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APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

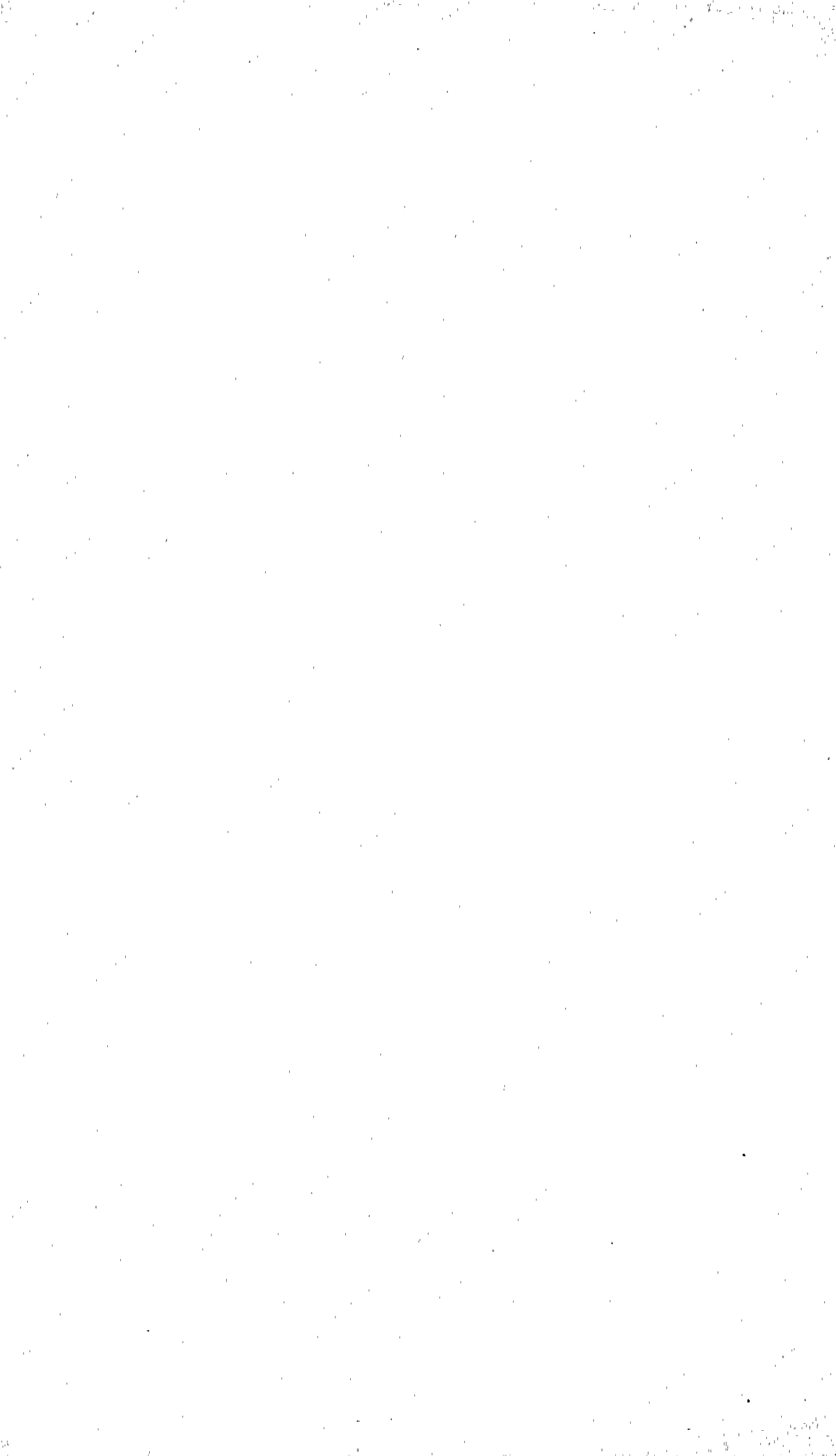
SESSION 1841.

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1842.

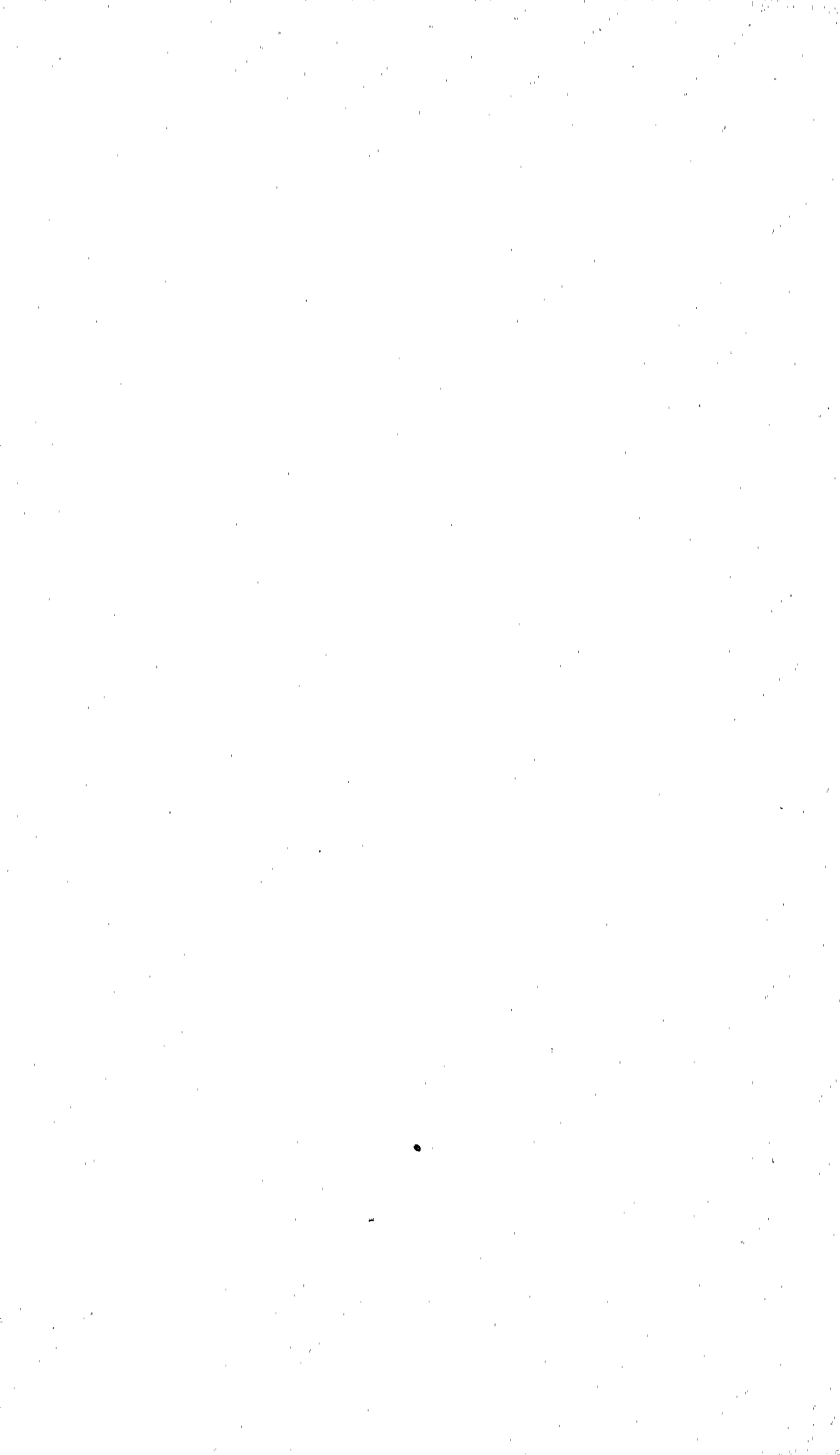


I N D E X

TO

A P P E N D I X.

<p>Accounts, Public.....(B.)</p> <p>Assessment Returns.....(U.)</p> <p>Baldwin, Robert, Esquire.....(L.)</p> <p>Bank at Kingston.....(V.)</p> <p>Bank Statements.....(C.)</p> <p>Banking and Currency.....(O.)</p> <p>Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....(P. P.)</p> <p>Berrie, Robert, Esquire.....(Y.)</p> <p>British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.....(F.)</p> <p>Canals.....(D.)</p> <p>Chambly and Longueuil Turnpike Road (U. U.)</p> <p>Chambly Canal.....(D.)</p> <p>Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road..(E.)</p> <p>Clergy Reserves.....(K.)</p> <p>Court of Chancery.....(P.)</p> <p>Crown Lands.....(K.)</p> <p>Currency.....(O.)</p> <p>Customs.....(V. V.)</p> <p>Debentures.....(B.)</p> <p>Debt of Lower Canada.....(B.)</p> <p>Desjardins' Canal.....(R. R.)</p> <p>Disfranchisement of Electors of Quebec (N. N.)</p> <p>Duties on Timber.....(G.) (H.) (K.) (I. I.)</p> <p>Election Riots, Toronto.....(S.) (O. O.)</p> <p>Estimates of the Revenue and Expen- diture.....(B.) (F. F.)</p> <p>Exports.....(Q. Q.)</p> <p>Gaspé, District of.....(N.)</p> <p>Gourlay, Robert F.....(T. T.)</p> <p>Imports.....(Q. Q.)</p> <p>King's College.....(J.)</p>	<p>Lachine Canal.....(D.)</p> <p>Lands of Sundry Tribes of Indians.....(K.)</p> <p>Lands of Six Nations Indians.....(K.)</p> <p>Light Houses.....(A.) (G. G.)</p> <p>Loans and Securities.....(Q.)</p> <p>Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road.....(U. U.)</p> <p>Lunatic Asylum.....(L. L.)</p> <p>Military Reserve, Toronto.....(K.)</p> <p>Militia Fines and Exemptions.....(A. A.)</p> <p>Municipal Districts.....(X.)</p> <p>Municipal District of Chaudière.....(S. S.)</p> <p>Owen Sound Settlement.....(M. M.)</p> <p>Penitentiary.....(M.)</p> <p>Police Establishment.....(Z.)</p> <p>Population Returns.....(T.)</p> <p>Public Accounts.....(B.)</p> <p>Public Improvements.....(C. C.)</p> <p>Responsible Government.....(B. B.)</p> <p>Salaries of Public Officers.....(J. J.)</p> <p>School Lands.....(K. K.)</p> <p>School Visitor, Beauharnois.....(I.)</p> <p>Ship Channel, Lake St. Peter.....(D. D.)</p> <p>Steam Dredging Machine.....(R.)</p> <p>Thompson, Mr. Justice.....(W.)</p> <p>Timber Duty.....(G.) (H.) (K.) (I. I.)</p> <p>Township of Macnab.....(H. H.)</p> <p>Transit of Products.....(E. E.)</p> <p>Upper Canada College.....(J.)</p> <p>Welland Canal.....(D.)</p> <p>Woods and Forests.....(K.)</p>
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APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

First Session of the First Provincial Parliament.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Shewing:—On what days the papers therein mentioned were presented to the House.

	1841.	
A.	June 25	LIGHT HOUSES:—Report of the Lower Canada Commissioner appointed to determine upon the sites of the Light Houses to be erected on St. Paul and Scattarie Islands, and to apportion the money necessary for their future maintenance.
B.	"	DEBENTURES:—Schedule of Government Debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada. —— Summary shewing the amount of outstanding Debentures issued at different times on account of Public Works, &c. in Upper Canada. —— General Statement of the Bills of Exchange of the Receiver General of Upper Canada, drawn on London; on account of Debentures negotiated in England. —— Statement of the Public Debt of Lower Canada, as authorized by Acts or Ordinances of the said Province.
	July 9	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of Upper Canada, for 1839 and 1840, accompanied with Schedules.
	20	ESTIMATES of the probable REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Province of Canada, and other Documents connected therewith, for the year ending 31st December 1841, accompanied with a Schedule.
C.	2	BANK STATEMENTS:—Of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on 1st July 1841.
	5	—— Of the City Bank, Montreal, on 26th June 1841.
	"	—— Of the Bank of British North America, Québec, on ditto.
	6	—— Of the Quebec Bank, on 1st June 1841.
	"	—— Of the Gore Bank, on 30th June 1841.
	"	—— Of the Bank of British North America, Toronto, on ditto.
	9	—— Of the Bank of Upper Canada, on ditto.
	10	—— Of the Bank of Montreal, on 6th July 1841.
	26	—— Of the Bank of British North America, Canada, on 26th June 1841.

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| D. | 1841. | 2 | CHAMBLY CANAL:—Report of the Commissioners, 28th May 1841. |
| | July | 20 | WELLAND CANAL:—Report of the Directors for 1840, with a List of the Documents accompanying it. |
| E. | August | 5 | LACHINE CANAL:—Report of the Commissioners. |
| | July | 5 | CHAMPLAIN and St. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD:—Statement of the cost thereof, and of the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, to 1st January 1841. |
| F. | | 8 | BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:—Return thereof, to 30th June 1841. |
| G. | | 12 | DUTIES levied at BYTOWN upon TIMBER floated down the OTTAWA RIVER for the years 1836 to 1840:—Return of the amount thereof. |
| H. | | 14 | DUTIES on TIMBER:—Copy of Correspondence between Her Majesty's Ministers and Lord Sydenham, in relation to any alteration in the scale of Duties upon the importation into Great Britain of Foreign and Colonial Timber. |
| I. | | " | SCHOOL VISITOR under the Ordinance 2 Vict. Cap 43:—His Report for the County of Beauharnois. |
| J. | | 15 | KING'S COLLEGE and UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:—
——— Statements of Receipts and Disbursements of the said Colleges, from 1st December 1839 to 31st December 1840.
——— Statement shewing the condition of the Endowments in lands of said Colleges, on 31st December 1840.
——— Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of King's College, from its foundation to the 31st December 1840.
——— Similar Statement of Upper Canada College. |
| K. | | " | LANDS of SUNDRY TRIBES of INDIANS:—Account Current from 1st January to 31st March 1840.
——— Sales of, between 1st April 1840 and 7th June 1841. |
| | | " | LANDS of the SIX NATIONS INDIANS:—Account Current between 1st January and 31st March 1840.
——— Sales of, between 1st April and 7th June 1841. |
| | | " | MILITARY RESERVE, TORONTO:—Sales of, between 16th March 1839 and 30th September 1840. |
| | | " | CLERGY RESERVES:—Sales of, between 1st April 1840 and 7th June 1841. |
| | | " | TIMBER DUTY collected at BYTOWN in 1840.
——— Account Current of the Collector. |
| | | " | TIMBER DUTY collected at NATION RIVER. |
| | | " | CROWN LANDS:—Sales of, between 1st April 1840 and 7th June 1841. |
| | | 21 | LANDS of SUNDRY TRIBES of INDIANS:—Accounts Current, from 1st April 1840 to 7th June 1841. |
| | | " | LANDS of the SIX NATIONS INDIANS:—Accounts Current for same period. |
| | | " | CLERGY RESERVES:—Accounts Current for same period. |
| L. | | " | WOODS and FORESTS:—Accounts Current for same period. |
| | | " | CROWN LANDS:—Accounts Current for same period. |
| | | " | MILITARY RESERVE, TORONTO:—Accounts Current, from 16th March 1839 to 31st December 1840. |
| | | 19 | ROBERT BALDWIN, Esquire:—His acceptance of the office of Member of the Executive Council, together with copies of Warrants for his Salary as such, from 13th February to 14th June 1841. |

M.	1841. July 20	PENITENTIARY :—Report of the Inspectors, accompanied with Reports from the Warden, Chaplain, and Surgeon of the establishment, and various other Documents appended to the Warden's Report. — Estimate of the sum required for the support of the Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1841.
N.	21	GASPE, DISTRICT OF :—Statement of the money appropriated for and expended in the District from the year 1835 to 1840. — Statement of the net amount of Duties collected in the District, from ditto to ditto.
O.	26 August 27	BANKING and CURRENCY :—First Report of the Select Committee,—relating to the assimilation of the Currency throughout the Province. — Final Report of the Committee,—on the subject of Banks and Banking.
P.	July 30	COURT of CHANCERY :—Letter from the Registrar of the Court of Chancery, respecting the number of Suits brought into that Court since the 6th February 1840, and the amount of Fees paid to him. — Statement shewing the amount of Costs taxed and allowed in Suits in the said Court, between 6th February 1840 and 22d June 1841.
Q.		LOANS and SECURITIES :—Statement of Loans made by Government to Corporations and Individuals for Public Works in Upper Canada, to 30th June 1841. — Schedule of Bonds and Securities from Public Works and Incorporated Companies to the Government, lodged with the Receiver General.
R.		STEAM DREDGING MACHINE, Upper Canada :—Report of the Commissioner, dated 13th July 1841.
S.	August 3	ELECTION RIOTS at TORONTO :—Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate certain proceedings connected with the Election for the City of Toronto.
T.	5	POPULATION RETURNS, Upper Canada, for the year 1840.
U.		ASSESSMENT RETURNS, Upper Canada, for the year 1840.
V.		BANK at KINGSTON :—Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute 10th Geo. IV. intituled, "An Act for settling the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston."
W.	9	Mr. JUSTICE THOMPSON :—Copies of the Defence of the Hon. John G. Thompson, Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé, and of various depositions and other Papers in support thereof, to the accusations or impeachment voted by the Assembly of Lower Canada, against the said Judge on 12th March 1836,—and also, of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Gosford, relative to the said accusations or impeachment.
X.		MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS in the late PROVINCE of LOWER CANADA :—Proclamations establishing them,—fixing the place of meeting for each District Council,—determining the number of Councillors to be elected for each place,—and correcting certain inaccuracies in previous Proclamations. — List of Wardens appointed. — Instructions to said Wardens.
Y.	13	ROBERT BERRIE, Esquire :—Copy of Correspondence passed on the occasion of his dismissal from the Office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gore.
Z.	16	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT in LOWER CANADA :—Letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Hon. D. Daly, dated 1st August 1841, on the subject. — Names of Stipendiary Magistrates. — Return of Police Magistrates and effective state of the Rural Police on 30th June 1841. — Expenses of Rural Police from 1st July 1840 to 30th June 1841.

A. A.	1841. August 18	MILITIA FINES and EXEMPTIONS, Upper Canada :—Return of the amount received from 11th May 1839 to 22d July 1841.
B. B.	20	RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT :—Copies of Despatches and other Papers on the subject of Responsible Government.
C. C.	"	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS :—Memoranda respecting various Public Works heretofore in progress, or projected in the Province of Canada; shewing the ultimate cost of their completion, and the amount of the appropriations proposed to be apportioned thereto for the several years respectively.
D. D.	26	SHIP CHANNEL in LAKE ST. PETER :—Report of the Special Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Board of Trade of Montreal, praying that measures may be taken to deepen the Ship Channel in Lake St. Peter.
E. E.	"	TRANSIT OF PRODUCTS :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the prices paid, and the methods adopted for the transit of Products on the different Communications within the Province.
F. F.	31	ESTIMATES of the probable REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Province of Canada, and other Documents connected therewith, for the year ending 31st December 1841 :—Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of the 20th July 1841, as relates to the said Estimates.
G. G.	Sept. 1	LIGHT HOUSES, Upper Canada :—Account of Light House Duty collected from 1837 to 1840, under the Provincial Statute 7 Will. IV. Cap. 95 &c. — Sums paid by Warrant on account of the erection of Light Houses under the said Act. — Account of the expenses of maintaining the several Light Houses erected under the authority of said Act in 1839 and 1840. — Statements of supplies furnished to the Light Houses in 1839 and 1840, Expenses of repairs, and Keepers' Salaries. — Report and Statement of the expenditure of the Commissioners for building the Presqu'ile Light House, for 1840.
	4	Accounts and Vouchers for the expenditure in maintenance of Light Houses in 1839 and 1840.
H. H.	7	TOWNSHIP of MACNAB :—Return of the Settlers located in the said Township, up to 25th June 1830. — Remarks upon the Petition of Angus McNab and others, Settlers in the said Township, on the inspection and Report of the general affairs of the said Township, by Francis Allan, Esquire. — Report of the inspection of locations made by Archibald McNab, Esquire, in the said Township. — Remarks by the Laird of McNab upon the Report of Francis Allan, Esquire, on the said Township. — Copy of a Letter from the Laird of McNab to Francis Allan, Esquire. — Rental of the said Township, 1839.
I. I.	"	DUTIES Collected on TIMBER in the OTTAWA DISTRICT since 1835 :—Various Documents relating to the amount of Duties collected on Crown Timber in the Ottawa District, since 1st January 1835.
J. J.	"	SALARIES of PUBLIC OFFICERS :—Statement of all Salaries borne on the Income of Lower Canada, from whatever source derived, between 1st October 1839 and 10th February 1841. — Statement of all Salaries borne on the Income of Upper Canada, for the same period. — Statement of all Salaries borne on the consolidated Income of the Province of Canada, since the 10th February 1841, as far as can be ascertained.
K. K.	"	SCHOOL LANDS, Upper Canada :—Report of the Committee of King's College appointed on 26th February, 1840, to investigate and report on the state of the School Lands,—together with various Documents accompanying the said Report.

L. L.	1841. Sept. 10	TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM at TORONTO :—Report of the Hon. The Vice Chancellor, one of the Commissioners appointed for the said Asylum, with the relative Documents, dated 2d September 1841.
A. M.	“	OWEN'S SOUND SETTLEMENT :—Report upon the Owen's Sound Settlement by William Chisholm, Esquire, in conjunction with Mr. McDonald, Surveyor, under the instructions of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, whose observations accompany it.
N. N.	14	DISFRANCHISEMENT of part of the ELECTORS of the CITY of QUEBEC :—Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John William Woolsey, Esquire, and others, of the City of Quebec, complaining of the disfranchisement of the largest portion of the Electors of the said City.
O. O.	16	ELECTION RIOTS at TORONTO :—Report of a Committee on the Petition of George Monro, Esquire, Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, for enquiry into the truth of the statements contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the cause of the Election Riots in the said City.
P. P.	“	BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS, Lower Canada :—General Statements of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials for the District of Quebec, for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840. ———— Similar Statements for the District of Montreal, for the same years. ———— Similar Statements for the District of Three Rivers, for the same years. ———— Similar Statements for the District of Gaspé, for the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
Q. Q.	“	IMPORTS and EXPORTS, Lower Canada :—At Quebec and Montreal, for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840. ———— At Gaspé, for the same years. ———— At New Carlisle, for the same years. ———— At the Magdalen Islands, for the year 1837. ———— At St. John's, for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
R. R.	August 31	DESJARDINS CANAL :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of James B. Ewart and others, of the Townships of West Flamborough, Beverly, and other places, praying that the Memorial of the Desjardins Canal Company offering to surrender to Government the property of the said Canal until the advances made for its completion shall have been repaid to Government, be favorably received.
S. S.	Sept. 11	MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of CHAUDIERE, Lower Canada :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P. E. Taschereau and others, Inhabitants of the District of Chaudière, praying that some enactment may be passed to alter the manner in which the Ordinance establishing District Councils is about to be put into operation.
T. T.	“	ROBERT F. GOURLAY :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Robert F. Gourlay, of Kingston, complaining of losses sustained by him at the hands of the Executive Government of Upper Canada, and praying relief.
J. U.	13	LONGUEUIL and CHAMBLY TURNPIKE ROAD :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Jacob Glen and others, complaining of the decision of the Trustees appointed under the Ordinance regulating the communication between Montreal and Chambly, respecting the Road between the little river Montreal and the residence of René Boileau, Esquire, and praying that the said decision be reversed.

V. V.	1841. Sept. 14	CUSTOMS, Upper Canada :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the manner according to which the Customs are collected in that part of the Province heretofore Upper Canada, by the Provincial Collectors, and, also, the manner according to which the monies collected are accounted for by the Collectors; and, also, to enquire into any abuses in the collecting and accounting for the Customs.
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APPENDIX.

REPORT of the Commissioner appointed to determine upon the Sites of the Light Houses to be erected on Saint Paul and Scattarie Islands, and to apportion the money necessary for their future maintenance.

Province of }
Lower Canada. }

To the Honorable House of Assembly
in Parliament assembled.

REPORT of the Commissioner for Light Houses on the Islands of Scattarie and St. Paul under the Act of the sixth, William the Fourth, Chapter thirty eight.

The proceedings of the undersigned will be found in the annexed documents.

The disbursements amounted to Seventy three pounds three shillings and eleven pence half penny currency.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

A. N. MORIN.

Quebec, 8th October, 1836.

HER Majesty's Government having announced through The Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, their disposition to render less dangerous the Navigation of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, by erecting Light Houses upon the Islands of St. Paul and Scattarie, off the Coast of Cape Breton, at the expense of Government, provided the Colonies whose trade will be benefitted, engage to defray the expenses of their future maintenance, and having brought the subject under the consideration of the respective Legislatures of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of obtaining a Commission of Arbitration appointed by them with power of adopting a final award as to the site, structure and apportionment of the annual expense of such Light Houses; or any arrangement better adapted to the exigencies of the case. And whereas such proceedings were adopted thereon that the Legislature of Lower Canada, after maturely considering the subject thus referred to them, passed an Act or Statute whereby Augustin Norbert Morin, Esquire, (or in case of his sickness or of any other impediment such other person as should be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government,) is constituted a Commissioner on the part of the Province of Lower Canada, for the purpose of determining and deciding jointly with the Commissioners appointed for the same purpose by the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with respect to the most fit sites for the proposed Light Houses, and the sums of money required for the erection of the same, as well as for their future support after they shall have been erected, and to determine under what management and control the yearly expenses of the said Light Houses ought to be placed, and to apportion the sum of money which the Province of Lower Canada ought to contribute annually towards the maintenance of the said Light Houses, according to the tonnage of Vessels trading to or from that Province, as compared to the tonnage of the Vessels trading to and from the other Provinces above mentioned, and to the benefit which each Province respectively may be expected to derive from the said Light Houses, and to report his doings and proceedings to the three Branches of the Legislature of said Province within the first fifteen days of the Session next after the time when the business assigned to him shall be brought to a close.

And the House of Assembly for the Province of New Brunswick proceeded to the consideration of the subject on the 10th day of March last, and *Resolved*, That measures should be adopted to ascertain the number, proper site and description of Lights which it might be necessary to erect on St. Paul's Island, in order to afford sufficient protection to vessels passing that Island; and further that if two good and sufficient Light Houses with Bells and Guns should be erected in proper situations and maintained by the Board of Commission in Nova Scotia, on the Island of St. Paul's, and also one Light House on Scattarie Island, and if the establishment at present on St. Paul's Island for the preservation and comfort of shipwrecked persons be also continued and maintained by the said Board of Commission of Nova

Appendix (A.)
25th June.

Scotia, then the said Province of New Brunswick would contribute and pay towards the same the annual sum of two hundred and fifty pounds. And the said House of Assembly did, afterwards, on the fourteenth day of the same month, renew the consideration of the subject, and after reciting the humane and benevolent solicitude of His Majesty's Government for the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty's North American Colonies, and the disposition of the House to meet the liberal and humane purpose of the Government by pledging itself to contribute the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds annually towards the maintenance of the Light Houses on the above mentioned Islands, and expressing a confident hope that the Canadas, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would contribute such further sums as might be necessary for the maintenance of such Light Houses, and that the same might in consequence be erected in the course of the ensuing summer, and that it was expedient that persons should be appointed to whom might be communicated during the recess such information relative to the erection of such Light Houses as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor might receive from His Majesty's Government or the sister Colonies, *Resolved*, That the Honorable Joseph Cunard, Alexander Rankin and William Abrams should be a Committee to receive all such communications as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor might think necessary to transmit to them during the recess, with a view to every facility being given to the erection of those Light Houses so necessary to the protection of commerce and the cause of humanity. And the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, after mature consideration, did, on the fourth day of April last, pass an Act or Statute whereby it is lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being to appoint one or more Commissioners to be joined with Commissioners appointed by the Governors of the Provinces of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, or their respective Legislatures, to ascertain and define the most fit sites for Light Houses on said Islands, the most efficient structure for the same, and to ascertain and report the sums of money required for the erection of the same as well as for their future support, and to apportion the sum of money which each Province shall contribute annually towards the maintenance of such Light Houses; and it is further enacted by the said Statute that all reports and statements shall be made and returned by the said Commissioners to the Secretary of the Province for the information of the Governor and the Legislature of the Province; and His Excellency Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, did, by his Commission under his hand and seal, dated the seventh day of May last, nominate the Honorable Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, and Edmund Murray Dodd, of Sydney, Cape Breton, Esquire, Commissioners to carry into effect the said Act in the most full and ample manner. And the Legislature of Prince Edward Island also considered the subject and passed an Act or Statute authorising the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government to nominate one Commissioner to meet those appointed by the other Colonies for the purpose of defining the most eligible sites for said Light Houses, the mode of structure and apportionment of the annual contribution for their maintenance and support, in pursuance of which authority the Honorable George Wright, the President and Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward's Island, did, by his Commission duly executed, constitute Thomas Owen, Esquire, a Commissioner for the purposes in said Act or Statute expressed, and to carry the same into effect.

And the said Commissioners having mutually produced and shewn their powers, and having assumed and taken upon themselves the charge of award and arbitrament on the foregoing subject, and several of said Commissioners having visited said Islands of St. Paul's and Scattarie, and having heard and considered the testimony of skilful and intelligent persons experienced in maritime pursuits and conversant with the dangers of navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast of Cape Breton and the adjacent seas, and the means of diminishing the same, and having also examined persons extensively engaged in Colonial commerce, and ascertained the relative tonnage owned in said Colonies, have agreed on, and concluded this award, arbitration and judgment, as follows:—

FIRST.—That the superintendence of building Light Houses on the Islands of Saint Paul's and Scattarie shall be vested, as recommended by the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, in the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia.

SECOND.—That two good and sufficient Light Houses with Bells and Guns shall be erected on Saint Paul's Island on the extreme points, so as to be conspicuous on entering and leaving the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; and the Light House on the Island of Scattarie shall be erected on the East point of said Island which is about thirty feet above the level of the sea.

THIRD.—That the Light Houses on Saint Paul's Island should be of suitable elevation and constructed on such principles and with such further additions and appendages as may render them useful and conspicuous in a foggy atmosphere, with Keepers Houses, Stores or Warehouses with frost proof Cellars to preserve provisions for the relief of shipwrecked persons, detached from the Light Houses. That the establishment on Scattarie Island should consist of one Light House and revolving Lights to distinguish it from others on the coast, with a Keeper's House, Warehouse and Cellars similar to those recommended for Saint Paul's Island, subject however to any improved mode of constructing such Lights as the said Board of Commissioners may think fit to adopt.

FOURTH.—As the proposed Light Houses will stand on prominent and exposed situations, and be approached by all vessels entering the Saint Lawrence, they ought to be of substantial and improved construction. No correct judgment of the probable expense of erecting the Lights can be formed without procuring plans and estimates, owing to the variety of materials which might be employed in the construction of the buildings and numerous additions and improvements which it may be thought advisable to adopt; it is therefore recommended that the whole duty of fixing upon the materials to be employed and the plans to be adopted for the Lights be left to the discretion of such persons as may be charged with the superintendence of their erection.

FIFTH.—That the establishment of Saint Paul's will require one Superintendent and six other persons under his direction, with boats and a continued supply of provisions, clothing, bedding, fuel, &c. for the use and assistance of shipwrecked persons; and that the establishment at Scattarie shall consist of one Superintendent and three other persons, with a boat and a continued supply of provisions, clothing, bedding, fuel, &c. for the use and assistance of shipwrecked persons. That all the Lights shall be kept burning throughout the year. As to the maintenance of the said Lights and humane establishments, it will be apportioned and borne as follows, that is to say: *First.* New-Brunswick shall pay to the Government of Nova Scotia, into the Treasury thereof, two hundred and fifty pounds Halifax currency, on the first day of July in each and every year after the said Light Houses and humane establishments shall be in operation and as long as they shall continue to be so in conformity with the provisions of this award. *Second.* Lower Canada shall pay to the Government of Nova Scotia, into the Treasury thereof, two hundred pounds Halifax currency, on the first day of July of the first year after the said Light Houses and humane establishments are in operation; and then at the same period in every year as long as they shall continue to be so, a proportionate part of a sum which added to the unexpended balance (if any) remaining from the preceding year's, (New Brunswick being in this respect considered as having contributed the same amount as Nova Scotia) as shall amount to a sum of one thousand and thirty pounds currency. *Third.* Prince Edward Island shall in like manner pay to the Government of Nova Scotia, into the Treasury thereof, thirty pounds Halifax currency, on the first day of July of the first year after the said Light Houses and humane establishments are in operation; and then at the same period in every year as long as they shall continue to be so, a proportionate part of a sum which added to the unexpended balance (if any) remaining from the preceding year's, (New Brunswick being in this respect considered as having contributed the same amount as Nova Scotia) as shall amount to the said sum of one thousand and thirty pounds currency. *Fourth.* Nova Scotia shall itself contribute a sum of two hundred and fifty pounds Halifax currency, for the first year after the said Light Houses and humane establishments are in operation; and then for every year as long as they shall continue to be so, a proportionate part of a sum which added to the unexpended balance (if any) remaining from the preceding year's, (New Brunswick being in this respect considered as having contributed the same amount as Nova Scotia) as shall amount to the said sum of one thousand and thirty pounds currency. And with the amount so contributed the Government of Nova Scotia shall uphold, support and maintain the said Light Houses and humane establishments; it being fully understood that in case the said amount should prove insufficient in any one year, the deficiency ought to be provided by the respective Legislatures of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in such manner as shall appear to them most eligible, and in the same ratio as the contribution settled in this present award: but as to New Brunswick the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds aforesaid, shall be a settled and permanent contribution, the overplus (if any) going to Nova Scotia, and the proportionate deficiency, if any, being borne altogether by the last mentioned Province of Nova Scotia, so as to have the expense and the contribution of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick considered as altogether alike in account with the aforesaid Provinces of Lower Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Appendix(A.)
25th June.

It is also expressly understood that if said Light Houses and humane establishments are destroyed or impaired by fire, tempest or other causes, that the expense of rebuilding or repairing the same shall not devolve on the Province of Nova Scotia alone, but be sustained by the Government of Great Britain, or as may be otherwise agreed and decided upon.

SIXTH.—That the Board of Commissioners of Nova Scotia shall render accounts in each and every year to the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, duplicates of which shall be transmitted annually to the respective Legislatures of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

SEVENTH.—The Commissioners suggest that the several sums apportioned to the above mentioned Provinces ought to be permanently provided for by Acts of the respective Legislatures.

EIGHTH.—That as the establishments on the said Island are admitted to assume the importance of national rather than local structures, should His Majesty's Government contribute at a future period to their support by an annual grant, it is adjudged that a rateable deduction shall be made from the amount of each Provincial contribution.

NINTH.—That the respective Colonial Legislatures having acquiesced in the liberal offer of His Majesty's Government, and in a great degree assumed the responsibility of maintaining those Light Houses on the Islands of Saint Paul's and Scattarie, it is recommended that no time be lost in proceeding with the erection of the same by the proper authorities.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Commissioners, have signed this award and judgment, and have hereunto affixed our seals at Miramichi, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

(Signed,)

A. N. MORIN,
ALEX. RANKIN,
WILLM. ABRAMS,
SAML. CUNARD,
EDMD. DODD,
THOS. OWEN.

A true copy of the Original transmitted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

A. N. MORIN.

Quebec, 8th October, 1836.

Appendix(A.)
25th June.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners appointed to determine upon the sites of the Light Houses to be erected on Saint Paul's and Scattaris Islands, and to apportion the money necessary for their future maintenance, held at Chatham, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Monday the 15th day of August, 1836.

Present.

The Honorable Samuel Cunard, Edmund M. Dodd, Esquire,	}	Commissioners on behalf of Nova Scotia.
Augustin N. Morin, Esquire,	Do.	on behalf of Lower Canada.
Thomas Owen, Esquire,	Do.	on behalf of Prince Edward Island.
Alexander Rankin, William Abrams,	} Esquires,	Do. on behalf of New Brunswick, only present, the Honorable Joseph Cunard being absent from the Province.

The respective Commissioners having produced and shewn their powers, proceeded to the consideration of the subjects referred to them, and at 11 o'clock A. M. adjourned, to meet again at one o'clock, P. M.

1 o'clock, P. M.

The Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the matters referred to them. Having obtained all the evidence and information within their reach, and having fully deliberated thereon, they concluded and unanimously agreed upon a draft of the award and judgment which they intended to deliver touching the matters referred to them, and ordered the same to be engrossed for signature, whereupon they adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock, then to meet at Douglas Town.

Douglas Town, 16th August, 1836.

The Commissioners named above, met pursuant to adjournment. The engrossed award and three additional copies being produced and examined, were thereupon executed by the Commissioners, and a copy delivered for the use of the respective Governments represented by the Commissioners.

Adjourned without day.

(A true Copy,)

A. N. MORIN.

Quebec, 8th October, 1836.

SCHEDULE of Government Debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

Appendix (B.)
25th June.

A £25,000 Currency, "Militia," 1st Session, 8th Parliament, Chap. 5.—Redeemed.

B £16,000 Currency, "Public Service of 1824," 4th Session, 8th Parl. Chap. 24.—Redeemed.

C £8,000 Currency, "Burlington Canal," 3rd & 4th Sessions, 8th Parl. Chaps. 8 & 16.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
22 June, 1824.	Messrs. Clark & Street.	16	22 June, 1826	19 Dec. 1831	£ 1000 0 0	} Redeemed.
" "	do	17	" 1828	17 Oct. 1832	1000 0 0	
" "	do	18	" 1830	do	1000 0 0	
" "	do	19	" 1832	10 Oct. 1834	1000 0 0	
" "	do	20	" 1834	do	1000 0 0	
" "	do	21	" 1836	.....	1000 0 0
" "	do	22	" 1838	.....	1000 0 0
" "	do	23	" 1840	1000 0 0	
Total..£					8000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

D £25,000 Currency, "Welland Canal," 2d Session, 9th Parl. Chap. 20.—Redeemed.

E £8,000 Currency, "Burlington Canal," 3d Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 19.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
3d Mar. 1827	The President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	33	3d Mar. 1830	10 Oct. 1834	£ 666 13 4	} Redeemed.
" "		34	" 1833	" "	666 13 4	
" "		35	" 1836	.....	666 13 4	
15 Nov. "	do	96	15 Nov. 1830	10 Oct. 1834	833 6 8	} Redeemed.
" "	do	97	" 1833	" "	833 6 8	
" "	do	98	" 1836	.....	833 6 8	
Total..£					4500 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

F £50,000 Currency, "Welland Canal," 3d Session, 9th Parl. Chap. 17.—Redeemed.

G £3,000 Currency, "Kettle Creek Harbour," 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 18.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
24th Nov'r. 1827.	President, Directors & Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.	99	24 Nov. 1847.	..... £	3000 0 0	In. at 6 p. c.

Appendix(B.)
25th June.

H £25,000 Currency, "Welland Canal Company," 2d Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 11.—Redeemed.

I £5,000 Currency, "Burlington Bay Canal," 2d Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 12.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 28, 1830.	President, Directors & Co. of the Chartered Bank of U. Canada.	193	28 May, 1833	30 June, 1835	666 13 4	} Redeemed.
"		194	" 1835	16 Jan. 1836	666 13 4	
"		195	" 1837		666 13 4	
July 29.	do	196	29 July 1833	30 June, 1835	333 6 8	} Redeemed.
"	do	197	" 1835	16 Jan. 1836	333 6 8	
"	do	198	" 1837		333 6 8	} Redeemed.
Nov. 23.	do	199	23 Nov. 1833	30 June, 1835	333 6 8	
"	do	200	" 1835	16 Jan. 1836	333 6 8	
"	do	201	" 1837		333 6 8	} Redeemed.
Aug. 2, 1831.	do	249	2 Aug. 1834	30 June, 1835	250 0 0	
"	do	250	" 1836		250 0 0	
"	do	251	" 1838		250 0 0	} Redeemed.
Feb. 4, 1832,	do	253	4 Feb. 1835	30 June, 1835	83 6 8	
"	do	254	" 1837		83 6 8	
"	do	255	" 1839		83 6 8	
Total..£					5000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

J £2,500 Currency, "Oakville Harbour Loan to William Chisholm, Esq." 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 25.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 4, 1831.	Hon. Wm. Allan.	202	4 May, 1841.		£ 2500 0 0	Interest at 6 per cent. Principal & Interest payable by W. Chisholm.

K £20,000 Currency, "Roads and Bridges," 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 17.

Date of Debenture	To whom granted.	No of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 16, 1831	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of U. Canada.	203	May 16, 1851		1000 0 0	
"		204	"		1000 0 0	
"	Trustees York Hospital.	205	"		200 0 0	
17.	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	206	17.		500 0 0	
"		207	"		500 0 0	
"	do do	208	"		500 0 0	
"	do do	209	"		400 0 0	
18.	do do	210	18.		500 0 0	
"	do do	211	"		500 0 0	
"	do do	212	"		500 0 0	
"	do do	213	"		400 0 0	
26.	do do	214	26.		400 0 0	
"	do do	215	"		400 0 0	
"	do do	216	"		400 0 0	
Carried forward£					7200 0 0	

K "Roads and Bridges."—Continued.

