Judges in Courts of Law.....	57	57
Commissioner of Bankrupts, Three Rivers.....	3	3
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	3	3
Prothonotaries.....	18	18
Clerks of the Crown.....	18	18
Clerks of the Peace.....	15	15
Clerks of the Vice Admiralty Court.....	3	3
Clerks of the Circuit Courts.....	31	31
Sheriffs.....	5	5
Coroners.....	6	6
Small Causes Courts.....	175	158
Justices of the Peace.....	803	699
Clergymen.....	322	333
Seminary of Montreal.....	4	4
Municipal Councils.....	346	346
Boards of Commissioners.....	333	333
County Registrars.....	38	38
Collectors and Surveyors of Customs.....	25	25
District Inspectors.....	3	3
Libraries and Colleges.....	15	15
Trinity Houses, Quebec and Montreal.....	2	2
Militia Officers.....	77	77
George R. Young, Esq., Halifax.....	1	.....
G. B. Faribault, Esq.....	1	.....
M. A. Houd.....	1	.....
Members of the Legislative Council.....	170	160
do do Assembly.....	430	420
Clerk do Council.....	50	50
Clerk do Assembly.....	50	50
Civil Secretary for Lower Provinces.....	5	.....
Distribution in Lower Canada.....	3092	2915
do in Upper Canada.....	3202	101
Total Distribution in Canada.....	6294	3016

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 2nd March, 1849, and praying that he would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Copy of all Complaints made to the Executive touching the conduct of WILLIAM K. M'CORD, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, Queen's Counsel, and Superintendent of Police at Quebec, and a Copy of all Correspondence on that subject; also, a Copy of all Complaints touching the incompatibility of the said Offices in the person of the said W. K. M'CORD, and of all Correspondence on that subject; together with a Copy of all Correspondence between the Government and the said W. K. M'CORD, relative to his appointment as a Queen's Counsel.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 29th March, 1849.

1, St. Lewis Street,
QUEBEC, 18th December, 1847.

My Lord,

In transmitting to your Excellency the accompanying petition of Theodore Wallworth, for whom we act as counsel, we feel ourselves called upon to state to your Excellency our decided conviction that unless something be done on the part of Her Majesty's Government to repress the outrageous, and oftentimes ruffianly conduct of Mr. M'CORD in the discharge of his official duties, consequences the most injurious, as well to the character of your Excellency's administration as to the administration of justice, must inevitably ensue.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most obdt. humble Servant,

(Signed,) SMITH & SECRETAN, Jr.,
Barristers at Law.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON.,
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
Governor General of British North America,
&c. &c. &c.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES
Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General
of British North America, and Captain
General and Governor in Chief in and over the
Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
and the Island of Prince Edward, and
Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The petition of Theodore Wallworth, a prisoner
now unjustly, illegally and tyrannically confined and
detained in the common Gaol of the District of
Quebec,

Humbly sheweth:

That your Excellency's petitioner hath for upwards of two months been imprisoned as aforesaid, in virtue of a warrant of commitment under the hand and seal of William King M'CORD, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, bearing date the 28th day of the month of September last.

That the said William King M'CORD finding that he had no authority to imprison your petitioner under the depositions then in his possession, and being determined to oppress and injure your petitioner, did, of his own free will, knowingly, maliciously and tyrannically insert in the said warrant of commitment, an audacious and barefaced falsehood, namely, that he, your Excellency's petitioner, had been charged upon the oath of William Wilkinson and Edward Hale, Esquire, before him the said Justice, with the offence mentioned in the said warrant; Whereas your Excellency will perceive, upon perusal of the said depositions, certified copies whereof are herewith transmitted, should your Excellency be pleased so to do, that the said depositions of the said William Wilkinson, and the said Edward Hale, do not contain the least allusion to your Excellency's petitioner.

That the past as well as the present incarceration therefore of your petitioner, is not only a daring outrage upon the liberty of one of Her Majesty's subjects, but is an act on the part of the committing Magistrate deserving of the severest punishment and reprobation.

That on this day your petitioner was brought to the Police Office on foot, and without the necessary clothing to protect him from the cold, by order of the said William King M'CORD, under pretence of being identified after a final commitment, and of having additional depositions taken against him. That your petitioner, after the witness who had been

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brought up against him had been examined by the said William King M'Cord, did desire, in accordance with the 2nd section of the Provincial Statute passed in the Reign of Her present Majesty the fourth and fifth year, chapter the twenty-fourth, to cross-examine the witness, was in a respectful and decorous manner proceeding to do so, and had elicited from the said witness an answer of the utmost importance to your petitioner, which he requested should be put down in writing, but which the said William King M'Cord at first refused to permit, when, all of a sudden and without the least provocation, the said William King M'Cord, in the presence of a numerous auditory, peremptorily and arbitrarily ordered your petitioner to be taken away; whereupon your petitioner, who had not the slightest idea or intention of resisting, was immediately seized by a number of ruffians under the orders of the said William King M'Cord, a pair of iron handcuffs placed round his hands, and in that state dragged from the Police Office through the public streets to the Gaol, in open and shameful defiance of the Act of the Legislature last referred to, which enacts that before any Justice or Justices of the Peace "shall commit to prison any person arrested for felony, or on suspicion of felony, he or they shall take the examination of such persons, and the information upon oath of those who shall know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same, or as much thereof as shall be material, into writing, in the presence of the party accused, if he be in custody, who shall have full opportunity afforded him of cross-examining such witnesses, if he shall think proper so to do," a privilege of which it was not competent for the said William King M'Cord to deprive your petitioner under any pretext whatsoever; and in interfering with your petitioner in the offensive, brutal and illegal manner in which the said William King M'Cord did on the occasion in question, the said William King M'Cord hath been further guilty of an audacious violation of his duty as a Magistrate and of the law which he has been sworn to uphold and maintain.

That there were present in the Police Office, this day, when the disgraceful scenes herein complained of to your Excellency were enacted, several gentlemen of the highest respectability, and others, who were disgusted with the conduct of the said William King M'Cord, and who, if properly and legally called upon, would bear evidence to the truth of your petitioner's statements.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to cause an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of the said William King M'Cord, as well towards your petitioner as towards others of Her Majesty's subjects, whom the said William King M'Cord is in the daily habit of insulting and oppressing, under cover of his authority as a Magistrate and Superintendent of Police for this City, and then afterwards adopt such steps in the premises as to your Excellency may seem meet.

And your Excellency's petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) THEODORE WALLWORTH.

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1847.

The said Theodore Wallworth, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that the facts mentioned in the foregoing petition and each and every of them, is and

are, in every particular, true; and further saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) T. WALLWORTH.

Sworn before me at Quebec,
this 20th day of December, 1847.

(Signed,) GEO. BLACK, J. P.

MEMORANDUM.

The warrant of commitment in stating that Wallworth has been charged before Mr. M'Cord by Edward Hale, Esquire, contains another falsehood, as Mr. Hale did not make his deposition before Mr. M'Cord, but before Mr. Allsopp, at Cap Santé.

Any man capable of wishing to deprive an unfortunate fellow creature of the pitiful and scanty privileges which a too severe code of laws has left to him, under any circumstances, cannot be possessed of those feelings and of that humanity without which he must be viciously constituted. Such a man is not the one fitted for an employment which requires justice and impartiality in its discharge.

That affidavits, and plenty of them, in support and in justification of his conduct will be easily procured by Mr. M'Cord from the myrmidons by whom he is surrounded, and who are in a manner participators in his tyranny, must of course be expected; and it is therefore only through a regular investigation conducted by and before proper authorities, that a long-continued system of oppression and brutality, such as would excite surprize and disgust, can be brought to light and exposed.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Ss. City of QUEBEC.

By William King M'Cord, Esquire, one of the Justices of Our Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec.

To all and every the Policemen of the Police Force of the City of Quebec, the High Constable of the said District of Quebec, the Constables of the City and Banlieu of Quebec, and to each of them; and to the Keeper of the Common Gaol and of the House of Correction of the said District of Quebec, at the said City of Quebec,

Greeting :

These are to command you, the said Constables and others, and each and every of you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to convey and deliver into the custody of the said Keeper of the said Common Gaol of the said District of Quebec, the body of Theodore Wallworth, charged, upon the oath of William Wilkinson and Edward Hale, Esquire, before me, the said Justice, with having, on the seventeenth day of August last past, at the Parish of Cap Santé, in the District of Quebec, feloniously and falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, a certain receipt for money, to wit, for the sum of one pound, currency, of and from the said Edward Hale, and purporting to be the real signature and signed by Sergeant Major Hotley of Her Majesty's Reserve Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, and with

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uttering and publishing the said receipt as true, well knowing it to be false, forged, and counterfeited, with intent to defraud the said Edward Hale of the said sum of one pound, currency, against the Peace, &c.

And you the said Keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Theodore Wallworth into your custody in the said common Gaol, and him there safely keep to answer, or until he shall be thence delivered by due course of law. Herein fail you not.

Given under my hand and seal at the said City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of Her Majesty's reign the eleventh.

(L. S.) (Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
J. P.

Queen's Bench.

(Signed,) W. K. M'C.

A true copy,
Certified.