Appendix (B.)
25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 26, 1831.	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	217	May 26, 1851	Bro't. forward	£7200 0 0	
27.	do	218	27.		400 0 0	
"	do	219	"		100 0 0	
"	do	220	"		100 0 0	
"	do	221	"		100 0 0	
"	do	222	"		100 0 0	
"	do	223	"		100 0 0	
"	do	224	"		100 0 0	
"	do	225	"		100 0 0	
"	do	226	"		100 0 0	
"	do	227	"		100 0 0	
"	do	228	"		100 0 0	
"	do	229	"		100 0 0	
"	do	230	"		100 0 0	
June 16.	do	235	June 16.		1000 0 0	
"	do	236	"		1000 0 0	
July 11.	do	237	July 11.		1000 0 0	
"	do	238	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	239	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	240	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	241	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	242	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	243	"		700 0 0	
19.	do	245	19.		500 0 0	
"	do	246	"		500 0 0	
"	do	247	"		500 0 0	
"	do	248	"		500 0 0	
Total..					£ 20,000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

L £50,000 Currency, "Welland Canal Company," 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 18.—Redeemed.

M £3,500 Currency, "Kettle Creek Harbour," 1st Session 11th Parl. Chap. 26.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
July 11, 1831.	President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	244	July 11, 1851.		£ 1000 0 0	
Jan. 6, 1832.	Wm. Campbell.	252	Jan. 6, 1852.		500 0 0	
March 22.	do.	256	March 22.		500 0 0	
July 7.	President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of U. C.	259	July 7.		500 0 0	
Total.....					£ 2,500 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

Appendix(B.)
25th June.

N £2,000 Currency, "Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan," 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, Chapter 23.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
28 April, 1839	Messrs. Clark & Street. Principal and	257	28 April, 1842	..... £	2000 0 0	Cy. In't. at 5 7-8 per cent.

O £3,000 Currency, "Cobourg Harbour Loan," 2nd Session, 11th Parl. Chap. 22.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
4th May, 1832	Messrs. Clark & Street. Principal and	258	4th May, 1842	..... £	3000 0 0	Cy. In't. at 5 7-8 per cent.

P £70,000 Currency, "St. Lawrence Navigation," 3rd Session, 11th Parl. Chap. 18.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 16, 1833.	Jonas Jones, Esquire,	260	16 May, 1841		£ s. d. 333 6 8	
"	President of the Board	261	" 1842		333 6 8	
"	of Commissioners un-	262	" 1843		333 6 8	
Aug. 9.	der the said Act.	274	9 Aug. 1841		333 6 8	
"	do	275	" 1842		333 6 8	
"	do	276	" 1843		333 6 8	
"	do	277	" 1841		166 13 4	
"	do	278	" 1842		166 13 4	
"	do	279	" 1843		166 13 4	
"	do	280	" 1841		166 13 4	
"	do	281	" 1842		166 13 4	
"	do	282	" 1843		166 13 4	
					£ 3000 0 0	Cy. Int. at 5p ct.

Q £7,500 Currency, "Welland Canal," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 55.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
2 May, 1833.	George Jacob.	263	2 May, 1843		£ s. d. 1000 0 0	
23 May, "	do	264	23 May, "		250 0 0	
					Total. . £	1250 0 0 Cy. int. at 5p ct.

R £2,000 Currency, "Inland Waters, Newcastle District," 3d Session, 11th Parliament, Chapter 33.

Appendix (B.)

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
June 3, 1833	James G. Bethune.	265	June 3, 1836		500 0 0	Principal and Interest payable from Tolls only.
"	do	266	" 1838		500 0 0	
"	do	267	" 1840		500 0 0	
"	do	268	" 1843		500 0 0	
Total.....£					2000 0 0	Cy In. at 6 p.c.

S £4,050 Currency, "River Trent Bridge," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap 34.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
June 3, 1833	James G. Bethune.	269	June 3, 1841		166 13 4	
"	do	270	" 1842		166 13 4	
"	do	271	" 1843		166 13 4	
Aug. 20,	do	283	Aug. 20, 1841		333 6 8	
"	do	284	" 1842		333 0 8	
"	do	285	" 1843		333 6 8	
Nov. 5,	do	291	Nov. 5, 1841		166 13 4	
"	do	292	" 1842		166 13 4	
"	do	293	" 1843		166 13 4	
Total....£					2000 0 0		Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

T £1,500 Currency, "Brantford Bridge," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 31.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Sep. 28, 1833	Andrew Drew, Esq.	286	Sept. 28, 1841		333 6 8	
"	do	287	" 1842		333 6 8	
"	do	288	" 1843		333 6 8	
Nov. 21,	do	294	Nov. 21, 1841		166 13 4	
"	do	295	" 1842		166 13 4	
"	do	296	" 1843		166 13 4	
Total....£					1500 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

U £10,000 Currency, "Roads in the vicinity of York," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chapter 38.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
July 1, 1833	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	272	July 1, 1863		500 0 0	
27,		273	27		500 0 0	
Sept. 28,		289	Sep. 28.		500 0 0	
Carried over £					1500 0 0	

Appendix (B.)
25th June.

U £10,000 Currency, "Roads in the vicinity of York."—Continued.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Oct. 26, 1833.	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	290	Oct. 26, 1833	Brought over £	1500 0 0	
Jan. 4, 1834		297	Jan. 4, 1834		500 0 0	
Mar. 29, "		298	Mar. 29, "		500 0 0	
May, 6, "		306	May, 6, 1834		400 0 0	
July, 25, "		343	July, 25, "		300 0 0	
Aug. 4, "		344	Aug. 4, "		300 0 0	
Aug. 30, "		345	Aug. 30, "		400 0 0	
" "		346	" "		400 0 0	
" "		347	" "		400 0 0	
May, 14, 1835		363	May, 14, 1835		500 0 0	
" "		364	" "		500 0 0	
" "		365	" "		500 0 0	
" "		366	" "		500 0 0	
" "		367	" "		500 0 0	
" "		368	" "		500 0 0	
" "		369	" "		500 0 0	
" "		370	" "		500 0 0	
" "	371	" "	400 0 0			
" "	372	" "	400 0 0			
Total.....£					10000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

V £5,000 Currency, "Desjardins Canal," 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 24.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 30, 1832.	Desjardins Canal Compy.	1	28 Jan. 1842		1000 0 0	Interest payable by the Company.
June 11, "	do	2	"		1000 0 0	
June 25, "	do	3	"		1000 0 0	
July 16, "	do	4	"		1000 0 0	
Aug. 11, "	do	5	"		1000 0 0	
Total.....£					5000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

W £50,000 Currency, "Welland Canal," 4th Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 39.

Date of Debenture.	To whom issued.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Mar. 8, 1834	President of the Welland Canal Company.	299	8 Mar. 1874		5000 0 0	
"		300	"		1000 0 0	
"		301	"		1000 0 0	
"		302	"		1000 0 0	
"		303	"		1000 0 0	
"		304	"		500 0 0	
"		305	"		5000 0 0	
"		307	"		100 0 0	
"		308	"		100 0 0	
"		309	"		100 0 0	
"		310	"		100 0 0	
"		311	"		100 0 0	
"		312	"		100 0 0	
"		313	"		100 0 0	
Carried forward £					15200 0 0	

W £50,000 Currency, "Welland Canal,"—Continued.

Appendix (B.)

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Mar. 8, 1834	President of the Welland Canal Company.	314	Mar. 8, 1874	Brought for'd. £	15200 0 0	
"	do	315	"		100 0 0	
"	do	316	"		100 0 0	
"	do	317	"		500 0 0	
"	do	318	"		500 0 0	
"	do	319	"		500 0 0	
"	do	320	"		500 0 0	
"	do	321	"		500 0 0	
"	do	322	"		500 0 0	
"	do	323	"		500 0 0	
"	do	324	"		500 0 0	
"	do	325	"		500 0 0	
"	do	326	"		500 0 0	
"	do	327	"		500 0 0	
"	do	328	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	329	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	330	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	331	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	332	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	333	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	334	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	335	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	336	"		1000 0 0	
July 18,	do	337	July 18,		1000 0 0	
"	do	338	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	339	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	340	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	341	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	342	"		500 0 0	
Sep. 9,	do	343	Sep. 9,		1000 0 0	
"	do	344	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	350	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	351	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	352	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	353	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	354	"		1000 0 0	
Jan. 16, 1835	do	355	Jan. 16, 1875		1000 0 0	
"	do	356	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	357	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	358	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	359	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	360	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	361	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	362	"		500 0 0	
Total. £					50000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

X £7,000 Currency, "Desjardins Canal," 1st Session, 12th Parliament, Chap. 34.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
June 6, 1835	The President & Directors of the said Compy.	6	June 6, 1845		2000 0 0	
July 1.		7	July 1,		1000 0 0	
Carried over. £					3000 0 0	

Appendix(B.)

X £7,000 Currency, "Desjardins Canal,"—Continued.

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom issued.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Oct. 1, 1835	The President and Directors of the said Compy.	8	Oct. 1, 1845	Bro't. over £	3000 0 0	Interest payable by the Company.
"	"	9	"	"	1000 0 0	
Jan. 2, 1836	do	10	Jan. 2, 1846	"	1000 0 0	
"	do	11	"	"	200 0 0	
"	do	12	"	"	200 0 0	
"	do	13	"	"	200 0 0	
"	do	14	"	"	200 0 0	
April 2,	do	15	April 2,	"	200 0 0	
"	do	16	"	"	200 0 0	
Sep. 17,	do	17	Sep. 17,	"	600 0 0	
Total..£					7000 0 0	Cy.In. at 6p.c.

Y "War Losses," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chapters 26 & 27.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 13, 1833	To Sundry Claimants or their Agents.	1	May 13, 1853		110 0 0	
"	do	2	"		50 0 0	
"	do	3	"		430 0 0	
"	do	4	"		340 0 0	
"	do	5	"		200 0 0	
"	do	6	"		50 0 0	
14	do	7 to 12	14	at £85 each.	510 0 0	
"	do	13	"		350 0 0	
"	do	14	"		150 0 0	
"	do	15	"		150 0 0	
"	do	16	"		60 0 0	
"	do	17	"		70 0 0	
"	do	18	"		240 0 0	
15	do	19	15		3000 0 0	
"	do	20	"		500 0 0	
"	do	21	"		160 0 0	
"	do	22	"		300 0 0	
"	do	23	"		100 0 0	
"	do	24	"		70 0 0	
16	do	25	16		210 0 0	
"	do	26	"		170 0 0	
"	do	27	"		170 0 0	
"	do	28	"		100 0 0	
"	do	29	"		50 0 0	
"	do	30	"		1400 0 0	
13	do	31 to 127	13	at £50 each.	4850 0 0	
"	do	128 to 175	"	" 60 "	2880 0 0	
"	do	176 to 207	"	" 70 "	2240 0 0	
"	do	208 to 233	"	" 80 "	2080 0 0	
"	do	234 to 248	"	" 90 "	1350 0 0	
"	do	249 to 299	"	" 100 "	5100 0 0	
"	do	300 to 314	"	" 200 "	3000 0 0	
"	do	315 to 319	"	" 500 "	2500 0 0	
"	do	320 to 327	"	" 1000 "	8000 0 0	
Car'd. for'd. £					40940 0 0	

Y "War Losses,"—Continued.

Appendix(B.)

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 13, 1833	To Sundry Claimants or their Agents.	328	May 13, 1853	Bro't. for'd. £	40940 0 0	
"	do	329 & 330	"	at £50 each.	200 0 0	
17	do	331 to 333	17	" "	100 0 0	
"	do	334	"	" "	150 0 0	
"	do	335	"	" "	90 0 0	
"	do	336	"	" "	1200 0 0	
"	do	337	"	" "	300 0 0	
"	do	338	"	" "	50 0 0	
"	do	339	"	" "	240 0 0	
"	do	340 to 342	"	at £100 each.	70 0 0	
"	do	343	"	" "	300 0 0	
20	do	344	20	" "	140 0 0	
21	do	345	21	" "	50 0 0	
"	do	346	"	" "	100 0 0	
22	do	347	22	" "	230 0 0	
24	do	348	24	" "	280 0 0	
"	do	349	"	" "	560 0 0	
25	do	350	25	" "	100 0 0	
27	do	351	27	" "	70 0 0	
13	do	352	13	" "	150 0 0	
29	do	353	29	" "	220 0 0	
June 1	do	354	June 1	" "	150 0 0	
"	do	355	"	" "	50 0 0	
5	do	356	5	" "	300 0 0	
"	do	357	"	" "	50 0 0	
6	do	358	6	" "	70 0 0	
"	do	359	"	" "	110 0 0	
"	do	360	"	" "	100 0 0	
"	do	361	"	" "	50 0 0	
"	do	362	"	" "	400 0 0	
"	do	363	"	" "	90 0 0	
10	do	364	10	" "	100 0 0	
11	do	365	11	" "	120 0 0	
"	do	366	"	" "	380 0 0	
12	do	367	12	" "	50 0 0	
"	do	368	"	" "	50 0 0	
13	do	369	13	" "	80 0 0	
"	do	370	"	" "	50 0 0	
14	do	371	14	" "	100 0 0	
15	do	372 to 375	15	at £50 each.	50 0 0	
17	do	376	17	" "	200 0 0	
"	do	377	"	" "	130 0 0	
20	do	378	20	" "	100 0 0	
22	do	379	22	" "	70 0 0	
"	do	380	"	" "	50 0 0	
25	do	381	25	" "	150 0 0	
"	do	382	"	" "	60 0 0	
26	do	383	26	" "	50 0 0	
28	do	384	28	" "	50 0 0	
"	do	385	"	" "	90 0 0	
"	do	386	"	" "	250 0 0	
29	do	387	29	" "	520 0 0	
July 3	do	388	July 3	" "	190 0 0	
"	do	389	"	" "	200 0 0	
"	do	390 to 392	"	at £50 each.	60 0 0	
"	do	393	"	" "	150 0 0	
				Car'd. over £	80 0 0	
					50290 0 0	

Appendix(B.)

Y "War Losses,"—Continued.

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
July 4, 1833	To sundry Claimants or their Agents.	394	July 4, 1853	Bro't over	£ 50290 0 0	
5	do	395	5		80 0 0	
13	do	396	13		230 0 0	
"	do	397	"		50 0 0	
15	do	398	15		50 0 0	
16	do	399	16		180 0 0	
17	do	400	17		180 0 0	
19	do	401	19		50 0 0	
20	do	402	20		480 0 0	
"	do	403	"		60 0 0	
22	do	404	22		50 0 0	
Aug. 9	do	405	Aug. 9		50 0 0	
12	do	406	12		180 0 0	
"	do	407	"		120 0 0	
30	do	408	30		50 0 0	
Sept. 12	do	409	Sept. 12		70 0 0	
13	do	410	13		50 0 0	
"	do	411	"		70 0 0	
17	do	412	17		50 0 0	
"	do	413	"		50 0 0	
Oct. 1	do	414	Oct. 1		150 0 0	
10	do	415	10		50 0 0	
14	do	416	14		50 0 0	
"	do	417	"		50 0 0	
15	do	418	15		150 0 0	
Nov. 8	do	419	Nov. 8		80 0 0	
11	do	420	11		100 0 0	
23	do	421	23		50 0 0	
Dec. 17	do	422	Dec. 17		80 0 0	
19	do	423	19		50 0 0	
May 13	do	424	May 13		1300 0 0	
Jan. 3, 1834	do	425	Jan. 3, 1854		70 0 0	
9	do	426	9		50 0 0	
"	do	427	"		50 0 0	
"	do	428	"		70 0 0	
14	do	429	14		180 0 0	
"	do	430	"		100 0 0	
20	do	431	20		50 0 0	
22	do	432	22		140 0 0	
24	do	433	24		50 0 0	
Feb. 22	do	434	Feb. 22		70 0 0	
Mar. 7	do	435	Mar. 7		50 0 0	
April 14	do	436	April 14		50 0 0	
21	do	437	21		150 0 0	
May 20	do	438	May 20		70 0 0	
June 30	do	439	June 30		800 0 0	
Oct. 16	do	440	Oct. 16		50 0 0	
July 11, 1835	do	441	July 11, 1855		50 0 0	
May 25, 1837	do	442	May 25, 1857		50 0 0	
Aug. 17	do	443	Aug. 17		50 0 0	
Dec. 20	do	444	Dec. 20		80 0 0	
May 11, 1838	do	445	May 11, 1858		60 0 0	
Sep. 12, 1839	do	446 to 448	Sept. 12, 1859	at £50 each.	150 0 0	
Dec. 29, 1840	do	449	Dec. 29, 1860		100 0 0	
"	do	450 & 451	"	at £50 each.	100 0 0	
					Total.....£	57190 0 0

Negotiated in London by the Receiver General.

Appendix(B.)

Z £200,000 Sterling, "To cancel part of the Public Debt, &c." 4th Session, 11th Parliament, Chapter 53.

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers &c. of Debentures.	Amount of Debentures.	REMARKS.
April 1, 1834	To the order of the Hon. G. H. Markland, Inspector General. Redeemable in 20 years from date of Debenture. Interest at 5 per cent.	A 1 to A 500 in £100 each.	50000 0 0	Transmitted to Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. Sterling.
"		B 1 to B 200 500 "	100000 0 0	
"		C 1 to C 50 1000 "	50000 0 0	
			£200000 0 0	

Negotiated in London by the Receiver General.

A A £400,000 Sterling, "To cancel part of the Public Debt, &c. and for Public Works," 1st Session, 12th Parliament, Chapter 31.

Date of Debenture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers &c. of Debentures.	Amount of Debentures.	REMARKS.
July 1, 1835	To the order of the Hon. G. H. Markland, Inspector General. Redeemable in 20 years. Interest at 5 per cent, payable in London.	A 501 to A 1295 at £ 100 each.	79500 0 0	Divided equally between the houses of Mess. T. Wilson & Co and Baring Brothers & Co. of London. Sterling.
"		B 201 to B 605 at 500 each.	202500 0 0	
"		C 51 to C 168 at 1000 each.	118000 0 0	
			£400000 0 0	

Disposed of in Upper Canada, and transmitted to Baring Brothers & Co. in London.

B B "For Sundry Public Works," 2nd Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 4.

Date of Debenture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers &c. of Debentures.	Amount of Debentures.	REMARKS.
July 1, 1837	To the order of the Hon. G. H. Markland, Inspector General.	M 1 to M 88 at £1000 each.	88000 0 0	
"		D 1 to D 191 at 500 each.	95500 0 0	
"		C 1 to C 199 at 100 each.	19900 0 0	
May 1, 1838	do	B 1 to B 5 at 50 each.	250 0 0	
"	do	A 1296 to A 1305 at £ 100 each.	1000 0 0	
"	do	B 606 to B 613 at 500 each	4000 0 0	
"	do	C 169 to C 173 at 1000 each.	5000 0 0	
June 1,	do	B 614 to B 618 at 500 each	2500 0 0	
"	do	C 174 to C 187 at 1000 each.	14000 0 0	
July 1,	do	C 188 to C 190 at 1000 each.	3000 0 0	
"	do	B 619.	500 0 0	
"	do	C 191 to C 205 at 1000 each.	15000 0 0	
"	do	B 620 to B 629 at 500 each.	5000 0 0	
"	do	C 206 to C 213 at 1000 each.	8000 0 0	
"	do	C 214 to C 221 at 1000 each.	8000 0 0	
	Interest at 5 per cent, payable in London.	Total..	£269650 0 0	Sterling.

Appendix(B.)

25th June.

C C £100,000 Currency, "York Roads," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chap. 76.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
April 26, 1837	Bank of Upper Canada,	373	April 26, 1847		500 0 0	
"	do.	374	"		500 0 0	
June 19,	Truscott, Green & Co.	399	June 19		100 0 0	
Total.....£					1100 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.

DD £1,500 Currency, "Chatham Bridge," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chap. 83.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
April 26, 1837	The Hon. Thomas Talbot	375	April 26 1845		500 0 0	
"	do	376	" 1846		500 0 0	
"	The Hon. Wm. Allan.	377	" 1847		500 0 0	
Total.....£					1500 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.

EE £5,000 Currency, "Erie and Ontario Railroad," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 68.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
April 26, 1837	Samuel Street, Esq.	378	April 26, 1847		1000 0 0	
"	do	379	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	380	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	381	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	382	"		1000 0 0	
Total...£					5000 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.

FF £30,000 Currency, "Kingston and Napanee Road," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 81.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
May 15, 1837	President, Directors and Co. of the Com. Bank,	383	May 15, 1857		500 0 0	
"	Midland District.	384	"		300 0 0	
"	do	385	"		200 0 0	
July 20	do	386	July 20		500 0 0	
Car'd for d £					1500 0 0	

F F "Kingston and Napanee Road,"—Continued.

Appendix (B.)
25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
July 20, 1837	The President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank, Midland District.	401	July 20, 1857	Bro't. for'd. £	1500 0 0	
"		402			300 0 0	
"		403			200 0 0	
"		404			500 0 0	
"		405			300 0 0	
Aug. 21, 1839	do	417	Aug. 21, 1859		200 0 0	
"	do	418			100 0 0	
"	do	419			100 0 0	
"	do	420			100 0 0	
"	do	421			100 0 0	
"	do	422			100 0 0	
"	do	423			100 0 0	
"	do	424			100 0 0	
"	do	425	"	88 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Total £					3888 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

G G £5,000 Currency, "Desjardins Canal," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chap. 65.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.	
May 26, 1837	The President and Directors of the Desjardins Canal Company.	386 to 389	26 May, 1847	at £500 each	2000 0 0		
"		390 to 396			at 200 "		1400 0 0
Aug. 1, 1837		406 to 413			1 Aug. 1847		at 200 "	1600 0 0
Total £					5000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.	

H H £35,000 Currency, "Home District Roads," 2d Session, 12th Parliament, Chapter 80.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
June 19, 1837	President, Directors & Co. of Bank of Upper Canada.	397	June 19, 1857		500 0 0	
"		539			"		500 0 0
Total . . . £					1000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

I I £245,000 Currency, "Welland Canal," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chap. 92.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.	
Aug. 1, 1837	Bank of Upper Canada.	414	Aug. 1 1857		1000 0 0		
" 23, "	Messrs. Truscott & Green.	415			" 23,		200 0 0
June 19, 1840	Bursar of King's College.	445			June 19, 1860		2000 0 0
Total £					3200 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.	

Appendix(B.) **K K** £4,103 13s. 5d., Currency, "Insurrection Losses, 4th Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 68.
25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Jan. 1, 1839	Robert C. Horne.	1	Jan. 1, 1859		127 18 9	
"	do	2 & 3	"	at £200 each.	400 0 0	
"	do	4	"		300 0 0	
"	do	5	"		400 0 0	
"	do	6	"		400 0 0	
"	do	7	"		400 0 0	
"	do	8	"		100 0 0	
"	Michael Murnan,	9	"		7 4 0	
"	Jane Mulligan,	10	"		9 0 0	
"	William Burrows,	11	"		350 0 0	
"	Nicholas Burrows,	12	"		33 5 3	
"	Clarke Gamble, Esq. } Trustee to the Estate } of Benjamin Whitney. }	13	"		125 0 0	
"	Mrs. Washburn.	14	"		1000 0 0	
"	do	15	"		221 6 5	
"	John Detchman,	16	"		60 14 0	
"	Joseph Stafford,	17	"		133 0 0	
"	James Stafford.	18	"		36 5 0	
Total....£					4103 13 5	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

L L £30,000 Currency, "Macadamized Road from Queenston to Grimsby," 1st Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 82.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debentures.	REMARKS.
June 25, 1839	Bursar of King's College.	416	June 25, 1859	£	2000 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

M M £10,000 Currency, "to complete the Kingston and Napanee Road," 4th Session, 13th Parliament, Chapter 51.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Aug. 22, 1839	The President, Directors & Company of the Commercial Bank, Midland District.	426 to 432 433 to 440	Aug. 22, 1859	at £100 each. at 50 each.	700 0 0 400 0 0	
Total....£					1100 0 0	Cy. In. at 6 p.c.

N N £12,500 Currency, "Grand River Navigation Company," 7th William IV.
Chapter 73.

Appendix(B.)

25th June.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Jan. 29, 1840	President, Directors & Co. of the Gore Bank.	441	Jan. 29, 1860		£ 500 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.

O O £359 Currency, "Chatham Bridge," 3rd Victoria, Chapter 51.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
June, 5, 1840	Bursar of King's College.	442	June 5, 1848		119 13 4	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.
"	do	443	" 1849		119 13 4	
"	do	444	" 1850		119 13 4	
Total.....£					359 0 0	

P P £30,000 Currency, "Hamilton and Brantford Road," 7th Wm. IV, Chapter 78.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Sept. 2, 1840	Wm. W. Watson,	446 to 448	Sept. 2, 1860	at £1000 each	3000 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.
"	do	449	"		430 0 0	
Total..£					3430 0 0	

Q Q £77,507 11 4½ Currency, "Navigation of River Trent," 7th William IV.
Chapter 66.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
Sep. 18, 1840	Robert Barclay,	450	Sep. 18, 1860		500 0 0	Cy.In. at 6 p.c.
"	do	451	"		500 0 0	
"	do	452	"		500 0 0	
"	do	453	"		270 0 0	
May 11, 1841	G. S. Boulton,	454	May 11, 1861		1280 0 0	
Total....£					3050 0 0	

Appendix (B.)

25th June.

RECAPITULATION.

Act of the Legislature.	Letter of Schedule.	SERVICE.	Sums raised.		Rate of interest per annum.	REMARKS.
			Currency.	Sterling.		
2 Geo. 4, chap. 5.	A	Militia,	£	s. d.	6p.c.	£25000 Redeemed.
4 Geo. 4, chap. 24.	B	Public Service of 1824,	16000	0 0	6 "	16000 Redeemed.
3 Geo. 4, ch. 8. }	C	Burlington Canal,	8000	0 0	6 "	5000 Redeemed.
4 Geo. 4, ch. 16. }						
7 Geo. 4, chap. 20.	D	Welland Canal,	25000	0 0	6 "	25000 Redeemed.
8 Geo. 4, chap. 19.	E	Burlington Canal,	4500	0 0	6 "	3000 Redeemed.
8 Geo. 4, chap. 17.	F	Welland Canal,	50000	0 0	6 "	50000 Redeemed.
8 Geo. 4, chap. 18.	G	Kettle Creek Harbour,	3000	0 0	6 "	
11 Geo. 4, chap. 11.	H	Welland Canal,	25000	0 0	6 "	25000 Redeemed.
11 Geo. 4, chap. 12.	I	Burlington Canal,	5000	0 0	6 "	3000 Redeemed.
1 Wm. 4, chap. 25.	J	Onkville Harbour,	2500	0 0	6 "	Loan to Chisholm.
1 Wm. 4, chap. 17.	K	Roads and Bridges,	20000	0 0	6 "	
1 Wm. 4, chap. 18.	L	Welland Canal,	50000	0 0	5 "	50000 Redeemed.
1 Wm. 4, chap. 26.	M	Kettle Creek Harbour,	2500	0 0	6 "	
2 Wm. 4, chap. 23.	N	Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company,	2000	0 0	5½ "	Loan to Company.
2 Wm. 4, chap. 22.	O	Cobourg Harbour Company,	3000	0 0	5½ "	do
3 Wm. 4, chap. 18.	P	St. Lawrence Navigation,	3000	0 0	5 "	
3 Wm. 4, chap. 55.	Q	Welland Canal,	1250	0 0	5 "	
3 Wm. 4, chap. 33.	R	Inland Waters, Newcastle District,	2000	0 0	6 "	Payable from tolls only.
3 Wm. 4, chap. 34.	S	River Trent Bridge,	2000	0 0	6 "	
3 Wm. 4, chap. 31.	T	Brantford Bridge,	1500	0 0	6 "	
3 Wm. 4, chap. 38.	U	Roads in vicinity of York,	10000	0 0	6 "	
2 Wm. 4, chap. 24.	V	Desjardins Canal Company,	5000	0 0	6 "	Loan to Company.
4 Wm. 4, chap. 39.	W	Welland Canal,	50000	0 0	6 "	
5 Wm. 4, chap. 34.	X	Desjardins Canal,	7000	0 0	6 "	do
3 Wm. 4, ch. 26, 27	Y	War Losses,	57190	0 0	5 "	
4 Wm. 4, chap. 53.	Z	To cancel part of Public Debt,			£200000 5 "	Payable in England.
5 Wm. 4, chap. 31	A A	Ditto, and for sundry Public Works,			400000 5 "	do
7 & 8 Wm. 4, ch. 4.	B B	For sundry Public Works,			269650 5 "	do
7 Wm. 4, chap. 76.	C C	Chatham Bridge,	1100	0 0	6 "	Tolls and district liable.
7 Wm. 4, chap. 83.	D D	Chatham Bridge,	1500	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 68.	E E	Erie and Ontario Rail Road,	5000	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 81.	F F	Kingston & Napanee Road,	3888	17 9½	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 65.	G G	Desjardins Canal,	5000	0 0	6 "	
6 Wm. 4, chap. 30.	H H	Home District Roads,	1000	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 92.	I I	Welland Canal,	3200	0 0	6 "	
2 Victoria, ch. 68.	K K	Insurrection Losses,	4103	13 5	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 82.	L L	Road from Queenston to Grimsby,	2000	0 0	6 "	
2 Victoria, ch. 51.	M M	Kingston & Napanee Roads,	1100	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 73.	N N	Grand River Navigation Company,	500	0 0	6 "	
3 Victoria, ch. 51.	O O	Chatham Bridge,	359	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 78.	P P	Hamilton & Brantford Road,	3430	0 0	6 "	
7 Wm. 4, chap. 66.	Q Q	Trent Navigation,	3050	0 0	6 "	
	Total	Amount of Debentures issued,	415671	11 2½		£869650
	"	Amount of ditto redeemed,	202000	0 0		
	"	Amount outstanding,	£213671	11 2½		£869650

Outstanding within the Province at the rate of 6 per cent.	Interest per annum,..	£147231	11	2½
do do at 5½ do	.....	5000	0	0
do do at 5 do	.....	61440	0	0
Total Currency in Upper Canada outstanding....		£213671	11	2½
Amount sent to and payable in London bearing Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,..		£660000	0	0
Sold in Upper Canada and payable in London at 5 per cent.....		209650	0	0
Total amount of Sterling Debentures,.....		£869650	0	0

Appendix(B.)
25th June.

SUMMARY shewing the amount of outstanding Debentures issued at different times on account of the undermentioned Public Works, &c.

SERVICE.	Currency in Upper Canada, & payable within the Province.	Rate of Interest.	Sterling payable in London.	Rate of Interest.	Remarks.
Burlington Canal,	6500 0 0	at 6 per cent.	£		
Welland Canal,	54450 0	} 1250 at 5 " } } remainder at 6 " }	74150	5p.c.	Stg. Debts. payable in London.
Kettle Creek Harbour,	5500 0 0					6 " "
Oakville Harbour,	2500 0 0	6 " "			Loan to W. Chisholm, Esq.
Roads and Bridges,	20000 0 0	6 " "			Loan to Company,
Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company	2000 0 0	5½ " "			do
Cobourg Harbour,	3000 0 0	5½ " "			
St. Lawrence Navigation,	3000 0 0	5 " "	30000	5 " "	
Inland Waters, Newcastle District,	2000 0 0	6 " "			Payable from Tolls only.
River Trent Bridge,	2000 0 0	6 " "			
Brantford Bridge,	1500 0 0	6 " "			[London.
Roads in the Home District,	12100 0 0	6 " "	36000	5 " "	Stg. Debts. payable in
Desjardins Canal,	17000 0 0	6 " "			Loan to Company.
War Losses,	57190 0 0	5 " "			
Chatham Bridge,	1859 0 0	6 " "			
Erie and Ontario Rail Road,	5000 0 0	6 " "			
Kingston and Napanee Road,	4988 17 9½	6 " "	23500	5 " "	Stg. Debts. payable in London.
Insurrection Losses,	4103 13 5	6 " "			do
Queenston and Grimsby Road,	2000 0 0	6 " "	17500	5 " "	do
Trent Navigation,	3050 0 0	6 " "	28000	5 " "	do
Dundas to Waterloo Road			22500	5 " "	do
Johnstown District Roads,			11000	5 " "	do
To cancel the Public Debt in U. Canada,			200000	5 " "	do
do and for Public Works,			400000	5 " "	do
Grand River Navigation,	500 0 0	6 " "			
Hamilton and Brantford Road,	3430 0 0	6 " "	27000	5 " "	do
Upper Canada Total.	£213671 11 2½	Cy. and	£ 869650	St'g.	

Appendix (B.) GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Bills of Exchange drawn on London,
 25th June. on account of Debentures negotiated in England.

Date of Draft.	To whom sold.	Days sight.	Amount in			Premium per cent.	Proceeds in		
			Sterling.				Currency.		
			£	s.	d.				
April 22, 1834	Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	30	5000	0	0	4	5777	15	6½
"	Benjamin Holmes, Esq.	"	20000	0	0	4	23111	2	2½
"	Gillespie, Jameson & Co.	"	5000	0	0	4½	5805	11	1½
July 1	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	30000	0	0	3½	34500	0	0
Oct. 10	W. H. Merritt, Esq., President Wel-								
"	land Canal Company.	"	20000	0	0	8 1-16	24013	17	9½
"	Truscott, Green & Co.	"	5000	0	0	8½	6006	18	10½
"	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	15000	0	0	8 1-16	18010	8	4
11	W. H. Merritt, Esq., President Wel-								
"	land Canal Company.	"	20000	0	0	8 1-16	24013	17	9½
"	do do	"	1600	0	0	8 1-16	1921	2	2½
Nov. 3	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	7½	11972	4	5½
22	do do	"	30000	0	0	7	35666	13	4
26	do do	"	15000	0	0	6	17666	13	4
April 13, 1835	Francis A. Harper, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	8	12000	0	0
July 3	R. A. Goodenough & Co.	"	3000	0	0	9½	3641	13	4
4	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	5000	0	0	8½	6041	13	4
"	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	22000	0	0	8	26400	0	0
Aug. 18	C. H. Castle, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	10½	12250	0	0
26	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	15000	0	0	9½	19250	0	0
Feb. 16, 1836	Forsyth, Richardson & Co.	60	10000	0	0	11½	12361	2	2½
23	Benjamin Holmes, Esq.	30	7500	0	0	11½	9291	13	4
"	Truscott, Green & Co.	"	2500	0	0	11½	3097	4	5½
Nov. 23	John Ross, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	11½	12368	17	9½
July 2	Robert Gillespie, Esq.	60	5000	0	0	9	6055	11	1½
4	Forsyth, Richardson & Co., for negoti-	"	8000	0	0	10½	12236	0	0
	ation, less Commission.	"	2000	0	0	10			
Aug. 1	Robert Gillespie, Esq.	"	5000	0	0	10½	6138	17	10
3	Forsyth, Richardson & Co. for negoti-	"							
	ation, less Commission.	"	10000	0	0	11½	12330	4	0
Sept. 3	do do	"	10000	0	0	9½	12163	19	4
Nov. 17	James Leslie, Esq.	"	4000	0	0	10	4888	17	9½
21	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	9½	12166	13	4
22	George Monroe.	"	1000	0	0	10	1222	4	5
Dec. 15	Forsyth, Richardson & Co., for negoti-								
"	ation, less Commission.	"	10000	0	0	12	12413	6	10
"	do do	"	10000	0	0	12½	12468	15	0
Jan. 10, 1837	do do	"	10000	0	0	11½	24663	3	9
Mar. 23	do do	"	1000	0	0	11½			
28	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	20000	0	0	12½	24937	10	0
31	do do	"	20000	0	0	11½	24777	15	6½
April 13	Samuel Street.	"	10000	0	0	11½	12388	17	9½
"	Exchange sold Prime, Ward, King & Co.	"	5500	0	0	12½	6875	0	0
June 9	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	5000	0	0	12	6222	4	9
July 13	B. Smith, Esq.	"	10000	0	0	13	12555	11	1
"	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	3000	0	0	15	3833	6	8
Aug. 1	do do	"	12000	0	0	12	14933	6	8
"	do do	"	6000	0	0	12	14933	6	8
"	do do	"	1400	0	0	12	7466	13	4
4	Walter Rose, Esq.	"	600	0	0	12½	1742	4	5
Nov. 17	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	600	0	0	8	748	6	8
Mar. 7, 1838	John S. Cartwright.	"	5000	0	0	8	6000	0	0
		"	10000	0	0	9	12111	2	3
	Total Sterling	£	487100	0	0	C'y.	£590461	8	6½

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Kingston, 16th June, 1841.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

STATEMENT of the Public Debt of the lower part of Canada, as authorized by Acts or Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada.

Appendix(B.)
25th June.

Act or Ordinance.	Amount granted.	SERVICE.	Sums raised by Debenture or Certificate.	Rate of Interest per annum.	REMARKS.
10&11 Geo.4, ch.28.	£10000	For enlarging and improving the Harbour of Montreal.	£10000	2500 at 5 p. c. 2500 " 5½ " 4000 " 5½ " 1000 " 6 "	To be redeemed from the Tolls, &c. whenever the proceeds may be sufficient for that purpose. Interest paid by the Province in the mean time.
1 Wm. 4, chap. 11.	10000	To continue same work.	10000	" 5 "	do do
2 Wm. 4, chap. 6.	15000	do	15000	6500 " 6 " 4700 " 5½ " 3800 " 5½ "	do do
Ord. 1 Vic. chap. 23.	22575	do	22575	" 6 "	do do
Ord. 3 Vic. chap. 28.	23000	do	19900	15900 " 6 " 4000 " 8 "	Only a portion of this loan has yet been reported — Redemption and interest provided for as above.
do do.	5000	For completing and working the Steam Dredging Vessel.	1500	" 8 "	The same remark.
Ord. 4 Vic. chap. 12.	17000	For further continuing the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal.	.. ..	.. ..	No loan as yet reported, but the works are proceeding.
Ord. 3 Vic. chap. 20.	35000	For completing the Chambly Canal.	35000	" 6 "	The Province liable for principal and interest, of which £15,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1848, and £25,000 on the 1st July, 1849, to be repaid out of the Public Funds from Tolls received.

Total amount outstanding in the lower part of the Province of Canada, as reported by the Commissioners up to this date. £113975 0 0 Currency. Sterling.
 Ditto in the upper part of the Province, 213671 11 2¼ Cy. and £869650 0 0
 Total amount of Public Debt of United Canada, as reported up to this date, £327646 11 2¼ Cy. and £869650 0 0

Of which £ 5500 0 0 Currency, is at 8 per cent Interest.
 228206 11 2¼ " 6 "
 5000 0 0 " 5½ "
 4700 0 0 " 5½ "
 7800 0 0 " 5½ "
 2500 0 0 " 5½ "
 73940 0 0 " 5 "

Grand Total £327646 11 2¼ " Payable in Canada, and £869650 0 0 Sterling, at 6 per cent. Interest, payable in England.

JOHN H. DUNN, H. M. R. G.

Appendix (B.)

9th July.

UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE of Public Provincial Accounts for 1839, prepared to be laid before the Legislature.

1. Return of the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1839 and 1838.
 2. General Statement of Revenue for 1839.
 3. Statement of Duties from Lower Canada.
 4. do do on Imports from United States.
 5. do do Tonnage of British Vessels.
 6. do do Auctioneers and Sales by Auction.
 7. do do Hawkers and Pedlars.
 8. do do Shops, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables and Steamboats.
 9. do of Revenue from Public Works.
- Returns of Revenue for 1839, compared with 1838.
10. General Statement of Expenditure in 1839.
 11. Statement of Warrants issued on and payments by the Receiver General, between the 6th October and the 31st December 1839, inclusive.
 12. Statement of Receiver General's Receipts and Payments in the year 1839.
 13. State of the Public Debt on 1st January 1840, and of the annual charge thereon.
- Returns of Expenditure 1839.

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JOHN MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

2.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the Provincial Revenue for the years 1839 and 1838 compared.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	FOR THE YEAR 1839.						FOR THE YEAR 1838.						Increase of Decrease of Nett Revenue in 1839.
	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Revenue.	
Proportion of Duties } 1st Jan. to 1st July. from Lower Canada. } 1st July to 1st Jan	35347 0 27337 10	11 7 316 0	63300 11 20755 2	19 0 3181 0	63082 11 17574 2	8 24	18797 14 10 25335 15 7	220 13 5 16293 11 7 1/2	43913 16 11 1/2 13501 3 5 1/2	19168 14 8 1/2 4072 1 9			
Imports from United States.			259 7 0 145 0 0 593 15 1 1/2	7 0 0 0 29 13 8 1/2	137 15 0 564 1 5	10 10 1/2	225 5 0 95 0 0 401 4 1/2	4 15 9 20 1 1/2	90 15 0 381 15 0	64 2 0 47 10 0 182 8 5			
Tonnage Duty.			6353 5 0 1062 1 3 60 0 0 80 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			1945 10 0 4851 0 0 816 11 3						
Hawkers and Pedlars.													
Auctions and Auctions.													
Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors.													
Inns do													
Stills.													
Steamboats.													
Billiard Tables.													
Ale and Beer Houses.			10102 18 9 18 0 0	10 10 0 0 0 0	9092 12 10 1/2 18 0 0	10 3 1/2	7643 1 3 32 10 0	626 12 9	6956 8 6 32 10 0				
Public Works. { * Government { Other.			1583 15 4 1/2 5564 7 10 1/2	4 1/2 93 10 1/2	1485 3 9 1/2 5564 7 10 1/2	9 3 1/2	1534 14 1/2 8226 4 1/2	95 0 4	1439 14 0 8283 1 8 1/2	2136 4 4 1/2 45 9 3 1/2			
Militia. { Commissions, fees on { Fines, { Exemptions,			795 0 0 95 5 8 183 3 1	0 0 0 0 0 0			231 15 0 86 0 0						
Bank Dividends, Premium on Exchange on Montreal.			1072 8 9 2860 0 0 321 11 10	9 0 0 0 10 0			317 15 0 2901 0 0 126 0 0						
Monies refunded.			105817 1 7 695 0 5 10958 17 9 1/2	16 14	101 0 3 695 0 5 10958 17 9 1/2	5 5 1/2	81024 13 1 150 0 0 150983 11 4 1/2	3919 17 5	77266 15 8 151 0 0 150983 11 4 1/2	20674 16 7 545 0 5	2733 6 9 1/2 24481 10 1/2		
Proceeds of Debentures. * per Returns.			117580 19 9 1/2	16 1 1/2	112887 3 7 1/2	3 7 1/2	232219 4 5 1/2	3819 17 5	232219 4 5 1/2	27219 17 0			

* General Nett Increase exclusive of Proceeds of Debentures.

Proceeds of Debentures sold in London in 1839, undrawn, £7239 8 6 Sterling, proceeds of £8100 Sterling Paid by Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. £28493 0 0 Sterling.

Inspector General's Office.

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

3.—STATEMENT of Monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada between 1st July 1839 and 1st January 1840, arising from Duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, under the provisions of the Imperial Act 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 119.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

UNDER ACTS.	Amount Paid.					
	In Quarter ended 5th July 1839.			In Quarter ended 10th October 1839.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imperial Act 14th Geo. III. Cap. 88,	15428	6	4	14747	16	7
Provincial Act 33rd Geo. III,	523	12	10	1288	8	6
Ditto 35th do,	1897	13	6	10039	3	3
Ditto 41th do,	109	17	9	44	7	2
Ditto 53rd & 55th do, Cap. 2,	18584	16	5	14777	6	2
Ditto 55th do, Cap. 3,	1713	19	10	1444	18	6
	38259	6	8	42342	0	2
Less, so much paid the Receiver General on account previous to 1st July 1839, and included in the Statement of that date...	28628	17	0			
Balance of Quarter ended 5th July 1839.				9630	9	8
				£ 51972	9	10
Amount paid to the Receiver General on account of the Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1840.				19241	16	9
				£ 71214	6	7
<i>Deduct Expenses of Collection.</i>						
Incidental Expenses at Quebec and Montreal.	£884	19	6			
Salaries of two Tide waiters at Quebec and Montreal for six months to 30th September 1839.	50	0	0			
				984	19	6
				Nett Currency, £	70279	7 1
Proportion for Upper Canada, 38½ per cent, is				Currency, £	27057	10 11
				Equal in Sterling, to £	24351	15 10

Montreal, 1st January, 1840.
(Signed,) JOS. CARY,
Inspector General P. A.

A true Copy,
(Signed,) C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,
Assist. Civil Secretary.

Comparative Statement 1839 and 1838.

YEAR.	From 1st Jany to 1st July.			From 1st July to 1st January.			TOTAL.			Receiver General's per centage.			Nett Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1839.	36342	0	8	27057	10	11	63399	11	7	316	19	11	63082	11	8
1838.	18797	14	10	25336	15	7	44134	10	5	220	13	5½	43913	16	11½
Increase in 1839,	£ 17544	5	10	1720	15	4	19265	1	2	96	6	5½	19168	14	8½

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JOHN MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

4.—STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Imports from the United States, for the year 1839.

PORT.	Gross amount of Duties.			Charges of Collection &c.			Nett Revenue.		
	1st January to 30th Sept.	1st October to 31st Dec.	Total.	Collectors' Allowance.		Duties refunded.			
Amherstburg,	428 6 3 1/4	149 6 5 1/2	577 12 8 3/4	99	13 10		477	18	10 1/2
Bath,	87 4 5 1/2	118 15 0	205 19 5 1/2	100	0 0		105	19	5 1/2
Belleville,	177 12 7 1/2	43 10 6 1/2	221 3 2	100	0 0		121	3	2
Brockville,	424 12 8 3/4	191 1 11 1/2	615 14 8 1/4	100	0 0		515	14	8 1/4
Burlington,	688 15 10 3/4	515 4 11	1203 0 9 3/4	135	4 0		1068	16	9 3/4
Chatham,	121 4 1	148 4 9	269 8 10	100	0 0		169	8	10
Chippawa,	221 5 1	83 6 8 1/2	304 11 9 1/2	100	0 0		204	11	9 1/2
Cobourg,	649 3 3 1/4	190 19 10	840 3 1 1/4	100	0 0		740	3	1 1/4
Cornwall,	72 13 4 1/2	82 8 6	155 1 10 1/2	77	10 11 1/4		77	10	11 1/4
Fort Erie,	441 9 8	129 13 3 3/4	571 2 11 3/4	100	0 0		471	2	11 3/4
Gananoque,	66 19 5	36 9 3 3/4	103 8 8 1/2	51	14 4 1/4		51	14	4 1/4
Goderich,	38 2 2	76 0 3 3/4	114 2 5 3/4	57	1 2 1/2		57	1	3
Hallowell,	140 9 1	88 11 5	229 6 0	100	0 0		129	0	6
Kingston,	311 16 4	1378 0 11	4490 17 3	298	3 4	27 10 4	4165	3	7
Maitland,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0		0	0	0
Maria Town,	20 2 6	21 14 9	41 17 3	20	16 9		21	6	6
Niagara,	1030 19 1	100 9 5 1/2	1131 8 6 1/2	131	11 5 1/4		999	17	1 1/4
Newcastle & T. P.	149 15 9	74 14 6 1/2	224 10 3 1/2	100	0 0		224	10	3 1/2
Oakville,	0 0 0	184 17 4	184 17 4	92	8 8		92	8	8
Penetanguishene,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0		0	0	0
Prescott,	195 18 4	45 19 7 1/2	244 17 11 1/2	100	0 0		144	17	11 1/2
Port Burwell,	74 11 9 3/4	3 15 0	78 6 9 3/4	39	3 4 1/4		39	3	5
“ Colborne,	99 16 0	32 2 8 1/4	131 18 8 1/4	65	19 4		65	19	4 1/4
“ Credit,	33 17 6	7 14 3	41 11 9	20	15 10 1/2		20	15	10 1/2
“ Dalhousie,	108 14 9 1/2	184 3 3 3/4	292 18 1 1/4	100	0 0		192	18	1 1/4
“ Dover,	283 8 11 1/2	196 17 3 3/4	480 6 5 1/4	100	0 0		380	6	3 1/4
“ Hope,	125 0 11	74 2 11	199 3 10	99	8 2	0 7 6	99	15	8
“ Stanley,	644 17 9	518 9 1 1/2	1163 6 10 1/2	133	3 3 1/2		1030	3	7
“ Talbot,	3 15 0	0 0 0	3 15 0	1	17 6		1	17	6
Queenston,	128 9 3 1/2	70 4 9	198 14 0 1/2	99	7 0 1/4		99	7	0 1/4
Rivière aux Raisins,	14 17 7	6 10 11 1/2	21 14 6 1/2	10	17 3 1/2		10	17	3 1/2
Sandwich,	341 18 9 1/2	80 7 0 1/2	422 5 10	100	0 0		322	5	10
Toronto,	3674 3 11 1/2	2052 7 4	5726 11 3 1/2	300	0 0		5426	11	3 1/2
Turkey Point,	57 2 8	52 6 6	109 9 2	54	14 7		54	14	7
Windsor.	120 3 3	62 14 10	182 18 1	91	9 0 1/2		91	9	0 1/2
Totals.	£ 13781 8 5 1/4	7001 11 7 3/4	20783 0 1	3181	0 0 1/4	27 17 10	17574	2	2 1/4
Duties refunded.	.. ..	27 17 10	27 17 10						
		£ 6973 13 9 3/4	20755 2 3						

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Comparative Statement, 1839 and 1838.

Year.	Gross Revenue.			Collectors' Allowance.			Nett Revenue.		
1839.	20755	2	3	3181	0	0 1/4	17574	2	2 1/4
1838.	16293	17	7 1/4	2792	14	2	13501	3	5 1/4
Increase in favor of 1839.	£ 4461	4	7 1/4	388	5	10 1/4	4072	18	9

5.—STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Tonnage of British Vessels on the Lakes, in the year 1839, imposed by Provincial Statute 7th, Will. IV., Cap. 95, amended by 2d Victoria, Cap. 22.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

At what Port collected.	1st January to 30th Sept. 1839.			1st October to 31st Dec. 1839.			Total 1839.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Burlington,	8	16	0	0	0	0	8	16	0	No allowance is granted by Law to Collectors of Customs for the collection of this Duty.
Chatham,	0	0	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	
Hallowell,	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
Kingston,	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	
Oakville,	33	8	0	0	0	0	33	8	0	
Prescott,	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	
Port Stanley,	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	
Sandwich,	9	10	0	2	0	0	11	10	0	
Toronto,	144	5	0	0	0	0	144	5	0	
Windsor,	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	
Total Duty, £	267	19	0	21	8	0	289	7	0	
Total Tonnage, ..	5359			428			5787			

Comparative Statement for the years 1839 and 1838.

	1839 ..	1838 ..	Tons.	Duty.		
			No.	£	s.	d.
			5787	289	7	0
			4505	225	5	0
Increase in favor of 1839, ..			1282	64	2	0

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Statement of Tonnage Duty collected between 6th October and 31st December, 1839, inclusive.

At what Port collected.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Duty.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chatham	Steamer Brothers,	80	4	0	0	5	8	0
	Steamer Western,	28	1	8	0			
Hallowell,	Schooner John,	30	1	10	0	4	0	0
	Schooner True Briton,	50	2	10	0			
Prescott,	Steamer William IVth,	200	10	0	0	10	0	0
Sandwich,	Sloop Humming Bird,	20	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Schooner Comet,	20	1	0	0			
Total,		428	£ 21			8 0		

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

6.—STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales by Auction, in the year 1829.

PORT.	From 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1839.			From 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1839.			General Total.		
	Licenses.	Sales.	Total.	Licenses.	Sales.	Total.			
Belleville,	5 0 0	2 7 11	7 7 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 7	11 0	0 0
Brockville,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 0 0	.. ..	5 0 0	5 0	0 0	0 0
Cobourg,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornwall,	5 0 0	.. ..	5 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	172 13	2 0	0 0
Kingston,	30 0 0	142 13 2	172 13 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 0	0 0	0 0
Niagara,	5 0 0	.. ..	5 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 0	0 0	0 0
Port Hope,	5 0 0	.. ..	5 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 10	0 0	0 0
Sandwich,	.. ..	15 10 0	15 10 0	10 0 0	.. ..	10 0 0	355 13	0 0	0 0
Toronto,	45 0 0	310 13 0	355 13 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gross Revenue £	95 0 0	471 4 1	566 4 1	25 0 0	2 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	593 15	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collectors' Allowance, 5 per cent	.. ..	.. ..	28 6 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nett Revenue £	.. ..	.. ..	537 17 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26 3 6	564 1	5

Comparative Statement for the years 1839 and 1838.

	Licenses.			Sales.			Total.			Collectors' Commission.			Nett Revenue.		
1839.	120	0	0	473	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	593	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	13	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	564	1	5
1838.	95	0	0	306	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	401	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	381	13	0
Increase in favor of 1839, .. £	25	0	0	167	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	192	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	182	8	5

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Auctioneers to whom Licenses were issued between 1st October and 31st December 1839,

Where issued.	Auctioneer.	Remarks.
Brockville, Cobourg, Sandwich.	{ Daniel Fisher, F. L. Lathrop, F. H. Hall, John Longworth, John B. Laughton.	Resident at Goderich.

7.—STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, for the year 1839.

Appendix (B.)
9th July,

By Collector issued at	1st January to 31st September.			1st October to 31st December.			Total.		
Burlington,	30	0	0	.	.	.	30	0	0
Chippawa,	45	0	0	.	.	.	45	0	0
Cornwall,	10	0	0	.	.	.	10	0	0
Cobourg, .. .. .	.	.	.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Niagara,	5	0	0	.	.	.	5	0	0
Newcastle,	5	0	0	.	.	.	5	0	0
Port Colborne,	5	0	0	.	.	.	5	0	0
Sandwich, .. .. .	.	.	.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Toronto,	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0
Turkey Point, .. .. .	.	.	.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Gross Amount of Duty, ..	110	0	0	35	0	0	145	0	0
Collectors' Allowance at 5 per cent, ..	5	10	0	1	15	0	7	5	0
Nett Revenue, £	104	10	0	33	5	0	137	15	0

Comparative Statement for the years 1839 and 1838.

	Gross Amount of Duties.			Collectors' Allow- ance.			Nett Revenue.		
1839.	145	0	0	7	5	0	137	15	0
1838.	95	0	0	4	15	0	90	5	0
Increase in favor of 1839, .. £	50	0	0	2	10	0	47	10	0

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Pedlars licenced between 1st October and 31st December 1839.

Port.	Names of Hawker or Pedlar.	Description.	Duty.		
Cobourg, Sandwich, Toronto, Turkey Point,	John Wilson,	Foot.	5	0	0
	P. Ginge,	Horse.	10	0	0
	Isham Williams,	Ditto.	10	0	0
	Jeremiah Cryslar,	Ditto.	10	0	0
		£	35	0	0

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

8.—STATEMENT of Licenses for Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables, and Steamboats, issued by Inspectors of Districts, between 6th October 1839 and 5th January 1840 inclusive.

District.	Shops.		Inns.		Stills.		Billiard Tables.		Steamboats.		Total Duty.
	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	
Bathurst,	1	7 10 0	1	7 10 0	1	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
Eastern,	7	45 0 0	28	183 10 0	8	83 5 0	..	..	..	..	311 15 0
Gore,	3	22 10 0	8	44 10 0	2	25 0 0	..	..	3	15 0 0	107 5 0
Home,	..	..	4	21 0 0	2	43 15 0	..	..	3	30 0 0	94 15 0
Johnstown,	8	60 0 0	36	153 0 0	10	84 1 3	..	..	..	..	297 1 3
London,	1	7 10 0	39	171 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 10 0
Midland,	..	..	15	93 10 0	2	22 10 0	..	..	..	..	116 0 0
Niagara,	10	75 0 0	23	145 10 0	9	119 7 6	..	..	..	..	339 17 6
Newcastle,	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
Ottawa,	1	7 10 0	2	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 10 0
Prince Edward,	1	5 0 0	3	13 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 10 0
Talbot,	..	..	9	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	36 0 0
Victoria,	2	15 0 0	21	106 0 0	..	..	..	..	2	10 0 0	131 0 0
Western.											
Total..	35	250 0 0	190	992 0 0	34	383 3 9	..	..	8	55 0 0	1680 3 9
Between 6th Jany. & 5th Oct. 1839.	326	2295 0 0	924	5363 5 0	70	679 10 0	280	0 0 0	1	5 0 0	8422 15 0
Total 1839..	361	2545 0 0	1114	6355 5 0	104	1062 13 9	280	0 0 0	9	60 0 0	10102 18 9
Total 1838..	274	1945 10 0	855	4881 0 0	..	816 11 3	..	..	..	..	7643 1 3
Increase in 1839..	87	599 10 0	259	1474 5 0	..	246 2 6	280	0 0 0	9	60 0 0	2459 17 6

Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses issued by Inspectors of Districts, for the year 1839.

District.	Gross amount of Duties.						Inspectors' Allowance.	Nett Revenue.	
	6th January to 5th Oct. 1839.			6th Oct. 1839, to 5th Jan. 1840.					Total.
Bathurst,	631	10	0	0	0	0	631 10 0	63 3 0	568 7 0
Eastern,	632	0	0	20	0	0	652 0 0	65 4 0	586 16 0
Gore,	897	5	0	311	15	0	1209 0 0	120 18 0	1088 2 0
Home,	2254	15	0	107	5	0	2362 0 0	236 4 0	2125 16 0
Johnstown,	643	6	3	94	15	0	738 1 3	73 16 1 1/2	664 5 1 1/2
London,	370	16	3	297	1	3	667 17 6	66 15 9	601 1 9
Midland,	1129	17	6	178	10	0	1308 7 6	130 16 9	1177 10 9
Niagara,	526	10	0	116	0	0	642 10 0	64 5 0	578 5 0
Newcastle,	323	6	3	339	17	6	663 3 9	66 6 4 1/2	596 17 4 1/2
Ottawa,	177	13	9	10	0	0	187 13 9	18 15 4 1/2	168 18 4 1/2
Prince Edward,	239	0	0	19	10	0	258 10 0	25 17 0	232 13 0
Talbot,	171	15	0	18	10	0	190 5 0	19 0 6	171 4 6
Victoria,	0	0	0	36	0	0	36 0 0	3 12 0	32 8 0
Western.	425	0	0	131	0	0	556 0 0	55 12 0	500 8 0
Total 1839..	£ 8422	15	0	1680	3	9	10102 18 9	1010 5 10 1/2	9092 12 10 1/2
Total 1838....							7643 1 3	686 12 9	6956 8 6
Increase in favor of 1839. ...							£ 2459 17 6	323 13 1 1/2	2136 4 4 1/2

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto 10th February 1841,
JNO. MACAULAY.

9.—STATEMENT of the Revenue from Government and other Public Works in the year 1839, compared with 1838.

WORK.	1839.				1838.				Nett Decrease 1839.	REMARKS.	
	Gross Revenue.	Collectors' Commission.		Gross Revenue.	Collectors' Commission.		Nett Revenue.	Nett Increase 1839.			
		Rate p.cent	£		s.	d.					Rate p.cent	£	s.	d.
Government Works.	Kettle Creek Harbour,	478	45½	5	23	18	2½	454	6	3½	Founded on the Returns of Collectors.
	Burlington Bay Canal,	717	125	5	35	17	7	681	14	10	
	Toronto Pier,	387	186	10	38	15	10	349	2	8	
	Total	£1583	154½		98	11	7½	1485	3	9½	
Other Public Works.	Dundas and Waterloo Road,							524	9	3	Actual payments to the Receiver General within each year.
	West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge,							254	7	2½	
	Kingston and Napanee Road,							560	17	8	
	East York Road,							3296	16	3	
	West York Road,										
	North York Road,										
	Hamilton and Brantford Road,							450	0	0	
	Erie and Ontario Rail Road,							272	17	6	
	Trent Bridge,							125	0	0	
	Johnstown District Roads,							80	0	0	
	Welland Canal,										
	Queenston and Grimsby Road,										
	Trent Navigation in 1838, £270 4s. 10d.—Re-fund in 1839,										
	Total	£5564	710½								
General Increase in 1839 £											
494 5 4											
1081 13 5											
3711 9 2½											
661 11 1											
150 0 0											
175 17 5											
1326 10 2											
416 13 3½											
270 4 10											
S288 4 8½											
General decrease in 1839, £ 2728 16 9½											
£1489 14 0											
S288 4 8½											
£9727 18 8½											
S2678 7 0½											

Recapitulation.
Government Works,
Other Public Works,

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

10.—STATEMENT of the Provincial Expenditure between 1st January and 31st December 1839, inclusive.

Heads of Expenditure.	Between 1st January & 5th October 1839.			Between 6th October & 31st December 1839.			Total.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Civil Government :—									
Lieutenant Governor,	2222	4	5	..	..	..	2222	4	5
Executive Council and office,	1596	9	10½	55	1	11½	1651	11	10
Government office,	3390	6	6	534	18	6	3925	5	0
Provincial Secretary and Registrar's office,	487	10	0	43	3	0	530	13	0
Receiver General and office,	1481	1	8¼	..	..	..	1481	1	8¼
Inspector General and office,	696	8	11½	47	0	7	743	9	6½
Surveyor General and office,	1421	1	8¼	..	..	..	1421	1	8¼
Adjutant General of Militia and office,	1355	0	0	86	0	0	1441	0	0
Government Printing,	737	11	10	..	..	..	737	11	10
Repairs of Government House,	..	..	..	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies of Public offices,	696	7	7½	..	..	..	696	7	7½
Secret Service.	281	19	8	..	..	..	281	19	8
Total, Civil Government. £	14366	2	3½	866	4	0½	15232	6	4
Administration of Justice :—									
Judges, Vice Chancellor, and Judges' travelling expenses,	7216	13	4	300	0	0	7516	13	4
Attorney and Solicitor Generals,	1800	0	0	..	..	..	1800	0	0
Queen's Counsel,	443	0	0	193	15	0	636	15	0
Sheriff and Clerks of Assize,	172	1	2	79	2	6	251	3	8
Usher and Keeper Queen's Bench,	40	0	0	..	..	..	40	0	0
State Prisoners, Custody of, £8639.15.2									
Trials, 1283.12.3½	9923	7	5½	200	17	11½	10124	5	5
Penitentiary,	6000	0	0	1000	0	0	7000	0	0
Total, Justice. £	25595	1	11½	1773	15	5½	27368	17	5
Legislature :—									
Officers,	965	0	0	..	..	..	965	0	0
Contingencies,	7911	0	6½	..	..	..	7911	0	6½
Provincial Library,	80	0	0	..	..	..	80	0	0
Printing Statutes.	595	4	0	..	..	..	595	4	0
Total, Legislature. £	9551	4	6½	..	..	..	9551	4	6½
Light Houses,	1720	4	11	552	8	3	..	..	..
Schools, District, Common.	1107	13	5	87	5	2¼	1194	18	7¼
	7402	11	9¾	250	0	0	7652	11	9¾
Total, Schools. £	8510	5	2¼	337	5	2¼	8847	10	5
Agricultural Societies,	691	13	6	188	10	0	..	..	..
Militia Courts Martial,	..	..	..	21	1	4	..	..	..
Total, Pensions. £	1214	9	9¼	1309	12	4¼	2524	2	2
Pensions, Militia, Special.	782	9	3¼	..	..	..	782	9	3¼
Total, Pensions. £	1996	19	11½	1309	12	4¼	3306	11	5¾
Special Grants and Services :—									
House of Industry, Toronto,	200	0	0	..	..	..	200	0	0
General Hospital, Toronto,	500	0	0	..	..	..	500	0	0
B. Turquand, Esquire,	200	0	0	..	..	..	200	0	0
John Farrell,	9	10	0	..	..	..	9	10	0
Commission for investigating claims for Losses by Rebellion.	..	..	..	10	10	3	10	10	3
Total, Special Grants and Services. £	909	10	0	10	10	3	920	0	3

Carried forward, £ 68600 8 5½

Heads of Expenditure.	Between 1st January & 5th October 1839.			Between 6th October & 31st December 1839			Total.			
	Brought forward,							68600	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interest of Public Debt:—										
In Upper Canada,	5523	7	6	5417	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10941	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Remitted to London on account,	..	..	..	12333	6	8	12333	6	8
£	5523	7	6	17751	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23274	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Public Works,	25248	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Expenditure as paid by the Receiver General,	£	94313	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22810	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interest of Public Debt, paid by London Agents:—							Sterling.			
Dividends and Commission,							41516	1	0	
Interest on balances, and charges,							1717	16	1	
							£	43233	17	1
Charges of Collection of Revenue:—										
Proceeds of Duties from Lower Canada,							316	19	11	
Imports from United States,							3181	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hawkers and Pedlars,							7	5	0	
Auctioneers and Auctions,							29	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shops, Inns, Stills, &c.,							1010	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Government Works.							98	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
							4643	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
General Total.	£	169805	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$						

Appendix (B.)
9th July,

Recapitulation of Expenditure in 1839.

Heads of Expenditure.	Currency.			Currency.			Remarks.	
	Civil Government,	15232	6	4				
Administration of Justice, including State Prisoners & Penitentiary,	27368	17	5					
Legislature,	9551	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Light Houses,	2272	13	2					
Schools,	8847	10	5					
Agricultural Societies,	1080	3	6					
Militia Courts Martial,	21	1	4					
Pensions,	3306	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Special Grants and Services,	920	0	3					
Interest of Public Debt.	23274	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	91874	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Public Works, .. .. .	..	..	..	25248	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total paid by Receiver General, .. .. .	..	..	..	117123	11	10	
Interest and charges on Public Debt paid by and due London Agents,								
Sterling,	£	43233	17	1	48037	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exclusive of Exchange.
Charges of Collection of Revenue.	..	..	..	4643	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total,	£	169805	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

11.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General under Provincial Statutes, between 6th October and 31st December 1839, inclusive.

Statute.	To whom issued, Service &c.	Amounts.				Total Amount
	<i>Executive Council.</i>					
1 W. 4. c. 14.	Hon. R. A. Tucker, Salary as Councillor, from 20th January to 30th June 1839.	46	11	6		
	Hon. J. Elmsley, ditto, from 1st to 28th January 1839.	8	10	5½		
					55	1 11½
	<i>Government Office.</i>					
	<i>Contingencies.</i>					
2 Vic. c. 71.	Hon. R. A. Tucker, Postage of Letters, Quarter ended 30th September 1839.	180	2	8		
	S. B. Harrison, Esquire, Balance of Account, ditto an advance on account.	254	15	10		
		100	0	0	534	18 6
	<i>Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Office.</i>					
	<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Do	Hon. R. A. Tucker, half year ended 31st Dec. 1839.	..	..	..	43	3 0
	<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>					
	<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Do	Hon. J. Macaulay, in advance for current half year.	..	..	..	47	0 7
	<i>Adjutant General of Militia.</i>					
	<i>Contingencies of Office.</i>					
Do	Colonel R. Bullock, amount of account.	..	..	..	86	0 0
	<i>Repairs of the Government House.</i>					
Do	S. B. Harrison, Esquire, so much for 1839.	..	..	..	100	0 0
	Total, Civil Government.					866 4 0½
	<i>Judges' Travelling Expenses.</i>					
7 W. 4. c. 1.	Hon. J. B. Macaulay, Judge, Circuits of Prince Edward, Midland and Johnstown Districts.	75	0	0		
	Hon. J. Jones, Fall Circuit, 1839.	75	0	0		
	Hon. A. Maclean, do do.	75	0	0		
	Hon. L. P. Sherwood, do do.	75	0	0		
					300	0 0
	<i>Fees, Clerks of Assize.</i>					
Do	W. A. Geddes, Midland Circuit, Autumn 1839.	16	12	0		
	J. S. McDonell, Western Circuit, Spring 1839.	41	9	6		
	Eastern Circuit, Autumn 1839.	21	1	0		
	John Stuart, Gore, Newcastle and Niagara Circuit, Fall of 1839.				79	2 6
	<i>Queen's Counsel.</i>					
2 Vic. c. 71.	Hon. Sir Allan Macnab, Kt. Fall Circuit of 1839	..	..	..	193	15 0
	<i>State Prisoners.</i>					
Do	Butler Morris, conveyance of Prisoners from Kingston to Quebec, November 1838.	20	14	3		
	Lt. J. T. W. Jones, 43rd, expenses in assisting and making arrangements for transport of Convicts to New South Wales.	97	3	9		
	A. McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff G. D. transport of Prisoners from Hamilton, May 1839.	12	2	6		
	Carried forward,	130	0	6	572	17 6 866 4 0½

Statute.	To whom issued, Service &c.	Amounts.			Total Amount.	
	Brought forward, £	130	0	6	572 17 6	866 4 0
	Lt. J. T. W. Jones, 43rd, residue of expenses as above.	1	7	10		
	A. McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff G. D. subsistence of Prisoners.	19	11	4½		
	Andrew Olliphant, Services connected with trial of Prisoners at Niagara, in 1838.	27	19	3		
	Patrick Finn, Crier Criminal Court, Niagara 1838	11	16	6		
	W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff H. D. conveyance of T. Woodbury from Toronto to London.	10	2	6		
	<i>Penitentiary.</i>				200 17 11½	
2 Vic. c. 65.	J. Nickalls, Esquire, President of Board. Total, Administration of Justice &c.	..	..	..	1000 0 0	1773 15 5½
	<i>Light Houses.</i>					
7 W.4.c.96.	Hon. J. Macaulay, Inspector General, on account. <i>District Schools.</i>	..	..	..	..	552 8 3
1 W.4.c.7.	Mr. J. Deacon, Teacher, Prince Edward District School, Salary from 15th February to 30th June 1839,	37	5	2¼		
7 W.4.c.33.	Mr. G. Salmon, Teacher, Falbot District School, Salary half year ended 30th June 1839.	50	0	0		
	<i>Common Schools.</i>				87 5 2¼	
1 W.4.c.7. & 3 Vic.c.68.	D. J. Smith, Treasurer, Prince Edward District, appropriation for 1839. Total Schools..	..	..	..	250 0 0	337 5 2¼
	<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>					
7 W.4.c.23.	G. W. Baker, Esqr. Treasurer Bathurst District. D. J. Smith, Esquire, Treasurer, Midland District, allowance for 1839.	58	10	0		
	<i>Militia Courts Martial.</i>				..	188 10 0
2 Vic. c. 9.	Capt. J. Young, expenses 2d Regiment Prince Edward Militia	5	16	8		
	Capt. H. Jessopp, acting Judge Advocate Militia Court Martial.	8	0	0		
	Capt. J. H. Sampson, President Militia Court Martial, Gore District.	7	4	8		
	<i>Militia Pensions.</i>				..	21 1 4
3 Vic. c. 28. & 1 Vic. c. 44	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, to enable him to pay the same for half year ended 31st December 1839. <i>Commission for investigating Claims to Losses by the Rebellion.</i>	..	..	..	..	1309 12 4½
1 Vic. c. 13.	Alex. Wood, Esquire, Expenses of Commission. <i>Interest of Public Debt.</i>	..	..	..	..	10 10 3
Sundry Acts	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, the amount payable in the Province for the half year ended the 31st December 1839. * Exchange for £10,000 sterling, at 11 per cent premium, remitted by the Receiver General to Messrs. Baring.				5417 16 8¼ 12333 6 8	17751 3 4¾
	* The Warrant to cover this sum was issued 9th September 1840.					
	Total Expenditure between 6th October and 31st December 1839, inclusive. £				22810 10 2½	

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

12.—STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments in the year 1839.

Receipts.	Currency.		Payments.	Currency.	
	£	s		£	s
To Balance in hand 31st December 1838,	17954	8 10	By Warrant issued in 1838, per 7 W. 4 c. 76,	3000	0
To error in extending Balance,	600	0 0	By Corrections in Statements prior to 1839.	6	0 8½
			By Corrected balance, 31st December 1838,	15548	8 1½
	£	18554 8 10		£	18554 8 10
To Balance 31st December 1838, as corrected,	15548	8 1½	By amount of Warrants issued on Receiver General, between 1st January and 5th October 1839, inclusive,	94313	1 7½
To Receiver General's Receipts from 1st January to 5th October 1839, as per Statement laid before the Legislature, dated 3rd December 1839,	101196	4 1½	By ditto and payments between 6th October and 31st December 1839, inclusive,	29810	10 2½
To Receipts from 6th October to 31st December 1839, inclusive, viz:				117123	11 10
Imports from United States,	£7099	16 5	By Receiver General's per Centage on monies received from Lower Canada,	308	7 10½
Tonnage Duty,	12	0 0	Balance in hands of the Receiver General 31st December 1839.	*11926	8 2½
Hawkers and Pedlars,	45	15 0			
Auctioneers and Auctions,	103	16 7½			
Shop, Inn, Still &c. Licenses,	916	19 0			
Ale and Beer Licenses,	0	10 0			
Militia { Commissions,	116	15 0			
{ Fines,	71	19 0			
Public Works, { Exemptions,	59	0 0			
Refunded by John Joseph, Esquire, as late Civil Secretary,	1906	9 7			
Proceeds of Debentures.	350	14 7			
Total Receipts in the year.	2000	0 0			
	12613	15 8½*			
		118809			
	£	129358 7 11½		£	129358 7 11½

* Includes £10988. 17. 9½ Proceeds of Debentures sold in Upper Canada.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)

9th July.

UPPER CANADA.**SCHEDULE** of the Public Accounts for the Year 1840.

1. Return of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1838, 1839 and 1840.
2. Return of Revenue for 1840, from Lower Canada.
3. Duties on Imports from the United States,—on Auctioneers Licenses and Sales by Auction,—and on Tonnage of British Vessels navigating the Lakes (Light House Duty.)
4. Duties on Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns or Taverns, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, and Ale and Beer Houses.
5. Return of Revenue from Public Works.
6. Statement of Warrants issued on, and of Payments made by, the Receiver General, between 1st January and 31st December 1840, inclusive.
7. Statement of Receiver General's Receipts and Payments between ditto and ditto.
8. Statement of Balances due from and to Collectors of Customs, Collectors of Canal and Harbour Tolls and Dues, and Inspectors of Licenses.
9. State of the Public Debt, and of the charge thereon, on the 1st January 1841.

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841. •

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix(B.)
9th July.

2.—STATEMENT of Monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between 1st January and 1st July 1840, arising from Duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled under the provisions of the Imperial Act 3rd Geo. IV. Cap. 119.

UNDER ACTS.	Amount paid in.					
	For Quarter ended the 5th January 1840.			For Quarter ended 5th April 1840, and up to 1st May 1840.		
Imperial Act 14th Geo. III.	5200	5	8	468	18	6
Provincial Act 33rd Geo. III.	1657	19	2	12	15	4
ditto 35th Geo. III.	25713	7	10	216	0	8
ditto 41st Geo. III.	212	15	6	49	15	9
ditto 53rd & 55th Geo. III.	15294	18	10	3888	0	3
ditto 55th Geo. III. Cap. 3.	1015	8	7	26551	1	7
£ 49094	15	7	31186	12	1	
Less so much paid the Receiver General on account previous to 1st January 1840, and included in the Statement of that date,	19241	16	9			
Balance of Quarter ended 5th January 1840,				29852	18	10
				61039	10	11
Amount paid the Receiver General on account of Quarter ending 5th July 1840.				21923	1	6
				82962	12	5
Add, short credited last account,				360	0	0
				83322	12	5
Deduct Expenses of Collection :—						
Incidents at Quebec and Montreal,	£611	14	5			
Two Tide Waiters at Quebec, to 31st March 1840,	50	0	0			
				661	14	5
Nett Currency, £	82660	18	0			
Proportion for Upper Canada, 38½ per cent, is Currency,	£	31824	8	11		
Equal in Sterling, to £	28642	0	0			

Quebec 1st July 1840.

(Signed,) J. CARY,

Insp. Gen. P. A.

STATEMENT of Monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between 1st July 1840 and 1st January 1841, arising from Duties on Importations by Sea into the said Province, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled under the provisions of the Imperial Act 3rd Geo. IV. Cap. 119. Appendix (B.)
9th July.

UNDER ACTS.	Amount paid in.					
	For Quarter ended the 5th July 1840.			For Quarter ended the 10th October 1840.		
Imperial Act 14th Geo. III:	12564	46	5	9658	19	1
Provincial Act 33rd Geo. III.	440	1	4	419	12	4
ditto 35th Geo. III.	1698	15	5	8823	18	9
ditto 41st Geo. III.	28	7	0	277	9	5
ditto 53rd & 55th Geo. III. Cap. 2.	19906	13	9	13553	11	1
ditto 55th Geo. III. Cap. 2.	1547	1	0	1719	10	1
	36185	14	11	34453	0	9
Less, so much paid the Receiver General on account previous to 1st July 1840, and included in the Statement of that date.	21923	1	6			
				14262	13	5
				48715	14	2
Amount paid to the Receiver General on account of the Quarter ended 5th January 1841,				22076	18	5
				70792	12	7
Deduct, Expenses of Collection,				1106	5	10
				£ 69686	6	9
Proportion for Upper Canada of 38½ per cent, is Currency,				£ 26829	4	9
				Equal in Sterling, to £ 24146	6	3

Montreal 1st January 1841.

(Signed,) J. CARY,

Insp. Gen. P. A.

Comparative Statement of Income 1840 and 1839.

YEAR.	From 1st January to 1st July.		From 1st July to 1st January.		TOTAL.	Receiver General's per Centage.	Nett Revenue.
1840.	31824	8 11	26829	4 9	58653 13 8	293 5 4	58360 8 4
1839.	36342	0 8	27057	10 11	63399 11 7	316 19 11	63082 11 8
Decrease in 1840.	£ 4517	11 9	228	6 2	4745 17 11	23 14 7	4722 3 4

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

DETAILED Statement of Tonnage Duty collected in 1840.

Appendix (B.)

9th July.

PORT.	VESSEL.	TONNAGE.		PORT	VESSEL.	TONNAGE.			
Amherstburg, Bath, Burlington,	Schooner Amherstburg, True Briton, Elizabeth, Princess, Anne, Margaret, Fanny, Sovereign,	74	144	Port Colborne,	Schooner Brought forward, Mary Jane, Merritt, Chipman, Rose, Union, Mississauga Chief, Ottawa,	551	3725½		
		100	50			35			
		58				100			
		58				60			
		42½				109			
	120			83					
			452½	Port Dalhousie,	Schooner Ann Eliza, Hamilton, Highlander, Britannia, Prince Albert,	70	1097		
Chatham,	Steamer Brothers, Western,	80				55			
		28	108			75			
Hallowell,	Schooner Prince Edward, Morning Star,	50				80			
		35	85	Port Dover, Port Hope,	Schooner Eleanor Jane, Schooner Hibernia, Maria,	39	380		
Kingston,	Schooner Commerce, John Dougall, Frontenac, Canada, Grenville, General Brock, William Penn, Queen Victoria, Shanrock, .. Lord Wellington, Jesse Woods, Steamer Hamilton, .. Schooner C. P. Thomson Hannah Counter, Ontario,	70		Port Stanley, Sandwich, Windsor,	Schooner Emily, Sir Robert Peel, Britannia, Yarmouth, Cordelia, Schooner Dawn, Comet, S. Taylor, Louisa, Schooner Wm. Fairfield, Caledonia, Ellen, John Walsh,	31	70		
		110				86			
		298				70			
		92				63			
		115				47			
		95				60			
		120							
		175							
		112							
		68							
		90							
		189							
		140							
		136							
		63							
			1868			80	326		
Niagara,	Schooner Perseverance, Steamer Burlington,	35				20	170		
		90				20			
			125	Toronto,	Schooner Friends, Catherine, Peacock, Wood Duck, Erin, Steamer Transit, Queen Victoria, Schooner Rambler, Steamer Britannia, Gore, Cobourg, Great Britain, Commodore Barrie, St. George, Gilderslieve, Schooner Ploughboy, Shanrock, Lady Savage, Jane, Nelson,	30	145		
Newcastle,	Schooner Lady Colborne, Prince Edward,	20				35			
		25	45			60			
Oskville,	Schooner Alicia Anna, Enterprize, Hero, Amelia, Farmer's Daughter, J. McKenzie, Telegraph,	30				15			
		51				25			
		45				238			
		97				170			
		85				29			
		140				198			
		100				156			
					548			395	
					300			482	
								197	
Prescott, Port Colborne,	Steamer William IVth, Schooner Herald, Nehemiah, Elizabeth, Velocipede, Resolution, Chapman, Eric, Lady Colborne,	110				320			
		60				180			
		80				25			
		48				25			
		36				12			
		84				30			
		87				25			
		49							
	Carried forward.....	554	3725½				2646		
					Total,....		8629½		

Comparative Statement.

Year.	Steamers.		Schooners, &c.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1840,	14	3023	81	5606½	8629½
1839,	11	2614	46	3173	5787
					2842½

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto,

March, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix(B.) 4.—STATEMENT of Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns, Stills, Billiards Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, and Ale and Beer Houses, for the year 1840.
9th July.