(Signed,) J. MACLAREN,
Gaoler.

On Her Majesty's Service.

P.S.—Should the bearer hereof, Sergeant Major Hotley, of the Rifle Brigade, require any pecuniary assistance on his route to *Platon*, for the purpose of apprehending deserters, any English gentleman to whom he may apply will supply him with funds, on his giving a note of hand to the Earl of Errol, at Quebec.

By order,

(Signed,) A. G. LAWRENCE,
Major, Rifle Brigade.

QUEBEC, 16th August, 1847.

Received from E. Hale, Esquire, of Portneuf, one pound, currency.

(Signed,) SERGT. MAJOR HOTLEY,
R. B.

PORTNEUF, 17th August, 1847.

A true copy of the original Memorandum of Record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

QUEBEC, 26th November, 1847.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Police Office.

Before me the undersigned, one of the Justices of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord

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Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, personally came and appeared William Wilkinson, Color Sergeant in Her Majesty's Reserve Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, now in garrison at the City of Quebec, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose, and say, as follows, to wit :

That Deponent is well acquainted with the handwriting and signature of the late Sergeant Major Hotley, in his lifetime Sergeant Major of the same corps as Deponent, having frequently seen him write and sign his name.

That the paper within, marked A, now shewn to Deponent, and at the bottom of which appears a receipt purporting to be a receipt signed by the said Sergeant Major Hotley, for the sum of one pound currency, purporting to have been signed and received by him, from E. Hale, Esquire, of Portneuf, and bearing date the seventeenth day of August last, is not signed by the said Hotley, nor is it his signature.

That the said Sergeant Major Hotley departed this life on the ninth of August last, and consequently could not sign his name at the time that the said receipt purports to have been signed by the said Hotley.

That the signature "Sergeant Major Hotley, R.B.," at the bottom of the said receipt, is a forged signature, and has been feloniously made by some person or persons unknown to Deponent, and that he truly believes that the crime in question was committed for the purpose of defrauding the said Mr. Hale of the said sum of money, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

(Signed,) WM. WILKINSON,
C. Sergeant.

Sworn before me at the City of Quebec,
on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD, J. P.

A true copy of the original Memorandum of Record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

Quebec, 26th November, 1847.

District of Quebec.

Deposition of Edward Hale, Esquire, of the Parish of Cap Santé, in the said District, taken before me James Allsopp, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the said District, this eighth day of September, 1847.

The said Deponent being duly sworn, declareth and saith, that on the morning of Tuesday the 17th day of August now last past, Deponent was applied to by a young man calling himself Sergeant Major Hotley of the Rifle Brigade, and stationed at Quebec. Applicant told Deponent that he was in pursuit of two deserters from the same Regiment, that he had reason to believe that said deserters had gone in the direction of the place called the *Platon*, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, and that he had engaged a boat to proceed thither immediately, the tide then serving. The said applicant, under the title and name aforesaid, presented to this Deponent

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a paper purporting to have been signed and issued by Major Lawrence, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion of the said Rifle Brigade, wherein (amongst other matters) it was stated, that should the said Sergeant Major Hotley require any pecuniary assistance, that the same would be reimbursed to any gentleman who would be pleased to advance the sum, on sending a note thereof to the Earl of Errol, (or words to that effect,) whereupon the said applicant styling himself as aforesaid, asked the Deponent to advance him the sum of one pound currency, which said sum Deponent immediately paid into the hands of said applicant who affixed the name of "Sergeant Major Hotley, R. B.," to a receipt written by Deponent for the said sum of one pound, and the said applicant then immediately quitted Deponent's house. Deponent did not pay any attention to the dress in which the applicant appeared, except as to noticing that he was in what is commonly termed "plain clothes."

(Signed,) EDWARD. HALE.

Sworn to before me, at Portneuf,
in the Parish of Cap Santé,
the 8th September, 1847.

(Signed,) JAMES ALLSOPP, J. P.

A true copy of the original Memorandum of Record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

Quebec, 26th November, 1847.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd December, 1847.

SIR,

I have it in command from the Governor General, to transmit to you, for any observations which you may desire to make on the subject to which it relates, the accompanying Memorial received by His Excellency from Mr. Theodore Wallworth, of Quebec.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ETIENNE PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

W. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Insp. and Supt. of Police,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 25th December, 1847.

SIR,

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and its enclosures, conveying a charge preferred against me in my official character as a Magistrate, by Messrs. Smith and Secretan, Attornies of one James Wallworth.

I have taken steps to procure certain certificates from James Allsopp, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace, residing at Cap Santé, who was cross-examined by the said Wallworth, but the distance at which that gentleman resides, coupled with the circumstances that this is a holy-day, and next day will be Sunday,

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necessarily compel me to delay transmitting my observations for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

I hope to be enabled to forward you by the Mail of Wednesday, a statement of facts such as will clearly shew that the charge is as groundless as it is malicious.

I think it right however, in the meantime, to beg that you will apprise His Excellency, that James Wallworth in question, is a deserter from the Reserved Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade, (in fact "a voluntarily sworn-in deserter" before me), and that he is detained in gaol upon two distinct charges for obtaining monies under false pretences, from E. Hale, Esquire, and from James Allsopp, Esquire, upon a forged letter purporting to proceed from Major Lawrence, then commanding the said Battalion at Quebec. His zealous Attornies have also applied several times to the Chief Justice of the Province, and another Judge of the Queen's Bench to procure Wallworth's enlargement under a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which, as yet, is under advisement.

The prisoner is a young, active, and vigorous man, and is evidently a desperado of no ordinary cast. I therefore deemed it necessary, in causing him to be conveyed to gaol, to take the proper precaution of having him handcuffed.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to add, that as Messrs. Smith and Secretan have allowed their zeal to carry them away to the length of publishing libellous advertizements against me in the public prints, I have instructed a professional gentlemen to cause them to be indicted at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in February next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Civil Secretary,
Montreal.

QUEBEC, 29th December, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, all the documents necessary to form a full and complete record in the case of Theodore Wallworth, and which will enable His Excellency to ascertain the true state of the affair, for the greater part of the affidavits and other essential documents were kept back by the prisoner's zealous Attornies.

On the fourteenth of September last, a deserter from Her Majesty's Reserve Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, who stated his name to be Theodore Wallworth, was brought before me by order of Major Lawrence, his commanding officer, accused of having obtained money under false pretences from Mr. Chandler, of Nicolet; Mr. Allsopp, of Cap Santé; and Mr. Hale, of Portneuf. The prisoner at that time could not be identified, but the depositions which I had taken, I considered sufficient to authorize me to detain him until such time as the presence of Mr. Allsopp and Mr. Hale could be obtained, which, owing to the age and illness of those gentlemen, could not

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sooner be done; in fact, I have had to issue a warrant against Mr. Hale, who is to appear to-morrow. I can adduce no stronger proof in justification of my detention of Wallworth, than the refusal of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench to enlarge, or even to admit him to bail, although frequently applied to by the individuals who forwarded the Petition; and that as late as to-day, I would beg to call the attention of His Excellency to the copies of the affidavits attached to the complaint or petition, by which it would appear that they were certified as true copies of the originals by the proper officer, the Clerk of the Crown; whereas, by reference to the letter of that officer herewith sent, His Excellency will perceive that the certificate is not in the handwriting of James Green, Esquire, the Clerk of the Crown, nor is the signature, purporting to be that of James Green, the handwriting or signature of the said James Green, but is a forgery; all of which must have been within the knowledge of the Petitioner's Attornies.

I have likewise enclosed several letters received from the gentlemen who were present in the Police Office on the eighteenth instant, in answer to a circular from me, a copy of which I also enclose. By these letters, His Excellency will perceive that the accusation is totally groundless and malicious, and is the production of a wicked and malevolent disposition.

As to the investigation sought for by Wallworth's Attornies, they will have ample opportunity of entering fully into the subject when indicted, as they certainly will be, for a gross and slanderous libel against a Magistrate, at the ensuing criminal term of the Queen's Bench.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from stating how much I regret that His Excellency the Governor General should have been called upon to require an explanation from me in a case where, if the truth had been stated, no cause of complaint would have appeared. Moreover, the language in which the Attornies' letter and the whole complaint are couched, is that to which no gentleman can refer without feelings of disgust.

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

(Signed,) WM. K. M'COED,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Civil Secretary,
Montreal.

QUEBEC, 29th December, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th, requesting me to state what occurred in the Police Office on the 18th instant, when a prisoner named Theodore Wallworth, a deserter from Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, was brought from gaol, by the Police, to be identified by James Allsopp, Esq., J.P., upon a charge of having obtained, from the said James Allsopp, a sum of money under false pretences. He was immediately identified by Mr. Allsopp. You then asked the prisoner, if he had any questions to put to Mr. Allsopp: his reply was, I will ask that man, or individual, if I am the person. Mr. Allsopp

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—yes. The insolent manner of the prisoner very properly induced you to remind him that he was addressing a gentleman and a Justice of Peace, and as a soldier he should know how to conduct himself in a more respectful manner. The prisoner more excited, demanded of Mr. Allsopp at what time the transaction occurred. The answer was, "in July last." Prisoner, "I will prove I was "then in barracks with my regiment." Mr. Allsopp requested permission to refer to a paper then lying on the desk of the Clerk of the Peace against which he was leaning, when he replied, it was on the 16th of August. The prisoner objected to Mr. Allsopp's referring to the paper; and having lost all command of his temper, was ordered by you to be removed. He was removed from the bar without any violence whatever; and being a particularly smart and active looking young man, you desired him to be handcuffed, and taken back to gaol. Two police constables were selected by me for that purpose, who took him from the police office without placing their hands upon him. It was unnecessary to do so; he made no resistance. I have had the honor of serving as an officer in H. M. Scots Fusilier Guards, and a more insolent soldier I have never seen. I am now upwards of ten years in my present situation in the police, and have not during that period seen a prisoner who appeared more determined than Wallworth to set all law at defiance.