DISTRICT.	QUARTER ENDED				Total for year 1840.	Expense of Collection.	Nett Revenue 1840.	
	5th April 1840.	5th July 1840.	5th October 1840.	5th January 1841.				
Bathurst,	630 5 0	571 5 0	251 0 0	18 0 0	731 10 0	124 17 2		
Brock,	22 10 0	172 13 0	75 6 6	9 0 0	279 9 6	49 18 4		
Eastern,	599 0 0	25 10 0	83 0 0	7 10 0	715 0 0	101 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Gore,	450 11 9	414 17 6	352 7 0	579 0 6	1796 16 9	216 12 6		
Home,	1958 10 9	576 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 14 6	150 0 6	3202 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Johnstown,	733 17 3	53 10 0	133 10 0	9 10 0	930 7 3	126 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
London,	91 10 0	134 10 0	55 4 0	832 7 0	1113 11 0	175 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Midland,	550 18 0	293 10 0	286 9 0	154 10 0	1285 7 0	139 5 4		
Newcastle,	415 18 0	118 8 6	106 0 6	354 0 0	994 7 0	181 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Niagara,	1320 6 6	309 11 0	125 0 0	144 12 0	1899 9 6	211 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Ottawa,	161 10 0	54 9 0	15 10 0	.. .. .	231 9 0	42 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Prince Edward,	224 7 6	66 0 0	29 10 0	16 10 0	336 7 6	54 2 0		
Talbot,	193 1 0	63 4 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	282 5 0	47 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Victoria,	173 18 9	90 0 0	88 0 0	17 0 0	368 18 9	48 7 4		
Wellington,	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	191 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Western,	344 10 0	165 5 0	72 9 0	90 11 1	672 15 1	127 12 9		
Total 1840.	7870 14 6	2896 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1679 10 6	2584 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15030 19 2	1918 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13112 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Corresponding periods of 1839.	6165 6 3	1372 11 3	884 17 6	1680 39	10102 18 9	1010 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9092 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Increase in favor of 1840.	£1705 8 3	1523 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	794 13 0	904 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	4928 0 5	908 12 10	4019 7 7	

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Detailed Statement of the foregoing, viz: of the number of Licenses issued by Inspectors of Districts for the year 1840, between the 6th January 1840, and the 5th January 1841, inclusive, and of the Revenue arising therefrom.

DISTRICT.	Shops.		Inns.		Stills.		Billiard Tables.		Hawkers & Pedlars.		Steamers.		Ale and Beer Houses.		Gross Revenue 1840.	Gross Revenue 1839.	Gross Revenue 1838.
	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.			
Bathurst,	43	312 10 0	73	367 0 0	7	52 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731 100	631 10 0	493 17 6
Brock,	6	45 0 0	29	118 10 0	7	99 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279 96	†	..
Eastern,	39	265 0 0	70	422 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	715 00	652 0 0	549 7 6
Gore,	43	320 0 0	175	955 10 0	32	477 6 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1796 169	1209 0 0	995 11 3
Home,	88	655 0 0	292	1890 0 0	28	479 14 9 1/2	2	80 0 0	4	25 0 0	7	52 10 0	19	19 0 0	3202 49 1/2	2362 0 0	1734 1 3
Johnstown,	53	362 10 0	85	413 0 0	6	98 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	930 7 3	798 1 3	623 16 3
London,	29	210 0 0	100	466 10 0	11	319 10 0	2	80 0 0	3	30 0 0	3	..	4	8 0 0	1113 11 0	667 17 6	..
Midland,	25	180 0 0	161	807 0 0	10	224 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1285 70	1305 7 6	1042 2 6
Newcastle,	30	925 0 0	50	298 10 0	18	441 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994 70	663 3 9	885 6 3
Niagara,	52	390 0 0	201	1070 0 0	13	217 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899 96	142 10 0	518 8 9
Ottawa,	13	92 10 0	18	94 10 0	1	31 19 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 90	187 13 5	122 10 0
Prince Edward,	7	52 10 0	29	188 5 0	3	91 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336 7 6	258 10 0	205 5 0
Talbot,	7	42 10 0	27	124 0 0	6	104 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282 50	190 5 0	154 5 0
Victoria,	11	82 10 0	40	247 10 0	3	38 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368 189	36 0 0	†
Wellington,	6	49 10 0	9	45 0 0	2	51 11 0 1/2	1	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	191 10 1/2	†	..
Western,	21	150 0 0	84	418 15 0	5	69 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672 15 1	556 0 0	312 0 0
Total for 1840.	473	3434 10 0	1446	7926 0 0	152	2787 19 2	5	200 0 0	36	275 0 0	22	165 0 0	157	242 10 0	15030 19 2	10102 18 9	97643 1 3
Total for 1839.	361	2545 0 0	1114	6355 5 0	104	1062 13 9	2	80 0 0	*	45 0 0	9	60 0 0	†	17 10 0	10102 18 9	§	Exclusive of Pedlars and Ale and Beer Licenses.
Total for 1838.	274	1945 10 0	855	4891 0 0	816	11 13	..	..	*	95 0 0	..	..	..	..	7643 1 3	..	..

* Issued by Collectors. † Issued by Magistrates and paid to Receiver General. ‡ Not Proclaimed.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

5.—RETURN of the Revenue arising from Public Works for the year 1840.

WORK.	Gross Revenue 1840.			Expense of Collection.			Nett Revenue 1840.			Gross Revenue 1839.			Remarks.
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
Per Returns of Collectors.	1151	7	9½	57	11	4½	1093	16	5	717	12	5	Salaries of Keepers of Light Houses included in expense of collection.
{ Burlington Canal,	513	18	0¼	25	13	10¼	486	4	2	478	4	5¼	
{ Kettle Creek Harbour,	374	1	8½	50	8	2	323	13	6½	387	18	6	
{ Toronto Pier, Oakville Harbour,	164	12	1	37	10	0	127	2	1	..	..	..
Total for 1840,	2203	19	7¼	171	3	5½	2032	16	2½	1583	15	4¼	
Total for 1839,	1583	15	4¼	98	11	7½	1485	3	9¼				
Increase 1840.	£ 620	4	3	72	11	2¼	547	12	5¼				
Brantford and Hamilton Road,	..	..	..							450	..	..
Dundas and Waterloo Road,	..	..	..							524	9	3	
Erie and Ontario Rail Road,	300	0	0							272	17	6	
Home District Roads.	2648	5	10							3296	16	3	
{ North York,													
{ East York,													
{ West York,													
Johnstown District Roads,	90	0	0							80	0	0	
Kingston and Napanee Road,	988	17	6							560	17	8	
Trent Bridge,	421	15	10							125	0	0	
Welland Canal,	1028	13	4							..	..	..
West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge,	121	10	0							254	7	2¼	
Total	£ 8599	2	6							5564	7	10¼	
Increase 1840—										3034	14	7¼	
										£ 8599	2	6	

Abstract of the foregoing.

WORKS.	1840.						1839.					
	Gross Revenue.		Expenses.		Nett Revenue.		Gross Revenue.		Expenses.		Nett Revenue.	
Government Works,	2203	19	7¼	171	3	5½	2032	16	2½	1583	15	4¼
Other Public Works,	8599	2	6	..	..	..	8599	2	6	5564	7	10¼
Total, £	10803	2	1¼	171	3	5¼	10631	18	8½	7148	3	3¼

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto, 10th February, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

6.—STATEMENT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under Provincial enactments, from 1st January to 31st December, 1840, both days inclusive.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	¢	¢	¢			
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.											
Lieut. Governor.	S. B. Harrison Esquire, Civil Secretary, Lieutenant Governor's Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June, 1840.	1 W. 4. c. 14.	..	..	..	..	..	2222	4	5
Executive Councillors.	Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	do.	111	2	2½						
	Hon. William Allan, do. do.	do.	111	2	2½						
	Hon. A. Baldwin, do. do.	do.	111	2	2½						
	Hon. W. H. Draper, do. do.	do.	111	2	2½						
	Hon. R. A. Tucker, do. do.	do.	111	2	2½						
						555	11	0½			
Clerk Executive Council.	William H. Lee, acting Clerk Executive Council, one fourth of the Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	do.	..	..	..	55	11	1		
Executive Council Office.	William H. Lee, Chief Clerk, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	300	0	0						
	T. G. Hurd, 2d Clerk, do. do.	do.	200	0	0						
	S. B. Smith, Clerk, do. do.	do.	160	0	0						
	Ditto, arrears of Salary, 1839.	3 Vic. c. 63.	20	0	0						
	W. R. Bartlett, Clerk, Salary from 1st January to 30th June 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71.	85	0	0						
						765	0	0			
	W. H. Lee, acting Clerk Executive Council, Contingencies of Office, half year ended 31st December, 1839.	2 Vic. c. 71.	116	18	8						
	Ditto do. 1st January to 30th Sept. 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71.	97	6	0						
						214	4	8			
									1590	6 9½	
Government Office.	S. B. Harrison, Esquire, Civil Secretary, Salary from 1st July, 1839 to 30th June 1840.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	208	0	0						
	Walter McKenzie, Clerk, Salary from 1st January to 30th June 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71.	87	10	0						
						295	10	0			
	S. B. Harrison, Esquire, Civil Secretary, on account of Contingencies, half year ended 31st December 1839	do.	749	2	10						
	Ditto do. balance of account of Contingencies of Civil and Pro.										
Amount carried over			749	2	10	295	10	0	3812	11	2½

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	£	s	d			
	Amount brought over,	£	749	2	10	295	10	0	3812	11	2½
	Provincial Secretary's Offices to 31st December 1839.	3 Vic. c. 71.	323	14	6¼						
	Ditto do. on account of 1840.	do.	1355	13	9½	2428	11	2½	2724	1	2½
Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Office.	<i>First Department.</i>										
	Edward McMahon, Chief Clerk, salary from 1st July 1839, to 30th June 1840.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	350	0	0						
	James McDonell, Clerk, do. do.	do.	175	0	0						
	Moore O. Higgins, Clerk, do. do.	do.	175	0	0	700	0	0			
	<i>Second Department.</i>										
	Arthur Gifford, Senior Clerk, do. do.	do.	..	..	..	300	0	0			
	<i>Third Department.</i>										
	T. D. Harrington, Senior Clerk, do. do.	do.	300	0	0						
	Edward Kent, Clerk, do. do.	do.	175	0	0						
	William Kent, Clerk, 1st January to do.	3 Vic. c. 71.	87	10	0	562	10	0			
Receiver General's Office.	Hon. R. A. Tucker, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Contingencies of his office, from 1st January to 30th September 1840.	do.	..	..	..	391	17	3	1954	7	3
	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, salary from 1st July 1839, to 30th June 1840.	1 W. 4. c. 15.	777	15	6						
	B. Turquand, Senior Clerk, do. do.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	300	0	0						
	J. F. Maddock, Second Clerk, do. do.	do.	200	0	0						
	George Hamilton, Clerk, do. do.	do.	160	0	0	1437	15	6			
Inspector General and Office.	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, Contingencies of his office for the year 1839,	2 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	109	9	3¼	1547	4	9¼
	Hon. J. Macaulay, Inspector General, salary from 1st July 1839, to 30th June 1840,	59 G. 3. c. 13.	405	11	1						
Inspector General and Office.	James Nation, Senior Clerk, do. do.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	300	0	0						
	P. Durnford, Second Clerk, do. do.	do.	200	0	0						
	Hugh McGregor, Third Clerk, from 9th March to 30th June 1840,	3 Vic. c. 71.	52	19	0	958	10	1			
	Hon. J. Macaulay, Inspector General, balance of Account of Contingencies to 31st December 1839,	2 Vic. c. 71.	107	3	9						
Amount carried forward, . . . £			107	3	9	958	10	1	10038	4	5½

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	10	1	100	1000	10000	100000
	Amount brought forward		107	3	9	958	10	1	10038	4	5½
	Hon. J. Macaulay, Inspector General, on account of Contingencies to 30th Sepr. 1840,	3 Vic. c. 71	163	14	9	270	18	6	1229	8	7
Surveyor General and Office.	J. G. Chewitt, Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman, salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840,	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71	300	0	0						
	J. Radenhurst, Chief Clerk, do. do.	do.	300	0	0						
	Wm. Spragge, Second Clerk, do. do.	do.	200	0	0						
	J. M. Caldwell, Clerk, do. do.	do.	170	0	0						
	Henry Lizars, Clerk and Assistant Draughtsman, do. do.	do.	170	0	0						
	Thos. Hector, do. do.	do.	170	0	0						
	H. S. Jones, Clerk, from 1st January to 30th June 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71	85	0	0						
	Geo. P. Ridout, Administrator to Estate of late Geo. C. Ridout, Second Clerk, amount of Salary due from 1st July 1835 to the period of his decease.	5 W. 4. c. 33	43	9	10½	1438	9	10½			
	Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Surveyor General, for 251 Returns furnished to Treasurers of Districts.	2 G. 4. c. 16	31	7	6						
	Ditto do. Contingencies of Office half year ended 31st December 1839.	2 Vic. c. 71	118	2	6						
	Ditto do. do. 30th June 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71	60	18	8	210	8	8	1648	18	6½
Adjutant General of Militia and Office.	Colonel R. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	2 Vic. c. 69	600	0	0						
	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant do. do. do.	4 G. 4. c. 27	200	0	0						
	William Steers, Clerk, Office of Adjutant General of Militia, do. do.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71	160	0	0	960	0	0			
	Colonel R. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia, in lieu of Contingencies, from do. to do.	4 G. 4. c. 6	85	0	0						
	Ditto do. amount of account for Contingencies.	3 Vic. c. 71	353	15	7	438	15	7	1398	15	7
	Amount carried over,					£	14315	7	13		

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.									
			£	s	d	£	s	d				
	Amount brought over.						1431	7	1½			
Government Printing.	Robert Stanton, Government Printer, amount of Accounts for Printing, from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	..	..	..	492	15	1
Repairs of Government House.	S. B. Harrison, Esquire, Civil Secretary, residue of Account for disbursements for 1839.	3 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	58	12	4½			
	Ditto do, on account of appropriation for 1840.	do	..	..	..	194	5	6			
									252	17	10½	
Contingencies of Public Offices.	James Nalton, balance of account half year ended 31st December 1839.	2 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	141	17	1			
	Ditto, appropriation for 1840.	3 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	1000	0	0			
									1141	17	1	
Secret Service.	Crown Fund (K), the amount advanced therefrom.	2 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1390	8	11
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.								17593	1	1½	
Chief Justice.	Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	1 W. 4. c. 14.	..	..	..	1666	13	4			
Vice Chancellor.	His Honor R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor, do.	7 W. 4. c. 109.	..	..	..	1250	0	0			
Judges.	Hon. L. P. Sherwood, Judge, Salary from do. to 12th February 1840.	1 W. 4. c. 14.	617	9	8½							
	Hon. J. B. Macaulay, Judge, do. from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	7 W. 4. c. 1.										
	do	do	1000	0	0							
	Hon. A. McLean, do. do.	do.	1000	0	0							
	Hon. Jonas Jones, do. do.	do.	1000	0	0							
	Hon. C. A. Hagerman, Salary from 15th April to 30th June, 1840.	do.	374	6	4					3991	16	0½
	do	do										
Judges' Travelling Expenses.	Hon. C. A. Hagerman, Judge, Spring Circuit 1840, Talbot, London, Brock and Western Districts.	7 W. 4. c. 1.	100	0	0							
	Hon. A. McLean, Judge, Spring Circuit 1840, Newcastle, Victoria, Prince Edward and Johnstown Districts.	do.	100	0	0							
	Hon. Jonas Jones, Judge Spring Circuit, 1840, Bathurst, Ottawa, Eastern and Midland Districts.	do.	100	0	0							
	Hon. J. B. Macaulay, Judge, Spring Circuit, 1840, Gore and Niagara Districts.	do.	50	0	0							
	Hon. Jonas Jones, Judge Eastern Fall Circuit, 1840.	do.	100	0	0							
	Amount carried forward, £		450	0	0	6906	1	4½	17593	1	1½	

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.						Appendix (B)			
									9th July.			
	Amount brought forward,	£	450	0	0	6908	9	4½	17593	1	1½	
	Hon. A. McLean, Judge, Wellington, Gore and Niagara Districts.	7 W. 4, c. 1.	75	0	0							
	Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, Western, London, Talbot and Brock do.	do.	100	0	0							
	Hon. J. B. Macaulay, Judge, Fall Circuit 1840.	do.	100	0	0							
Clerks of Assize,	Samuel Sherwood, Clerk of Assize, Spring Assizes Gore District.	do.	21	11	0				725	0	0	
	Ditto Fall Western Circuit.	do.	17	19	9							
	Ditto Spring Eastern Circuit.	do.	18	10	6							
	John Stuart, do do do 1840.	do.	16	2	9							
	W. A. Geddes do. Spring Circuit 1840.	do.	11	17	9							
	W. A. Campbell do do do.	do.	39	18	6							
	John Stuart, do Midsummer do do.	do.	22	1	3							
	W. A. Geddes, ditto.	do.	15	1	3							
	A. G. McLean, do. Fall Circuit 1840.	do.	21	10	0							
	W. A. Campbell do. do.	do.	55	5	0							
	John N. McLean, do. Spring Circuit.	do.	20	2	9							
Sheriff, Home District.	W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff Home District, attendance on Court of Queen's Bench during 4 Terms ending Michaelmas 1840.	do.	..	..	..				260	0	6
Attorney General.	C. A. Hagerman, Esquire, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 13th February 1840.	1 W. 4, c. 14. and 2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	744	5	2½				28	0	0	
	Hon. W. H. Draper, do. from 14th February to 30th June 1840.	do. and do.*	455	14	9½							
Solicitor General.	Hon. W. H. Draper, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 13th February 1840.	do. and do.	372	2	7½				1200	0	0	
	Robert Baldwin, Esquire, do. from 14th February to 30th June 1840.	do. and do.	227	17	4½							
Queen's Counsel, or Expense of Criminal Prosecutions	J. S. Cartwright, Esquire, services on the Circuit, Spring of 1840,	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	226	10	0				600	0	0	
	Henry Sherwood, do. Fall Assizes 1839, Gore District,	do.	68	0	0							
	Ditto do. Eastern Circuit, Spring Assizes, 1840,	do.	101	0	0							
	J. S. Cartwright, Spring Assizes 1840, Midland District,	3 Vic. c. 71.	89	0	0							
	Sir Allan N. Macnab, Kt. Fall Circuit 1840.	do.	200	10	0							
	W. B. Jarvis, Sheriff, Home District, services connected with the Administration of Justice,	do.	8	5	0							
Usher and Keeper Court of Queen's Bench.	Thomas Phipps, Usher Queen's Bench, salary from 1st July 1839, to 30th June 1840,	2 & 3 Vic. c. 71.	20	0	0				693	5	0	
	James Bridgland, Keeper Queen's Bench, do. do.	do.	20	0	0							
	Amount carried over,					£	10454	14	10½	17593	1	1½

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	£	s	d			
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.	Amount brought over, £ C. C. Small, Esqr., amount of Contingent Account for 1837, 1838 and 1839,	3 Vic. c. 71.	..	..	..	10454	14	10½	17593	1	1½
Arrest, Sub- sistence and Trial of State Prisoners.	John Marks, Esquire, Treas- urer, Midland District, expenses incurred at Kingston on account of Rebellion, from 24th April to 9th July 1839,	2 Vic. c. 71.	434	6	3	182	4	11½			
	Allan McDonell, Sheriff, Mid- land District, supplies, clothing and transport of State Prisoners,	do.	650	3	9						
	Antoine Samande, Timothy Field and Gabriel Bondy, reward for capture of Joshua Doan, O. C., 16th March 1839,	do.	100	0	0						
	Allan McDonell, Sheriff, M. D., extra expenses of his office while in charge of Brigand Prisoners,	do.	150	0	0						
	F. T. Billings, Treasurer, Home District, mainte- nance of State Prisoners in Gaol of H. D., half year ended 31st Decem- ber 1839,	do.	35	6	9						
	R. Muttelbury, services at a Special Commission in London District,	do.	53	5	0						
	Alex. McMartin, Sheriff, Eastern District, convey- ance of State Prisoners,	do.	3	2	6						
	Richard W. S. Wayling, his account as Special Consta- ble in 1837 and 1838,	do.	13	14	10						
	James Hamilton, Sheriff, London District, account for certain services at a Special Assize in 1838,	do.	6	0	0						
	Thomas H. Ball, services as a Magistrate investigat- ing cases of persons charg- ed with Treason at Lon- don,	do.	11	0	0						
	W. Robertson, do. do.	do.	11	0	0						
	John Byrnes, conveyance of a Prisoner from Indiana to Hamilton,	do.	2	0	0						
	W. N. W. Richardsou, Clerk to the Magistrates at New Market, and Special Con- stable during the Insurrec- tion,	do.	12	10	0						
	Athenas King, services as a Special Constable during a certain period of the In- surrection,	do.	18	0	0						
	Robert Kerr, Master of the Steamer "Burlington," transport of Brigands from Wellington Square to To- ronto,	do.	5	10	0						
	John Marks, Treasurer, M. D., expenses on account of Rebellion, from 10th July to 8th October 1839,	do.	432	13	10½						
Amount carried forward. £			1938	12	11½	10636	19	10	17593	1	1½

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	£	s	d			
	Amount brought forward.		1938	12	11½	10636	19	10	17593	1	1½
	Alex. McLeod, Agent for representatives of the late Alexander Hamilton, Esq., expenses incurred in Special Commission, O. C. 2d July, 1840,	2 Vic. c. 71.	19	1	0						
	J. B. Askin, to remunerate him for services as a Commissioner in London District, examining persons charged with High Treason, O. C., 10th August, 1840,	do.	40	0	0						
	F. E. Knowles, Esqr., Deputy Commissary General, amount advanced from the Military Chest for support of State Prisoners in the Citadel of Quebec,	do.	259	17	6						
	Mrs. Hannah O. Hamilton, Executrix to estate of late Sheriff Hamilton, N. D., so much of account of expenses incurred consequent upon the Insurrection, £44. 3. 1½,	do.	29	6	4½						
Penitentiary	James Nickalls, Esqr., President of the Board,	2 Vic. c. 65.				2286	17	10			
	Ditto do.	3 Vic. c. 59.	1000	0	0						
	Thomas Kirkpatrick, do.	do.	4000	0	0						
			1300	0	0						
						6300	0	0			
									19223	17	8
	LEGISLATURE.										
Legislative Council.	John Joseph, Esquire, Clerk, salary from 1st July 1839, to 30th June, 1840,	41 G. 3. c. 12. and 48 G. 3. c. 6.	200	0	0						
	F. S. Jarvis, Esquire, Usher Black Rod, do. do.	41 G. 3. c. 12.	50	0	0						
	S. P. Jarvis, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do. do.	3 Vic. c. 69.	75	0	0						
	D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, Master in Chancery, do do.	41 G. 3. c. 12.	50	0	0						
	Reverend Thomas Phillips, Chaplain, do. do.	do.	50	0	0						
	T. Carfrae, Executor of late Hugh Carfrae, Doorkeeper, 1st to 15th July 1839.	do.	0	14	9½						
	Thomas Bruke, Doorkeeper, 16th July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	do.	19	5	2½						
	John Joseph, Esq. Clerk, the annual allowance for copying Clerks.	do.	25	0	0						
			470	0	0						
	John Joseph, Esq. Clerk, to discharge the Contingent Expenses of his Office, 5th Session 13th Parliament. £2371.15.11										
	F. S. Jarvis, Esq. Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, do. do. 203.17. 3	Address.	2575	13	2						
						3045	13	2			
	Amount carried over.		£	3045	13	2	36816	18	9½		

Appendix(B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
			£	s	d	£	s	d			
	Amount brought over, £					3045	13	2	36816	18	9½
House of Assembly.	Hon. Sir Allan N. Macnab, Kt. Speaker, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	41 G. 3. c. 12.	200	0	0						
	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk, do. do.	do. & 48. G.3.c.6.	200	0	0						
	David A. Macnab, Serjeant at Arms, do. do.	41 G. 3. c. 12.	25	0	0						
	Hugh McLellan, Doorkeeper, do. to 30th June 1840.	do.	20	0	0						
	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk, the annual allowance for copying Clerks.	do.	25	0	0						
				470	0	0					
	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk, the Contingent Expenses of his office, 5th Session 13th Parliament, £3771.19.5½										
	David A. Macnab, Serjeant at Arms, do. do. 454. 1.6½										
	Address.		4226	0	11½						
Provincial Library &c.	Hon. Jonas Jones, Speaker, L. C. and Hon. Sir Allan N. Macnab, Kt. Speaker H. A. the annual appropriation.	7 W. 4. c. 99.	..	..	..	80	0	0			
Printing Statutes.	Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer, his account for Printing the Statutes 5th Session 13th Parliament.	3 Vic. c. 71	..	..	..	810	11	11½			
	LIGHT HOUSES.								8632	5	3½
Light Houses.	Hon. John Macaulay, Inspector General, for the maintenance of Light Houses.	7 W. 4. c. 96.	..	..	..	2250	12	8			
	William Chisholm, Esquire, Commissioner, the annual appropriation for the Burlington Canal Light House.	3 W. 4. c. 37.	..	..	..	100	0	0			
	SCHOOLS.								2350	12	8
District Public Schools.	Bathurst. William Kay, Master, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	4 G. 4. c. 27.	100	0	0						
	Eastern. Revd. Hugh Urquhart, do. do.	47 G. 3. c. 6.	100	0	0						
	Gore. John Rae, do. do.	59 G. 3. c. 4.	100	0	0						
	Home. M. C. Crombie, do. do.	47 G. 3. c. 6.	100	0	0						
	Johnstown. Revd. H. Caswell, do. do.	do.	100	0	0						
	London. Revd. Francis H. Wright, do. do.	do.	100	0	0						
	Midland. Revd. R. V. Rogers, 4th November to do.	do.	65	17	9½						
	Newcastle. Walter C. Crofton and Robert Hudspeth, £50 each, 1st July to do.	do.	100	0	0						
Ningara. John Whitelaw M. D. do. do.	do.	100	0	0							
	Amount carried forward £		865	17	9½				47799	16	8½

Service.		To whom paid &c.	Enactment.	Currency.				Appendix (B.) 9th July.
		Amount brought forward.	£	865	17	9 ³ / ₄	47799	16 8 ¹ / ₂
District Schools.	Ottawa.	Colin Gregor, Salary from 1st July 1839 to 30th June 1840.	4 G. 4. c. 28.	100	0	0		
	P. Edward.	John Deacon, do. do.	1 W. 4. c. 7.	100	0	0		
	Talbot.	Revd. Geo. Salmon, do. do.	7 W. 4. c. 33.	100	0	0		
	Victoria.	Alex. Burden, 5th May to do.	7 W. 4. c. 31.	15	11	5 ¹ / ₂		
	Western.	Revd. W. Johnson, 1st July to do.	47 G. 3. c. 6.	100	0	0		
							1981	93 ¹ / ₄
Common Schools.	Bathurst.	T. M. Radenhurst, Treasurer, appropriations for 1840,	4 G. 4. c. 26 and 3 Vic. c. 68.	750	0	0		
	Brock.	H. C. Barwick, do. do.	7 W. 4. c. 30. & 3 Vic. c. 68.	400	0	0		
	Eastern.	Alex. McLean, do. do.	4 G. 4. and 3 Vic. c. 68.	750	0	0		
	Core Home.	Henry Beasley, do. do.	do. do.	850	0	0		
	Johnstown.	F. T. Billings, do. do.	do. do.	1000	0	0		
	London.	Adiel Sherwood, do. do.	do. do.	750	0	0		
	Midland.	John Harris, do. do.	do. do.	550	0	0		
	Newcastle.	John Marks, do. do.	do. do.	800	0	0		
	Niagara.	Hon. Z. Burnham, do. do.	do. do.	750	0	0		
	Ottawa.	Daniel McDougall, do. do.	do. do.	750	0	0		
	P. Edward.	T. H. Johnson, do. do.	do. do.	350	0	0		
		David Smith, do. do.	1 W. 4. c. 7 and do.	450	0	0		
	Talbot.	Henry Webster, do. for 1839, and do.	7 W. 4. c. 33. and do.	800	0	0		
	Western.	J. B. Baby, do. 1840,	4 G. 4. c. 8. and do.	600	0	0		
								9550	0 0
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.							10831	9 3 ¹ / ₂
Agricultural Societies.	Bathurst.	G. W. Baker, Treasurer, allowance for 1840,	7 W. 4. c. 23.	200	0	0		
	Brock.	Edmund Deedes, do.	do.	71	5	0		
	Eastern.	Hon. P. Vankoughnet, do.	do.	160	0	0		
	Home.	W. Atkinson, do.	do.	200	0	0		
	Johnstown.	Joseph Wiltzie, do.	do.	170	10	0		
	London.	Samuel Peters, do.	do.	103	3	4		
	Midland.	David J. Smith, do.	do.	168	0	0		
	Newcastle.	David Smart, do. 1839 and 1840,—£107. 10. 0 for 1839, and £153 for 1840,	do.	260	10	0		
	Niagara.	John Gibson, do. 1840,	do.	100	0	0		
	Ottawa.	T. H. Johnson, do.	do.	200	0	0		
P. Edward.	Charles Bockus, do.	do.	50	0	0			
							1683	8 4
Militia Courts Martial.		Major Henry Sadlier, pay as Judge Advocate,	2 Vic. c. 9.	2	0	0		
		Major E. S. Adams, expenses of a Court Martial,	do.	4	12	4		
		Capt. Robert Pegley, do.	do.	11	8	6		
		Capt. J. F. Sparke, pay as Judge Advocate,	do.	3	0	0		
		Major David L. Fairfield, expenses of a Court Martial,	do.	5	15	0		
		Capt. L. A. Boyd, pay as Judge Advocate,	do.	1	0	0		
		Major John Allison, expenses of several Courts Martial, 3d Regiment Prince Edward Militia,	do.	4	10	0		
		Capt. L. A. Boyd, account as Judge Advocate on Militia Courts Martial held						
Amount carried over, . . .				32	5	10	60314	14 3 ¹ / ₂

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.						Appendix (B.)			
									9th July.			
	Amount brought forward,		£						64860	4	8	
Special Temporary Grants and Services.	Hon. Sir Allan N. Macnab, Kt. remuneration as Speaker of the House of Assembly, in addition.	3 Vic. c. 60.	600	0	0							
	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, remuneration for services rendered.	3 Vic. c. 61.	1500	0	0							
	John Kidd, Gaoler, Home District, do. do.	3 Vic. c. 62.	150	0	0							
	J. W. Brent, Treasurer House of Industry, appropriation in aid thereof.	3 Vic. c. 67.	350	0	0							
Interest of Public Debt.	<i>Paid in Upper Canada.</i>								2600	0	0	
	Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, amount of Interest on Public Debt paid in this Province, half year ended 30th June 1840. Do. do. 31st December 1840.	Various Acts. do.	5670 6456	16 17	4½ 4			12127	13	8½		
	<i>Remitted to London.</i>											
	Exchange for £10000, Stg. at 12½ per cent premium, remitted by the Receiver General to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.	do.	12500	0	0							
	Do. £8108. 2. 2 Sterling, at 11½ per cent do. do. to Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Co.	do.	10000	0	0							
	Do. £8365. 10. 7 Sterling, at 14 per cent do. do. to do.	do.	10596	6	8½							
	Do. £10000, Sterling, at 12½ per cent do. do. to do.	do.	12500	0	0							
							45596	6	8½	57724	0	5½
	PUBLIC WORKS.											
Grand River Navigation Company.	W. H. Merritt, President, on account of appropriation as a Loan.	7 W. 4. c. 73.	500	0	0							
Chatham Bridge.	James Read, Esquire, Commissioner, amount of appropriation.	3 Vic. c. 51.	359	0	0							
Welland Canal.	W. H. Merritt, Esquire, Commissioner.	7 W. 4. c. 92.	2000	0	0							
Port Burwell	Silas Burnham, amount advanced by request of Commissioners, £60. Alexander Saxon, Contractor, residue of appropriation do. do. 440.	7 W. 4. c. 95.	500	0	0							
Inland Waters Newcastle District.	George S. Boulton, Esquire, Commissioner.	6 W. 4. c. 39. and 2 Vic. c. 55.	4000	0	0							
Trent Navi- gation.	George S. Boulton, Esquire, Commissioner.	7 W. 4. c. 66.	2770	0	0							
	Amount carried over, £		10129	0	0				125184	5	1½	

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Service.	To whom paid, &c.	Enactment.	Currency.								
	Amount brought over, £		10129	0	0			125184	5	1½	
Home District Roads.	John Barwick, Esq. Commissioner, £2000 Thos. Helliwell, do. 2000 Benj. Thorne, do. 1500 Thomas Fisher, do. 1500	7 W. 4. c. 76.	7000	0	0						
Kingston & Napanee Road.	John Mount, Esq. Chairman.	2 Vic. c. 51.	5000	0	0						
London and St. Clair Road.	Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Surveyor General, expense of Survey of Roads between London and Port Sarnia. Malcolm Cameron, Esq. Commissioner, in full of the appropriation.	2 Vic. c. 53. do.	220	3	7						
Hamilton & Brantford Road.	Peter H. Hamilton, Esq. Commissioner.	2 Vic. c. 50.	10000	0	0						
Roads and Bridges.	Walter O'Reilly, Commissioner, to be expended under provisions of Statute in reference to the Bridge &c. 12 mile creek District of Gore.	7 W. 4. c. 107.	50	10	0						
						..	..	..	33179	10 0
Repayments	Donald McDonald, late Inspector Ottawa District, the amount at his credit on the books of the Inspector General's Office. James K. Liston, the amount due him as a Teacher of a Common School, Niagara District, in 1838 & 1839, out of a sum refunded by the Treasurer to the Receiver General.	43 G. 3. c. 9. &c. 4 G. 4. c. 8.	18	5	0						
			10	10	0				28	15 0	
Lunatic Asylum.	Charles Widmer, Esquire. Commissioner.	2 Vic. c. 11.				..	..	..	50	0 0
			General Total						£158442	10	1½

Abstract of the foregoing.

Appendix (B.)

9th July.

Head of Expenditure.		Currency.					
Civil Government.	Lieutenant Governor,	£ 2222	4	5	17593	1	1½
	Executive Council and Office,	1590	6	9½			
	Government Office,	2724	1	2½			
	Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Office,	1954	7	3			
	Receiver General and Office,	1547	4	9½			
	Inspector General and Office,	1229	8	7			
	Surveyor General's Office,	1648	18	6½			
	Adjutant General of Militia and Office,	1398	15	7			
	Government Printing,	492	15	1			
	Repairs of Government House,	255	17	10½			
	Contingencies of Public Offices,	1141	17	1			
	Secret Service, amount repaid Crown Fund,	1390	3	11			
Administration of Justice, &c.	Chief Justice,	1666	13	4	19223	17	8
	Vice Chancellor,	1250	0	0			
	Judges,	3991	16	0½			
	Judges' Travelling Expenses,	725	0	0			
	Clerks of Assize,	260	0	6			
	Sheriff, Home District,	28	0	0			
	Attorney General,	1200	0	0			
	Solicitor General,	600	0	0			
	Criminal Prosecutions,	693	5	0			
	Usher and Keeper Queen's Bench,	40	0	0			
Clerk of Crown and Pleas,	182	4	11½				
State Prisoners,	10636	19	10	19223	17	8	
Penitentiary,	2286	17	10				
Legislature.	Officers, Legislative Council,	£ 470	0	0	940	0	0
	Officers, Assembly,	470	0	0			
	Contingencies, Legislative Council,	£ 2575	13	2			
	Contingencies, Assembly,	4226	0	11½			
	Provincial Library,	6801	14	1¼			
Printing Statutes,	80	0	0				
Maintenance of Light Houses, Schools.	District,	810	11	1½	8632	5	3½
	Common,	2350	12	8			
Agricultural Societies, Militia Courts Martial.	1281	9	3¼	10831	9	3½
	.. .. .	9550	0	0		
Pensions.	Militia,	1683	8	4	239	0	9
	Special,	3381	19	8½			
Special temporary Grants and Services, Repayments,	924	9	10½	4806	9	7¼
	.. .. .	2600	0	0		
Interest of Public Debt, in Upper Canada, Ditto do. remitted to London,	28	15	0	2628	15	0
	.. .. .	12127	13	8¼		
Public Works,	45596	6	8¼	67488	19	8
	.. .. .	57724	0	5½		
Lunatic Asylum,	33179	10	0	158392	10	1¼
	.. .. .	50	0	0		
		£ 158442			10	1¼	

Inspector General's Office,
 Toronto 10th February 1841.
 JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

7. STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from 1st January to 31st December, 1840, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Half year ended.		Total Currency.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
	30th June, 1840.	31st Dec. 1840.			
Balance, 31st December, 1839.	27057 10 11	31824 8 10	58881 19 9	Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and of Payments by the Receiver General, between 1st January and 31st December, 1840, inclusive, as per Statement No. 6.	158442 10 1 1/2
Proportion of Duties from Lower Canada, ..	5527 5 4 1/2	9999 1 9	15520 4 6 1/2	Receiver General's Allowance of one half per cent on £58,881 19 9 received from Lower Canada, per 1. W. 4. c. 15.	294 8 2 1/2
Imports from United States, ..	71 17 0	205 9 6	277 6 6	Balance in Receiver General's hands, 31st December, 1840, including £643 4 8 1/2. Funds of Lunatic Asylum.	14476 9 1 1/2
Tonnage or Light House Duty, ..	57 0 0	485 9 9 1/2	642 9 9 1/2		
Hawkers and Pedlars, by Collectors of Customs, ..	161 5 5 1/2	381 14 6 9 1/2	1985 17 0 3 1/2		
Auctioneers and Sales by Auction, ..	84 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0		
Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns, Stills, Steamboats, Billiard Tables, Pedlars, Ale and Beer Houses, ..	178 10 0	140 0 0	318 10 0		
Ale and Beer Licences by Magistrates, ..	5 4 12 9 1/2	37 10 0	96 2 0 1/2		
Militia { Commissions, ..	290 5 0	101 10 0	391 15 0		
{ Exemptions ..	2000 0 0	445 16 2 1/2	2000 0 0		
Bank Dividends, ..	582 8 3 1/2	159 2 1	1031 4 6		
Burlington Canal Tolls, ..	288 17 1	163 19 1	447 19 2		
Kettle Creek Harbour Tolls, ..	16 15 2 1/2	733 13 1	180 0 0		
Toronto Harbour Dues, &c. ..	1263 9 5	25250 0 0	8599 2 6		
Interest on Loans to Public Works, per Statement No. 5, ..	25250 0 0	5200 0 0	25250 0 0		
Proceeds of Sale of Bank Stock, ..	2859 0 0	6000 0 0	8059 0 0		
Ditto Debentures, ..	6000 0 0	20000 0 0	6000 0 0		
Loans, { Gore Bank, ..	20000 0 0	210 0	20000 0 0		
{ Bank of Upper Canada, ..	210 0	0 9 0	210 0		
{ By Receiver General, ..	0 9 0	0 12 6	0 12 6		
Monies refunded, { By C. C. Small, Esquire, ..	0 12 6	31 8 6	31 8 6		
{ School { Treasurer Niagara District, ..	112 7 5 1/2	112 7 5 1/2	112 7 5 1/2		
{ Monies. } do. Talbot, do. ..	74544 1 8	86049 12 5 1/2	160593 14 5 1/2		
By Treasurers, Home District, ..	12417 3	70 6 8	70 6 8		
Assessment, Lunatic Asylum :-	56 3 1 1/2	105 12 0	56 3 1 1/2		
Midland District, ..	66 10 0	210 2 8	66 10 0		
Talbot District, ..	210 2 8	161286 19 2 1/2	210 2 8		
Prince Edward District, ..	75166 19 8 1/2	86119 19 5 1/2	161286 19 2 1/2		
Victoria District, ..					
London District, ..					
	£ 75166 19 8 1/2	86119 19 5 1/2	161286 19 2 1/2		£ 173213 7 5 1/2

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto 10th February, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

8.—COLLECTORS of Customs. Statement of their Balances, 5th February, 1841.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Port.	Collector.	Balances 5th February 1841.						Remarks.
		Due Government.			Due Collector.			
Amherstburg,	Francis Caldwell,	107	5	8½	} Allowance for 1839 (£100) to be credited Collector on payment of balance. Since paid to Receiver General. £5. 10s. since paid to Rec. Gen. } This sum of £16. 0. 7½, arrears of allowance due Collector, if entitled thereto.
Bath,	Colin McKenzie,	0	1	10½	..	..	..
Belleville,	Henry Baldwin,	..	..	..	0	3	7½
Brockville,	Richard D. Fraser,	..	..	..	24	4	11½
Burlington,	John Chisholm,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chatham,	William Cosgrave,	0	0	1½	..	..	..
Chippawa,	James Secord,	5	19	8	..	..	..
Cobourg,	W. H. Kittson,	7	2	7½	..	..	..
Cornwall,	George S. Jarvis,	..	..	..	15	2	10
Fort Erie,	Hon. James Keiby,	120	4	10½	..	..	..
Gananoque,	Ephraim Webster,	..	..	..	0	1	0½
Goderich,	John Galt,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hallowell,	William Rorke,	..	..	..	2	0	10
Kingston,	Thomas Kirkpatrick,	1	6	9½	..	..	..
Maitland,	Alex. McQueen,	..	..	..	0	0	11
Maria Town,	Alex. McDonell,	..	..	..	0	0	0½
Newcastle and T. P.	Bernard McMahon,	..	..	..	1	15	6½
Niagara,	Thomas McCormick,	0	5	0	..	..	..
Oakville,	William Chisholm,	219	14	7½	100	0	0	
Penetanguishene,	William Simpson,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prescott,	Alpheus Jones,	22	2	10½	..	..	..
Port Burwell,	James P. Bellairs,	..	..	..	0	0	6
“ Colborne,	Walter B. Sheehan,	5	11	1½	..	..	..
“ Credit,	James W. Taylor,	0	0	0½	..	..	..
“ Dathousie,	John Clark,	12	2	6½	..	..	..
“ Dover,	George J. Ryerze,	..	..	..	3	0	2
“ Hope,	William Kingsmill,	..	..	..	9	14	0
“ Sarnia,	Marcus F. Whitehead,	0	5	11½	..	..	..
“ Stanley,	Richard E. Vidal,	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Talbot,	John Bostwick,	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queenston,	M. Burwell,	0	9	11½	..	..	..
Riv. aux Raisins,	Gilbert McMickin,	0	0	0½	..	..	..
Sandwich,	John Cameron,	0	2	6½	..	..	..
Toronto,	William Anderton,	216	18	1½	16	0	7½	
Turkey Point,	Thomas Carfrae,	6	8	1½	..	..	..
Windsor, Whitby,	Donald Fisher,	..	..	..	0	0	8½
	William Dow, Junr.	0	0	3½	..	..	..
Total, £		726	2	10½	172	5	9½	
Nett Balance due the Government, £		553	17	1				

Collectors of Canal and Harbour Tolls and Dues.

Canal or Harbour.	Collector.	Balances 5th February 1841.					
		Due Government.			Due Collector.		
Burlington Bay Canal, Kettle Creek Harbour, Toronto Pier and Harbour, Oakville Harbour.	John Chisholm,	326	6	2	..	..	..
	John Bostwick,	10	13	0½	..	..	..
	Thomas Carfrae,	..	..	..	0	0	0½
	W. Kerr Chisholm.	127	2	1	..	..	..
Total, £		464	1	3½	0	0	0½

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto 10th February 1841.
JNO MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)

9th July.

Inspectors of Licenses.

District.	Inspector.	Balances 5th February, 1841.			Amount collected for the year 1841, to 5th January, at debit of Inspector, 5th February, less allowance.			Remarks.			
		Due Government.		At credit of Inspectors.							
Bathurst,	Anthony Leslie,	..	..	..	516	0	3	*		
Brock,	J. G. Vansittart,	..	..	..	175	11	5½	143	2	0
Eastern,	Hon. P. Vankoughnet,	..	..	..	29	0	10¾	*		
Gore,	Hon. John Wilson,	..	..	..	0	0	9	*		
Home,	Hon. Alex. McDonell,	..	..	..	913	19	1½	1041	0	0
Johnstown,	John Weatherhead,	..	..	..	0	1	5½	*		
London,	J. B. Clench,	43	8	7½	..	..	..	*		Since paid to Receiver General.
Midland,	James Sampson,	..	..	..	773	4	5½	892	5	0
Newcastle,	H. W. Jones,	..	..	..	449	1	0½	355	10	0
Niagara,	W. D. Miller,	..	..	..	0	0	0½	*		
Ottawa,	The late R. P. Hotham,	..	..	..	123	16	5½	122	0	0
Prince Edward,	Adam Hubb,	..	..	..	198	15	8½	227	2	6
Talbot,	Edward P. Ryerse,	..	..	..	2	10	6½	*		
Victoria,	Anthony Marshall,	1	19	5	..	..	..	*
Wellington,	James Hodgert,	..	..	..	138	13	9	158	10	0
Western.	W. G. Hall.	..	..	..	0	4	8	*		
Total, £		45	8	0½	3321	0	6½				* No Returns.

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto 10th February 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

9.—STATE of the PUBLIC DEBT of UPPER CANADA, and of the Charge thereon, on 1st January 1841.

Debt.	Currency.	Sterling.	Total Sterling.	Charge.	Currency.	Sterling.	Total Currency.
Funded Debt.				Funded Debt.			
In Upper Canada. { Debtures at 5 per cent, ditto at 5½ do. ditto at 6 do.	*61240 0 5000 0 14595 11 2½			In Upper Canada. { Debtures at 5 per cent, ditto at 5½ do. ditto at 6 do.	3062 0 293 15 0 8757 1 10		
Total payable in Upper Canada, 21219 11 2½			190972 8 1	In London. { Sterling ditto at 5 per cent Agent's Commission 1 per cent.	12112 16 10		12112 16 10
In London. { Debtures at 5 per cent, dividends paid by Messrs. Glyn & Co. Ditto by Messrs. Baring,	.. .. .. ..	400000 0 0 435250 0 0	400000 0 0 435250 0 0	Total charge on Fuded Debt, £	.. .. .. ..	41762 10 0 41712 6	.. ..
Total Fuded Debt, £21219 11 2½		23835250 0 6	1026222 8 1			42180 2 6	46866 16 1
Messrs. Baring & Co. 31st Decem-ber 1840. (half year's dividend due the 31st Dec. unpaid.)				Total charge on Unfunded Debt, £	12112 16 10	42180 2 6	58979 12 11
Messrs. Glyn & Co., estimated balance to 31st December 1840,		9801 1 0	9801 1 0	Balances due London Agents,	.. ..	2096 16 3	2329 15 10
Loans exclusive of Gore Bank, Bank of Upper Canada,	20000 0 0 6000 0 0	32135 5 1	32135 5 1 18000 0 0 5400 0 0	Loans in Upper Canada,	1560 0 0	.. ..	1560 0 0
Total Unfunded Debt, £26000 0 0		41936 6 1	65336 6 1	Total charge on Unfunded Debt, £	1560 0 0	2096 16 3	3889 15 10
Total Debt, Fuded and Unfunded £23819 11 2½		23877 186 6	1091558 14 2	Total charge on Debt, (exclusive of premium on Exchange.)	13672 16 10	44276 18 9	62869 8 9
Less, due by Messrs. T. Wilson & Co.			£ 59676 0 10				

* The amount of 5 per cent Debentures on 1st January 1840.

N. B. The sum of £10,000 Sterling, has been remitted since 1st January 1841, to each of the London Houses. The estimated Balance due to Messrs. Glyn & Co. is founded on the supposition that all the Dividends to 31st December 1840, have been regularly paid, no account for 1840 having been received, and is exclusive of the balance of Interest.

Inspector General's Office,

Toronto 3d April, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
9th July.

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATES, and other Documents connected therewith, for the year ending 31st December 1841, which accompanied the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of the 20th July, 1841.

General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province of Canada for the year 1841.

Estimate of Sums required to be provided for the Civil Expenditure of the Province of Canada for the year ending 31st December 1841.

No. 1. Statement of the Public Debt of Upper Canada, and of the Charge thereon, 10th February, 1841.

No. 2. Schedule of Payments to the Clergy of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the year 1841.

No. 3. Appropriation by Imperial Act 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 35, for the Civil Expenditure of the Province of Canada.

No. 4. Statement of permanent Charges under Acts of the Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the period from 10th February to 31st December 1841.

A—Estimate of the Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, not provided for by Law, from 1st January to 9th February 1841.

B—Statement of permanent Charges under Acts of the Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada hitherto Upper Canada, for the period from 1st January to 9th February 1841.

C—Estimate of Expenditure for that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada; not provided by Law, from 10th February to 31st December 1841.

D—Estimate of the Revenue of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the year 1841.

E—Estimate of the probable Expenditure of the Civil Government of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, from 1st October 1840 to 31st December 1841, and of the net Revenue, after deducting expenses of collection and management, from 11th October 1840 to 5th January 1842.

F—Statement of the Public Debt of the Province of Canada for that part lately Lower Canada, and the Charges thereon, from 10th February to 31st December 1841.

G—Estimate of the Sums required to be provided on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore the Province of Lower Canada, from 1st October to 31st December 1841.

H—Amount of Public Debt of the lower part of the Province of Canada, and the Charge thereon, up to 9th February 1841.

Statement of Payments on account of the Ordinary Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada late Lower Canada, for services from 1st October 1840 to 9th February 1841, provided for by Ordinance 4, Vic. Cap. 9. and by other enactments.

I—Statement of permanent Charges on the Revenues of the Province of Canada for that part heretofore Lower Canada, from 10th February to 31st December 1841, other than those included in the Civil List.

K—Statement of Payments authorized by Law on account of the Civil Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, from the 10th February to the 30th September 1841, not included in the Items of the Civil List.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

ESTIMATE of Sums required to be provided for the Civil Expenditure of the
PROVINCE OF CANADA, for the year ending 31st December, 1841.

	£	s.	d.
Probable amount of Expenses not provided for by Law, of that part of the Province late Upper Canada, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841, as per Statement A.....	6511	2	2
Ditto of ditto for ditto from 10th February to 31st December, 1841, as per Statement C.....	23474	18	5
Ditto of ditto for that part of the Province late Lower Canada, from 1st October to 31st December, 1841, as per Statement G....	7778	10	0
Amount required to repay to the Military Chest, expenses defrayed in forwarding Emigrants to their destination after arriving in the Province in 1840.....	£2289	4	8
Probable amount to be incurred for the same service in 1841.....	3500	0	0
		5789	4 8
Probable expense in causing a Geological Survey of the Province to be made.....	1500	0	0
Total Sterling..	£45053	15	3

JNO. MACAULAY,

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,

Inspr. Genl. of Accounts.

No. 1.—UPPER CANADA. Statement of the PUBLIC DEBT and of the Charge thereon, 10th February, 1841.

Debt.	Currency.	Sterling.	Total Sterling.	Charge.	Currency.	Sterling.	Total Currency.
Funded Debt.							
In Upper Canada. { Debentures at 5 p. c. " " 5 1/2 " " " 6 "	61440 0 0 5000 0 0 147231 0 0			Funded Debt. Debentures at 5 p. c. " " 5 1/2 " " " 6 " Sterling do at 5 p. c. Agents Commission do.	3072 0 0 293 15 0 8833 17 10 .. .. .. ..	.. .. 41942 10 0 419 8 4	12199 12 10
Total payable in Upper Canada.	213671 11 2 1/4	.. ..	192304 8 1	Total in London. . . . .	.. ..	42361 18 4	47068 15 11
In London. { Debentures at 5 p. c. dividends paid by Messrs. Glynn & Co. Do. by Messrs. Baring. . . . .	.. .. .. ..	400000 0 0 438850 0 0	838850 0 0	Total charge on Funded Debt.	12199 12 10	42361 18 4	59268 8 9
Total Funded Debt.	213671 11 2 1/4	838850 0 0	1031154 8 1	Balance due London Agents. Loans in Upper Canada. . . . .	.. .. 1560 0 0	1579 15 6	1755 6 1 1560 0 0
Balance due the Messrs. Baring & Co estimated balance. London Agents. { Messrs. Glynn & Co estimated balance. Bank of Upper Canada. Gore Bank. . . . .	.. .. .. .. 20000 0 0 6000 0 0	7807 4 3 23788 6 7	31595 10 10 18000 0 0 5400 0 0	Total charge on Unfunded Debt.	1560 0 0	1579 15 6	3315 6 1
Total Unfunded Debt.	26000 0 0	31595 10 10	54995 10 10	Additional Debt for 1841, In. for 1/2 year. Upper Canada. { Welland Canal 2 p. c. Insurrection Losses 5 p. c. London. { Charge on additional debt.	589 0 0 589 0 0	.. .. 900 0 0 900 0 0	589 0 0 1000 0 0 1589 0 0
Total Debt, Funded and Unfunded.	239671 11 2 1/4	870445 10 10	1086149 18 11	Total charge on Debt.	£14348 12 10	44841 13 10	64172 14 10
Additional Debt, 1841.	117800 0 0	.. ..	142020 0 0	Premium on Exchange at 10 per cent on amount payable in London. . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	4982 4 9
Welland Canal.	40000 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	Proportion of charge from 10th February to 31st December. 1841. . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	69154 19 7
Insurrection Losses.	397471 11 2 1/4	870445 10 10	1228169 18 11		.. ..	.. ..	62239 9 8
Total Debt.	£397471 11 2 1/4	£870445 10 10	£1228169 18 11		.. ..	.. ..	55575 8 10

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston 20th July, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

No. 2.—SCHEDULE of Payments to the CLERGY of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the year 1841.

		Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Missionaries of the Church of England,	.. .. .	2500	0	0
Church of Scotland,	.. .. .	1540	0	0
Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada,	.. .. .	700	0	0
Roman Catholic Bishop,	.. .. .	500	0	0
do. Priests,	.. .. .	1000	0	0
Wesleyan Methodists,	.. .. .	700	0	0
Total for the year,		£ 6940	0	0
Proportion from 10th February to 31st December, 1841. £		6179	9	0

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

No. 3.—PROVINCE OF CANADA. Appropriation by Imperial Act 3d & 4th Victoria, Chap. 35, for the Civil Expenditure of the Province.

£75000 0 0 per Annum.

Proportion for the period from the 10th February to the 31st December, 1841.

£66780 0 0 Sterling.

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July 1841.

JOS. CARY,
Inspr. Genl. of Accounts.

JNO. MACAULAY.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of permanent Charges under Acts of the Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the period from 10th February to the 31st December, 1841.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

	Annual Charge.			Amount from the 10th February to 31st December.		
	£	s.	d.			
Adjutant General of Militia,	600	0	0			
Assistant do	200	0	0			
Contingencies, Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, ..	85	0	0			
Common Schools,	4500	0	0			
District do	1800	0	0			
Sunday School Books,	150	0	0			
Militia Courts Martial,	300	0	0			
Maintenance of Light Houses,	3000	0	0			
Surveyor General's Returns to District Treasurers,	35	0	0			
Militia Pensions,	3400	0	0			
Special do	922	10	0			
Agricultural Societies,	2000	0	0			
Total annual charge.....£	16992	10	0			
Proportionate amount for the period, from the 10th February to the 31st December 1841.	Currency...£	151	30	6	2	
	Sterling....£	13617	5	7		
Sundry School Books for 1839 and 1840,				270	0	0
Residue of the appropriation for the Survey of the Ottawa River,				1350	0	0
Total,	Sterling....£	15237	5	7		

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July. 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

(A.)

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, not provided for by Law, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841, inclusive.

	Annual Charge.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Office.						
One Clerk,	175	0	0			
Contingent Expenses,	2000	0	1			
				2175	0	0
Secretary and Registrar—First Department.						
Chief Clerk,	350	0	0			
Two Junior Clerks,	350	0	0			
Second Department.						
One Senior Clerk,	300	0	0			
Carried over....£	1000	0	0	2175	0	0

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

		Annual Charge.			Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		1000	0	0	2175	0	0	
Brought over..								
<i>Third Department.</i>								
Senior Clerk,		300	0	0				
Two Junior Clerks,		350	0	0				
Contingencies,		500	0	0				
					2150	0	0	
<i>Executive Council Office.</i>								
Four Clerks,		840	0	0				
Contingencies,		200	0	0				
					1040	0	0	
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>								
Three Clerks,		670	0	0				
Contingencies,		200	0	0				
					870	0	0	
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>								
Three Clerks,		670	0	0				
Contingencies,		250	0	0				
					920	0	0	
<i>Surveyor General's Office.</i>								
Senior Surveyor,		300	0	0				
Six Clerks,		1180	0	0				
Contingencies,		120	0	0				
					1600	0	0	
<i>Adjutant General of Militia.</i>								
One Clerk,		170	0	0				
Contingencies,		300	0	0				
					470	0	0	
Attorney General, additional Salary,		866	13	4				
Solicitor General, do.		377	15	8				
					1244	9	0	
Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions,		800	0	0				
Usher and Keeper of the Court of Queen's Bench,		40	0	0				
Government Printer,		750	0	0				
					1590	0	0	
Contingent Expenses of the Public Offices,		800	0	0				
Contingent Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown,		60	0	0				
Annual appropriation for Common Schools,		5650	0	0				
					6510	0	0	
					£	18569	9	0
Proportionate amount for the period from 1st January to the 9th February, 1841, inclusive,								
						2035	0	2
Arrears of Contingent Expenses of the Legislature,								
						5000	0	0
Casual and Extraordinary Expenses,								
						200	0	0
Total charge from 1st January to 9th February.					Currency. £	7235	0	2
					Sterling. £	6511	10	2

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

(B.)

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

STATEMENT of Permanent Charges under Acts of the Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada hitherto Upper Canada, for the period from the 1st January to the 9th February, 1841, inclusive.

	Annual Charge.			Amount from the 1st January to 9th February.		
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor,	2222	4	5			
Do. Chief Justice,	1666	13	4			
Do. Four Puisne Judges,	4000	0	0			
Do. Vice Chancellor,	1250	0	0			
Do. Attorney General,	333	6	8			
Do. Solicitor General,	222	4	5			
Do. Five Executive Councillors,	555	11	1			
Do. Acting Clerk Executive Council,	55	11	1			
Do. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	75	0	0			
Do. Receiver General,	777	15	6			
Do. Inspector General,	405	11	1			
Do. Adjutant General Militia,	600	0	0			
Do. Assistant do.	200	0	0			
Do. Clerk Legislative Council,	200	0	0			
Do. Do. House of Assembly,	200	0	0			
Do. Chaplain, Legislative Council,	50	0	0			
Do. Master in Chancery,	50	0	0			
Do. Gentleman Usher Black Rod,	50	0	0			
Do. Sergeant at Arms,	50	0	0			
Do. Doorkeepers, Legislature,	40	0	0			
District Schools,	1800	0	0			
Common Schools,	4500	0	0			
Sunday Schools,	150	0	0			
Militia Pensions,	3400	0	0			
Special Pensions,	922	10	0			
Agricultural Societies,	2000	0	0			
Interest on the Public Debt,	62583	14	10			
Total annual Charge, Currency, £	88360	2	5			
Proportionate amount for the period from the 1st January to the 9th February, 1841, inclusive.	Currency..£			9683	5	8
	Sterling..£			8714	19	2

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston 20th July, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

(C.)

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, not provided for by Law, from the 10th February to the 31st December, 1841.

	Annual Charge.			Charge from 10th February to 31st Dec. 1841.
	£	s.	d.	
Annual grant,	5650	0	0	
Upper Canada College,	1111	2	2	
Central School, Toronto,	416	13	4	
Peterborough School,	75	0	0	
Clerk of the Crown, Contingencies,	60	0	0	
Provincial Penitentiary,	£9115	0	0	11271 0 0
Arrears of 1841,	£2156	0	0	
Robert Stanton, Esq. for Printing the Revised Statutes of Upper Canada, .. .. .	..	..	..	3000 0 0
Commissioner of Crown Lands for completing the Road from Garafraxa to Owen's Sound, .. .. .	..	..	..	2500 0 0
Toronto, General Hospital, .. .. .	..	..	..	500 0 0
Do. House of Industry, .. .. .	..	..	..	350 0 0
Relief of Sick and Indigent Persons at Kingston. .. .. .	..	..	..	350 0 0
Board of Commissioners to be appointed to ascertain claims for losses during the late Rebellion, .. .. .	..	..	..	500 0 0
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Fees on Writs of Election and expenses of their transmission, .. .. .	..	..	..	800 0 0
Casual and Extraordinary expenses, .. .. .	..	..	..	300 0 0
Annual Charge.....£	7312	15	6	
Proportionate charge for the period from 10th February to 31st December, 1841, inclusive, .. .. .	..	..	..	6512 4 10
	Currency..£			26083 4 10
	Sterling.....£			23474 18 5

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

(D.)

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

ESTIMATE of the Revenue of that part of the Province of Canada formerly Upper Canada, for the year 1841.

	STERLING.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Receiver General after completing the service of 1840				15695	1	1½
Upper Canada's proportion of Duties on Importations by Sea at the Port of Quebec, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841, inclusive.....				5807	0	0
Duties on Importations from the United States..				16200	0	0
Licenses, including Auction Duties.....	12000	0	0			
Less paid to Receiver General prior to 10th February, 1841.....	3000	0	0			
				9000	0	0
Receipts from Public Works.				9000	0	0
Light House Tonnage Duty.....				270	0	0
Fees on Militia Commissions, Fines, and Exemptions.....				700	0	0
The Canada Company's payments.....				20000	0	0
Rents of Ferries, &c.....				40	0	0
Fines in Criminal Cases, and under Provincial Statutes.....				270	0	0
The Crown's proportion of Seizures.....				900	0	0
Crown Timber, net proceeds.....				4000	0	0
Crown Lands, net proceeds.....				1500	0	0
Fees on the Seal.....				30	0	0
Fees on Grants of Land and Leases.....				3000	0	0
Total estimated amount, Sterling....	£			86412	1	1½

Inspector General's Office,

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

STATEMENT of the PUBLIC DEBT of the Province of Canada for that part lately Lower Canada, and the Charges thereon, from the 10th February to the 31st December, 1841, inclusive.

Enactment or Ordinance.	Service for which the Debt was incurred.	Amount of Debt, Currency.	CHARGE.	Amount of Charge.
Act 10 & 11 Geo. 4 cap. 28.	For enlarging and improving the Harbour of Montreal,	10000 0 0	Interest on.. } £2500 at 5 per cent. } Proportion from the 10th Feby. to the 31st December, 1841. } " } 4000 at 5½ " } " } 1000 at 6 " }	477 9 8
Act 1 Will. 4, cap. 11.	For continuing the same Work,	10000 0 0	Interest thereon at 5 per cent. from ditto to ditto.....	445 4 2
Act 2 Will. 4, cap. 6.	Ditto.	15000 0 0	Interest on.. } £6500 at 6 per cent. } from do. to do. } " } 4700 at 5½ " } " } 3600 at 5½ "	773 19 10
* Ord. 1 Vic. cap. 23.	Ditto.	22575 0 0	Interest thereon at 6 per cent. from ditto to ditto.....	1206 1 3
Ord. 3 Vic. cap. 28.	Ditto, on account of £23,000 authorized.	20900 0 0	Interest on.. } £16900 at 6 per cent. } from do. to do. } " } 4000 at 8 " }	1187 16 1
Ord. 4 Vic. cap. 12.	For completing and working the Steam Dredging Vessel, on account of £5000 authorized, for further continuing the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, on account of £17,000 authorized,	1500 0 0	Interest thereon at 8 per cent. from ditto to ditto.....	106 17 0
Ord. 3 Vic. cap. 20.	For completing the Chambly Canal,	8700 0 0	Interest on.. } £8150 at 7 per cent. } from do. to do. } " } 550 at 6 " }	295 19 1
	Total Public Debt on the 31st December, 1841..£	123675 0 0	Total charge up to the 31st December, 1841.....£	1401 7 5
	Sterling.....£	111307 10 0	Sterling.....£	5994 14 6
				5305 5 1

Kingston 20th July, 1841.
 JOS. CARY,
 Inspector General of Accounts.

Appendix (B.)
 20th July.

Appendix (B.)

(G)

20th July.

ESTIMATE of the sums required to be provided on account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore the Province of Lower Canada, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1841.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Sterling.	Total Sterling.	REMARKS.
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.			
Salary of the Adjutant General,	112 10 0		
“ of the Deputy do.	67 10 0		
“ of the 1st Clerk in Office at 7s. 6d., Currency, per diem,	31 1 0		
“ of the 2nd Clerk at 5s. do. per diem,	20 14 0		
Contingent Expenses of Printing, Stationery, Postages, Messengers, &c.	50 0 0		
Salaries of two Provincial Aides-de-Camp.	90 0 0	371 15 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allowance for translating Public Documents into French,	12 10 0		
For ordinary repairs, alterations and care of Public Buildings, &c.,	250 0 0		
Salary of the Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec,	37 10 0		
“ of the do do of Montreal,	37 10 0		
“ of the do do of Three Rivers,	22 10 0		
“ of the Surveyor of Highways and Streets in the District of Gaspé,	12 10 0		
“ of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers.	6 5 0		
“ of the three Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the St. Lawrence with a view to the relief of shipwrecked persons,	37 10 0		
For unforeseen and indispensable Expenses in the various branches of the Public Service,	500 0 0		
Salary of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, and allowance for house rent,	63 10 0		
Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning,	25 0 0		
Allowance to do. for a Clerk and Contingencies,	9 0 0		
do. to do. for a Messenger,	6 5 0		
Expenses in forwarding Writs of Election by Express,	62 1 8		
Ditto in packing, carting, &c., of the Library of the House of Assembly at Quebec, to be transported to Kingston, and Insurance thereon,	119 10 7	1201 12 3	
INLAND CUSTOMS.			
Salary of the Deputy Collector of the Port of Philipsburg dependent on the Port of St. Johns,	22 10 0		
Allowance to do. for rent of a Custom House,	5 12 6		
Carried forward....£	28 2 6	1573 7 3	

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Sterling.	Total Sterling	REMARKS.
Brought forward...£	28 2 6	1573 7 3	
Salary of a Land Waiter at the same Port,.. " of an Assistant or Clerk to the Col- lector at St. Johns,	9 0 0 45 0 0	82 2 6	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.			
To the Commissioners appointed for the relief of Insane Persons and the support of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, and to defray their expenses for those objects, ..	430 0 0		
For the same in the District of Montreal ..	287 10 0		
For do in the District of Three Rivers,..	170 0 0		
To the Corporation of the General Hospital of Montreal, and towards defraying their current expenses, ..	225 0 0		
To the Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, ..	22 10 0		
To do of the Montreal Protes- tant Orphan Asylum ..	22 10 0		
To do of the Ladies Benevolent Society at Montreal, for Widows and Or- phans, ..	22 10 0		
To do of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, ..	22 10 0		
To do of the Male Orphan Asy- lum at Quebec, ..	22 10 0		
To the Charitable Ladies of the Roman Ca- tholic Orphan Asylum at Montreal, ..	22 10 0		
Towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Montreal, ..	270 0 0	1517 10 0	
FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.			
Towards the support of divers Scholastic In- stitutions for the encouragement of Educa- tion throughout the Province, being the same Institutions as provided for up to the 1st October, 1841, ..		695 0 0	
Probable additional Sum required to defray the Expenses of Printing the Ordinances of the last Session of the Special Council, and Contingent Expenses of do. ..		1800 0 0	
To cover any deficiency there may be on the Tolls to pay the Interest on the several Loans for Roads in the Districts of Mon- treal and Quebec, ..		2000 0 0	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chan- cery, from the 13th February, ..		88 0 3	
Do. of the Keeper of the Building for the Legislature at Quebec, from the 1st Oc- tober, ..		22 10 0	
	Sterling, £	7778 10 0	

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

Kingston 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,
Inspector Genl. of Accounts.

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

(H)

AMOUNT of PUBLIC DEBT of the Lower part of the Province of Canada, and the Charge thereon, up to the 9th day of February, 1841.

Enactment or Ordinance.	Service for which the Debt was incurred.	Amount authorized. Currency.	Amount raised. Currency.	CHARGE.	Charge per annum on Amount authorized	Charge to the 9th February, 1841, on Amount raised.
Act 10 & 11 Geo. 4, cap. 28.	For enlarging and improving the Harbour of Montreal.....	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	Interest on { £2500 at 5 p. ct. from the 1st July, 1840, } { 4000 at 5½ " " " " " } { 1000 at 6 " " " " " } to the 9th Feb. 1841.	536 5 0	319 10 10
Act 1st Will. 4, cap. 11.	Ditto.	10000 0 0	10000 0 0	Interest at 5 per cent. from ditto to ditto....	500 0 0	297 18 11
Act 2d do. cap. 36.	For continuing ditto.	15000 0 0	15000 0 0	Interest on { £6500 at 6 p. ct. from ditto } { 4700 at 5½ " " " " } { 3800 at 5½ " " " " } to ditto.	869 5 0	517 19 6
Ord. 1 Vic. cap. 23.	Ditto.	22575 0 0	22575 0 0	Interest thereon at 6 per cent. from ditto to ditto.	1354 10 0	807 2 8
Ord. 3d Vic. cap. 28, do.	For completing and working the Steam Dredging Vessel.....	23000 0 0	19900 0 0	Interest on { £15900 at 6 p. ct. from ditto } { 4000 at 8 " " " " } to ditto.	1460 0 0	541 15 7
Ord. 3d Vic. cap. 20.	For completing the Chambly Canal..	5000 0 0	1500 0 0	Interest on £1000 at 8 per cent. from 9th September, 1840, to 9th February, 1841. " on £300 at do. from 11th Dec. to do. " on £200 at do. from 18th do. to do.	400 0 0	39 17 1
	Total Public Debt on the 9th February, 1841,.....Currency, £	35000 0 0	15000 0 0	Interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 1st November, 1840, to ditto..... Total charge on the 9th February, 1841,	2100 0 0	249 0 0
		120575 0 0	93975 0 0	Currency, £	7920 0 0	2773 4 7

Carried to Statement H. Sterling.....£2495 18 2

Kingston 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,
Inspector Genl. of Accounts.

H. (continued.)

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

STATEMENT of Payments on account of the Ordinary Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada late Lower Canada, for Services from 1st October, 1840, to 9th February, 1841, inclusive, provided for by Ordinance 4th Victoria, Chapter 9, and by other enactments.

SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.
<i>Governor General.</i>	
Salary of the Governor General,	1627 7 11
<i>Civil Secretary.</i>	
Salary of the Civil Secretary,	180 16 5
Do. Assistant do.,	108 9 10
Do. of two Assistants in the Office,	144 13 1
Do. Keepers of Apartments of do. Montreal,	21 3 1
Do. do. at Quebec,	21 3 1
Do. Messenger,	16 5 6
Do. Extra do.,	14 17 0
Contingent Expenses of Printing, Stationery, extra Writing, Expresses, &c., (Proportion,)	500 0 0
Do. of Postages (Proportion,)	666 13 4
Salary of Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Police,	144 13 1
<i>Executive Council.</i>	
Salary of Nine Members at £100, Sterling, each,	325 9 6
of the Registrar and Clerk,	180 16 5
Allowance to do for Printing, Stationery &c.,	18 1 7
Salary of the Assistant Clerk,	66 0 0
Messenger and Keeper of Apartments,	18 1 7
Door Keeper and Office Servant,	18 1 7
Contingent Expenses, (Proportion,)	83 6 8
<i>Provincial Secretary.</i>	
Allowance for Rent of an Office for Registering Grants of Crown Lands,	19 10 7
Contingent Expenses of Stationery, Postages, extra Writing, &c. (Proportion,)	469 0 0
Allowance for a Messenger,	16 5 6
<i>Receiver General.</i>	
Salary of Receiver General,	361 12 10
Allowance for Contingencies,	36 3 3
Contingent Expenses of Counting and receiving Money under three Locks, (Proportion,)	4 3 4
<i>Inspector General of Accounts.</i>	
Salary of the Inspector General,	180 16 5
First Clerk,	54 4 11
Second do.,	36 3 3
Allowance for an Office Messenger,	14 9 4
Contingencies of Stationery, &c.	9 0 10
<i>Special Council.</i>	
Salary of the Chairman,	130 8 2
Clerk,	162 14 9
Assistant Clerk,	130 3 10
2nd do	81 7 4
3rd do	65 1 11
Contingencies of Printing Journals, &c., (Proportion,)	500 0 0
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>	
Salary of the Chief Justice of Quebec,	542 9 2
of Six Puisné Judges, at £900 each,	1952 17 0
of One Resident Judge at Three Rivers,	325 9 6
of Two Provincial Judges, at £500 each,	361 12 10
Carried over....£	9609 14 5

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

SERVICE.		Amount Sterling.
Brought over, .. £		9609 14 5
Allowances for Circuits for Judges, including attendance at Court of Appeals ..		200 0 0
Salaries of Commissioners of Court of Requests, and allowances for Travelling, ..		560 10 10
Expenses of fitting Court Rooms for that Court, ..		290 13 0
Salary of Judge of Court of Vice Admiralty, ..		72 6 7
of the Registrar of do., ..		54 4 11
of the Marshal of do., ..		27 2 5
of the Attorney General, ..		108 9 10
of the Solicitor General, ..		72 6 7
of the Sheriffs of the five Districts, ..		142 17 0
Allowances to the Sheriffs of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, for Public Execu- tioners, at £27 Sterling, each, ..		99 6 0
Do. to the Sheriff of Gaspé, for travelling expenses, ..		3 12 4
Salary of the Coroner of the District of Quebec, ..		36 3 3
Do. do. of Montreal, ..		36 3 3
Do. do. of Three Rivers, ..		18 1 8
Do. do. of St. Francis, ..		16 5 6
Do. do. of Gaspé, ..		18 1 8
Do. of the Clerks of the Provincial Court and Clerks of the Peace at Gaspé, and allowance for travelling, ..		21 14 0
Do. of the Clerk of the Crown at Quebec, ..		36 3 3
Do. of the do at Montreal, ..		14 9 4
Do. of the do at Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, ..		7 4 8
Do. of the do of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, ..		43 8 0
Allowance to do for Stationery for the Court, ..		2 3 5
Salary of the Usher of the Court of Appeals, ..		0 15 3
Do. Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec, ..		14 9 4
Do. do. do. Montreal, ..		14 9 4
Do. do. do. Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, ..		9 0 10
Do. High Constable at Quebec, ..		13 0 4
Do. do. at Montreal, ..		13 0 4
Do. do. at Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, ..		9 15 3
Do. Crier of the Courts at Quebec, ..		7 4 8
Do. Tipstaff at do. ..		6 10 2
Do. Crier of the Courts at Montreal, ..		7 4 8
Do. Tipstaff at do. ..		6 10 2
Do. Crier and Tipstaff at Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, ..		9 0 10
Salary of the Keeper of the Court House at Quebec, ..		19 10 7
Do. do. do. at Montreal, ..		26 0 9
Do. do. do. at Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, ..		13 0 4
Do. do. Court Hall and Gaol at New Carlisle, ..		13 0 4
Do. do. do. do. at Percé, ..		13 0 4
Do. do. do. do. at Sherbrooke, ..		6 10 2
Do. do. Gaol at Quebec, ..		45 4 1
Allowance to do. for two Turnkeys, ..		39 15 7
Salary of the do. at Montreal, ..		45 4 1
Allowance to do. for two Turnkeys, ..		26 0 9
Salary of the Keeper of the Gaol at Three Rivers, ..		19 17 10
Allowance to do. for two Turnkeys, ..		26 0 9
Salary of the Keeper of the Gaol at Sherbrooke, ..		9 0 10
Do. Physician to the Gaol at Quebec, ..		72 6 7
Do. do. do. at Montreal, ..		72 6 7
Do. do. do. at Three Rivers, ..		18 1 8
Do. do. do. at Sherbrooke, ..		14 9 4
Contingent Bills of the Crown Law Officers (proportion,) ..		1000 0 0
Do. do. Sheriff of Quebec, ..		766 13 4
Do. do. do. of Montreal, ..		2000 0 0
Do. do. do. of Three Rivers and St. Francis, ..		416 13 4
Do. do. do. of Gaspé, ..		100 0 0
Do. do. Coroner of Quebec, ..		106 13 4
Do. do. do. of Montreal, ..		116 13 4
Do. do. do. of Three Rivers and St. Francis, ..		10 13 4
Do. do. do. of Gaspé, ..		6 13 4
Do. do. Clerk of the Crown at Quebec, ..		50 0 0
Do. do. do. do. at Montreal, ..		60 0 0
Do. do. do. do. at Three Rivers, ..		5 6 8
Do. Prothonotaries at Quebec, ..		133 6 8
Do. do. at Montreal, ..		166 13 4
Do. do. at Three Rivers and St. Francis, ..		40 0 0
Do. Clerk of the Peace at Quebec, ..		260 0 0
Carried forward, .. £		17260 0 4

SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.	Appendix (B.) 20th July.
Brought forward, £	17260 0 4	
Contingent Bills of the Clerk of the Peace at Montreal, including services of High Constable,	393 6 8	
Do. do. do. at Three Rivers, and do. do.	56 13 4	
Do. of the Prothonotary and the Clerk of the Peace at Gaspé,	43 6 8	
Do. of the Clerk of the Peace at St. Francis,	16 13 4	
For Service of Subpœnas and care of Crown Witnesses at Montreal,	83 6 8	
For the same at Quebec,	80 0 0	
For the same at Three Rivers,	33 6 8	
<i>Surveyor General's Office.</i>		
Salary of the Surveyor General,	162 14 9	
Do. First Clerk (<i>Nil</i>)		
Do. of the Second do.	54 4 11	
Allowance for Office Servant,	14 9 4	
for Stationery,	7 4 8	
Expenses for Postages,	3 12 4	
for other Contingencies,	83 6 8	
<i>Office of Adjutant General of Militia.</i>		
Salary of Adjutant General,	162 14 9	
Do. Deputy Adjutant General,	97 13 0	
Do. First Clerk at 7s 6d. Currency, per diem,	44 11 0	
Do. Second do. at 5s. do. do.	29 14 0	
Contingent Expenses of Printing, Stationery, Postages, Messenger, &c.	66 13 4	
Salaries of two Provincial Aides-de-Camp,	130 3 10	
<i>Pensions.</i>		
Mrs. Widow Baby,	54 4 11	
Mrs. Widow Elmsley,	72 6 7	
Mrs. Le Maistre,	18 1 8	
Miss de Louvrière,	7 16 3	
Mrs. Rottot,	13 0 4	
Miss Finlay,	7 4 8	
Miss Desbarats,	6 10 2	
Two Miss Montizamberts, at £10 each,	7 4 8	
Three Miss Launières, at £10 each,	10 17 0	
Thomas Amiot as late Provincial Secretary,	144 13 1	
Miss Amelia De Salaberry,	18 1 8	
Mrs. Jane Livingston,	18 1 8	
A. W. Cochrane,	72 6 7	
Geo. H. Ryland, retired allowance as late Secretary to the Board of Jesuits Estates,	16 5 6	
Rev. R. R. Burrage, retired allowance as late Master of the Grammar School at Quebec,	36 3 3	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Salaries of Commissioners of Crown Lands,	432 19 4	
Salary of Agent for Emigrants at Quebec,	144 13 1	
Do. do. do. Montreal,	36 3 3	
Contingent Expenses of do. at Quebec,	92 6 8	
Do. do. do. Montreal,	166 13 4	
Salary of the Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain,	32 10 11	
Commission of the Inspector General of the Queen's Domain, 7½ per cent on Receipts,	100 0 0	
Allowance to Translator of Public Documents into French,	18 1 8	
Rent of the Union Buildings at Quebec from 1st October, 1840, to 30th April, 1841,	291 13 4	
Allowance for a Keeper of that Building,	23 6 8	
Contingent Expenses attending the care of the same,	16 10 9	
For Fuel for the Public Buildings and Offices at Quebec and Montreal,	56 13 4	
For the ordinary repairs, alterations and care of Public Buildings, &c.	333 6 8	
Salary of the Grand Voyer of the District of Quebec,	54 4 11	
Do. do. do. of Montreal,	54 4 11	
Do. do. do. of Three Rivers,	32 10 11	
Do. Surveyor of Highways and Streets in Gaspé,	18 1 8	
Do. Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers,	9 0 10	
Do. three Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the St. Lawrence, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons,	54 4 11	
For indispensable and unforeseen expenses of the Public Service, (proportion,)	666 13 4	
Carried over, £	21900 14 9	

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.
Brought forward.....£	21900 14 9
Salary of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, and allowance for Rent of a House,	91 17 2
Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, ..	36 3 3
Allowance to do. for a Clerk and Contingencies,	13 0 4
Do do. for a Messenger,	9 0 10
<i>Board of Commissioners for Militia Land Claims.</i>	
Salary of Secretary for three Months to 31st December, 1840, at 20s, Currency, per diem,	82 16 0
Contingent Expense of the same, (Nil)	
<i>Retired Allowances to Officers and Servants of late Legislative Bodies.</i>	
Of the late Legislative Council,	303 3 7
Of the House of Assembly,	337 8 4
<i>Customs.</i>	
Salary of the Deputy Collector at the Port of Philipsburg dependant on the Port of St. John's	32 10 11
Allowance to do. for rent of a Custom House,	8 3 0
Salary of a Landing Waiter at the same Port,	13 0 4
of an Assistant or Clerk to the Collector at St. John's	65 1 11
<i>Board of Works—Salaries and Contingencies, (proportion.)</i>	666 13 4
4th Vic. chap. 9.—On account of the sum to make good certain indispensable Contingent Expenses incurred in the year ended 10th October, 1840, over and above the Estimate for that year,	495 8 7
On account of do. to pay certain claims of the Attorney General for services rendered to the Civil Government during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840.	6104 15 1
Salaries of the Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, and Pay and Contingencies of the Police Force,	4764 13 5
Charitable Institutions,	90 0 0
Promotion of Education,	100 0 0
Public Works, 1841,	1005 15 0
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on Kempt's Road,	8 3 0
1st Will. 4 chap. 6.—Bounty for the Destruction of Wolves,	15 15 0
6th Will. 4 chap. 1.—Transportation of Convicts,	135 0 0
6th Will. 4 chap. 12.—Normal Schools in the District of Montreal, 1841,	112 10 0
6th Will. 4 chap. 35.—Paid for support of Marine Hospital at Quebec and General Hospital at Montreal, out of Tonnage Duties,	521 19 8
2d Vic. chap. 32.—Gratuity to Mrs. Isabella Amer, Widow of Sergeant Danl. Amer, 1st Stormont Militia,	90 0 0
2d Vic. chap. 52.—House of Correction, Three Rivers,	63 0 0
3d Vic. chap. 22.—Montreal General Hospital,	900 0 0
Promotion of Education for 1840.	90 0 0
Public Works, 1840,	415 18 3
Special Services,	362 0 0
Balance of Pension to Augustus Wolff,	8 8 9
45 Geo. 3 chap. 12.—Salaries of the Officers of the Trinity Board at Quebec, and other Acts. Contingencies, (proportion,)	690 3 4
2d Vic. chap. 19.—do do. of the do. at Montreal, &c.	154 14 4
Under various Acts.—Amount of Interest on Public Debt to the 10th February, 1841, as per Statement,	2495 18 2
Total Sterling.....£	42183 16 4

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,

Inspir. Genl. of Accounts.