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

(Signed,) R. H. RUSSELL,
Chief of Police.

WILLIAM KING M'CORD, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1847.

Sir,

In answer to your note of this morning, requesting me to give a full account of what I saw and heard on the 18th instant, when Theodore Wallworth was brought up to be identified by James Allsopp, Esquire; I beg to state, that when Mr. Allsopp's deposition, touching his identity, had been taken, Theodore Wallworth was called up, and the deposition being read to him, he was asked by you if he had any cross-questions to put to Mr. Allsopp. The prisoner, addressing you, said, is that the individual (pointing to Mr. Allsopp) who swears that I am the person? To which you replied, that is the gentleman; and I beg you to remember that you must be more respectful towards him; you ought to know better, being a soldier, therefore be more respectful in your language and proceed, or words to that effect. The prisoner then addressing Mr. Allsopp, said, do you swear positively that I am the individual? To which Mr. Allsopp answered, Yes. The next question was: At what period did you give me that money? Mr. Allsopp hesitatingly replied, I think it was in July. The prisoner here said, I was then in my regiment; and was about urging the impossibility of his being the guilty person, from that circumstance; when Mr. Allsopp correcting himself, on reference to his first deposition, stated that it was in the month of August. The prisoner here got quite irritated; and in the most violent tone of voice, objected to Mr. Allsopp's referring to any document to refresh his memory, saying, that he had no right to do so. You stated that Mr. Allsopp had that right.

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The prisoner, notwithstanding your decision, insisted on the illegality of the proceeding with pertinacity; at the same time accompanying his words with violent gesticulations, upon which you ordered him to be taken back to gaol. On his being taken back a few paces, he made some resistance to the policemen who had him in charge; here you ordered the prisoner to be handcuffed, which was accordingly done.

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

WM. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your note of this date, requesting for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a statement of the occurrences which took place at the Police Office, on the 18th instant; I beg leave to subjoin a statement of these facts, which my memory assures me is correct.

Shortly after I entered the Police Office on the morning in question, a deposition made by James Allsopp, Esquire, J. P., of Cap Santé, was read to the prisoner Wallworth. The substance of this deposition was the identification of Wallworth with an individual who, at a recent period, had obtained money from Mr. Allsopp under false pretences. Wallworth was proceeding to ask you whether "this" pointing out Mr. Allsopp, "was the individual by whom he was accused." You informed him that Mr. Allsopp was the gentleman who had made the charge against him, at the same time reproving Wallworth, whose manner was insolent. The prisoner continuing to cross-examine Mr. Allsopp, enquired from him the date of the occurrences in question, and was answered that it was (I think) in July. This the prisoner contradicted in a most violent and offensive manner, alleging that at that period he had been with his regiment. Mr. Allsopp here referred to some document (I believe his previous deposition), and correcting his former statement, declared the day to have been the 16th August, or thereabouts. The prisoner had all along conducted himself with insolence, and his demeanor, both to Mr. Allsopp and to yourself, was contemptuous in the extreme; and he now, with much warmth, objected to Mr. Allsopp's refreshing his memory by a reference to any document, declaring that he was treated with injustice; till, finally, his language became so violent and his manner so offensive, that you ordered him to be taken to the dock. This, after some resistance, was done, and he was, by your order, handcuffed.

His conduct throughout was indecent and refractory. He declared that he had been deprived of his right to cross-examine Mr. Allsopp, although he had in fact cross-examined him upon the only fact then deposed to by Mr. Allsopp.

The above statement contains the substance of the facts as they occurred. Much abusive and violent language was made use of by the prisoner Wallworth, which I have not here repeated; but in that which regards the deposition of Mr. Allsopp, and the cross-examination of Wallworth thereon, I have

given what I believe to be a perfectly true and unbiassed statement.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

P.S.—The papers which you now shew me, and which purport to be severally—First, an order signed "A. G. Lawrence, Major, Rifle Brigade," to which is subjoined a receipt, signed, "Sergeant Major Hotley, R. B.," with a certificate annexed, alleging the said order and receipt to be a true copy of the original of record in the Crown Office, to which certificate is attached the signature "J. Green," is not in any part of the said order, receipt or certificate written by me or by my order or permission, nor is the signature "J. Green" to that certificate attached, my signature or handwriting. Secondly, a paper purporting to be a deposition made and signed by "William Wilkinson, C. Sergeant," and sworn before you, to which a similar pretended certificate is annexed, and to which the signature "J. Green" is also attached. Thirdly, a paper purporting to be a deposition made and signed by "Edward Hale," also sworn to before you, and to which a similar certificate is annexed, bearing also the signature "J. Green," and neither of them in any part of the said depositions and certificates written by me, nor as I have above stated, by my order, or with my permission, nor are the signatures "J. Green" to those two documents severally attached, my handwriting or signatures.

These three documents are attached to Wallworth's petition to His Excellency the Governor General.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. GREEN.

QUEBEC, 28th December, 1847.

SIR,

In answer to your letter that I should give you a full and detailed account of what took place when the prisoner Theodore Wallworth was brought up at the Police Office to be identified by James Allsopp, Esquire, I have now the honor to state, that on the eighteenth instant, the prisoner Wallworth having been brought up, and having been identified by Mr. Allsopp, I drew up Mr. Allsopp's affidavit to the effect that the prisoner then present was the same and identical person who had obtained from him, Mr. Allsopp, the sum of five shillings under false pretences. Mr. Allsopp having been duly sworn by you, you asked the prisoner if he had any question to submit to the witness, using the following or words to the same effect: "this gentlemen (pointing to Mr. Allsopp,) swears that you are the person who obtained money under false pretences from him, with intent to defraud him of the same." The prisoner answered, "is that the individual who swears that I am the person?" You immediately said, "that is the gentleman, and not the individual. I beg you to remember to whom you are speaking, more especially being a soldier, you know better. If you wish to question the witness, be more polite in your language." The prisoner then addressed himself to Mr. Allsopp and said, "are you positive that I am the individual?" Mr. Allsopp said, "yes." The prisoner then asked Mr. Allsopp, "at what period?" Mr. Allsopp answered, "in July." The prisoner

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then said, "how can that be, I was in July last in barracks with my Regiment," or words to that effect. Mr. Allsopp then referred to his first deposition, sworn to before A. C. Taschereau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and corrected himself, stating that "it was on the sixteenth August." The prisoner then said "that the witness had no right to look at a written document to refresh his memory." You said, "he had;" then the prisoner argued the right of the witness of doing so, and although you told him the witness had, he still persisted in saying he had not; at the same time making violent gesticulations, and saying, that your conduct was illegal and unjustifiable. No other question being put to the witness, you ordered the prisoner to be remanded; and shortly afterwards I heard the order to handcuff the prisoner; the prisoner all the time persisting to say that your conduct was illegal and unjustifiable, that if it was the law in Canada, it was not the same in England.

I beg to add, that in relation to what is mentioned in Wallworth's commitment, i.e., that the said Wallworth was charged upon the oath of Edward Hale, Esquire, before you, of having, &c., the error is (if error it be) mine and not yours.

The printed form of commitment always used in the office, was also used in this cause, and the words "charged upon the oaths of A. B. before me, the said Justice," refers to the affidavit of A. B. being then before the Magistrate, (without which the Magistrate cannot proceed,) and not that A. B. took and subscribed the oath before the said Magistrate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. humble Servant,
(Signed,) P. BENDER.

W. K. M'CORD, Esquire.
&c. &c. &c.

PORTNEUF, 3rd December, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that I shall comply with your request in furnishing you with my affidavit of the facts relative to the imposition practiced on me by a deserter from the Rifle Brigade, as soon as I can meet with a Magistrate to take my deposition, which I am in hopes will be in a few days.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. Servant,
(Signed,) EDWARD HALE.

Messrs. FERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.

P.S. Will you have the kindness to explain to Major Lawrence of the Rifle Brigade, that it is not from any disregard to his request that my affidavit has not, ere this, been forwarded; but that my health has not permitted my leaving home to go before a Magistrate.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

Quebec, 29th December, 1847.

PORTNEUF, 16th November, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

The state of my health (a local infirmity of body,) will render it impossible for me to bear the present roads, and make a journey to Quebec to meet the summons I have received from you this day by the hands of the High Constable.