(I.)

Appendix (B.)

20th July.

STATEMENT of Permanent Charges on the Revenues of the Province of Canada, for that part heretofore Lower Canada, from the 10th February to the 31st December, 1841, other than those included in the Civil List.

ENACTMENT.	SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.	REMARKS.
Act 36 Geo. 3 cap. 9.	Assessment on Public Buildings in the City of Quebec.....£300 0 0 ditto of Montreal.... 175 0 0	£ s. d. 475 0 0	
Act 55 Geo. 3 cap. 10. Act 6 Geo. 4 cap. 8.	Pensions to wounded Militiamen,.... Allowances to the Prothonotaries of the Courts of the several Districts for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials,.....	364 10 0 80 0 0	
Act 5 Geo. 4 cap. 33. Act 9 Geo. 4 cap. 63. Act 1 Will. 4 cap. 16.	Fees to Returning Officers..... Pension to Widow Caron,..... Ground Rent of the property of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec,.....	1150 0 0 66 12 7 888 7 2	
Act 1 Will. 4 cap. 48. Act 2 Will. 4 cap. 33, con- tinued by Ordinance 2 Vic. cap. 15.	} For distributing Acts and Ordinances	66 12 7	
Act 1 Will. 4 cap. 6, con- tinued by Ordinance 3 Vic. cap. 15.		250 0 0	
Act 4 Will. 4 cap. 7 con- tinued by Ordinance 3 Vic. cap. 15.	} Rewards for the destruction of Wolves	100 0 0	
Act 6 Will. 4 cap. 1. Act 6 Will. 4 cap. 12. Ord. 2 Vic. cap. 6.		} For encouragement of Agriculture..	500 0 0
Act 6 Will. 4 cap. 35.	Transport of Convicts,..... For the Montreal Normal School,.... Pension to James Reid, late Chief Justice of Montreal,.....		135 0 0 250 0 0 651 9 3
Ord. 2 Vic. cap. 22. Act 45 Geo. 3 cap. 12, and other Acts. Ord. 4 Vic. cap. 20,	Tonnage Duties payable to the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and General Hos- pital, Montreal,..... House of Correction at Three Rivers.. Salaries of the Trinity Boards at Que- bec and Montreal, and Contingencies. To provide for the erection of Court Houses and Gaols in the Judicial Districts, £50,000 Currency, but not more to be expended in the present year than £25,000 Currency.....	1200 0 0 63 0 0 5700 0 0 22500 0 0	
	Sterling.....	£34440 11 7	

Kingston 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,

Inspector Genl. of Accounts.

Appendix (b.)

(K.)

20th July.

STATEMENT of Payments authorized by Law on account of the Civil Expenditure of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, from the 10th February to the 30th September, 1841, not included in the Items of the Civil List.

Enactment.	SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.	Total Sterling.	REMARKS.
	<i>Late Special Council.</i>			
Ordinance 4 Vic. c. 9.	Salary of the Clerk from the 10th February to the 13th June, 1841, at £450 Stg. per annum,	152 17 6		The Salaries of these Officers have been continued up to the 13th June, in consideration of their having been fully employed since the last Session of the Special Council, preparing for and superintending the printing of the Ordinances.
	Do. Assistant ditto, £360	122 6 0		
	Do. Second ditto, £225	76 8 9		
	Do. Third ditto, £180	61 3 0		
	Proportion of Contingencies, expenses of printing Journals, Ordinances, Extra Clerks, &c.	1000 0 0	1412 15 3	
	<i>Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.</i>			
	Salary of the Adjutant General from the 10th February to the 30th September, 1841, at £450 Stg. per annum	287 5 3		
	Do. of the Deputy do. £270	172 7 0		
	Do. of the 1st Clerk 7s. 6d. Cy. per diem	78 12 9		
	Do. of the 2d do. 5s. do.	52 8 6		
	Contingent expenses of Printing, Stationery, Postages, Messengers, &c.	133 6 8		
	Salaries of two Provincial Aides-de-Camp at £360 Stg. per annum,	229 16 2	953 16 4	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
	Salary of the Emigrant Agent at Montreal, at £100 Stg. per annum,	63 16 9		
	Contingent Expenses of do. £500 Stg. per annum,	333 6 8		
	Allowance for translating Public Documents into French, at £50 Sterling, per annum,	31 18 4		
	For Fuel for the Public Offices at Quebec and Montreal, at £170 per annum	113 6 8		
	For the ordinary repairs, alterations and care of Public Buildings, &c. &c. at £1000 Stg. per annum,	666 13 4		
	Salary of the Grand Voyer, District of Quebec, at £150 per annum	95 15 3		
	Do. do. Montreal, do.	95 15 1		
	Do. do. Three Rivers, £90	57 9 1		
	Do. Surveyor of Highways and Streets at Gaspé, £50,	31 18 4		
	Do. Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers, at £25,	15 19 2		
	Do. three Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the St. Lawrence, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at £150 Stg.	95 15 1		
	For indispensable and unforeseen expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, at £2000 Stg.	1333 6 8		
	Salary of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, and allowance for Rent of a House, at £254 Sterling, per annum,	162 2 10		
	Carried forward.....	3097 3 1	2366 11 7	

Enactment.	SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.	Total Sterling.	REMARKS.	Appendix (B.) 20th July.
	Brought forward..£	3097 3 1	2366 11 7		
Ordinance 4 Vic. c. 9.	Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, at £100 Stg. per annum Allowance to ditto, for a Clerk and Contingencies, at £36, Do. to ditto, for a Messenger, at £25,	63 16 9 22 19 8 15 19 2	3199 18 8		
	Allowance to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative Bodies.				
	<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
	Moiety of the Salary of the Clerk, at £225 per annum, of the Assistant do. £180 .. of the Writing Clerk Assistant, &c. £112 10s. of the Law Clerk, at £90 per annum of the Master in Chancery, at £40 10s. of the Sergeant at Arms, at £45 per annum, of the Writing and Engrossing Clerk, at £78 15s of the Office Keeper and Messenger, at £18 per annum, of three Messengers and Servants, at £48 12s. per annum,	143 12 8 114 48 1 71 16 4 57 0 1 25 17 0 28 14 6 26 15 0 11 9 10 31 0 6	511 13 0	Employed from the 14th June, inclusive.	
	<i>House of Assembly.</i>				
	Moiety of the Salary of the French Translator, at £90 per annum, of the Sergeant at Arms, at £45, of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at .. of the Clerk of Committees, at £90 of the Second do. do. at do. of two other do. do. at £45 per annum, each, of one do. at do. to the 30th September, 1841 of two Messengers and Servants, at £32 8s.	30 11 6 28 14 6 57 9 1 30 11 6 30 11 6 28 14 6 20 13 8		do. do. do. 13th Feby. inclusive. do. 14th June, inclusive. do. do.	
	Salary of the Keeper of the Apartments at present in charge, at £81 Stg. per annum of the Librarian in do. at £180 to 13th June, 1841,	51 14 0 69 10 8			
	Contingent expenses of Insuring Buildings, Fuel, &c. at £150 per annum,	100 0 0	448 10 11		
	<i>Inland Customs.</i>				
	Salary of the Deputy Collector at the Port of Philipsburg, dependent on the Port of St. Johns, at £90 Stg. per annum, Allowance to do. for Rent of a Custom House, at £22 10s. ... Salary of a Land Waiter at the same Port, £36, Do. of an Assistant or Clerk to the Collector at St. Johns, at £180 Stg. per annum,	57 9 1 14 7 0 22 19 8 114 18 1	209 13 10		
	Expenses of Quarantine Establishment at Quebec and Grosse Isle,		1500 0 0		
	Carried over....		£ 8236 8 0		

Appendix (B.)
20th July.

Enactment.	SERVICE.	Amount Sterling.	Total Sterling.	REMARK.
	Brought over...£		8236 8 0	
Ordinances 4 Vic. c. 9.	Balance of sum to make good over-expenditure of 1840, ..		7504 11 5	
	Do. for claims of the Attorney General up to 1840, ..		1895 4 11	
	To enable His Excellency the Governor General to advance so much to defray the expenses of the Police of the City of Quebec, subject to repayment, £3600,	2877 13 3		
	To do. do. for the City of Montreal, £4500, ..	3497 5 5		
	To pay the Salaries of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, Pay and Contingent Expenses of the Rural Police in the several Districts of the Province, .. £14600	11560 7 11		
	For Charitable Institutions, .. £5800		17935 6 7	
	For the Promotion of Education.. £2780		5710 0 0	
	Grants in aid of Literary and Historical Societies and Mechanics Institutes in Quebec and Montreal, ..		2680 0 0	
	Medical Faculty of McGill College, ..		180 0 0	
3 Vic. c. 22	For certain Special Services to the Civil Government of the Province, balance of 1840, ..	234 0 0	450 0 0	
4 Vic. c. 9.	Do grant for 1841, ..	1000 0 0	1234 0 0	
	For the encouragement of Agriculture, ..		380 0 0	
	<i>Public Works.</i>			
Ordinances 3 Vic. c. 22.	Balance of the Grant in 1840, for the improvement of the St. Anne's Rapids, .. £2988 0 0			
4 Vic. c. 9.	Grant for the same service in 1841. 4500 0 0			
Act 1 W. 4 c. 20.	Amount appropriation for do. £7361 6 0½ Cy., or Stg. 6625 3 5	14113 3 5		
Ordinances 4 Vic. c. 9.	Expenses of keeping the Light Houses on the Islands of Scattarie and St. Paul, for the years 1840 and 1841, ..	900 0 0		
	Bridge over Lake Memphramagog, ..	234 0 0		
	Alterations and repairs to the Court House at Quebec, ..	504 0 0		
	For levelling and fencing the ground about the New Court House at Sherbrooke, and erecting a Safety Vault, ..	378 0 0		
2 Vic. c. 38.	Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on the Kempt Road, ..	14 7 0		
2 Vic. c. 53	Erecting Court House and proper Offices at Sherbrooke, ..	270 0 0		
	Bridge over the Cap Rouge River, ..	333 2 3		
4 Vic. c. 25.	Repayment to the Commissary General for Furniture for Government Houses, Lower Canada, ..		16746 12 8	
4 Vic. c. 26.	To facilitate the despatch of Business now before the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, ..		849 0 0	
Various Ordinances.	To cover any deficiency there may be on the Tolls to pay the Interest on the several Loans for Roads in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec. ..		785 19 2	
	Total Sterling..		1900 0 0	
			£65787 2 9	

Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

JOS. CARY,

Inspector Genl. of Accounts.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on Thursday, 1st July, 1841.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid in full,	200,000	0	0			
Amount of Notes in circulation not bearing interest, of the value of 5 dollars and upwards,	£164,901	15	0			
Ditto, under five dollars,	40,528	0	0			
Bills in circulation bearing interest. <i>None.</i>	205,429	15	0			
Balances due to British and Foreign Agents,	0	0	0			
Dividend No. 16 payable this day,	46,328	10	3			
Contingent Fund after declaring Dividend No. 16,	8,000	0	0			
Cash deposited not bearing interest, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, its Bills in circulation, and other sums abovementioned, excepted,	29,452	6	5			
Cash deposited bearing interest,	95,404	17	9			
	3,266	18	2			
	£ 587,882	7	7	£ 587,882	7	7

Rate of last Dividend, No. 15, for six months prior to 31st December, 1840, 4 per cent, £ 8,000 0 0
 Amount of Debts due the Bank and not paid, .. 23,823 18 8
 of which £3500 may be considered doubtful.

We do hereby Certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the above Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank M. D. is correct.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT,
 President.
 T. A. HARPER,
 Cashier,

Sworn before me at Kingston, }
 this 1st day of July 1841. }

JAS. MACFARLANE, J. P.

Appendix (C.)
5th July.

ABSTRACT from the Books of the City Bank, Montreal, exhibiting a General Statement of the affairs of that Institution on the 26th day of June 1841, in pursuance of a Requisition from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital stock paid in, Bills issued and in circulation:—						
1	64,696		0			
2	88,665		0			
5	157,135		0			
10	75,380		0			
20	23,360		0			
50	5,350		0			
100	19,700		0			
	108,572	5	0			
of which about £10,000 are in the hands of our Agents.						
Dividends unpaid,	1,320	10	0			
Nett Profits on hand (including Premium on Exchange,)	15,618	7	2			
Deposits,	£48,143	0	0			
Ditto, bearing interest,	2,556	2	0			
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers,	50,700	2	0			
Balances due on Foreign Exchange transactions, less Exchange on hand (and since remitted)	14,892	4	8			
	9,787	11	8			
	£ 400,891	0	6			
				£ 400,891	0	6
Gold and Silver and other coined Metals in the Bank,	£20,378	15	1			
Bills and Checks of other Banks in this Province,	25,391	7	8			
Real Estate, so much only being actually paid thereon,	45,770	2	9			
Expense Account,	2,154	7	4			
Balances due from Agents,	15	14	7			
Amount of all Debts due including Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stock and funded Debt of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks and Agents as above,	12,559	15	5			
	340,391	0	5			

Amount of Debts owing to the Bank and secured by pledge of Stock, £ 16,551 12 5
 Amount of Debts unpaid and overdue, of which is considered doubtful, \$09 17 6
 Rate of last Dividend declared, 3 per cent. 6,000 0 0
 Amount of the last Dividend, 11,576 0 8
 Amount of Profits reserved at the time of declaring the last Dividend.

We do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief that the above Statement is correct.

Sworn before me this 30th June 1841, at Montreal.

JOHN DYDE, J. P.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, PRESIDENT.
 D. P. ROSS, V. P.
 JAMES HENDERSON,
 F. MACCULLOCH,
 S. S. WARD,
 WILLIAM LYMAN,
 JOSEPH VALLEE,
 J. A. PERKINS.

C. H. CASTLE,
 Cashier.

CITY BANK.—List of Stockholders on the 26th June 1841.

Robert Armour,	Montreal,	27	Angus Cameron,	Hudson's Bay,	30
Jean Armour,	do.	6	R. Corse,	Montreal,	60
Robert Armour, in trust,	do.	6	H. Corse,	do.	60
do.	do.	6	Jane T. Cook,	St. Armands,	7
Anderson & Austin, jointly,	Quebec,	16	W. P. Christie, in trust,	Montreal,	6
Carew Armstrong,	St. Andrews,	19	John Crawford,	do.	11
Ann Allen,	Montreal,	40	Lewis Charles,	do.	4
Revd. Wm. Anderson,	William Henry,	10	C. Campbell,	do.	10
Sophia L. Ashworth,	Quebec,	14	C. H. Castle,	do.	58
Amelia Burnaby,	St. Anns,	84	C. H. Castle, in trust,	do.	6
Captain J. Brown,	70th Regiment,	6	Crawford & Dods,	do.	18
Stanley Bagg,	Montreal,	30	E. W. Carter,	William Henry,	9
W. G. Blanchard,	St. Andrews,	8	Carter & Cowan,	Montreal,	1
William Bleakley,	Montreal,	12	John Carter,	do.	20
Fanny Bayfield,	Quebec,	20	Colin Campbell,	Hudson's Bay,	20
H. L. Bayley,	Montreal,	2	C. C. Cotton,	Dunham,	11
Revd. Dr. Black,	do.	12	T. C. Cameron,	Montreal,	14
Wm. Bond,	St. Andrews,	25	Thos. J. Clunie,	do.	20
E. Burroughs,	Quebec,	31	J. Crawford, M. D.,	do.	2
Wm. Baker,	Dunham,	24	Jas. Court,	do.	10
Maigt. J. Blackwood,	Montreal,	16	Joshua Copp,	do.	12
Thos. Blackwood,	do.	4	J. D. Cameron,	Stanstead,	109
Angus Bethune,	Hudson's Bay,	80	R. Campbell,	Hudson's Bay,	9
Revd. Wm. Bruntton,	Lachute,	9	Allan Cameron,	Montreal,	5
Lieut. P. J. Bainbrige,	Royal Engineers,	8	A. M. Delisle,	Hudson's Bay,	20
Blanchard & Wales,	St. Andrews,	14	Wm. Dier,	do.	7
W. C. H. Burnaby,	Bermuda,	146	S. De Beaujeu,	Coteau du Lac,	133
Geo. Browne,	Matilda,	6	John Dods,	Montreal,	120
Lucile L. Charles,	Montreal,	4	Anne Dods,	do.	100
Cuthbert Cummings,	Hudson's Bay,	34	P. Dunn,	do.	1
James Connell,	Montreal,	6	E. M. Dunn,	do.	1
Canada Fire Assurance Company,	Quebec,	60	C. Dorwin,	do.	3
Wm. Connolly,	Hudson's Bay,	20	Jos. Donegani,	do.	42

Appendix (C.)

6th July.

Appendix (C.)
5th July.

CITY BANK.—List of Stockholders, &c.—Continued.

Captain Dutton,	71st Regiment,	2	Julia Gagy, in trust,	1	Montreal,	1
J. W. Dunscomb,	Montreal, ..	20	J. George,	18	do.	18
M. E. David,	do.	40	D. O. Gibb,	74	New York, ..	74
Char. David,	do.	25	M. Gibb, Tutrix, in trust,	6	..	6
J. Durnford, ..	Toronto,	8	H. A. Goodenough,	50	New York, ..	50
W. Dow,	Montreal, ..	40	Geddes Ross & McCord, in trust,	1	..	1
P. Durnford,	..	30	C. Gethings,	4	Quebec,	4
P. Ewing,	Montreal, ..	5	S. Gerrard, Curator,	12	Montreal, ..	12
E. M. Easton,	do.	28	J. D. Gibb,	60	do.	60
W. R. Fleming,	do.	13	C. Grant,	65	do.	65
A. Ferrie,	do.	1	J. Henderson,	40	do.	40
Dr. Fargues,	Quebec,	25	T. C. Hummel,	26	Demerara,	26
J. Frothingham,	Montreal,	122	Jas. Hunt,	25	Quebec,	25
Dr. A. Ferguson,	Barbadoes,	20	Jerusha Hall,	2	Montreal, ..	2
J. Frothingham, in trust,	Montreal,	459	Hamilton & Low,	160	Hawkesbury,	160
C. J. Forbes,	Carillon, ..	59	B. Holmes,	3	Montreal, ..	3
Jas. Fleming,	Montreal,	6	G. G. & S. Howland,	100	New York, ..	100
Elizabeth Fleming,	do.	27	G. D. Hall,	6	Montreal, ..	6
Agnes Fisher,	do.	12	B. Hall,	10	do.	10
J. Fraser,	Hudson's Bay,	20	V. T. Hatton,	52	England, ..	52
Wm. Forsyth,	England,	29	E. Hayes,	58	Soulanges, ..	58
J. B. Forsyth,	Montreal, ..	29	L. H. Hoyle,	2	Montreal, ..	2
T. N. Farquhar,	London,	50	T. Healey,	57	32nd Regiment,	57
Fanny Fitzgerald,	Montreal, ..	12	Jas. Ferrier,	80	Montreal, ..	80
J. J. Gibb, ..	do.	20	E. Ilisley,	18	do.	18
J. P. Gregory,	Brussels, ..	15	S. J. Jones,	10	Brockville,	10
G. J. Goodhue,	London District,	20	W. Jameson,	26	Hawkesbury,	26
N. Guerout,	St. Denis,	40	John Kirby,	50	Kingston, ..	50
Gillespie & Co.,	Montreal,	40	J. Keith,	20	Lachine,	20
F. Grant,	North Britain,	30	do., in trust for P. W. Dease,	20	Hudson's Bay,	20
C. H. Gates,	Quebec,	9	do., do.	26	do.	26
F. W. Gates,	Montreal, ..	10	do., do.	20	do.	20
Julia Gagy,	do.	10	Geo. Keith,	20	do.	20

R. Kirkwood,	Montreal,	34	A. McKenzie,	Danville,	3
Mrs. King,	Hinchingbrooke,	2	Wm. Macdonald,	Montreal,	85
L. Kidd,	Montreal,	67	Jas. Macdonald,	Laprairie,	5
Wm. Lyman,	do.	52	Jane M. Montgonerie,	Montreal,	42
G. B. Lindsay,	do.	6	Jos. Masson,	do.	146
J. Leaycraft, jr., in trust,		17	Thos. McKay,	New Edinburgh,	10
Leaycraft & Durnford, in trust,		20	Allan McDonell,	Hudson's Bay	20
Wm. Linn,	Montreal,	22	Jean McTavish,	Montreal,	2
Grace Low,	do.	27	Hon. P. M. Gill,	do.	10
G. S. Lance,	England,	20	Wm. Macrae,	St. Johns,	180
F. Leblanc,	Montreal,	2	Dan. McIntosh,	Hudson's Bay,	20
Rev. J. Leeds,	Côteau du Lac,	20	T. McMurray,	do.	20
A. Lincoln,	Fort Covington,	70	J. McLeod,	do.	20
Jane Lockhead,	Montreal,	16	J. G. McTavish,	do.	20
J. Mathewson,	do.	26	Jas. McMillan,	do.	6
Agnes Munn,	do.	16	John McBean,	Hudson's Bay,	40
A. Munro, in trust, for Mary Munro,		4	Cath. McAdam,	Montreal,	16
do. do. Jane Munro,		4	Ferdinand Macculloch,	do.	20
do. do. Anabel Munro,		4	D. McKenty,	Sherbrooke,	3
Wm. Murphy,	Sherbrooke,	2	Wm. Mackintosh,	Hudson's Bay,	55
Wm. Morris,	Eastern Townships,	100	S. McGilvray,	do.	20
John Molson,	Montreal,	80	Elizabeth McGregor,	March, U. C.	1
Molson & Torrance, in trust,		16	Emma Neilson,	Demarara,	110
Montreal Fire Assurance Company,	Montreal,	237	J. A. Perkins,	Montreal,	27
Alex. Miller,	do.	80	do. in trust for J. Adams Perkins,		2
J. B. Monk,	March, U. C.	40	do. do. P. B. Perkins,		2
Jas. Mason,	St. Anns,	36	Joseph Prior,	Quebec,	40
Montreal General Hospital,	Montreal,	62	W. S. Phillips,	Montreal,	22
R. Monciaux,	do.	4	F. Petry,	Quebec,	32
C. Macrae,	do.	5	Thos. Phillips,	Montreal,	20
Susan McKay,	do.	6	Amelia Purdy,	do.	10
D. McFarlane,	Quebec,	10	Rev. T. Pyne,	Brocklyn,	8
N. McDonald,	Dundee,	160	Henry Phillips,		37

Appendix (C.)

5th July.

CITY BANK.—List of Stockholders, &c.—Continued.

Phœbe Rae,	Montreal,	10	James Smith,	Montreal,	42
Rev. J. Taylor,	do.	13	T. F. Sandeman,	73rd Regiment,	100
H. D. Townshend,	24th Regiment,	40	Alex. Stewart,	Boucherville,	10
Charles Pitt,	Quebec,	40	Smith & Dillon, in trust,	Montreal,	40
W. M. Peddie,	Montreal,	18	David Torrance,	do.	30
W. Roberston, M. D.	do.	44	John Torrance,	do.	40
M. Rice,	do.	4	Jane Torrance,	do.	30
M. A. Rousseau,	do.	12	J. Torrance & Co.	do.	10
M. E. Rae,	do.	31	Rev. J. Thompson,	do.	4
Jos. Ross,	do.	10	John Tucker,	Kingston,	12
C. B. Radenhurst,	do.	20	R. Taylor,	North Britain,	70
Major Priestley,	England,	60	T. H. Thompson,	Toronto,	52
Rev. Jas. Reid,	St. Armand's,	13	Eliza Taylor,	Montreal,	20
do. in trust,	do.	21	Caroline Taylor, in trust,	do.	4
Mary Richards,	St. Andrews,	12	M. Townsend,	Noyan,	2
Rev. D. Roberston,	Montreal,	18	Rev. H. Urquhart,	Cornwall,	10
Geo. Rogers,	do.	4	Jos. Vallée,	Montreal,	20
C. P. Reid,	Compton,	13	H. A. Vennor,	Brockville,	5
Donald Ross,	Montreal,	20	Dr. Thos. Whitelaw,	Royal Artillery,	18
Rev. J. Ramsay,	do.	9	Mary Westover,	Montreal,	8
Hugh Roberston,	Glasgow,	34	Rev. S. S. Wood,	Three Rivers,	10
D. P. Ross,	Montreal,	40	W. Workman,	Montreal,	9
do. in trust,	do.	18	Jane Westover,	do.	4
M. Struthers,	do.	30	Jos. White, in trust,	do.	25
Maria Spooner,	do.	4	R. Wood,	do.	7
D. Stewart,	Montreal,	5	Jas. Walker,	do.	20
C. Shoveline,	do.	2	Thos. Workman,	do.	3
Savings Bank,	do.	153	Rev. R. Whitwell,	do.	10
Andrew Shaw,	do.	5	S. S. Ward,	S. Armand's,	30
E. Staniland,	St. Armand's	10	Esther Yale,	Montreal,	20
T. A. Stayner,	Quebec,	20	Wm. Yule,	do.	20
John Severight,	Hudson's Bay,	20		Chambly,	20
L. Stevens,	Dunham,	20		Total.	8000
St. Lawrence Inland Marine Ass. Co.		79			

Statement of the Liabilities of the Directors of the City Bank of Montreal, taken from the Credit Book of the Institution, 26th June 1841.

Appendix (C.)

5th July.

John Frothingham, President,

Stanley Bagg,
Ferd. McCulloch,
Jas. Henderson,
J. W. Dunscomb,
Jos. Vallée,

Directors.

S. S. Ward,
Jno. A. Perkins,
Jno. Carter,
William Lyman.

D. P. Ross, Vice President.

	Amount of Paper dis- counted for and endorsed by the Direc- tors.	Liabilities of the Directors as Promissors on Paper dis- counted for others.	Liabilities on Bills of Ex- change drawn or endorsed by the Directors.	Total Amount of Liabilities.
In their individual names and capacities.....	15,052	2,665		17,717
Partners in the Mercan- tile Firms named at foot.....	60,975	17,628		78,603
				96,310
Frothingham & Workman, William Peddie & Co. Henderson & Hooker, J. W. Dunscomb & Co.	Firms of Mercantile Houses in Montreal.	Vallée, Boyer & Co. Ward, Brush & Co. John Carter & Co. William Lyman & Co.		

City Bank, 26th June 1841.

C. H. CASTLE,
Cashier.

Appendix (C.)
5th July.

STATEMENT of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of British North America, Quebec, on the 26th June, 1841.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.			£	s.	d.
Circulation,	.. .. .	32,512	15	0	Bills discounted,	.. .. .	171,644	4	7
Deposits,	.. .. .	65,843	17	8	Specie,	.. .. .	12,500	16	8
Debts due to other Banks in this Province,	.. .. .	2,928	17	1	Notes and Cheques of other Banks,	.. .. .	8,054	0	0
Debts due to London Office, Branches, and Foreign Agents of this Bank,	.. .. .	1,055	5	6	Debts due by other Banks in this Province, due by London Office, Branches, and Foreign Agents of this Bank,	.. .. .	2,678	0	3
		£ 102,340	15	3			51,609	9	2	
							£ 246,486	10	8	

We hereby Certify that the above is a Statement of the whole Amount of Liabilities and Assets of this Branch on 26th June, 1841, as required by Royal Charter of Incorporation.

Bank of British North America, Quebec, 30th June, 1841.

The paid up Capital of the Bank on 1st June, 1841, was £690,360 Sterling.

G. PEMBERTON,
JNO. FRASER,
JAMES DEAN,
P. PELLITIER,
THO. PATON, Manager.

Directors,

Appendix (C.)

6th July.

LIST of Stockholders in the Quebec Bank, 1st June, 1841.

STOCKHOLDERS NAMES.	Number of Shares.	STOCKHOLDERS NAMES.	Number of Shares.	STOCKHOLDERS NAMES.	Number of Shares.
Airey, Lt. Col.	6	Brought forward,	1,379	Brought forward,	2,111
Amiot, Laurent	6	Griffin, W. H.	2	John	21
Anderson, Mary	12	Gowan, Hammond	120	Orlibar, Mrs.	12
Bonenfant, V. Estate of	5	Grant, Donald	8	Pelletier, Pierre	20
Bellet, Fras. Estate of	30	Grant, Donald, Jr.	5	Pinguet, Louis B.	25
Bayfield, W. H. Capt. R. N.	36	Giles, John	10	Parent, A. A., N. P.	45
Burroughs, Edward	22	Gale, William	8	Petry, William	20
Boutillier, Philip Le	2	Gethings, Charles	6	Parke, George H.	20
Boisseau, Pierre	20	Henderson, William	12	Penn, Richard	32
Blackburn, John	16	Hunt, James	60	Roi, Charles P.	4
Bayfield, Mrs.	13	Hunt, Moses	120	Ryan, Edward, Tutor,	12
Burrage, Rev. R. A.	6	Hall, Mrs.	6	Smith, Charles	4
Barrett, R. Phipps	4	Hale, Miss Frances	8	Savings Bank, Quebec	244
Chimé, M. Estate of	8	Hale, Jeffrey	8	Sewell, W. S.	30
Choumard, Julien	27	Hale, Miss Mary	8	William	8
Checkley, F. Y.	27	Hale, George C.	8	Stayner, Thos. A.	62
Cochran, A. W. Tutor	20	Honliston, John	30	Savard, Julie	12
Canada Fire Assurance Company,	40	Harrison, Mary	4	Sutherland, D. Estate of	30
Deblois, J. Estate of	20	Kelley, Dr. R. N.	48	Stewart, David R.	20
Douglas, Sir Neil Major Genl.	37	Laurenç,	19	Sutherland, James B.	2
D'Arcy, Ann	4	Longcroft, Jeremiah	20	Smith, Chas. Webber	9
Elliott, Lt. Col. Estate of	20	Longcroft, J. W.	20	do. do. in trust for minors Sewell,	12
Freer, Noah	14	Lemoine, F. D.	13	Thompson, John	20
Fortier, Jean, Estate of	200	Lloyd, Thos. W.	21	Trenain, Benjamin	20
Fortier, Louis	12	Lauglois, Peter	20	Thomas, F. Tracy	5
FitzGerald, Sir J. T.	149	Lindsay, C. B. Curator to Estate late R. Melvin,	19	Thompson, J. H.	2
Fargues, Thomas	60	Lundy, Mrs. H. E.	40	Taylor, Miss Eliza	26
Fire Office, Quebec	500	Lemesurier, Henry	8	Wanton, Rev. J. A.	58
Fraser, John	20	Montzambert, Mrs.	47	Wanton, Miss Mary	28
Fisher, John	20	Montzambert, Charles	8	Wolf, Capt. R. Engineers,	10
Forsyth, Jas. Bell	1	Montreal, Bishop of, for female Orphan Asylum	62	Wood, Rev. Sam. S.	26
Fortier, Angelique	2	Murnee, Frederick	16		
Gibb, James	20	Newton, Samuel	20		
	1,379		2,111	Total number of Shares,	3,000

Quebec Bank, 1st June 1841.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

A GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the Gore Bank, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1841, furnished by order of the Honorable the House of Assembly.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
100,000	0	0	Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Vaults of the Bank	£26,385	9 5
			Bills of other Banks,	796	0 0
77,117	10	0	Balances due from other Banks,	£ 2,159	11 2
11,740	9	5	Bills of Exchange and Funds in the hands of London Agents,	15,565	13 3
5,570	13	1	Balances due by Provincial Agents		
134	2	9	Real Estate and Bank Furniture,		
14,346	18	4	Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other Banks and Agents in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada,	£83,461	19 5
1,148	6	5	Do. do. Lower Canada,	80,663	7 8
7,750	3	0	In New York	1,111	0 3
			Total Amount of the resources of the Bank,	£ 217,808	3 0

Rate and Amount of the Dividend for the six months ending in May last, 8 per cent per annum, £4,000 0 0
 Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend, 7,156 6 8
 Amount of Debts due to the Bank and not paid, of which £225 currency, may be considered doubtful, 15,187 16 11
 Sworn before me at Hamilton, this 1st Day of July, 1841. COLIN C. FERRIE, President.
 EDMUND RITCHIE, J. P.

ANDREW STEVEN, of Hamilton, Esquire, Cashier to the Gore Bank, maketh oath and saith, that the above is a full and true Statement of the affairs of the said Bank on the 30th day of June, 1841, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
 Sworn before me at Kingston, this 5th day of July, 1841. A. STEVEN.
 ELIJAH BEACH, J. P.

Appendix (C.)

6th July.

STATEMENT of Liabilities and Assets of the Branch of the Bank of British North America, Toronto, on the 30th June, 1841.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.			£	s.	d.
Circulation,		5,323	10	0	Notes discounted,		86,731	6	8	
Deposits,		24,995	3	5	Specie,		2,374	17	7	
Debts due to other Banks in this Province,		2,091	8	4	Notes and Checks of other Banks,		4,039	0	6	
Debts due to London Office and Branches,		62,694	4	4	Debts due by other Banks in this Province,		753	2	6	
					Debts due by London Office Branches and Foreign Agents of this Bank,		3,212	7	9	
		£ 95,104	6	1			£ 97,110	15	0	

I hereby Certify that the above is a Statement of the whole Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Branch, on the 30th June, 1841, as required by Royal Charter of Incorporation.

Wm. H. HOPPER, Manager,

Note.—This Branch has not been issuing its own Paper for a considerable time, the form of Note not being adapted for the Province, which accounts for its circulation being limited.

Appendix (C.)
10th July.

DR. EXHIBIT of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, taken from the Books of the Bank on the 6th day of July, 1841.

	£	D.	S.	£	S.	D.
To Capital Stock all paid up,	500,000	0	0	By Cash Account, Gold and Silver on hand,	125,175	15
Bank Notes in circulation,	227,048	10	0	£125,175	15	8
Dividends in course of payment,	3,163	8	6	Bills and Checks on other Banks,	14,544	8
Contingent Account, actual reserved Profits,	38,153	19	2	139,720	4	5
Unappropriated Profits, on Discount, and Exchange reserved,	20,443	4	7	This amount of Stock held in the Bank of the People, Toronto,	50,000	0
British Agent's Accounts,	116,526	0	8	Notes discounted, viz:—		
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers,	37,995	18	4	Payable in Upper Canada, £ 40,917	13	7
Suspense Accounts reserved to meet losses,	4,522	4	2	in Montreal,	663,037	19
Deposits,	234,686	3	10	in Quebec,	232,597	19
Deposits bearing interest,	23,483	19	8	Amount due this Institution by other Banks and Bankers,	37,317	16
				Real Estate, Banking House in Montreal,	7,000	0
				Ditto, in Quebec,	3,500	0
				Bonds and Obligations outstanding,	10,500	0
				Bills of Exchange in Agents' hands,	19,931	15
					12,000	0
					£1,206,023	8
	£1,206,023	8	11			

We do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the above Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, is correct.

PETER MCGILL, President.
JOSEPH MASSON, V. Prest.
H. LEGGE, Accountant.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
this seventh day of July, 1841. }

W. ROBERTSON, J. P.

Amount of last semi-annual Dividend of 3 per cent,

Amount of reserved Profits at time of declaring the same, after providing the Dividend of 3 per cent,

Amount of Debts unpaid and overdue,

Of which this sum is considered doubtful,

£15,000 0 0

32,653 19 2

4,237 16 10

1,300 0 0

STATEMENT of Liabilities and Assets of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.			£	s.	d.
Circulation,		50,564	5	0	Bills discounted,		575,752	2	6	
Deposits, inclusive of Special Deposits bearing interest,		184,899	2	2	Specie,		45,828	5	3	
Debts due to other Banks,		6,446	1	7	Notes and Cheques of other Banks,		28,481	6	9	
Debts due to London Office, Branches, and Foreign Agents of this Bank,		57,340	7	3	Debts due by other Banks,		8,035	19	10	
					Debts due by London Office, Branches, and Foreign Agents of this Bank,		57,254	5	10	
		£ 299,249	16	0			£ 715,352	0	2	

I hereby certify that the above is a Statement of the whole amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Branches of the Bank of British North America in Canada, on 26th June, with the exception of the Toronto Branch, the Statement for which Branch included herein having been erroneously made up to 30th June.

Quebec, 19th July, 1841.

SAM. LUNELL,
Inspector.

Appendix (C.)
26th July.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CHAMBLY CANAL.

Appendix (D.)

24 July.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE Commissioners of the Chambly Canal beg leave most respectfully to Report,—

That in pursuance of an Ordinance passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Special Council, 3rd Victoria, chap. 20, the Commissioners immediately proceeded to advertize for tenders for the loan required to complete the Canal, and they were so fortunate as to obtain the promise of the whole sum from John Jones Esquire of Quebec, payable in eight years and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable half-yearly. It was stipulated that fifteen thousand pounds currency should be forthwith placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, for which debentures were to be issued under the guarantee of the Quebec Bank, and the remaining twenty thousand pounds were to be paid on or before the first of May, 1841, in such proportions as might be required by the Commissioners in the construction of the Canal. The terms on which this loan has been negotiated are considered exceedingly advantageous.

The Commissioners feeling the greatest anxiety to prosecute the work as expeditiously as possible, lost no time in placing such portions of it under contract as were deemed expedient to complete in that way, being the locks and other works at Chambly, together with the wharf and excavation of the Basin at St. Johns. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Lauder, Whitlaw and Tennant, individuals strongly recommended to the Commissioners as energetic and skilful mechanics, who had on all previous occasions faithfully completed the works undertaken by them, it is, however, to be regretted that up to the present time less progress has been made than was anticipated by the Commissioners, owing, as the Contractors assert, to untoward events beyond their control.

Amongst the causes to which the tardy progress of the Contractors may be attributed, have been the great and unexpected scarcity of labourers during the last autumn, who could not be procured by them even at the most extravagant rates, the unusual and rapid rising of the River Richelieu, which became very high at a much earlier period than could reasonably have been looked for, causing thereby the repeated destruction of the coffer dams erected by the Contractors, both at Chambly and at St. Johns, which it must be admitted had not been constructed with sufficient strength and solidity, although they were repeatedly apprised of that circumstance by the Engineers. The loss arising from these casualties will of course fall on the Contractors.

It has been found necessary on several sections of the work, to raise and increase the strength of the embankments, as well as to repair and re-build a large portion of the Protection Wall, an undertaking of considerable magnitude and expense, and of vital importance to the safety of the work;—these ameliorations have been completed in the most substantial manner, and have effectually secured the Canal from the high freshets that usually occur in the months of April and May, which have for some years past caused much expense, and at times the most anxious fears for the safety of the work.

The foundations for the Bridges have been commenced, and the masonry has considerably advanced, but owing to the peculiarly unfavourable nature of the soil, one of them which is located near Carpenter's, has proved to be a work of much difficulty, and required great precautions; a heavy expense was necessarily incurred to obtain a secure foundation. Several sections of the Canal have been deepened, and there are still other portions of it requiring the same process. These operations have been carried on by the Commissioners, under the management and inspection of the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Robinson, and have been performed by day labourers—a system the Commissioners were, from the peculiar character of the work, most unwillingly compelled to adopt.

The long illness of the Engineer, Mr. Baird, deprived the Commissioners of his assistance, and contributed materially to retard the progress of the work; it also tended greatly to increase the labor of the Assistant Engineer, who has always been indefatigable in his exertions. Mr. Baird's resignation was received in the month of November last, and Mr. George Keefer, a gentleman well known for his ability as a Civil Engineer, has been appointed in his place. It is now confidently expected that the different works required to complete the Canal will advance more rapidly than they have hitherto done.

From the experience the Contractors have now acquired, it is hoped, notwithstanding the difficulties and disasters they have encountered, the Canal will be opened for navigation early in the month of June, 1842.

Appendix (D.) The sum of fifteen thousand pounds was advanced by Mr. Jones in the month of June last, about eleven thousand of which have been expended; and the Commissioners are of opinion that the sum of thirty-five thousand pounds appropriated by the Ordinance for the completion of the Canal, will be sufficient for that object. It is earnestly hoped that the final instalment of twenty thousand pounds will be forthcoming at the appointed time, as a deficiency of funds at this crisis would be productive of the worst consequences.