I trust that you will believe that I shall ever be ready to obey the calls which justice requires, either from yourself or other authorities, but when bodily infirmities interfere, and particularly at my time of life, you will not be surprised at my craving indulgence, and to hope that under such circumstances it will be readily granted me. The least fall of snow to soften the roads, would enable me to move quietly, and I fully intended to proceed to Quebec for the purpose for which I am summoned, as soon as ever I could do so with any safety to myself, and I would hope that a short delay would not be prejudicial to the ends of justice in the case in which my evidence is called for.

I should have enclosed with this a medical certificate, had I been able in time for post to see my medical man—resident seven miles distant, but shall send one if you require it. In the meantime, I trust you will be satisfied that nothing but extreme necessity would induce me to non-obedience to the summons I have received.

I am, very respectfully,
Dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) EDWARD HALE.

WM. KING M'CORD, Esq.,
J.P., Quebec.

A true copy of the original record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C.C.

Quebec, 29th December, 1847.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1847.

DEAR M'CORD,

In answer to your note respecting the Wallworth affair, all that I can say is, that when the unhappy man was brought into the Police office to be identified by Mr. Allsopp, I was invited, by some one in the Magistrate's room, to step out and look at the prisoner. I did so; and in the course of my experience I never saw so daring a specimen of a bad and reckless young man, as his countenance then exhibited. The impression he made upon me was so strong, that I mentioned to Mr. Russell at the very moment, that he ought to be sent back to gaol handcuffed, as I was certain he would attempt an escape, which his strength and agility would easily have

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enabled him to effect, if accompanied by the ordinary Police force in attendance, that is, two men, one of whom was suffering under disease at the time. Having said this to Mr. Russell, I was called away from the Magistrates' room by my avocations, and did not witness the examination of Mr. Allsopp. I deem it right to add, that I am sorry that His Excellency the Governor General should have been subjected to listen to any application from such an individual as Wallworth, prior to his trial before the proper tribunal, according to the law of the land; which tribunal is empowered equally to punish him, if guilty, of the dangerous crimes with which he stands charged, as to correct you, if you could so far forget yourself as to act oppressively towards him.

Yours, most truly,

(Signed,) T. C. AYLWIN,
Senior acting Justice of the Peace
within the City of Quebec.

WM. K. M'CORD, Esq.,
Q. C., and Superintendent of Police,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note requesting me to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, what I saw and heard at the identification of a prisoner named Theodore Wallworth, by James Allsopp, Esquire, and the latter's examination by Wallworth; I have the honor to state, that I was in waiting at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, with Mr. Allsopp, for the entrance of the prisoner, Wallworth, a short time before you came in; the prisoner was brought to the bar, and immediately identified by Mr. Allsopp as the same individual who had obtained money from him under false representations. While the Clerk was taking down the deposition, I observed that the prisoner kept his eye fixed upon Mr. Allsopp in the most audacious and menacing manner. Disgusted with his effrontery, I went into the inner room, and then observed to a gentleman, how determined and threatening the prisoner's look was; he replied, "it is the stare of a maniac;" and I labored under the same impression. We remained in conversation until our attention was attracted by loud talking in the office; I looked in, and heard you desire the prisoner not to be impertinent; to which he replied, "I am not impertinent, I have a right to speak and to put questions to the deponent." On being again desired to be silent, he talked of Canadian justice, or what is called justice in Canada East, or words to that effect; when you desired the police to handcuff and conduct the prisoner Wallworth to gaol.

To the best of my recollection, this is what I witnessed.

I am,

Dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) WM. PHILLIPS.

W. K. M'CORD, Esq., J.P.
&c. &c. &c.

CAP SANTE, December 1st, 1847.

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SIRS,

I have this day received a subpoena to appear immediately in the Court House in Quebec, to give evidence in a case of prosecution against one Theodore Wallworth, accused of felony.

I beg to state in reply, that I returned here about ten days since, after a residence in the Township of Farnham for about six weeks, ill and much fatigued from the effects of the journey. I have been confined to the house since 23rd ultimo. I am still very weak; and I feel that a journey to Quebec, from the present state of the roads, would exhaust me, and render me quite incapable at present to appear in any Court of Justice.

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

(Signed,) J. ALLSOPP.

Messrs. PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace,
Quebec.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C.C.

Quebec, 29th December, 1847.

Personally appeared before me, the undermentioned Justice of the Peace, James Allsopp, residing in the Parish of Cap Santé, who being duly sworn, deposed, and saith: That on Monday, towards evening, on the sixteenth day of August last past, a young man, dressed in colored clothes, called at his house and stated that he had been sent by Major Lawrence, commanding the Second Reserve Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in search of two deserters from that Regiment, but that he had not succeeded in apprehending them; he also mentioned that he was short of money, and requested of the Deponent some aid to enable him to return to his corps in Quebec the following morning. The Deponent let him have five shillings for that purpose, and took his receipt, to which he affixed his signature as Serjeant William Eite. Being questioned by the Deponent, he answered, that he was a Serjeant in Captain the Earl of Errol's company of the above mentioned Battalion.

(Signed,) J. ALLSOPP.

Cap Santé, the 7th September, 1847,

Sworn before me,

(Signed,) A. C. TASCHEREAU, J. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

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CAP SANTE, 28th December, 1847.

SIR,

I was prevented by indisposition from answering your letter yesterday requesting a full and detailed account of all that occurred, and my opinion as to the behaviour of Theodore Wallworth on the 18th instant; after identifying him as the person who obtained a small sum of money from me, on the 15th of August last, under the pretence of being in search of deserters, and assuming the name of Serjeant Wm. Eite, of Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

I beg to state that to the best of my recollection, after you had read my declaration to the prisoner, he interrogated me as to the time he had called at my residence, in such a rude and violent manner, that I might have asked for your interference. However, I answered his question; and trusting too much to my memory, I mentioned the month of July in lieu of 16th August, as appears by my affidavits before A. C. Taschereau, J. P., 7th September last. The prisoner continuing to address me in the same violent manner, was reproved by you; and he still disregarding your admonitions, you caused him to be removed to a place of security at one end of the Police room, and whilst there, he continued using disrespectful and violent language towards you. The prisoner appeared in a very excited state, which circumstance I consider, justified you in sending him back under a strong escort.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. ALLSOPP.

WM. K. M'CORD, Esq.,
Police Magistrate, &c.
Quebec.

District of }
Quebec. } Ss.

The examination of Theodore Wallworth, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Labourer, taken before me, William King M'Cord, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the City and District of Quebec, and residing in the said City of Quebec, on this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of Her Majesty's Reign the eleventh.

The said Theodore Wallworth being charged on oath before me, the said Justice, with having, at the Parish of Cap Santé, in the said District of Quebec, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, feloniously and falsely made, forged, and counterfeited a certain receipt for money, to wit: for the sum of one pound currency, of and from Edward Hale, of Cap Santé, Esquire, and purporting to be signed with the real signature of Sergeant Major Hotley, of Her Majesty's Reserve Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, and with uttering and publishing the said receipt as true, well knowing it to be false, forged, and counterfeited, with intent to defraud the said Edward Hale of the said sum of one pound currency, upon this his said examination, not being under oath, doth of his own accord, freely and voluntarily declare and say as follows, to wit: that I know nothing about the transaction. Further, the said Theodore Wallworth saith not; and the foregoing having been carefully read over to the said Theodore

Wallworth, he persisted therein, declaring the same to be correct in all respects, and hath signed.

(Signed,) T. WALLWORTH.

Taken before me, the Justice aforesaid, at the said City of Quebec, on the day and year herein first above written.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,
C. C.

Quebec, 29th December, 1847.

POLICE OFFICE.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Ss.

Before me the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, personally came and appeared Michael Mahor of the City of Quebec, Sergeant in the Reserve Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now at Quebec, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose, and say, as follows, to wit: that on the twentieth day of August last, at the Town of Three Rivers, Deponent found one Theodore Wallworth (a deserter from the same corps as Deponent), in custody in the gaol of that Town, under a charge of having obtained money under false pretences from Captain Chandler, of Nicolet. That Deponent, together with Mr. De LaTour, an Officer of the same corps as Deponent, proceeded to Nicolet, and there Captain Chandler stated and declared that he had given the said Wallworth in custody for having obtained ten pounds from him (Captain Chandler) under the false pretence that he (Wallworth) was an Officer of the Rifle Brigade. That from the description of the person of Wallworth given to Deponent by Captain Chandler and Mr. Allsopp, of Cap Santé, Deponent has no doubt, and does verily and in his conscience believe that the said Theodore Wallworth, who is now in custody in the common gaol of this District of Quebec, is the person who obtained monies under false pretences, from the said Captain Chandler, of Nicolet, and Mr. Allsopp, of Cap Santé; and further, that Deponent saw Mr. De LaTour pay over to Captain Chandler, the balance of the money obtained from him by Wallworth, and that Captain Chandler stated that he was satisfied with the same, having received previously, by Wallworth, the other part of the said money.

(Signed,) MICHAEL MAHOR.

Sworn before me, at the City of Quebec,
on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD, J. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN,
C. C.

Quebec, 29th December, 1847.

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Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Police Office.