2d July.

The improvement of the navigation of the River Richelieu from St. Ours to the Basin of Chambly, is a work of vital importance to the prosperity of the Chambly Canal; it would also confer great advantages on the country generally, and it is believed that the profits resulting from that amelioration would pay the interest on the outlay required to effect it. A continuous navigation would then be opened from the Ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, to Lake Champlain, affording great facility for the transport of Lumber, Gypsum, Salt, Coals, Cast Iron, and many other articles, of which great quantities are consumed in the States bordering on that lake, at a more reasonable rate than they could be introduced by any other route. It would also tend to promote the commercial prosperity of the Province generally, as well as to increase the revenue of the Canal.

The account of expenditure to the thirtieth of April, 1841, inclusive, is herewith transmitted.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

SAMUEL HATT, *Chairman.*
 W. MACRAE,
 EUSTACHE SOUPRAS.
 THIM. FRANCHERE.
 HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

Dr.		The Provincial Government in account current with the Commissioners of the Chambly Canal, from		Cr.		
		29th February, 1840, to 30th April, 1841, inclusive.				
		£	s. d.		£ s. d.	
1840.	15			1840.		
June	Abstract of Disbursements between the 1st March and 15th June, 1840			Feb'y.	29	
	A. Vouchers 1 to 7 herewith,	206	12 0		By Balance from last Account rendered,	46 16 6
1841.	30			May	23	
April	Abstract of Disbursements between the 11th July, 1840, and the 30th April, 1841, inclusive. B. vouchers 1 to 235 herewith,	10,044	0 11	1841.		
	Balance in the hands of the Commissioners on 30th April, 1841, inclusive,	4,959	19 7	April	30	
					By amount of Debentures granted by the Commissioners to John Jones, Jr. Esq., for the sum of £15,000, being the first instalment paid by him, and lodged in the Quebec Bank, on the sum of £35,000, amount of the loan made by him for the completion of the Canal, and contracted for under the Ordinance 3rd Victoria, chap 21,	15,000 0 0
					By Cash received from the Contractors, Lawder & Co., being so much paid labourers on their account for work done on the Canal by the Engineer.	6 18 10
		£ 15,210	12 6			£ 15,210 12 6

Errors excepted.

T. DOUCET, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL HATT, *Chairman.*
 W. MACRAE.
 THIM. FRANCHERE.
 EUSTACHE SOUPRAS.
 HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

THE WELLAND CANAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1840.

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

To His Excellency Major General SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act 7th William 4th, chap. 92, the Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company beg leave to transmit an Account of Receipts and Expenditures, appended hereto for 1840.

The Returns furnished by the Secretary present a most satisfactory result. The increase of Trade consists in the staple productions of the West. The articles of Wheat, Flour, and Timber have been doubled. The number of Vessels engaged in the carrying trade has increased from 120 to 180, and as the extensive tracts of the Upper Country are brought into cultivation, we may safely anticipate that a much greater number will be required to convey to market their surplus produce.

The Canal connecting the navigable waters of the Wabash with Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, is now in operation, and that from Cincinnati to the same point, and thence to Lake Erie, being nearly completed, the products of upwards of 1000 miles of the rich and fertile Valleys of the South and West, which have hitherto found their way to New Orleans, will be hereafter diverted to Lake Erie, whence the Welland Canal offers the most advantageous and economical route to the Ocean for produce, whether destined for the Port of New York or Quebec.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the Receipts for 1840, arising from the additional number of Vessels employed, and the favorable prospects that are opened to us from the extension of inland navigation just alluded to,—but a limited idea can be formed of the importance and value that this work must prove to the Province, when the communication shall be extended by the St. Lawrence Canal to the Ocean.

Herewith is submitted, in the Appendix marked G., an Abstract of the last Report of the Erie Canal Commissioners,—shewing the progressive increase of income on that work for past years.—This document is valuable to us, inasmuch as the reasons assigned for this increase apply with additional force to the water communications through this Province: when the St. Lawrence Canal shall be completed the entire length of our Canals, from Lake Erie to the Navigable waters of the Saint Lawrence at Montreal, will be less than 60 miles;—while on the other hand, the Canal connecting Lake Erie with the navigable waters of the Hudson exceed 360 miles.

It is a fact universally admitted by all engaged in the transport Trade, that in proportion to the bulk of the vessel the rate of transport is reduced; in proof of which the respective prices of transportation on the Erie and Welland Canals may be adduced: the former, with locks 14 by 90 feet, and 4 feet depth of water, the rate is 9-10—while on the latter, with locks 20 by 110 feet, and 8 feet water, it is only 4-10 per ton per mile.

It was always confidently anticipated that whenever the exportation of produce from the Western country should commence, the increase of receipts on the Welland Canal would warrant any reasonable expenditure that might be incurred for the re-construction of its Locks on an extended scale, and of more durable materials. This anticipation has been most fully borne out by the returns for 1839 and 1840. The receipts for 1839 (the first year that any export of produce took place from the Western Countries,) amounting to £12,781, shewing an excess of £5,018 over any previous year:—the receipts for 1840 exceed £20,000, shewing an increase on the return of 1839 of upwards of £8,500.

It may be considered desirable on entering upon the subject of the re-construction and enlargement of the Locks, to correct erroneous opinions that have gone abroad respecting the amount of public monies expended on the Welland Canal;—a brief statement of the total expenditure prior to 1837, will be found in the Appendix marked H.

At the commencement of the works on the Welland Canal, it was assumed that Locks constructed of wood might last 10 or 12 years. This period has long expired, and the Locks are now in so delapidated a state that the additional annual outlay necessary for their repair would more than pay the interest on

Appendix (D.) the capital required for their re-construction in a permanent manner, as will be apparent on reference to the Report of the Superintendent hereunto annexed, marked I. To reduce this heavy annual expenditure, the Provincial Government, by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837, authorized the re-construction of the Locks in stone, and a grant of £245,000 was voted for that purpose. The dimensions of the Locks, however, being deemed of great importance, the subject has been referred Home by the Executive, consequently the necessary steps for carrying the views of the Provincial Parliament into effect, have been postponed until the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject shall have been ascertained.

20th July.

Should the Bill authorising the purchase of the private Stock fail to receive the Royal Assent, the private Shareholders will become entitled to a dividend of six per cent. for the year 1840, by virtue of the Act 7th Wm. 4th, chap. 92; and it has been urged by the parties representing the interests of the private Shareholders, that a dividend should be declared for the years 1837 and 1838, as set forth by them in Appendix K.

The Board again beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the navigation of the Grand River, referred to in a former Report, as being in point of fact a continuation of the Welland Canal, and to suggest the expediency of its being placed under the same control.

Four years have now elapsed since the Legislature, by a former vote and grant of money, marked their opinion of the importance to be attached to the protection and enlargement of a work so well calculated by the additional facilities laid open to trade, to encourage the industry and enterprise of the Colonist. And well and satisfactorily during those four years has that opinion been tested. A new class of vessels has sprung up, called into existence by the outlet that the Canal affords to the rich harvests of the West. But the lapse of that period has brought conviction home on another most essential point;—that Locks of a cheap and temporary character cannot be kept in repair except at a most serious sacrifice of money, and nearly £60,000 having been expended during those years to keep them in imperfect operation. The estimates for re-building the Locks with stone, deepening the channel, and making sufficient harbours at either end, have varied, according to different views taken of what would prove most suitable as to size and description of work, from £200,000 to £400,000, but one half of which would be required for re-building the Locks;—while, on the other hand, an amount equal to the interest on the whole sum must now yearly be devoted to the keeping the wooden locks in existence, if the past may be taken as a guide for the future.

That the increasing Revenues of the Canal will from this hour be sufficient to meet the interest, and ultimately the principal, of any sum that can reasonably be expended on its restoration and enlargement, is readily susceptible of proof. But further reference need not be made to the rapid strides cultivation is making in the West, or to the water channels and ramifications that American enterprise is carrying into the heart of the neighbouring country, destined to bear their freight to Lake Erie, and through the Welland to their several points of destination.

It is a matter of minor importance whether the Tolls on the Canal will or will not repay the sum expended, when compared with the positive advantages it is yearly conferring on the Province. The Farmer, the Miller, the Merchant, and the Forwarder;—the Imposts and Duties levied on Exports and Imports,—the improved Revenues of the Crown,—demand from us the protection of this Highway, the one great link which, uniting our inland seas with the waters of the ocean, tends so materially to develop the vast resources of this young country. There is but one assurance wanting to crown this enterprise with success—the certainty that this channel will be kept open:—this certainty is incompatible with the character of the present works: no exertions can long avail to keep them in repair, and the attempt must be attended with a most ruinous waste of capital.

The Directors have ventured most strongly to bring the subject under the notice of Government, impelled by the importance of the undertaking, and relying on the deep interest which the United Legislature will feel in the future prosperity of the Province. They look forward with confidence to the time, which cannot now be far distant, when this work will be prosecuted with that vigor which the magnitude of the object to be obtained deserves, and which alone is entitled to ensure success.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT,

President Welland Canal Company.

List of Documents herewith transmitted.

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

Balance Sheet for 1840.

No. 1. Bills of Work and Materials.

2. Contingencies.

3. Interest Account.

4. Salaries.

5. Lands and Hydraulic Rents.

6. Awards.

7. Account Current of Tolls.

Bis 7. Collectors and Lock Tenders.

A. Statement of Property passed through Canal.

B. Comparative Statement of Tolls.

C. Cost of Administration.

D. Date for the calculation of Dividend.

E. Cost of Repairs.

F. Statement of Schooners and Tonnage.

G. & H. Appendix to Report.

I. Superintendent's Report.

K. Appendix to Report.

Appendix of Tables, 1 A. to 7 G.

1 A.	Property passed from American to American Ports,	up.
2 B.	“ “ “ “	down.
3 C.	“ “ British to British	up.
4 D.	“ “ “ “	down.
5 E.	“ “ British to American	up.
6 F.	“ “ American to British	up.
7 G.	“ “ “ “	down.

Balance Sheet for 1840, New Work.

No. 1. Bills of Work and Materials.

2. Engineers' Salaries.

A set of Vouchers are sent herewith, the duplicates kept at the Canal Office.

DR. Balance Sheet of the Welland Canal Company's Book, 1840.				CONTRA CR.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Cash on hand,		90	7 4	By Contingencies received for memorial to deed,			15 0
Bill of Work and Materials, No. 1		11343	1 11	By Lands and Hydraulic Rents, No. 5		1098	6 1
Contingencies, No. 2		483	0 0½	By Tolls, No. 7		19242	16 10
Lands and Hydraulic Works for a lot of Land, purchased of Mrs. Stebbins,		100	0 0	By Ogden Creighton, received from him,		6	1 9
Welland Canal Notes redeemed,		16	10 0				
Interest, No. 3		4155	18 4½				
Advance on Stone for Winter Work,		117	10 0				
Salaries, No. 4		1100	0 0				
Law Expenses,			10 0				
Awards, No. 6		186	0 0				
Collectors and Lock Tenders,		1689	2 11				
Balance, Cash, and Sundries,		765	19 1½				
		£ 20347	19 8½			£ 20347	19 8½

Appendix (D.)

Bills of Work and Materials, 1840.

20th July.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Robert Townsend,	4	3	9		7853	17	5
17 Henry Higgins,	136	4	2½	184	8	5	5½
31 Henry Mittleberger,	105	19	0½	200	99	16	8
31 George Keefer,	17	14	6½	201	16	11	10
37 William Hanin,	208	8	7	206	1345	16	5
40 James Boothe,	107	7	6	211	186	2	4
42 Richard M. Boyle,	59	16	7	212	118	13	2
43 John Graybiel,	14	15	9	213	48	8	5
52 J. Holloms,	9	12	3½	216	4	16	7½
54 John Tinline,	0	10	0	222	5	0	9
58 Richard Collier,	1617	18	10	224	2	0	0
60 H. B. Ostrom,	325	0	0	225	499	7	3½
64 Gideon Grisdale,	13	7	2½	231	4	10	0
65 John Kerr,	520	4	3	232	73	5	7
68 Thomas Robertson,	14	11	6	233	20	10	9½
69 John Toyne,	181	11	10½	235	93	4	11
72 John Betty,	2463	14	1½	237	12	16	3
77 Jacob Keefer,	45	19	0	238	43	18	6
79 John Boyle, Senior,	502	10	11½	239	22	13	11
82 Stephen Boyle,	520	14	8	240	177	17	11½
83 E. T. Reynolds,	18	2	6½	244	261	17	2
86 W. C. Chace,	1	5	0	245	20	10	5
88 John Johnson,	1	5	0	246	48	15	5
106 John Sheldon,	9	0	0	247	4	17	11½
109 Thomas Reid, Blacksmith,	5	15	9	252	14	8	4
119 John Boyle, Junior,	70	4	1	253	10	8	1½
133 Ridout, Brothers & Co.	39	7	2	254	18	0	0
140 Thomas Towers,	23	12	9½	255	1	17	6
141 Patrick McCoy,	58	15	0	261	193	15	0
149 J. Flander,	1	4	3	264	32	10	0
154 Sampson Smiley,	391	17	5	265	46	18	7
156 Charles Henderson,	2	4	2	266	16	10	0
167 D. B. Granville,	11	15	0	267	2	14	2½
168 A. M. Mills,	1	11	0	282	11	1	7½
171 Daniel Williams,	9	15	0	153	23	13	9
178 Jacob Noble,	14	8	7	262	57	0	0
179 C. Wilson,	323	10	0	286	21	7	8½
Carried forward, £	7853	17	5		11424	0	1
				Amount at credit of this Account, £	80	18	2
				Actual Expenditure for 1840, £	11343	1	11

Contingencies, 1840.

	£	s.	d.	
7 W. H. Merritt,	20	0	0	Travelling Expenses.
14 H. Leavensworth,	32	10	1½	Printing, &c.
15 Ogden Creighton,	6	0	0	Director.
24 W. B. Robinson,	3	18	1½	Superintendent.
28 John Clark, 1839,	3	4	0	Collector at Port Dalhousie.
70 Postage Account,	32	4	8½	
71 Directors' Expenses,	66	0	0	
93 Incidental Expenses,	90	15	10	
103 John Martindale,	9	11	3	Interest on Award.
132 Duncan McFarland,	6	10	1	Collector at Port Robinson.
143 Henry Rowsell,	15	5	0	Stationery.
150 Thomas McIntyre,	3	14	6	Joiner's Work.
155 D. Graham,	8	17	1	Stationery, Candles, &c.
159 Elizabeth Walker,	14	0	0	Cleaning Office.
174 Thomas Dalton,	3	16	6	Advertising.
175 James Secord, Senior,	4	5	7½	Collector at Chippewa.
180 Andrew Lyons,	0	5	0	Blacksmith's work for Office.
193 Morning Courier,	4	6	0	Advertising, &c.
203 James Black, 1839,	9	12	3	Collector at Port Colborne.
204 James Black, 1840,	95	18	1	do. do.
231 Jonathan Woodhull,	0	6	9½	For Light House at Port Dalhousie.
234 John Simpson,	2	2	1	Advertising.
241 M. Reynolds,	6	15	0	do.
242 John Clark, 1840,	6	3	9	Collector at Port Dalhousie.
247 Yale & Warters,	0	16	3	For Light house at do.
251 P. G. Bull,	1	9	6	Advertising.
263 B. Y. McKyes,	4	0	0	Writing Deeds.
Gamble & Boulton,	1	0	0	} Paid by order of the Board, and entered direct to this Account.
Boundary Line Commissioners,	2	2	6	
J. S. Smith, of Buffalo,	27	10	0	
	£	483	0	0½

Interest Account, 1840.

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

		£	s.	d.	
1839	December	Interest on President's Note, £1500 at 90 days from 21st December,	22	18	7
1840	January	do. do. 1500 " " 7th January,	22	18	8
		do. Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	0	6
February	do.	President's Note, £250 at 90 days, 14th February,	3	16	5
	do.	do. 1000 " " 17th " "	15	10	4
March	do.	do. 1350 " " 17th March,	20	12	9
	do.	Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	1	3½
April	do.	President's Note, £1100 at 90 days, 7th April,	16	16	4
	do.	do. 1500 " " 10th " "	22	18	7
	do.	do. 1500 " " 20th " "	22	18	7
May	do.	Paid David Thompson on plank account,	34	18	6
	do.	on Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	11	3
June	do.	do. do. do.	0	5	1
	do.	President's Note, £500 at 30 days, from 13th July,	2	9	4
	do.	do. 700 at 60 " " 24th " "	6	18	1
August	do.	Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	13	0
	do.	The Bank of Upper Canada, per letter, 11th August,	0	17	5
September	do.	Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	0	10
	do.	Paid the Receiver General on Loan under 7th Wm. 4, ch. 92,	1948	8	10
October	do.	on Welland Canal Notes redeemed this month,	0	19	6
November	do.	Paid the Receiver General on Loan under 7th Wm. 4, ch. 92,	2020	4	6
			£4164	18	4½
		Less Interest on Land Sales,	9	0	0
			£4155	18	4½

Salaries, 1840.

		£	s.	d.
24	W. B. Robinson, from 1st January to 31st December, 1840,.....	£450		
	Allowance for travelling expences, by order of the Board, Minute Book, f. 139,	100		
			550	0
76	George Prescott, from 1st January to 31st December, 1840,		300	0
151	H. Killaly, do. do. 31st May, " at £600 per annum		250	0
			£ 1100	0

Lands and Hydraulic Rents, 1840.

		£	s.	d.
Received	from Andrew Thompson, rent for 1839,.....	37	10	0
do.	Hezekiah Davis to account of Rent,.....	37	11	0½
do.	Joseph Clarke and Brother do.	13	19	4
do.	Joshua Thompson, do.	16	11	10
do.	John Donaldson & Co., balance of Rent for 1839,.....	37	17	4½
do.	Cristy & Betty to account of Rent,.....	34	18	11
do.	St. Catherines' Water Power Co. do.	62	10	0
do.	John Davis, do.	53	5	9½
do.	Jacob Keefer, do.	9	7	6
do.	Cristy & Betty do.	7	10	0
do.	John Graybiel, do.	15	0	0
do.	George Emerson, rent of a field at Thorold,.....	6	5	0
do.	John Vanderburgh, for a lot of land at Centreville,	15	0	0
do.	Jacob Keefer, to account of rent,.....	15	3	0½
do.	Alexander Cristy, do.	7	4	3
do.	George Keefer, do.	17	14	6½
Carried forward, £		385	8	7½

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

		£	s.	d.
		Brought forward,		
	Received from Levi Walker 2 years rent of house at Allenburg,.....	385	8	7½
do.	David Thompson, to account of Rent,.....	20	0	0
do.	Jacob Keefer, Balance of Rent for 1839,.....	144	15	1
do.	B. F. Reynolds, to account of Rent,.....	0	9	5½
do.	Alexander Cristy, do.....	24	0	0
do.	St. Catherines Water Power Co. do.....	2	6	2½
do.	Hezekiah Davis, do.....	62	10	0
do.	A. S. St. John, do.....	62	5	7½
do.	Joseph Clarke and Brother, do.....	50	0	0
do.	John Davis, do.....	59	6	3
do.	John Rannie, for Village lot No. 26, at Allenburg,.....	63	7	5½
do.	James Campbell for rent of Field at Marshville,.....	25	0	0
do.	C. Perry, for Lots Nos. 7, 34 and 35, at Marshville,.....	3	0	0
do.	J. S. Judson, rent of house at Allenburg,.....	18	15	0
do.	B. F. Reynolds, balance of Rent for 1839,.....	6	0	0
do.	do. account of Rent for 1840,.....	1	0	0
do.	John Davis, do.	12	10	0
do.	Government, for rent of Stone Mill at Port Colborne,.....	5	17	6
do.	J. Mittleberger & Co., rent of Warehouse at Port Dalhousie,...	50	0	0
do.	J. R. Benson, to account of Rent,.....	10	0	0
do.	John Graybiel, do.	25	0	0
do.	John Davis, do.	9	15	9
do.	A. S. St. John, do.	42	9	2
do.		12	10	0
		£ 1098	6	1½

Awards, 1840.

	£	s.	d.
Jacob J. Ball, paid him for damage due to his Farm, by order of the Board, minute book f. 127,.....	11	5	0
Malin Swæve, do. do. do. f. 132,	12	0	0
Adam Gould, do. do. do. 129,	1	5	0
Alexander McDonell, for a lot of Land sold him, and for which the Company could give no deed,.....	161	10	0
	£ 186	0	0

DR. Tolls of 1840, shewing the nett Proceeds for that year.

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries to Collectors, & wages to lock tenders,				By amount collected in December, 1839,	107	4	8½
do. Decr. 1839,	53	19	1½	do. March, 1840,	10	0	4½
do. do. Jan. 1840,	8	0	0	do. April,	835	19	5½
do. do. February,	24	15	9	do. May,	3799	9	8½
do. do. March,	75	7	1	do. June,	3564	11	6½
do. do. April,	139	19	7	do. July,	2409	4	0
do. do. May,	160	0	6½	do. August,	1929	3	6½
do. do. June,	183	8	9	do. September,	2682	18	0
do. do. July,	183	8	9	do. October,	2698	13	8½
do. do. August,	223	5	10½	do. November,	1158	6	8½
do. do. September,	181	7	6	Amount of Fines collected,	67	5	0
do. do. October,	185	19	7½				
do. do. November,	155	19	8½				
To Return Tolls per sundry Vessels,	103	17	5½				
To Collector at Port Dalhousie for this amount received at St. Catharines to the credit of Tolls, and entered to his credit by Dalhousie Collector,	4	7	2				
To remission of Fine to Captain Williams of the Amherstburgh,	5	0	0				
To Balance,	17553	13	11				
	£ 19242	16	10		£ 19242	16	10

Collectors and Lock Tenders.

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

COLLECTORS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
204	James Black,	144	10	0			
242	John Clark,	132	0	0			
271	Andrew Thompson,	91	10	0			
132	Duncan McFarland,	70	6	5			
175	James Secord, Senior,	31	16	10½	470	3	3½
LOCK TENDERS.							
40	James Boothe,	121	6	7			
41	William Hanin,	69	6	7			
46	Caspar Bradley,	123	13	3			
56	John Tinline,	51	1	7			
60	K. B. Ostrom,	40	0	0			
66	Gideon Grisdale,	60	6	8			
144	Joseph Taylor,	61	16	7½			
158	Joseph Hudson,	76	15	0			
179	Christopher Wilson,	33	9	4½			
221	Alexander Walker,	39	11	10½			
231	Jonathan Woodhull,	74	0	0			
236	William Chace,	64	16	8			
256	James Duffin,	33	9	4½			
257	William Duffin,	33	9	4½			
258	Spencer Savage,	13	6	10½			
259	James Boyle,	33	9	4½			
261	Richard Fluellan,	123	13	3			
267	Benjamin Sheppard,	30	0	0			
268	John Brinnan,	20	2	6			
					1105	14	11½
					1575	18	3½

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Property passed through the Welland Canal in the season of 1840, compared with that passed in the season of 1839, shewing the increase & decrease.

ARTICLES.		1840	1839	INCREASE.	DECREASE
Boards,	Feet,	2004721	2575627		570906
Round Timber,	Cubic Feet,	8405		8405	
Square do.	"	899507	470554	428953	
Pipe Staves,	No.	862704	757911	104793	
W. I. Staves,	"	807417	1624086		816669
Shingles,	"	457500	332250	125250	
Saw Logs,	"	5942	10294		4352
Barrels, empty,	"	18362	2083	16279	
Bricks,	"	19525	500	19025	
Small Packages,	"	99	18	81	
Passengers,	"	494	460	34	
Ploughs,	"	32	36		4
Wagons,	"	9	46		37
Rails,	"	1000	3000		2000
Pumps,	"	69	20	49	
Boat Oars,	"	10		10	
Live Hogs,	"	69		69	
Wooden Moulds,	"		150		150
Flour,	Barrels,	209016½	66875½	142141	
Pork and Beef,	"	15624½	9053	6571½	
Salt,	"	156597	184562		27965
Lard,	"	288½	345½		57
Whiskey,	"	1515¼	854½	660¾	
Ashes,	"	503	168	335	

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

ARTICLES.		1840	1839	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Cider,	Barrels,	14	119		105
Beer,	"	58	169		111
Apples,	"	136	514		378
Crackers,	"	4	1	3	
Fish,	"	213	877½		664½
Flax Seed,	"	180	76	104	
Fruit and Nuts,	"	196	12	184	
Corn Meal,	"	1	49½		48½
Sugar,	"	44	1	33	
Pitch,	"	12	3	9	
Clay,	"	3		3	
Oatmeal,	"	29		29	
Oil,	"	2½		2½	
Plaster,	"	1926		1926	
Biscuit,	"	3		3	
Onions,	"	44		44	
Butter and Lard,	Kegs,	3399	200	3119	
Wheat,	Bushels,	1833765	864846	968919	
Corn,	"	33195	22349	10846	
Barley,	"	64	300		236
Rye,	"	3066		3066	
Potatoes,	"	105	33183		33078
Pease and Beans,	"	135½	253		117½
Oats,	"	544	488	56	
Merchandize,	Tons,	3119 9	3914 7 2		794 18 2
Grindstones,	"	216	80 18	135 2	
Furniture and Baggage,	"	2 15	23 6		20 11
Coal,	"	938 2	1325 7		287 5
Castings,	"	160 17	69 1	91 16	
Iron,	"	94 1	58 6	35 15	
Plaster,	"	801 7	1123 1		321 14
Bacon and Hams,	"	7 10		7 10	
Brau,	"	65 12	20 10	45 2	
Hides,	"	17 5	23 6		6 1
Tobacco,	"	277	110 1	166 19	
Marble,	"		42		42
Hops,	"		1 10		1 10
Sand,	"	53 10		53 10	
Chair Stuff,	"	1		1	
Stone,	Cords,	612	1216		604
Firewood,	"	42		42	
Tamarack Knees,	"	174	13	161	
Hoop Timber,	"	57	26	31	
Cedar Posts,	"	3	11½		8½
Barrel Heading,	"	26		26	
Stave Bolts,	"	334		334	
Packed Hoops,	M.	166300		166300	
Skills,	No.	3	6		3
Schooners,	"	1971	1169	802	
Boats and Scows,	"	762	763		1
Rafts,	"	111	127		16
Tonnage,	Tons.	215984	147327	68657	
Toll collected,		£ 19175 11 10	11757 2 8½	7418 9 1½	

B.

Comparative Statement of Tolls collected on the Welland Canal from 1834 to 1840.

YEARS,	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
AMOUNT,	£4500 8 5½	£5807 5 11½	£5754 12 3½	£5516 4 4	£6740 13 10	£11757 2 8½	£19175 11 10

C.
Cost of Administration of the Welland Canal, viz: Salaries of Superintendent, Secretary, Book Keeper, Toll Collectors, Directors' allowance for attendance, and their Expenses; wages to Lock Tenders, and Contingencies.

	1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840		TOTAL OF SEVEN YEARS.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Superintendent,.....	400	0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0	400	0 0	450	0 0	2850	0 0
Secretary,.....	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0	200	0 0	266	13 4	300	0 0	300	0 0	1666	13 4
Book Keeper,.....	335	5 0	335	5 0	335	5 0	335	5 0	394	10 8	453	9 7	470	3 3½	2659	3 6½
Toll Collectors,.....	251	13 0½	135	14 4	122	5 1	219	9 11	192	10 5	132	1 11	72	0 0	1125	14 8½
Directors' Expenses,.....	1200	0 0	1200	0 0	1200	0 0	1200	0 0	904	12 11	855	19 9½	1105	14 11½	7666	7 8
Lock Tenders,.....	835	18 6	477	18 4	912	10 2½	978	13 0¾	782	17 5	575	12 7	411	0 0½	4974	10 1¾
Contingencies,.....	3222	16 6½	2898	17 8	3320	0 3½	3483	7 11¾	2941	4 9	2717	3 10½	2808	18 3¾	21392	9 5

D.
Statement showing the amount of Salaries, Contingencies, and Incident- al Expenses, with Interest, 1840.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Superintendent, Secretary, and Book Keepers,.....	750	0	0
do. to Toll Collectors,.....	470	3	3½
Wages to Lock Tenders,.....	1105	14	11½
Contingent Account,.....	392	4	2½
Incidental Expenses,.....	90	15	10
Interest,.....	4155	18	4½
Total	6964	16	8½
Amount of Income for 1840,.....	29232	5	5½
Cost of Administration, with Interest,.....	6964	16	7½
Total	13267	8	10½
Dividend £147,800, at six per cent,.....	7068	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of Tolls,.....	£19175	11	10
Fines,.....	67	5	0
Total	£19242	16	10
Remission of Tolls £103 17 5½, Fines £5,....	108	17	5½
Total	19133	19	4½
Lands and Hydraulic Rents,.....	1098	6	1½
Total	20232	5	5½

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

E.

Cost of Repairs, and Engineers' Salaries, from 1835 to 1840.

	1835			1836			1837			1838			1839			1840			TOTAL OF SIX YEARS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Repairs,	14152	1	7½	13410	19	0	27492	17	9½	9114	13	4½	7560	10	7	11343	1	11	83074	4	3½
Engineer's Salaries,	340	12	1	234	18	3	508	0	6	462	10	0	725	0	0	250	0	0	2521	0	10
	14492	13	8½	13645	17	3	28000	18	3½	9577	3	4½	8285	10	7	11593	1	11	85595	5	14

F.

Comparative Statement of Schooners and Tonnage, from 1837 to 1840.

	1837	1838	1839	1840
Schooners, ...	718	769	1169	1971
Tonnage,	80697	95397	147327	215984

G.

From this Report it appears, that the Debt of the State of New York for internal improvements was \$10,801,839 66, the greater part of which is due in 1846.

It shows the actual receipts for 10 years previous to 1829 to have been, \$ 763,527
 And for 10 years previous to 1839, 1,537,532

Which gives an increase of, \$ 774,005

It shows the revenues from their Canals will not only pay interest, and redeem the principal of their present debt, but will warrant the State in expending \$5,000,000 per annum for 7 years to come, for the purpose of enlarging the Erie Canal, and other public works. The reason they assign for this augmentation of income over former years, are founded on the opening of new channels of communication leading to this great thoroughfare, an increase of those articles which from their bulk and weight produce the largest amount of Tolls, such as bread-stuffs, provisions, salt, and coal, and the return of Merchandize to the Western States. In referring to those new channels, a just allusion is made to those finished in Ohio, the effects of which they are only beginning to feel. The Canals and Railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, all leading to Lake Erie, are also enumerated. Another reason for enlarging the Erie Canal is to reduce the rate of transportation, so as to induce Forwarders to prefer the Erie to the Pennsylvania Canal,—the latter possessing the same advantages as the Welland, in point of early navigation in the spring.

H.

The actual amount of private and public money invested in the Welland Canal prior to 1837, exclusive of its Income,—

Stock held by individuals,	£117,800	
Lower Canada,	25,000	
Upper Canada,	107,500	£250,300
Loan made by Provincial Government,	£102,000	
“ “ British Government,	55,555	
		157,555
		£407,855

This sum includes the construction of three Harbours, Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario; Port Maitland (Grand River); and Port Colborne on Lake Erie; damming the Grand River, the aqueduct over the River, Welland Canal at mouth of Chippewa; one and a half miles of the deepest cutting in

America, near Port Robinson, excavating 28 miles of ship canal 26 x 56 feet, 20 miles boat canal 24 x 40 feet, and connecting a slack water navigation of 30 miles, in all 78 miles, with 350 feet of lockage, and including payment for lands, damages, contingencies, &c. &c. Appendix (D.)
20th July.

From the acknowledged advantages conferred on the country by the construction of this Canal, the Legislature cancelled the interest due on Loans, and converted the Provincial debt then due into Stock; appropriating the future income of the Canal to the payment of interest on future Loans, and a Dividend to the Private Shareholders.

We are now to take into consideration the expenditure made, and the future prospects of this work.

	£	s.	d.
Since the Act of 1837 became a Law, Debentures have been received from Government to the amount of,	66144	8	10
Interest on the above for 1838 and 1839, (1840 paid,)	7937	6	8
do. £117,800 for 1839, at 5 per cent.,	5890	0	0
do. 117,800 " 1840, at 6 "	7068	0	0
	£ 87039	15	6

1st January, 1841.

Interest on £87,039, from 1st January 1841, to 31st December 1843, 3 years at 6 per cent,	£15667
" 400,000, on an average expenditure of 3 years on new work at 6 per cent, ...	36000
" 117,800, Private Stock, 3 years, at 6 per cent,	21204
" 36,000, to keep up the old works, on an average expenditure in three years, at 6 per cent,	4080
	£76951
Average income for 3 years, at only £25,650 6 8,	76951

The above calculations are on an average income of £25,650 per annum, which is sufficient to pay the interest on £400,000, for the new Works, and £36,000 for the repair of old works, as shewn above. But if the increase is progressive, which we have no reason to doubt, the Canal from its own resources alone, would in three or four years hence, be able to pay an interest of six per cent, not only on all sums expended prior to 1837, and those calculated to be expended for the next three years, but also on the stock held by Upper and Lower Canada, and on the loan from the British Government.

The experience of the last two years, however, shows a great annual increase, and when a calculation on that data is made, it will appear evident that but few years will intervene before the Income from this Canal will not only meet the interest as above, but also redeem the debt due to the British Government.

It appears by reference to 8th George 4th, 1827, that His Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate, through the Secretary to the Colonies, in a communication to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir P. Maitland, his willingness to afford His Royal aid and assistance, to the extent of £16,360 sterling, being the 1-9th part of the estimated cost of the Canal: in consideration of which the British Government was secured in the use of the Canal, for all vessels and boats when engaged in the transportation of Government Stores, without payment of Tolls;—it also appears by the 10th George 4th, 1829, that His Majesty's Government loaned the Welland Canal Company £50,000, payable in 10 years, at 4 per cent., for which payment the Tolls of the Canal were pledged, and they are also reserved by the 17th clause of William 4th, chapter 92d, 1837. This interest has not, however, been exacted by the Imperial Government; and in consideration of the relinquishment of the payment of 1-9th of the cost of the Canal, as above, as well as having at all times passed Government vessels and property free of Tolls, there is no reason to expect it ever will be demanded.

I.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
ST. CATHARINES, 10th December, 1840. }

GENTLEMEN,—

I have to report, for the information of the Board, that the Canal was open and ready for navigation by 2nd of April; and with two interruptions, that will be hereafter mentioned, continued in good order until the 1st instant, when it was closed by the Ice.

Appendix (D.)—The statements furnished by the Secretary will shew an increase in the Revenue of more than 50 per cent over that of last year.

20th July.

There has been expended (in repairs and procuring materials for future use,) during the past year, the sum of £11,343 1 11, exceeding the amount for like purposes in 1839 by £3,682 11 4.—This excess arises principally from having had to re-build, in a partial manner, *four* of the wooden Locks, and extensively repair *eight* others, previous to the opening of the Canal last spring; the expenditure for repairs during the season has also been much augmented by the very great increase of Lockage over any former year:—the average number of vessels passing per day in 1839 was *five*, whereas this year it has exceeded *eight*, with a proportionate increase of rafts and scows;—and it is very evident that no diminution of the annual cost of repairs can be looked for so long as the wooden Locks, which have now been fourteen years in use, have to be kept up.

The first of the interruptions to the navigation of the Canal alluded to, was caused on Sunday the 20th of June, by a Schooner (from want of proper attention) carrying away the gates of Lock No. 3; they were replaced by new ones on the Wednesday following; but in consequence of the large level above that Lock having been emptied by the accident, it was Saturday, before about fifty vessels that had arrived during the week could proceed.

The only other delay of any moment during the season, was occasioned by a breach in the aqueduct, of about forty feet in length, on the night of the 11th of August; this was repaired in four days,—the water, however, did not regain its proper level till the 20th, by which time more than 70 vessels had collected in the Canal. I think these two vexatious delays (the two amounting to sixteen days) made a difference of at least one thousand pounds in the year's income. Preparations have of course been made to give the aqueduct a thorough repair during the winter.

I have already commenced the work necessary to put the Canal in good order for another year, and shall without difficulty, I trust, have every thing completed by the first of April.

The work now under contract between the junction and Port Colborne will, when finished, very much facilitate the passage of vessels for the future, besides furnish a large supply of stone for the Piers and other works at that Port. The work is to be done by 24th March next.

The Culvert so long required at Cranberry Creek is under contract, and will be completed during the winter. Contracts have also been made for the delivery at the junction of 100,000 feet of square Pine, and 25,000 feet of Oak Timber, at very reasonable prices.

It now only remains for me to point out to the Board such works on the Canal as in my opinion are necessary, to insure the prosperity of that work with the least loss of time.

The first work of magnitude to be undertaken is undoubtedly the permanent re-construction of the Locks, because, as already stated, until that is done the annual cost of repairs will be more likely to increase than diminish; and the full benefit of the Canal to the country cannot be realized so long as the Locks remain in their present ruinous condition. The necessity for building stone Locks in place of the wooden ones (which are only sustained at a vast outlay of money every year,) was made fully apparent to the Legislature in 1836; and it is much to be regretted that the provision then made for the purpose has to this moment been wholly unproductive of benefit.

While on this subject, I would mention that much of the repairs necessary to the present Locks, occurs from their not having been placed in a straight line with the Canal, and I trust the experience we have had of the evil arising from that error, will be guarded against when a new line of Locks is laid down.

The next work of importance to which I would respectfully direct the attention of the Board, is the converting the feeder into a Schooner Canal, from the junction to the Grand River. During the three years that I have had charge of this work, from 20 to 50 vessels have passed through the Canal from Lake Ontario in the beginning of April, and on arriving at Port Colborne, have been detained by the ice from two to three weeks, which had they been able to proceed to the Grand River they would have found that that, and all the Western Harbors of Lake Erie had been totally free from such obstruction for more than a month. It is therefore evident that the Company and the public lose the benefit of one or two additional trips annually of the many vessels frequenting the Canal. The necessity of thus enlarging the feeder, has also long been apparent, to ensure at all seasons an ample supply of water for the Canal, as well as for the different Mills in operation upon it, the number of which would no doubt be speedily increased, could the proprietors depend upon having at all times a sufficient quantity of water to propel them; and when it is considered that nearly one-tenth of the large income received this year was paid by the five Flouring Mills now erected on the Canal, the

importance of that source of revenue, and the propriety of encouraging it, cannot be questioned. This improvement presents no very formidable difficulties, either in its execution or in point of expense, and would, if commenced this winter, be completed by the spring of 1842. Appendix (D.)
20th July.

To re-building the Locks, and rendering the mouth of the Grand River available as a Harbor, I would advise the Board to direct all their energies and resources. The Harbors at Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne can with comparatively trifling expenditure of the estimate for their completion, be made to answer every purpose for many years, until indeed, we may confidently hope that the revenue of the Canal itself will be amply sufficient to provide for their further improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.

To the President and Directors
Welland Canal Company.

K.

Reasons for the payment of a Dividend to the private Shareholders in 1837 and 1838; in case the Act to purchase out the private Shareholders should not receive the Royal assent, assigned by the Directors chosen by the private Shareholders.

In the Report of this Board, 12th February, 1838, the subject of a Dividend is not alluded to. In the following Report, 31st January, 1839, it is remarked that, "In consequence of the difference of opinion, as to the intent and meaning of the 7th clause of William 4th, they have declined declaring a dividend, in order that the interests of the Stockholders should not be compromised, by a premature decision of the question." The Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, of 24th January, which was unanimously adopted by the House, contains the following opinion:

"Your Committee are of opinion, whatever views may be taken at this time of the provision of the law providing for the protection of the private Shareholders of this Company, it was the intention of the 17th clause of 7th William 4th, chapter 92, that the income derived from the Welland Canal should be applied wholly in payment of the interest on loans provided for by the Act, with a view of indemnifying the Provincial Government from any payment or interest in future, and the remainder to apply as a Dividend to the private Shareholders,—and that no provision or power existed in the Directors to deduct from the income any item or sum, which they term cost of Administration. Under this impression, and from a careful examination of all the documents referred to, your Committee recommend an Address to the Queen, praying the Royal assent to be given to the Bill passed by the Legislature of last Session; and if the Royal assent be withheld thereto, they think it due to the Shareholders that a Bill should be passed by the ensuing Legislature restoring the majority of the direction to the private Shareholders, and place them in the same position they were in, in 1836, and relieve the Legislature from the imputation of a violation of private rights, and a breach of public faith, which the assumption of the control of their property without the assent of the private Shareholders will subject them to."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In 1837 the Incomes amounted to,	6416	1	2½			
Balance of Interest due that year on the Debenture issued,	1340	0	0			
				5076	1	2½
4 per cent Dividend on £117,800, amount of Private Stock,				4712	0	0
Leaving a reserve of,				£364	1	2½
In 1838 the Income amounted to,	7768	9	11½			
Interest on £66,144 8s. 10d., 1 year,	3968	13	3			
Leaving for a Dividend,	3794	16	8½			
To which add reserve from last year,	364	1	2½	4158	17	11
Dividend for this year,				4712	0	0
Leaving a deficit of,				£553	2	1
In 1839, Income,	12781	10	9			
Interest on £66,144 8s. 10d.,	£3968	13	3			
And deficit last year,	553	2	1			
	4521	15	4			
5 per cent Dividend declared by last Board,				8259	15	5
				5890	0	0
Leaving a surplus of,				£2369	15	5

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In 1840, Income,	20300	0	0			
Interest on £66,144 8s. 10d.,	3938	13	3			
	16361	13	3			
Add surplus of last year,	2369	15	5			
6 per cent Dividend now declared,				18731	2	2
				7068	0	0
Leaving a surplus of,				11663	2	2

As three out of the five Directors placed the same construction on the clause in question, the subject was again referred to the Legislature. The House of Assembly have given a decided expression of opinion in its favor,—the undersigned can see no reason in justice or equity, why the Dividend should be withheld from the Private Shareholders.