Before me the undersigned, one of the Justices of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of Our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, personally came and appeared, William Downes, High Constable of the City of Quebec, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose, and say, as follows, to wit:—

That on Saturday last, the twenty-seventh instant, Deponent sent by Post an Original and Copy of Subpœna for Edward Hale, Esquire, of Portneuf, to appear before William King M'Cord, Esquire, or some other one of the Justices of the Peace for the said District of Quebec, at the Court House in the said City of Quebec, immediately upon the receipt of the same, then and there to give his evidence on behalf of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against Theodore Wallworth, accused of Felony, under cover to Isidore Frenette, a Bailiff of the same place, together with written instructions to the said Frenette to serve immediately the said Subpœna upon Mr. Hale, and further to inform Mr. Hale to come down immediately to Quebec to identify the prisoner Theodore Wallworth, otherwise the said prisoner would be discharged from custody.

That Deponent has no doubt and does verily believe that the said Subpœna has been duly served upon the said Mr. Hale, and that he Mr. Hale will soon be in Quebec to give the requisite affidavit.

(Signed,) W. DOWNES.

Sworn before me at the City of Quebec, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD, J. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

QUEBEC, 29th December, 1847.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Police Office.

Before me the undersigned, one of the Justices of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, personally came and appeared, James Allsopp, of the Parish of Cap Santé, Esquire, now at the City of Quebec, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose, and say, as follows, to wit:—

That the Prisoner here present, who states his name to be Theodore Wallworth, is the person mentioned and referred to in Deponent's deposition, sworn to before A. C. Taschereau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace at the Parish of Cap Santé, on the seventh September last; and that the said Theodore Wallworth is the person who obtained the sum of five shillings, currency, from this Deponent under the false pretence mentioned in Deponent's said affidavit, with intent to defraud Deponent of the said sum of money; and who affixed the signature

of Sergeant William Eite to a receipt for the said sum of money, falsely representing himself to be then and there the said Sergeant William Eite, and gave it to Deponent as true, well knowing the said signature to be then and there false and counterfeit.

And Deponent being cross-examined by the prisoner, "whether he the prisoner was the person referred to by Deponent;" Deponent answered, "yes;" and being asked, "at what time the offence was committed?" Deponent answered, "in July;" but rectified his error, and stated the exact time upon reference to his first Deposition, to wit:—"that it was on the sixteenth day of August last."

(Signed,) J. ALLSOPP.

Sworn before me at the City of Quebec, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD, J. P.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Court of Queen's Bench.

Criminal Pleas.—Vacation after the Term of October, 1847.

The Queen against Theodore Wallworth.

On the application of the said Wallworth for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

From the evidence one thing is certain, viz.: that a felony has been committed; true, the prisoner is not identified or the crime brought to him; in that case a Writ of Habeas Corpus might issue, but under the circumstances of the case I should have to remand the prisoner, if not absolutely, at least for further examination before the committing Magistrate.

A true copy of the order of the Hon. Justice Bedard, on application of Theodore Wallworth through Messrs. Smith & Secretan, Junior, Advocates, for Writ of Habeas Corpus, of record in the Crown Office.

(Signed,) J. GREEN, C. C.

QUEBEC, 28th December, 1847.

1 St. Lewis Street,
QUEBEC, 28th December, 1847.

MY LORD,

Through inadvertence, copies, true ones though not certified under the hand of the proper officer, were transmitted with the Petition of Theodore Wallworth; this error we now beg Your Excellency's permission to correct, and transmit herewith the copies it had been intended in the first instance to lay before Your Excellency.

Having been informed by public rumour, that Your Excellency had been pleased to command the reference of Wallworth's complaint to Mr. M'Cord, and as, in that case, this matter will be again under

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Your Excellency's consideration, we beg to be permitted to bring under Your Excellency's notice, the following circumstances connected with this matter, and which, under no event, will Mr. M'Cord be enabled to disprove.

Firstly, That it is not true, as stated in the warrant of commitment, that Theodore Wallworth has been charged by Edward Hale, Esquire, before him, Mr. M'Cord, with any offence, as it was not before Mr. M'Cord but before Mr. Allsopp, of Cap Santé, that Mr. Hale charged any person (if any person he has as yet ever charged) with the commission of the offence attempted to be fastened upon Wallworth.

Secondly, That it is equally untrue, as likewise stated in the said Warrant of commitment, that Theodore Wallworth hath been charged by William Wilkinson and Edward Hale, Esquire, with the crime, for the commission of which Mr. M'Cord has taken it upon himself to cause Wallworth to be imprisoned.

Is there, we respectfully ask, one word, either in the deposition of the one or the other, to shew that either of them suspected Wallworth as the person who had committed the offence? and is it not, in law, only upon written depositions, regularly drawn up and sworn to, that a Magistrate is authorized and justified in committing finally for trial any of Her Majesty's subjects, upon a charge substantiated by such depositions? and should it not be stated, upon oath, that a person is suspected of being the guilty party, before the Magistrate can finally commit that person for his trial? It was not sufficient, to justify Mr. M'Cord in depriving Wallworth of his liberty, that Mr. Hale should have deposed that the offence had been committed by "a young man." If Mr. M'Cord is to be borne out in his arrest of Theodore Wallworth upon such a deposition as that, then may he, in future, send to gaol whom he pleases for months together without any charge to justify him.

Thirdly, In forcibly depriving Wallworth of a "full opportunity of cross-examining the witness" whose deposition was taken against him at the Police Office on the 18th instant, whilst he, Wallworth, was "in custody," as directed by the second section of the Provincial Statute 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 24, Mr. M'Cord has disobeyed and violated an Act of Parliament. No pretexts, such as what he may please to call a want of proper respect, can authorize or justify a violation of an Act of the Legislature, on his part.

The first two of the above facts are conclusively and undeniably established by the warrant of commitment and the depositions themselves, and it is impossible for Mr. M'Cord to disprove them. As for the last, we humbly apprehend that even Mr. M'Cord himself will not attempt to deny its truth.

We remain, my Lord,
with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servants,

(Signed,) SMITH & SECRETAN, Jun.
of Counsel for the Prisoner.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl
of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Governor General
of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1847.

Sir,

In my record *in re* Wallworth, I omitted to transmit a copy of the circular, which I addressed to the gentlemen present in the Police Office on the 18th instant, and which I now enclose.

Would you oblige me, by having a certified copy of the said petition and complaint forwarded to me as soon as possible, as it will be essential in the prosecution of Messrs. Smith and Secretan.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

E. PARENT, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Circular addressed to the Gentlemen who have furnished statements of what occurred *in re* Wallworth:—

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1847.

Sir,

As you were present at the Police Office when Theodore Wallworth was brought up to be identified by James Allsopp, Esquire, on Saturday the 18th instant; would you oblige me, by giving me a full account of what you saw and heard, that I may transmit the same for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, by whom I have been called upon to give an explanation of my conduct on that occasion.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD.

True Copy,

(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 4th January, 1848.

Sir,

Referring to the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to enclose to you a certified copy of the Memorial transmitted by Messrs. Smith and Secretan, in behalf of Theodore Wallworth, preferring charges against you in your capacity of a Justice of the Peace.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

WM. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Inspector and Supt. of Police,
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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th January, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, that His Excellency has had under his consideration the explanations made by you in reference to the charge preferred against you in your official character as a Magistrate, by Messrs. Smith and Secretan, Attornies of one James Wallworth; and that His Excellency is advised that there exists no ground whatever for charging you with misconduct or unnecessary harshness in the investigation of the matter; and that there is, therefore, no necessity for the inquiry sought for.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.WM. KING M'CORD, Esquire,
Insp. and Supt. of Police,
Quebec.SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th January, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, that, after an attentive consideration of the circumstances of the case of Theodore Wallworth, as they appear from the documents laid before His Excellency, there appears to exist no ground whatever for charging Wm. K. M'Cord, Esquire, with misconduct or unnecessary harshness in the investigation of the matter submitted to him; and that His Excellency, therefore, considers the inquiry sought for to be unnecessary.

In compliance with your request, the depositions which accompanied your letter of the 28th ultimo, are herewith returned.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.Messrs. SMITH & SECRETAN,
Barristers at Law,
Quebec.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

The Petition of Charles O'Brien, humbly sheweth, that your Petitioner was arrested on or about the 7th of August, and committed by William King M'Cord, Esquire, as loose, idle, and disorderly, though in full employment.

That your Petitioner was ready to prove the same, but was refused a hearing, even to utter the name of his witnesses, by the said William King M'Cord.

That he was committed by mistake, the said William King M'Cord fancying he was taken in the company of individuals committed on a separate charge against them.

That there was no just ground whatever for the committal of your Petitioner.

All which allegations he can, if permitted, fully, and by good legal evidence, prove.

Therefore, your Petitioner begs that a Court of Inquiry may be held to examine the merits of his case, and the conduct of the said William King M'Cord.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Office of the Inspector
and Superintendent of Police,
Quebec, 14th November, 1848.

SIR,

In reply to the complaint of one Charles O'Brien, who complains that he was arrested on or about 7th August, and committed by me as being a loose, idle, and disorderly person, though in full employment, and that he was ready to prove the same, but that he was refused a hearing, even to utter the names of his witnesses, I beg to state that Charles O'Brien, who also went by the name of Hennessy, was arrested on the 19th of August, for being a person able to work and to maintain himself thereby, but who wilfully neglects and refuses to do so; and that he was found on the Plains, on the said 19th of August, with common prostitutes, and that he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, against the form of the Ordinance, and for which offence he was fined in the sum of five pounds currency, or to be committed for two calendar months.

At this time, two highway robberies had been committed on the Plains, and I deemed it advisable to send out a party of police to arrest all loitering vagabonds, and he was found amongst them; but he never even tried to excuse himself, but has since stated that a young man named John Henry Willan wished him much to sign a petition against me, but that he had refused, although he was offered a remuneration.

To give a proper color to the proceeding now taken, I beg to enclose the affidavit of Michael Hays.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,(Signed,) WM. K. M'CORD,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.The Hon. J. LESLIE,
Secretary,
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POLICE OFFICE.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Ss.

Before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, personally came and appeared, Michael Hays, of the City of Quebec, Constable of Police, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose, and say, as follows, to wit:—On the twenty-third day of October last, I was summoned as a witness to give evidence in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, and was standing in the passage leading to the Grand Jurors' room, when one Charles O'Brien, a seaman, came to me, and saith, pointing to Mr. John Henry Willan, "Mr. Willan wants me to sign a petition that he is going to make out against Mr. M'Cord, and is to send it to the Governor to get him dismissed, for committing him for ten days, for being drunk in John Street, and attempting to break a lamp; and he'll fix him if he can; and he is to make out another petition for me, because I was taken off the Plains and committed to gaol." This was said to me by O'Brien, voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, without my questioning him in any way whatever. On the following day, at the same place, O'Brien again came to me; same conversation was renewed, and O'Brien then added, "I will not sign any paper for Mr. Willan; I may thank myself if I have been put in gaol, because if I had kept off the Plains, I would not have been committed to gaol."

In the afternoon of the same day, I gave information of what O'Brien had told me to Mr. M'Cord.

(Signed,) MICHAEL HAYS.

Sworn before me, at the City of Quebec, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,) W. POWER, J.P.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of John Henry Willan, gentleman, of the City of Quebec, in the County and District of Quebec, humbly sheweth, that a practice of a most objectionable nature, and which would in England be held illegal, exists in the Police Court of this City, namely, that printed affidavits are sworn upon, and are alone preserved in all cases summarily disposed of, whereby the commitment of perjury is facilitated, it being the most effectual mode of preventing proof being offered of false swearing on the part of Policemen.

Your Memorialist complains that William King M'Cord, Police Superintendent and Justice of the

Peace in the City of Quebec, takes no sufficient record of proceedings held before him, the record of committal and printed affidavit alone being preserved, whereby your Memorialist is prevented from indicting one Patrick Walsh, Sub-Constable in the City of Quebec, for perjury.

Your Memorialist further complaining avoweth that he called the attention of the aforesaid William King M'Cord to the evidence of the said Patrick Walsh, in order to the preservation of the deposition, which was, nevertheless, wilfully suppressed, and by suppression thereof the said William King M'Cord, a Justice of the Peace, became in effect an accessory to the perjury of Patrick Walsh.

Your Memorialist further complains that evidence is taken without oath when proffered by the Police; that in the case of your Memorialist, a Policeman was heard to the prejudice of your Memorialist, without being sworn, and that the chief subordinate officer was permitted to address the Bench not being upon oath. Your Memorialist complains that the said William King M'Cord informed him that it was immaterial whether the Police addressed him in opprobrious terms or not, thereby licensing them to use foul and insulting language towards their prisoners. That words used on the Bench by the said William King M'Cord, referring to matters by him alleged to have been to him privately stated, plainly prove that he the said William King M'Cord prejudices cases, and decides upon evidence other than that adduced in open court. That the said William King M'Cord by thus acting, has endangered the dignity of the law, and the liberties of Her Majesty's subjects, inasmuch as no man can feel secure so long as the Police may with impunity commit perjury; that no character is safe so long as the Magistrate makes himself the receptacle of private calumnies, and that nothing can be expected from the Police save savage and wanton brutality, so long as they are authorized from the Bench to use prisoners as they think proper.

Wherefore your Memorialist humbly prays that a Court of Enquiry may sit for the investigation of the charges hereby brought against the said William King M'Cord.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 22nd September, 1848.

SIR,

By command of the Governor General I have the honor to transmit to you, for any remarks which you may desire to offer on the subject to which it relates, the accompanying copy of a Memorial which has been received by His Excellency from Mr. John Henry Willan of Quebec.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

WILLIAM KING M'CORD, Esquire,
Inspector and Superintendent of Police,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

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Office of Inspector and Superintendent of Police,
QUEBEC, 25th September, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a Memorial of one John Henry Willan, without date or signature.

Previously to entering more fully on the subject, I respectfully submit the following statement of facts:—

On the twenty-fifth day of August last, a young man named John Henry Willan was brought before me by the Police, accused of having on the night of the twenty-fourth of the same month, been drunk and disorderly in St. John Street of this City, in contravention to the Police Ordinance. The Policeman having made this verbal charge, I asked the prisoner what he had to say to the complaint; to which he pleaded guilty, saying that he had spent the evening with a Doctor, a professional friend, and that he had drunk too much, and that he did try to break the lamp; but that the Policeman had called him a blackguard. Upon which I enquired of the Policeman if that were true, but both he and another Policeman who had arrested the prisoner denied the charge. The prisoner still persisting, I remarked, it did not matter much on the present occasion. The Policeman, Patrick Walsh, was then directed to make his affidavit of the charge, which he did, and was duly sworn thereto. I informed the prisoner that the Police had for a long time been on the look out for him, as it was pretty well known that breaking lamps was a common amusement of his; upon which the prisoner laughed. I then told the prisoner that he ought to know better, and I would therefore fine him in the sum of fifty shillings, and in default of payment he must stand committed for the term of eight days, which punishment he underwent.

The Memorial states as a first ground of complaint, that a practice of a most objectionable nature exists in the Police Court, namely, that printed affidavits are sworn upon and are alone preserved, whereby the commitment of perjury is facilitated: and, notwithstanding the above assertion, the Memorialist states, that I take no sufficient record of proceedings, the only record which is kept, being the record of commitment and printed affidavit. This is so absurd and so completely contradictory that it requires no answer. There remains therefore but two charges, namely, first, that I had condemned him upon evidence not taken upon oath; secondly, that I suppressed the affidavit of Patrick Walsh. To the first charge, I say it is devoid of truth, and the Memorialist must have known it to be so when he asserted it, for in the first place he pleaded guilty; and secondly, Policeman Walsh's affidavit establishes the charge.

To the second, I say, that not only is it untrue, but it is slanderous, for, from the moment the affidavit was sworn to and I had signed the attestat, I never saw it, nor did I give any instructions about it until some time after the prisoner had been discharged from Gaol, and that was when the Clerk of the Peace told me that he (the Memorialist) had asked for a copy of the affidavit and record of conviction. I said, "you must, of course, give him one;" and as the certificate of that officer will prove, he obtained a copy of them. Thus, it will be seen, that a sufficient record of conviction is kept in the office, and, moreover, that the prisoner was not prevented from indicting Patrick Walsh for perjury, if so he wished,

and that I never suppressed the affidavit of Patrick Walsh.

As to my permitting the policeman to use opprobrious terms to the prisoner, this is explained by my statement of facts.

The charge, that the chief subordinate officer was permitted to address the Bench, not being upon oath, is so clearly the production of a deranged mind, that I assume it requires no answer; in fact, the whole tone and tenor of the Memorial is the production either of a wicked and malicious disposition, or of a deranged mind.

I have the honor to inclose the following papers in support of my explanations:—A certified copy of the affidavit of Patrick Walsh against John Henry Willan; a copy of the conviction of the said John Henry Willan; a certificate of the Clerk of the Peace that he delivered a copy of the affidavit of Patrick Walsh and record of conviction to the said John Henry Willan about fifteen days ago, (the Clerk not having kept the date on which he delivered it); also, a letter from the Clerk of the Peace stating what occurred in the office on the 25th August last.

Having, as I conceive and hope, sufficiently explained my conduct towards Mr. Willan as well as justified the proceedings taken, I beg most respectfully to remark, that were all the accusations contained in his Memorial true, yet that as the tribunals of the country are open to any person aggrieved by a public officer, that that public officer as well as any other individual should have the opportunity of being tried by, and defending himself before his country. In fact, if the person holding the very onerous, arduous, and important situation which I now have the honor of holding, and who must necessarily become obnoxious to the ill-will and hatred of every blackguard who may be brought before him, is to be subjected to a court of inquiry on the complaint of every one who may think proper to memorialize, however contradictory and vague the charges may be, and, moreover, as on the present occasion, when the Memorial does not appear to have been signed, I fear it will be found not only very troublesome to the Governor General and Council, but extremely irksome to the public officer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD,

Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. JAMES LESLIE,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
MONTREAL.

POLICE OFFICE.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. } Ss. City of Quebec.

Before me, William King M'CORD, Esquire, one of the Justices of Our Lady the Queen assigned to keep the Peace within the District of Quebec, personally came and appeared Patrick Walsh, of the said City of Quebec, Sub-Constable of Police, who,

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being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth declare, depose and say, as follows, to wit:—

That the prisoner now here present, who declares and states his name to be John Henry Willan, of the City of Quebec, gentleman, was found by this Deponent, on the twenty-fourth day of August instant, in Saint John Street, in this City, drunk; and did then and there impede and incommode the peaceable passengers against the form of the Ordinance in such case made and provided, to wit:— An Ordinance made and passed in the second year of Her present Majesty's Reign, (chapter the second) intituled, "An Ordinance for establishing "an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec "and Montreal."

Further the said Deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) PATRICK WALSH.

Sworn before me at the City of Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of August, 1848.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD, J. P.

MINUTE OF CONVICTION.

And the within named John Henry Willan being put upon his defence on the charge contained in the foregoing affidavit, pleads guilty; and thereupon duly convicted as "loose, idle, and disorderly person," according to the true intent and meaning of the above-recited Ordinance, for that he was found, on the twenty-fourth day of August instant, drunk in Saint John Street, in this City, and did then and there impede and incommode the peaceable passengers; and being so convicted is accordingly hereby sentenced and adjudged to pay a fine of fifty shillings, or be imprisoned in the common Gaol of this District of Quebec, there to be kept at hard labor for and during the time and space of one week from this date; and was by me, the said Justice, upon such conviction committed accordingly.

(Signed,) W. K. M'CORD, J. P.

Certified, true copy of the original.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Peace,
QUEBEC, 23d September, 1845.

We do hereby certify, that about fifteen days ago, a copy of the Deposition and Minute of Conviction had in the cause against John Henry Willan, of the City of Quebec, Gentleman, for being found drunk in the street, was delivered to him, personally, at his own request.

(Signed,) PERRAULT & DOUCET,
Clerk of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 25th September, 1848.

QUEBEC, 23rd September, 1848.

SIR,

In answer to your request, I beg to state, that I have a perfect recollection that on the 25th ultimo, Mr. John Henry Willan was brought up to the Police Office for having been found drunk on the evening previous in Saint John Street; and that on the charge being made known to him, he admitted the fact, having, said he, passed the evening with a professional friend, a doctor. He added something about his having thrown a stone at a lamp, but I cannot recollect what it was. When the fine had been imposed on him, or immediately before, I heard you state to the prisoner that he was already known, but that it was the first time he was caught.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) P. L. DOUCET.

To WM. KING M'CORD, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of John Henry Willan, Gentleman of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, humbly sheweth, that on the 25th of August last past, he was falsely imprisoned by William King M'CORD, Police Inspector. In that, the said Inspector said, "though you never were here before, nevertheless, I hear and I know you are frequently "in the habit of doing so, (i. e. breaking the peace,) "therefore," &c., proceeding to pass sentence, thereby imprisoning your Memorialist on hearsay and not evidence.

That the reason of said false imprisonment was, that your Memorialist had caused Mr. Elliott, of the 93rd, to move a writ of *Habeas Corpus* when falsely imprisoned by the said William King M'CORD, and in the capacity of a public journalist disapproved of the authority under which he acted, and which being a Provincial Statute, was subsequently repealed by the Assembly of Canada, on the grounds of objection stated by your Memorialist.

That the said William King M'CORD impeded the course of justice at the last Quarter Sessions, at Quebec, by posting policemen within the precincts of the Jury, and permitting two policemen under indictment, to communicate with the Grand Jury, contrary to law; for all which malversations, the said John Henry Willan begs that a Court of Enquiry should investigate the conduct of William King M'CORD, in order that if proven guilty he be peremptorily dismissed; and your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) JOHN HENRY WILLAN.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th March, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to the complaints some time since preferred by you against Wm. King M'Cord, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, at Quebec, I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you in reply, that His Excellency having called for and received the explanations of Mr. M'Cord on the subject, has been led to the conclusion that no ground whatever exists for granting the enquiry sought for by you.

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

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Mr. CHARLES O'BRIEN,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th March, 1849.

SIR,

With reference to the complaints some time since preferred by you against Wm. King M'Cord, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, at Quebec, I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you in reply, that His Excellency having called for and received the explanation of Mr. M'Cord on the subject, has been led to the conclusion that no ground whatever exists, for his directing any further enquiry to be made into the matter.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Mr. JOHN H. WILLAN,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 28th March, 1849.

SIR,

By command of the Governor General, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration the explanations made by you on the complaints some time since preferred against you by J. H. Willan and Charles O'Brien, and that His Excellency has been led to the conclusion that no ground whatever exists, for granting the inquiry sought for by those parties.

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

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

W. K. M'CORD, Esquire,
Insp. and Sup. of Police,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 16th June, 1847.

SIR,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to enclose to you herewith, a Commission appointing you to be a Queen's Counsel in that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada.

You will have the goodness to remit to this Department, the usual fee of £3 5s., upon the same.

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

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

W. KING M'CORD, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

Appendix
(B.B.B.B.)

29th March.

DISTRIBUTION of STATUTES of CANADA in UPPER CANADA, in 1848.

11 Vic. 1st Session 3rd Parliament.	No. of Copies.	
	English.	French.
✓Solicitor General.....	2	1
✓Superintendent of Schools.....	2	.....
✓Six Judges in Courts of Law.....	36	.....
✓Twenty District Judges.....	20	.....
Members of the Legislative Council.....	200	.....
do do do Assembly.....	420	.....
✓Clerks of the Peace.....	1958	.....
✓District Clerks.....	680	.....
✓Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.....	6	.....
Deputy Clerks of the Crown.....	19	.....
Registrar and Master in Chancery.....	1	.....
Official Principal Court of Probate.....	1	.....
Registrar do do.....	1	.....
Registrars of Counties.....	29	.....
Three Corporation Cities, 3 copies each.....	9	.....
Twelve do Towns, 2 do.....	24	.....
Six Libraries and Colleges.....	12	.....
Forty-four Collectors of Customs.....	88	.....
Western District.....	.....	100
	3508	101

DISTRIBUTION of STATUTES of CANADA in LOWER CANADA, 1848.

Executive Council.....	12	12
Secretary of the Province.....	20	6
Civil Secretary.....	11	.....
Receiver General.....	3	.....
Inspector General.....	3	.....
Commissioners of Crown Lands.....	3	3
Office of Public Works.....	4	1
Registrar of the Province.....	1	1
Attorney General, Lower Canada.....	2	2
do do Upper do.....	3	1
Solicitor General, Lower Canada.....	1	1
Superintendent of Schools.....	1	1
Adjutant General of Militia.....	3	3
Customs Department.....	1	1
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1	1
Commissioners of the Jesuits' Estates, Quebec.....	1	1
Inspector General Queen's Domain, do.....	1	1
Translator of the Laws, Montreal.....	4	4
Major M'Lachlan.....	1	.....
W. Wicksteed.....	.....	1
Shipping Master, Quebec.....	1	1
Twelve Judges in Courts of Law.....	36	36
Six Judges of Circuit Courts.....	18	18
Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court.....	3	3
Two Commissioners of Bankrupts.....	6	6
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.....	3	3
Six Prothonotaries.....	18	18
Six Clerks of the Crown.....	18	18
Five Clerks of the Peace.....	15	15
Five Clerks of Bankrupt Courts.....	5	5
Clerk of the Vice-Admiralty Court.....	3	3
Five Sheriffs.....	5	5
Six Coroners.....	6	6
Clerks of Circuit Courts.....	31	31
Small Causes Courts.....	183	152
Police and other qualified Magistrates.....	756	582
Clergymen.....	175	250
Registrars of Counties.....	26	26
Customs and Revenue Inspectors.....	27	27
Libraries and Colleges.....	16	16
Municipal Councils.....	354	411
Members of the Legislative Council.....	418	170
do do do Assembly.....	420	420
Clerk do do Council.....	50	50
do do do Assembly.....	50	50
Militia Officers.....	651	1152
Distribution in Upper Canada.....	3170	3514
	3508	101
On hand.....	6678	3615
	1822	885
	8500	4500

per DERBISHIRE & DESBARATS,
A. W. LAIRD.

MONTREAL, 1st March, 1849.

Appendix
(C.C.C.C.)

MONTREAL, 1848.

Appendix
(C.C.C.C.)

THE GOVERNMENT, (Distribution Account,)

To S. DERBISHIRE & G. DESBARATS,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

For the following DISBURSEMENTS and EXPENSES, incurred by them in the Distribution of the STATUTES of CANADA, 11 Victoria, in English and French.

		£	s.	d.
April 18, 1848 ...	23 boxes for Upper Canada, at 6s.....	6	18	0
	2 padlocks, hasps, &c.	0	5	0
	2 pair strap hinges.....	0	4	6
	Paper, twine, papering and addressing parcels, on ditto.....	7	12	6
	Hoops, rope, nails, package, marking, and cartage.....	4	9	9
	A. Patriek, for freight and delivering the same in Upper Canada.....	48	7	6
	8 boxes for Lower Canada, at 6s.....	2	8	0
	Hoops, rope, twine, nails, packing, marking, &c.	2	17	6
	Papering, packing, and addressing 2028 parcels.....	6	6	9
	5½ reams imperial Crown wrapping paper, at 20s.....	5	10	0
October 11, 1848 ...	Delivering 1819 parcels in Montreal and Quebec, at 3d.	22	14	9
	Freight, cartage, distribution, &c. to 11th October.....	11	2	6
	23 boxes for Upper Canada, at 6s.....	6	18	0
	2 padlocks, hasps, &c.	0	5	0
	2 pair strap hinges.....	0	4	6
	Papering, twine, paper, and addressing parcels containing Reserved Acts 10th and 11th Victoria, for Upper Canada.....	7	12	6
	Allen's Express, for freight and delivering the same in Upper Canada.....	20	0	0
	8 boxes for Lower Canada, at 6s.....	2	8	0
	Hoops, twine, rope, nails, packing, marking, &c.	2	17	6
	Papering, packing, and addressing 2028 parcels, at 3s. 4d.....	6	6	9
	5½ reams imperial brown wrapping paper.....	5	10	0
	Delivering 1819 parcels in Montreal and Quebec.....	22	14	9
	Paid freight, cartage, distribution, &c. to November.....	8	3	6
	Postage.....	141	18	8
	1 Distribution Book, 6 quires medium, fount and numerous columns (red) and printed headings, half-bound calf, and lettered.....	2	17	6
	Parcelling, labelling, and storing 1500 parcels of Statutes.....	18	15	0
	5 reams imperial brown wrapping, at 20s.....	5	0	0
	Printing labels for the above.....	1	15	0
Paid 1 man and labourer putting up shelving for the above, 4 weeks.....	10	10	0	
Paid for boards and scantling for the above.....	10	12	6	
Rent of premises for the above, for 2 years, at £25.....	50	0	0	
November 28, 1848 ...	1 extra Clerk to superintend and register the delivery of the above, from 28th March to 18th November, 1848, being 8 months, at £6 10s. per month.	52	0	0
		£489	19	11

DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE,

MONTREAL, 28th November, 1848.

Queen's Printer.

RETURN

Appendix
(D.D.D.D.)

2d April.

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 22nd February last, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a clear and detailed Statement of the Fees and Emoluments received by the Prothonotaries of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Quebec, in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848; indicating separately the source from which the said Fees and Emoluments are derived during each year, together with the detailed Disbursements and Expenses of their Office for each year; indicating, separately, why those expenses have been incurred; the number of Clerks employed in the said Office, and their respective Ages and Annual Salaries; and the net Profits remaining to the Prothonotaries in each year; and further, a Statement of the Monies remaining in their hands and possession, whether as Legal Deposits, or as Monies remaining deposited with them in cases of Ratification, and actually in their hands and possession, since 1840 inclusively, shewing in what Causes the said Monies were deposited, when they were deposited, and the time at which they became payable.

Appendix
(D.D.D.D.)

2d April.

By Command.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 2nd April, 1849.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The above Document was destroyed by the Fire of the 25th April instant.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, for Copies of all TENDERS made during the year 1848, to Lease the TOLLS on the PUBLIC ROADS in WESTERN CANADA.

NAME.	WORK, WHERE SITUATED.	AMOUNT OF TENDER.		
		£	s.	d.
John Martin.....	Yonge Street Road, including Gate No. 5.....	3150	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	do do do do	3700	0	0
John Hynes.....	do do do do	2825	0	0
Robert Emery.....	do do do do	3000	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do do	3050	0	0
E. W. Thomson.....	do do do do	3050	0	0
Robert Alexander.....	do do do do	3800	0	0
James Walker.....	do do do do	2750	0	0
J. Scarlett.....	do do do do	3075	0	0
John Martin.....	West Toronto Dundas Street.....	2800	0	0
James Trotter.....	do do do do	2200	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	do do do do	2100	0	0
John Hynes.....	do do do do and Lake Shore	2155	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do do do do	2700	0	0
E. W. Thomson.....	do do do do do do	2720	0	0
J. Scarlett.....	do do do do do do	2725	0	0
John Martin.....	East Toronto Road	2750	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	do do do	1650	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do	2050	0	0
Henry Goldsmith.....	do do do	1500	0	0
Dennis O'Connell.....	do do do	1050	0	0
E. W. Thomson.....	do do do	2000	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Kingston and Napanee Road.....	1300	0	0
John Hynes.....	do do do	1995	0	0
J. Scarlett.....	do do do	1975	0	0
William Allen.....	do do do	1600	0	0
Richard George.....	do do do	1350	0	0
Hiram Lewis.....	do do do	1326	0	0
Timothy Allan.....	do do do	1310	0	0
George H. Fisk.....	do do do	1450	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.....	450	0	0
W. Bletcher.....	do do do	235	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	do do do			
C. B. Hewitt.....	Windsor and Scugog Road.....	500	0	0
John Hynes.....	do do do	1025	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Lake Shore Road.....	50	0	0
G. W. Boggs.....	London and Port Stanley, London and Brantford, and Brantford and Hamilton Roads.....	8700	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	2000	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	do do do do	1900	0	0
John Martin.....	do do do do	2925	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do do	2950	0	0
Ferguson & Ryckman.....	do do do do including Caledon's Bridge.....	3000	0	0
Peter Schram.....	do do do do	1800	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Hamilton and Brantford Road and Bridge.....	3050	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	do do do do	3750	0	0
John Martin.....	do do do do	4050	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do do	4100	0	0
Robert M'Lachlin.....	do do do do	3550	0	0
Ferguson & Ryckman.....	do do do do	4100	0	0
Henry M'Sherry.....	do do do do	4010	0	0
John Fennent.....	do do do do	3300	0	0
Peter Schram.....	do do do do	2650	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	Brantford and London Road.....	2800	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	do do do	2510	0	0
John Martin.....	do do do	2925	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do	2940	0	0
Ferguson & Ryckman.....	do do do	3110	0	0
Peter Schram.....	do do do	2400	0	0
C. B. Hewitt.....	London and Port Stanley Road.....	1750	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	do do do	1900	0	0
John Martin.....	do do do	2175	0	0
Joseph Bell.....	do do do	2210	0	0
Gainer Ellwood.....	do do do	1875	0	0
Ferguson & Ryckman.....	do do do	2250	0	0
Leonard Bisbee.....	do do do	1600	0	0
Peter Schram.....	do do do	1650	0	0
G. W. Whitehead.....	All the Toronto Roads.....	7090	0	0
Charles Merigold.....	do do do	8200	0	0
Ferguson & Ryckman.....	do do do	8800	0	0
Charles Merigold.....	All the Roads and Bridges from Kingston to Chatham.....	29000	0	0
G. W. Boggs.....	All the Western Roads.....	21824	0	0

FIRST REPORT.

THE Committee to which were referred the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS for 1847, and the ACCOUNTS of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, with power to report from time to time; beg leave to present the following as their FIRST REPORT:—

Your Committee, in obedience to the Order of Your Honourable House, referring to them the Accounts of the Quebec Trinity House, have proceeded to the examination thereof, and have to Report, for the consideration of Your Honourable House, that the expense incurred by the Corporation for the hire of a Steamer, necessary in the execution of the important duties connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, appears to Your Committee exorbitantly high,—amounting for the last year (1848) to the sum of £1,942 10s. currency, and the year before to £1,657.

It appears by the information obtained by Your Committee, that the first contract entered into by the Corporation for the employ of a Steamer, was in March, 1846, with William Stevenson, pursuant to public notice in the newspapers, calling for tenders, and that his was the only tender submitted, being £1,300, for which his Steamer (the St. George) was to perform a trip in the spring from Quebec down the St. Lawrence, to lay down the buoys at their different positions, and another in the fall to lift them. She was also to perform two other trips,—one in June, the other in September, to visit and take down all the necessary supplies to the different Light-houses. For any extra work she might be called upon to perform for the Corporation, the Contractor (Mr. Stevenson) was to be paid extra, at the rate of £50 per day. This Contract has been renewed from year to year, to the present, inclusively, on the same terms, but under a separate Contract for each year,—tenders being previously called for, by advertisements in the Quebec and Montreal news-

papers, during the months of February and March of each year.

The heavy expense for steamboat hire in the service of this department, has suggested to Your Committee the expedience of recommending to the consideration of Your Honourable House, an appropriation for the purchase or construction of a suitable steamer, to be at the disposition of the Quebec Trinity House, as recommended by Captain Boxer, R. N., Captain of the Port and Harbour Master at Quebec; and for which purpose, Your Committee beg to recall to the recollection of Your Honourable House an appropriation of £6,000 was made in a Bill passed by it in the Session of 1844-5, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council, where it was thrown out.

Your Committee also deem it their duty to notice the highly objectionable fact, in their view of the matter, that the Contractor (Mr. Stevenson) with the Trinity House for the steamboat services alluded to, is, and since the 15th October, 1846, some months after the period of his entering into the first Contract with it, has been a member of the Corporation,—and that in the former capacity he has received, since his appointment to it, upwards of five thousand pounds currency of the public money at its disposal, and, accordingly, to call the attention of Your Honourable House to the circumstance.

ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Chairman.

7th April, 1849.

NOTE.—*The Evidence and Appendix attached to the preceding Report, was destroyed by the Fire of the 25th April instant.*