In case the Act referred to becomes a law, it is unnecessary to declare a Dividend for 1837 and 1838, as the back interest will be paid up so soon as the Tolls come up to £30,000 per annum, which may soon be looked for.

There appears also an ambiguity in the wording of the 2nd clause of the Act, 16th May, 1839, by which the interests of the Private Shareholders may be affected. To avoid all mis-apprehension on this subject in future, the undersigned will present a Memorial to the next Legislature, on behalf of the Private Shareholders, praying the Act to be amended in such manner as to insure to them the full amount of Interest on their investment, from the period when paid in, down to the time the transfer shall be made, by which the true intent and meaning of the Act will be carried into effect.

(Signed)

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
GEORGE KEEFER,

} Directors appointed by the Private
} Shareholders, under Act 4th Wm. 4th.

Appendix (D.)
20th July.

No. 2, B.
TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed DOWN from one American Port to another, in 1840.

	STAVES.		BUSHEL.		BUTTER and LARD.		TONS.			BARRELS.				PASSENGERS.		MERCHANDIZE.			
	Feet of Boards.	Pipe.	W. I.	Wheat.	Corn.	Firkins	Bbls.	Coal	Cast-ings.	Tobac-co.	Beef & Pork.	Flax Seed.	Ash-es.	Flour.	Whis-key.	Passengers.	Tons.	Cwt. Qrs.	
April,		47600	125721	2840		86	12				12	2	130	3744	175		8	12	1
May,		30969	211170	89245		55		3	10	139½	25	2602	206			17	9	5	2
June,		84872	47125	73876	150	44	13	38	45	503	143	3512	91				3	12	2
July,		148342	72052	55679		5	1		3	4	3	438				4			
August,		45397		82280		119	1			16	25	561					7	17	1
September,	26000			176104		139		8		61	24	363					5	5	
October,			40505	177416	1807	171	2	10		256	104	6	4168	10					
November,				30822															
	26000	357180	496573	738262	1957	619	29	59	3	56	991½	130	332	15388	482	21	34	15	2

No. 3, C.
TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed UP from one British Port to another, in 1840.

	M. Shingles.		Saw Logs.	Staves W. I.	BUSHEL.	Wheat.	Corn	TONS.		BARRELS.				PASSENGERS.		MERCHANDIZE.			
	Feet of Boards.							Castings.	Iron.	Salt.	Beef & Pork.	Beer & Cider.	Flour.	Whiskey	Passengers.	Tons.	Cwt. Qrs.		
December,		112						1	5						2		6	4	1
April,		74						20	1						10		22	6	2
May,		350						6							11½		54	6	2
June,								20		235	4	160	9		53		157	7	2
July,					35			19		65					8		229	4	
August,	1500	50						22		376	10				8		96	13	3
September,	566	25						10		393	52			10	87		198	12	3
October,	2118	25			8			2		1167	58				20		288	13	3
November,		25			400			3		1242	80				4		251	3	2
	4384	636	113000	285000	43	400	1	7	51	3478	263	39	347	31½	238		1304	11	1

No. 4, D.
TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed DOWN from one British Port to another, in 1840.

	Feet of Square Boards.	Square Timber	M. Shingles	Saw Logs	STAVES.		Wheat Corn	BUTTER & LARD.		TONS.		BARRELS.			MERCHANDIZE.						
					Pipe.	W. I.		Firk.	Bbl.	Plas-ter.	Cast-ings.	Iron.	Tobacco	Beef & Pork.	Beer & Cider.	Flour.	Whiskey.	Passen-gers.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.
December, ..	211950	2756	40000	135			1047			34			50	99	6	3900		16			
March,	54550							10	15	48			277			9340		15			
April,	27050	245021		1401	8000	12000	5825	16	10	105			508			18295		50		14	
May,	391640	349899		20000	37125	21180	1158	22	3	60			86		13	16571		17		2	
June,	206574	111667		15000	22876	52283	4294	5		198			60		47	15908		5		1	
July,	272315	81557		15000	45199	59774	1968	33	14				53		30	10471		10		3	
August,	51000	68382		2500	85492	22259	3188	80	64				53		10	11741		2		1	
September, ..	88370	21825		42000	66807	25900	18335	1	16	96			194		2	15498		10		7	
October,	197279			1209	42297	12248	12541			116			383					2			
November, ..	164529	18400																			
	1665257	1899507		119500	307796	205644	45356	110	162	658	117	33	219	154	1713	8	100	115	10	19	
																					3

No. 6, F.
TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed UP from American to British Ports, in 1840.

	BUSHELS.		TONS.		BARRELS.		MERCHANDIZE.	
	Wheat.	Coal	Castings.	Salt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
April,	8498						1	
May,	25		4	20			3	
June,	400	5		480			3	
July,				786				
August,				1577				
September, ..				300				
October,			32	450				
November,								
	8923	5	36	3613	54	15	0	

Appendix (D.)
20th July.

No. 5, E.
TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed UP from British to American Ports in 1840.

	BOARDS.		SHINGLES.		CORN.		BARRELS.		MERCHANDIZE.	
	Feet of	M.	Bushels	Salt	Flour.	Passed-gers.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	
April,	5510	60000								
May,		75000								
June,										
July,			250	12	306					
August,	64000									
September, ..	86000					5				
October,	110000									
November, ..	6000			25.						
	3946									
	275456	135000	250	37	306	5	12	10	0	

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

No. 7, G.

TABLE shewing the principal articles of Property passed DOWN from American to British Ports, in 1840.

	STAVES.		BUSHELS.		BUTTER AND LARD.		TONS.		BARRELS.				PASSENGERS		MERCHANDIZE.						
	W. I.	Pipe.	Wheat.	Corn.	Firkins	Barrels	Coal	Castings.	Tobacco.	Salt.	Beef & Pork.	Bear & Cider.	Flax	Seed	Ashes.	Flour.	Whiskey.	Tons.	Cvtl.	Qrs.	
December,																					
April,			3505													850			12		2
May,			34276													1856			9		
June,			279095	1227	2415	684				20	7198				6	22146	179		6		
July,	9025	4267	284040	11670	199	48					4881	25		38	25178			21	6	1	
August,	74985	21900	106975	5353	16	38		1			345			5	6292			1	3		
September,	94212		54222	3968		176					475			12	5317						
October,	12506	29133	110734		4						132			10	8756						
November,	7000	18400	19737	3900		186	1				16				2316						
	197728	76700	1038181	30478	2618	1321	693	1		22	12657	25	50	71	81658	180		45	13	1	2

DR. Welland Canal Company, Balance Sheet of New Works. Contra Cr.

To Credit on the Bank of Upper Canada,	£	2000	s.	0	d.	0
To Cash for the following sums due:						
The Hon. J. S. Macaulay,	£	84	18	0		
James Lyons,	£	22	10	0		
George Coventry,	£	15	0	0		
Thomas Keefer,	£	137	4	0		
	£	2137	4	0		
By Bills of Work and Materials, No. 1,	£	290	17	11		
By Engineers' Salaries,	£	464	5	0		
Balance due by the Bank of Upper Canada, 1st December, 1840,	£	1382	1	1		
	£	2137	4	0		

Engineers' Salaries, New Work, 1840.

202	The Honorable J. S. Macaulay,	£	202	0	0
262	Francis Hall,	£	74	5	0
278	James Lyons,	£	87	0	0
279	George Coventry,	£	51	0	0
280	Thomas Keefer,	£	49	10	0
		£	464	5	0

Bills of Work and Materials for New Works, 1840.

31	H. Mittleberger,	£	7	9	7 1/2
94	E. Lesslie & Sons,	£	16	3	
153	Engineers' Time,	£	17	17	6
156	Charles Henderson,	£	1	13	8
180	Andrew Lyons,	£	4	1	3
262	Francis Hall,	£	57	0	0
275	H. B. Ostrom,	£	84	5	8 1/2
278	James Lyons,	£	17	6	
281	Henry Douthill,	£	60	15	2
283	George Ewin,	£	10	0	
284	Gersham Wright,	£	2	11	3
		£	291	17	11
		£	1	0	0
		£	290	17	11

This amount overpaid, and received back.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LACHINE CANAL.

Appendix (D.)

20th July.

To the Honourable the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

THE Commissioners of the Lachine Canal beg leave respectfully to Report :—

That the Contracts for new Lock Gates and Bridges, mentioned in their last annual Report, rendered in December last, have been completed, but the Gates for the lower or river lock are not yet hung, nor can they be until the waters of the River shall be at their lowest.

The Bridges are substantial, and in appearance remarkable for both lightness and beauty, and reflect credit on the professional skill of Mr. Fleming, the Civil Engineer who furnished the designs. Three others of the old Bridges are so far decayed as to require early renewal, and the Commissioners are about to advertise for Contracts therefor.

The Commissioners regret to say that the Contract for cutting away part of the upper embankment at the inlet at Lachine, also mentioned in the last Report, was not fulfilled to the full depth required, when the approach of Spring compelled the suspension of the work, and the removal of the coffer dam, in order to the opening of the Canal navigation. Sufficient, however, of the Contract was executed to render the ingress and egress of vessels easy and safe at all times, except when the waters of the St. Lawrence shall fall below their ordinary level; and until the experience of a season shall have yielded the means of judging, the question of the resumption or non-resumption of the work must remain undecided :—the expense, difficulty, and risk of forming a coffer dam, and making the excavation at the point in question, especially in winter, will deter the Commissioners from deciding in favour of its resumption, unless the complete removal of the obstruction to the navigation shall eventually prove to be a matter of imperious necessity. It is but justice to the Contractor to state, that the execution of such work in the winter season in this country was not only hazardous but a novelty; and that the past winter was one of no ordinary character—being remarkable for the frequency and abundance of its snow storms, and for its mildness; both of which causes were adverse to the Contractor's operations.

In their last annual Report, the Commissioners had the gratification of announcing an increase in the receipt of Tolls equal to about sixty-two per centum over the amount received in 1833, theretofore the most productive year of the Canal; and they now have the further gratification of stating that thus far in the present year the receipt of tolls exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year about eighty per centum; at which increase rate, if it continue to the end of the season, the year's receipt will exceed twenty thousand pounds currency.

The great increase of trade through the Canal evinced by this increasing receipt of tolls, renders more prominent than ever the inadequacy of the present basin-room, wharfage and other accommodations of the Canal, particularly at the lower end, immediately above the harbour of Montreal, where nearly the whole of the forwarding business is transacted. This inadequacy was long since foreseen by the predecessors in office of the present Commissioners, and by their reports they urged it upon the notice of the Legislature of Lower Canada: their recommendations, however, were only adopted to the partial extent set forth in the second section of the Provincial Statute, 4 Will. IV, Cap. 12, authorizing the purchase of an additional width of forty feet of ground on both sides of the Canal, between the river and Wellington street-bridge, the whole of which additional width formed part of St. Anne's Common, belonging to the City of Montreal. In the Spring following the passing of that Statute, the number of Commissioners was reduced to one, and the Canal was suffered to remain under his sole superintendence during the whole of the following year, as appears by his Report to the Legislature, dated in January, 1835 :—that Commissioner alone could not make the purchase; and when, in the following year, a new Board of Commissioners was appointed, the Act authorizing the collection of tolls had been allowed to expire, and the new Board in consequence had not the means of making it. In March, 1836, the permanent Provincial Statute, 6, William IV, chap. 22, re-establishing a tariff of tolls, was passed, and by the 24th Section it was enacted, that the before-mentioned statute "shall continue to be in force, but the operation thereof shall be suspended, until the Legislature shall have come to some determination with regard to the enlargement of the Lachine Canal." In almost every Report rendered since the passing of the last mentioned statute, the Commissioners submitted the expediency of acquiring a larger portion of the Common, for the purposes of the Canal, and urged the necessity of making the purchase before the land should be divided into lots, and its value became enhanced by the erection of buildings; but all their recommendations were apparently unheeded, until after the rendering of the last Report, in which the present Com-

Appendix (D.)
 20th July. Commissioners took the liberty of summarily referring to the recommendations of their predecessors on the subject, and adding their own earnest opinion in support thereof,—when the matter was referred by His Excellency the Governor General to the consideration of the Board of Works; and that Board viewing the subject in the same light as the Commissioners, and indeed taking a more extended view of it, recommended that the Commissioners should be instructed to have plans of the required works, with estimates of their cost, prepared. His Excellency adopted the recommendation, and the Commissioners thereupon entrusted the matter to the professional experience of Mr. Fleming;—the result will be seen in that gentleman's plan, report, and estimate accompanying this report; and the Commissioners respectfully submit the same for consideration and adoption, being of opinion that a smaller extension of basin-room, wharfage and other accommodations than is designed on the plan, will be inconsistent with the present, and still more with the future interests and convenience of the public.

Of the land required for the purposes in question, all lying between Wellington street bridge and the river, except a small piece at Windmill point, belongs to the Corporation of the City of Montreal, and is known as the St. Anne's Common; and all above the bridge, being the part designed for a lumber and fire-wood dock, belongs to the Reverend Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, and other proprietors. Of the value of the land (buildings there are none of any consequence), the Commissioners are unable to form an estimate; but if the powers respecting the purchase of land contained in the Provincial Statute 1 Geo. IV, chap. 6, under which the Canal was made, be given to them, they think the amount, in proportion to the extent required, will be moderate, especially in regard to the Common, as the consideration that the proposed improvement will almost immediately effect a great enhancement of the value of property throughout Griffin-town and the neighbourhood, and thereby increase the revenue of the City, in the shape of assessments, will no doubt have due weight in establishing the price to be paid for it.

Immediate action in the matter is of much importance, as the Corporation of the City have already caused a plan, dividing the Common into building lots, to be made, and speak of disposing of them almost immediately.

It may be said that the purchase of those parts of the land that are laid out in Mr. Fleming's plan as "building lots for Stores" is unnecessary; but the Commissioners are of opinion that it is essential, in order that the whole being within the scope of their jurisdiction, such conditions may be attached to the future sale or lease of these lots as shall insure the Canal from injury or deterioration by an improper diversion of its water, or erection of buildings, or the formation of any work that may be detrimental to its interests. If the proposed plan be fully executed, there can be little doubt that these lots will afterwards be found to be a fruitful source of revenue. In regard to the Engineer's estimate of the cost of the works, it will be observed that the largest item is for "Wharf walls—the whole in Cut Stone—£12,282 2s. 6d." Although the Commissioners highly approve of this substantial mode of wharfing, they fear it may be considered too costly:—if such should be the case, a great saving of immediate outlay may be effected by substituting wood for stone; the ends, however, of the small basins, butting on the streets, should, at all events, be of the latter material.

The Commissioners deem the suggestions contained in Mr. Fleming's Report, respecting a "General improvement and enlargement of the Canal," "a Canal basin and steamboat port at "Lachine," and the practicability "of widening and deepening the Canal without stopping the "Navigation," worthy of serious and favourable consideration, and as such they respectfully submit them; and they only abstain from doing the same with his very important suggestion of making a steamboat channel from Windmill point to point St. Charles, and a ship dock in the bay formed by those two points, from a fear that it may be considered beyond their strict province.

The Commissioners respectfully ask for Legislative authority to make the several passing places on the Canal recommended in the Engineer's Report; and also submit, that in order to insure a more effectual protection to the Canal and its works, power be given to them to make minor regulations or by-laws, with limited penalties for breach thereof.

Under the authority of the 4th section of the Provincial Ordinance, 3rd Victoria, chap. 28, the Commissioners of the harbour have commenced the formation of the double ramp at the end of Grey Nun's street, and the continuation upward, towards the river lock, of the harbour revetment walls; but, under the modification of that section made by the 4th section of the Provincial Ordinance, 4th Vict. chap. 12, they do not intend to continue the latter beyond the end of the upper ramp, although the distance is only one hundred and sixty yards.

This abrupt termination of a nearly perpendicular grey stone wall, fourteen feet in height, against a turfed bank of earth of equal height, but with an unavoidable slope of about fifty degrees, will form a singular and uncouth appearance, wholly at variance with the unity of design observable in the substantial range of revetment wall and ramps that now graces the whole front of the City.

The continuation of the wall from its present proposed termination to the river lock, would not only afford a proper and appropriate finish, but would give additional convenience, by adding several feet to the width of the Canal wharf beneath; and in connexion with Mr. Fleming's before-mentioned plan (if it be adopted), will become necessary as a support to the projected street leading over the lower lock. Appendix (D.)
20th July.

The Commissioners therefore trust that the Legislature will give them authority to complete it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. BERTHELET.
PRE. BEAUBIEN.
FERDINAND MACCULLOCK.
J. T. BRONDGEEST.
H. L. ROUTH.

REPORT

Upon a proposed extension of the Wharves and Dry or Graving Docks for the Lachine Canal at Montreal.

The first accommodations made for boats on the Lachine Canal at Montreal, were confined to a very small basin; but which has since been enlarged by partially widening this on the south side,—and now, from the great increase of trade by boats of the greatest admissible dimensions; the wharves and basin-room have become equally insufficient as the first. Agreeable to instructions by the Hon. the Canal Commissioners, I respectfully submit a plan with this Report, shewing the figure and extent of a proposed extension of the wharves, with enlargement of basin-room, which with other proposed additional improvements, I shall treat each under its respective title.

OF EXTENSION OF WHARVES.

It is proposed, according to the plan, to widen the present basin, on the north side, to within one hundred and ten feet of the line of the stone buildings here; that is allowing sixty feet for a street in front of these stores, and fifty feet for a wharf: and also on the opposite or south side of the basin, to widen this to the full extent of the Canal boundary line, excepting that part of it next the upper lock, which is to be made parallel to the north side, till meeting said boundary line, together making the basin here about two hundred and seven feet in breadth.

This widening of the present basin will afford commodious room and free access to and from the locks, the passage to which is now often obstructed by the boats. The widening on the north side may be extended (see plan) till in a line with the upper side of the stone bridge, thereby affording wharfage opposite to every store on this side.

Additional to the widening on the south side of the basin, it is proposed to have a wharf along it of fifty feet in breadth, and a range of building lots along this wharf of one hundred feet in depth, also on the outside of these lots, or next the river a street of sixty feet in breadth; the whole extending according to plan from the Windmill point, as shewn by the pink colouring, to the proposed graving docks.

As a more direct and commodious road of communication to the last described wharf and building lots than by the present stone bridge, it is proposed to throw a stone bridge across the mouth of the Canal or lowest lock, the present guard walls of which will afford a substantial and ready-made foundation. This bridge, as shewn by plan, will be on the continuation of the street of the Montreal Harbour revetment wall: the street or road after passing the bridge divides into two branches, the one leading to the wharf by the rear of the lock-keeper's house, and the other to the rear of the building lots, or upon that side of them next the river, thereby opening the whole of this side of the basin to nearly equal distance, and free access to and from the city, to those of the wharves and buildings on the north side.

Appendix (D.) To farther extend the wharves and port room, it is proposed, as shewn upon the plan, to make use of the whole of that triangular piece of Common, extending along Wellington street and the north side of the Canal. On this I propose (see plan) to lay off a street on the east side of sixty feet in breadth, and along it a range of building lots of ninety feet in depth,—also lots of one hundred feet in depth off the same along Wellington street. On the rear of the last is to be a basin of one hundred and twenty feet in breadth; next, a wharf of eighty feet in breadth; third, another basin of one hundred and twenty feet in breadth; and fourth, another wharf of eighty feet in breadth. These two wharves, being carried from the rear of the lots on the east side, are each to have a passage leading between the lots of twenty feet in breadth, for a common passage to and from the street. It is also proposed, according to plan, that each of the above described lots shall have a Canal from the basin through it from rear to front, of twenty-five feet in breadth, by which a boat can be brought under the roof of a shed or store built on it, and delivered or loaded directly to or from the floors of the store, by a crane or tackle, without exposure to the weather, and at much less expense than at the common wharf. Such Canals are to be built of stone work, and also the walls of the basin along the lots, by which a good foundation on the rear of each lot will be afforded, whereon to raise any desired superstructure.

The above described extension of wharves being only intended for the forwarding business, it is besides proposed that there shall be a distinct and separate accommodation for cord wood, square timber, and other lumber; for which I have laid out on the plan a dock on the upper side of Wellington street bridge, and on the north side of the Canal. This dock is to have a wharf along Wellington street of one hundred and twenty feet in breadth; next, a basin, and a wharf on the opposite side, each one hundred and twenty feet in breadth;—the last to be bounded by a road (or half of a street) twenty-five feet in breadth, extending the whole length of this wharf, as shewn by the plan. There will be free and ready access to and from the city to the whole by Wellington street.

OF CRANES, SLIDES, AND SHEDS.

At several and proper points on the proposed wharves, there should be Cranes of various powers— or from ten to two tons. One of the largest power is proposed to be put up at the lower extremity of the new basin, at the stone bridge, (this being the nearest point of it to the City,) for the purpose of loading Iron Castings, Mill Stones, &c. It is also proposed that there shall be one or more Cranes put upon the Lumber-dock wharves, with a slide opposite to each, for hauling out square timber, immediately upon its arrival in the dock.

On all the common or forwarding wharves it is proposed to erect Sheds, for the shelter of goods, of not less than thirty feet in breadth, placed either along the middle or on the rear of each; these to be supported on posts at distances sufficient to afford room for the delivery or loading under them by carts and trucks.

OF GRAVING DOCKS.

As shewn upon the plan, there is proposed two graving docks; these are to have space of ground, both between and around them, for sawing and laying up timber. They are to be placed at the upper extremity of the wharf, and lots upon the south side of the basin: this site, for the purpose of building and repairing boats, will afford every facility in obtaining timber, either from the river or Canal.— Between the docks there is proposed to be a shed for the use of the Carpenters, and if required, the same upon the opposite sides of them. The drainage of these docks will be by a sluice at the extremity of each, opening into a brick drain or tunnel, which will terminate in the open water course which at present leads the water off the lands here into the river.

The land which will be required for the above proposed improvements is contained within the boundary, on plan, coloured red, and that at present belonging to the Canal is bounded by a yellow shade.

OF BAY ST. CHARLES.

It may not be improper to notice a connexion which the above proposed improvements would make with another proposed by me, on a plan of the river here, rendered last year to the Board of Works— which is to build a lock of considerable dimensions in the river, close upon the Windmill point, or

contiguous to the Canal entrance; also a broad dyke connecting the outside of this lock and the rocky islets which lie on the outside of the Bay, and which would be in water from eighteen to twenty-four inches in depth, but extended upwards till meeting the deep water opposite Point St. Charles. Appendix (D.)
5th August.

By this plan a very large basin would be enclosed entirely from the rapid, and which would be deepened by the removal of the loose stones that now cover the bottom, for materials to build a dyke, excepting two or three declining strata, that project somewhat above the loose stones, which would require to be blasted. The object of this basin is—first, to afford a safe channel and a short passage to the Laprairie steam boats, which by this would be reduced to half the present in time: but the next, or principal purpose would be the extension and commodious room that would be made for every kind of lumber intended for the harbour of Montreal, which in rafts are often by the current carried past the city, or brought in with the greatest difficulty. Under these views, then, this improvement would come to have a necessary connexion with those above proposed for the Canal on the south side of the basin, as the new bridge proposed on the mouth of the Canal would be the thoroughfare to both, and the rear of the lots would become a front to the river basin. Into this basin ships might be admitted above the lock, where square timber, &c. could be loaded, if made deep enough for a short distance, and as the whole might be made safe by a sufficient dyke, vessels would be out of the movements of the ice on the outside in winter.

This may not be the proper place to develop all the advantages which might be obtained by the river basin or lumber port above proposed, further than is done in shewing the connexion which this would have with the proposed improvements for the Canal, yet there is another I cannot avoid noticing,—which is, that this basin would make excellent sites for ships and steam boat graving docks; for by a lock upon the graving dock, a ship could be put into it by having the upper level (that of the dock) supplied with water by a main pipe from the canal; such supply being only wanted at the time of taking in or letting out the ship for repairs, or when completed—thus giving all the facilities to ship building, which are only to be found in high tide ways.

OF PASSING PLACES UPON THE CANAL.

From the present breadth of the Canal there is much inconvenience and delay made to the navigation, particularly by the meeting of the largest class of vessels, which throughout have great difficulty to, and in many places cannot, pass each other. In the latter case one boat must return to a certain and distant point, to allow the other, (which may by rule have the right of proceeding forward) to pass: this happens to be particularly the case at the guard-lock at Lachine, with boats arriving here at both the upper and lower levels at the same time. Therefore, on the lower level at this lock, I would recommend to widen the Canal on the opposite side to the tracking path, to such an extent as not only to allow two boats to pass each other, but also to enable a boat to be turned. The reason for the latter is, that boats of the largest class when fully loaded draw somewhat more water than the depth of some places of the Canal, and consequently are obliged to leave a part of their cargo at this point to be returned for, but the breadth here not admitting room to turn, such boats necessarily must proceed to the upper mouth of the Canal, before a turn can be effected. Next, for a mile and a half below the same lock the Canal is narrow upon this reach throughout, and here I propose, about the middle of the distance to make an additional breadth of twenty feet in a concave form, of one hundred yards in length: also, the same at St. Paul's locks, both on the upper and lower levels; at the St. Gabriel's lock I propose only to make a passing place on the lower level, because the basin at the red store, which is a little way above the lock, presently admits the boats either to turn or pass each other.

OF A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANAL.

Experience has now fully shown, that the first constructed dimensions of this Canal by no means correspond with the sign or breadth of lock, namely, the lock twenty feet in the clear, and the Canal only twenty-eight feet at bottom, and forty-eight feet on the water line; hence the longest boat, at present, may be nearly twenty feet breadth of beam, and being flat bottomed, two of such dimensions cannot pass on a bottom of only twenty-eight feet, although the same boats can be passed through the locks. Under these circumstances, I beg to be permitted to draw the attention of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal to the practicability of enlarging the whole Canal, by additional breadth; namely, to make the bottom forty-two feet in breadth, and the water line sixty-two feet; which dimensions would allow the largest boats passing the locks to also pass freely each other upon the Canal. Besides, additional to this, I would advise deepening the Canal one foot below the level of the lock sills; for the reason, by this additional depth, a boat would have full buoyancy for her

Appendix (D.)
5th. Sect. greatest draught of water, to pass the sills and ; whereas at present, the boat having no more depth in the Canal than her simple draught, or nearly rubbing the bottom, her buoyancy cannot be perfect, and consequently will draw more water than when at rest, or in motion in deeper water ; furthermore, the buoyancy of a boat in motion in a narrow channel, is much increased by the little room afforded on each side to replace or fill up the displaced water by her progressive motion ; whereas the Canal being made deeper than the draught of the boat, and in a proper proportion in width, the buoyancy would be increased, and her traction made easier.

In contemplating the certainty of a progressive and ultimately great internal traffic, to be on the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa above Montreal, we find that the position of the Lachine Canal will always constitute it a necessary connecting channel of trade. In this view its improvements should be made suitable to this future trade, and be adapted to make use of the best improvements hereafter, or in prospect to be used, for impelling vessels ; namely, whether horse-traction or steam-power traction. The rivers mentioned—having many obstructions by rapids, are almost unavailable to sailing vessels, and this has led to the entire use of steam-traction on the intermediate reaches of the Ottawa.

But whether the same power, as a common or thoroughfare means in one traction, and adapted for both River and Canal, is preferable to the present horse-traction on a canal, (and whether regarding the time or expense) is very doubtful. Again, on the contrary, when steam power is taken separately for the River and Canal, as a means of traction on the latter it may become the best, especially as this power can now be adapted without doing the least injury to the embankments ; and it would now appear the proposition becomes, in the improvement of a Canal, to find the best relations of its dimensions for an improved steam power traction.

The present depth of the Lachine Canal admits only boats below five feet draught ; besides, I understand that in the lowest state of the river, there is sometimes not sufficient water on the guard lock sill, or it is below the ordinary depth of Canal. This circumstance, however rarely it may happen, puts a limit to any additional depth which might be gained by the raising of the embankments or sides of the Canal. Although such additional depth would be always available while the river kept at ordinary levels, it would not allow with regularity or certainty the use of a steam boat for traction, which might at least require six feet of draught, to be sufficiently effective. The last condition leads me to propose a proportional enlargement of the Canal, adapted for an efficient power, by steam for the traction of boats of a larger size than those on the Canal, and fitted for a greater trade.

As above proposed, I would widen the Canal, but in the last view of using steam power in traction, would make it fifty feet wide at bottom, at the depth of two-and-a-half feet below the present lock sills, thereby adding at least two feet of depth, or in whole depth seven feet ; and also to make the breadth on water line seventy-eight feet :—but such an alteration on the Canal would require new locks, which I would propose to be alongside of the present locks, these would have seven feet water on the sill, and might be twenty-five feet of breadth in the clear—these dimensions would admit a steam boat sufficient for the traction of several vessels at all times, and of a size well suited for both river and lake navigation ; it being understood that such a steam boat can be adapted, as already stated, without in the least injuring the banks of the canal. It is, however, necessary to observe, that such additional breadth of lock, and depth, must have these equally corresponding throughout, in the other channels or cataracts upwards to Lake Ontario.

OF A CANAL BASIN AND STEAM BOAT PORT AT LACHINE.

The entrance of the Canal at Lachine being at a point where there is a very considerable current in the river, much delay and inconvenience is occasioned from the necessity of the Boats upward-bound having to go out of the Canal to the steam boat landing, instead of the steam boat being enabled to tow them from the Canal. Also, there is a shoal in the river a short distance above the Canal entrance, which obliges the boats either to keep on the outside, or the inside of it, but the outside being the better channel is also more in the current, which makes it difficult to gain the Canal entrance ; besides, there is no basin on this entrance in which the boats could lay previously to going into the river, or through the guard lock, but only in the reach, between the entrance and the lock, which is sometimes entirely blocked up by them. Under all these circumstances of inconvenience and hazard to the navigation here, I would recommend to carry the Canal, as a basin, along shore upwards, in front of the village, and terminate it in the deep water, either below or above Lushman's Point, as a proper examination or survey may hereafter determine. In my opinion this improvement, together with widening of the Canal, and deepening it to seven feet, as above proposed, would be both less expensive and better adapted for the trade, than making another new Canal in the rear of Lachine village, and this not uniting with the present Canal till meeting at Montreal, as I am informed has been projected. Another advantage would be gained by making the entrance at Lushman's Point :—an additional depth of some inches upon the sill of the present guard lock, which would be

the difference of the level between the present and proposed entrance, and more. This basin could be made with the use of very little or no private property, while it would constitute a port both for the Canal and River navigation, in which both barges and steam boats could be safely laid up in the winter months. Appendix (D.)
5th August.

OF THE PRACTICABILITY OF WIDENING AND DEEPENING THE CANAL WITHOUT STOPPING THE NAVIGATION.

The operations of both deepening and widening the Canal may be altogether made with very little or no stoppage to the navigation, for let the widening be done wholly from the south side—and first in summer an excavation is made to the water level, of the whole breadth desired, with the exception of two or three feet in breadth left eighteen inches higher, to keep the water from spreading upon the excavated part, and next at same time the greater part to the full depth may also be taken out, by leaving a small portion of the solid ground against the Canal; for the leakage if any would be discharged by the new cut into the lower level, and be pumped over the guard bank into the Canal, if cut at different points on the same level. And third, the guard bank which is left in summer; and the remainder of depth wanted in the present Canal could be wholly taken out in the winter months. Also, it is clear the new locks could be all built in the summer months, without the least interfering with the navigation; but for which the present Canal would afford the greatest facilities, in the carriage of materials to every desired point, and when completed, the openings into the Canal from each, could be made in the winter.

(Signed)

PETER FLEMING.

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1841.

A true Copy.

J. GRIFFIN,
Sec'y Lachine Canal.

ESTIMATE for extension of the Wharves and Basin of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal.

	£	s.	d.
To expense of Excavations for forming the new Basin and Lumber Dock,....	4439	9	0
Wharf walls, the whole in cut stone,.....	12282	2	6
New stone Bridge on mouth of Locks,.....	500	0	0
Two Graving Docks, with lock gates,.....	7200	0	0
Cranes and Sheds,.....	2700	0	0
Planking wharves and dressing surface,.....	2800	0	0
Opening road or street through the Windmill Point, and forming street on the side next the River,.....	1250	0	0
	£	30671	11 6
To ten per cent for Contingencies,.....		3067	2 4
	£	33738	13 10

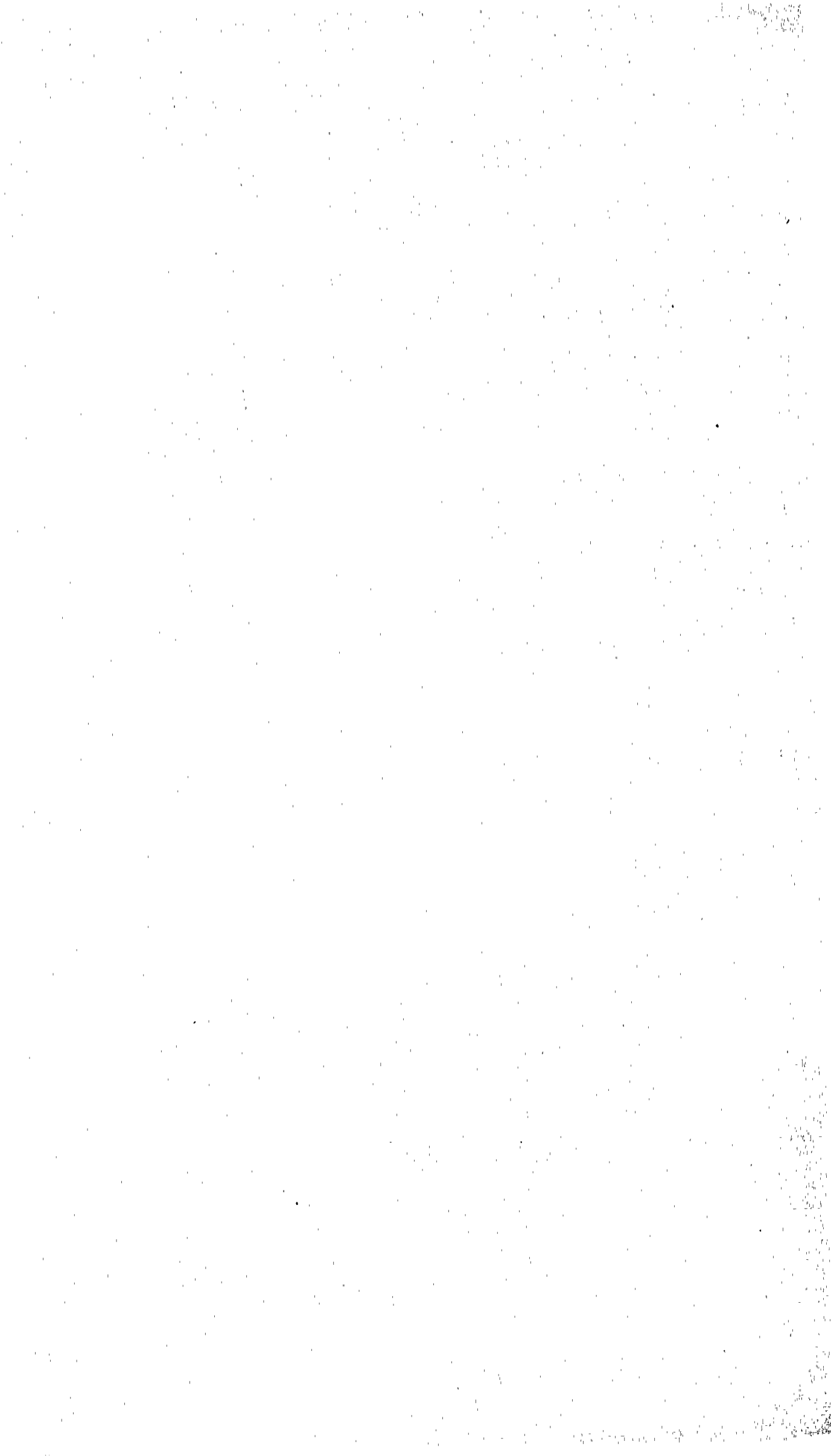
(Signed)

PETER FLEMING.

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1841.

A true Copy.

J. GRIFFIN,
Sec'y. Lachine Canal.



STATEMENT of the Cost of the CHAMPLAIN and St. LAWRENCE RAILROAD and Appurtenances, also of the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the Amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company, from the opening of the Railroad in July 1836, to the 1st January 1841,—as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2nd William IV. Chapter 58.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances £51,063 Currency.

PERIODS.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		REMARKS.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
For the Year.....1836.	15,929	4,991	6042	1 0	5354	0 11	
“.....1837.	19,637	4,240	10177	19 6	7512	19 3	
“.....1838.	18,899	4,248	9794	16 11	8574	16 10	
“.....1839.	29,522	14,323	15496	19 1	8907	14 2	
“.....1840.	26,814	7,802	13339	6 3	11824	12 9	

RAILROAD OFFICE,
Montreal, 12th June, 1841.

Sworn before me, this twenty-first day of June, 1841.

(Signed,) JNO. MOLSON, J. P.

(Signed,) WM. D. LINDSAY,
Commissioner of the Company.

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, praying for a Return of the amount of Duties levied at Bytown upon Timber floated down the Ottawa River, for the last five years, specifying the amount paid in each year, and upon what descriptions of Timber, and also if any and what portion of such Duties has been expended upon the improvement of the Navigation of the Ottawa at or above Bytown, and what improvements have been so effected.

C A N A D A .

ABSTRACT from the Accounts transmitted by the Collectors of Timber dues at Bytown, furnished in obedience to an Order dated Secretary's Office, Kingston, 9th July, 1841, calling for a Return of the Amount of duties levied at Bytown upon Timber floated down the River Ottawa, for the last five years, specifying the amount paid in each year, and upon what description of Timber, and also, if any, and what portion of such Duties has been expended upon the improvement of the Navigation of the Ottawa at or above Bytown.

Periods.	White Pine Pieces.	Red Pine Pieces.	Oak & Elm Pieces.	Deals, Pieces.	Saw Logs, Pieces.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Gross Amount.	Disbursements.	Nett Amount.														
1836	No exact Records kept of Quantities during these years.					8642	0	14202	3	2	706	15	3	13595	7	11								
1837						55140	1110	7070	17712	8315	7	8050	2	10	16366	0	5	1191	3	4	15174	17	1	
1838						2474	23050	770	20340	14970	9407	3	5040	7	5	14448	6	8	735	13	11	12712	12	9
1839						5924	60529	1101	12540	15590	10599	1	5032	19	3	15632	0	9	789	13	3	14842	7	6
1840						4609	20471	1388	6300	15590	13199	15	6396	19	8	19596	14	11	1014	2	1	18582	12	10
Total..	49783	253163	7834	46250	48272	£50164	16	9	£30180	9	2	£80345	5	11	£4437	7	10	£75907	16	1				

It does not appear from any Records in this Department that any portion of the above has been expended upon the improvement of the Navigation of the Ottawa, at or above Bytown.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
Kingston, 9th July, 1841.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Appendix (H.)

14th July.

RETURN to an Address from the House of Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st July, 1841, "praying for a Copy of
 " all Correspondence between Her Majesty's Ministers and the
 " Governor General, in relation to any alteration in the Scale of
 " Duties upon the Importation into Great Britain of Foreign and
 " of Colonial Timber, or either."

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

KINGSTON, 14TH JULY, 1841.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 MONTREAL, 24th April, 1841.

Copy, No. 52.

MY LORD,

7th April 1841
 19th April "
 10th April "
 21st April "

I have the honor to inclose copies of three Memorials which have been presented to me by the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec, and the Merchants of Bytown. I also inclose a copy of my reply.

Great Alarm is naturally felt by those engaged in the Timber Trade in Canada, at the prospect of any alteration in the duties levied on wood in the United Kingdom, which may affect the protection hitherto afforded to Colonial Timber and Deals, but the question must, of course, be resolved by the Government and Imperial Parliament to the view which they may take of the general interests of the Empire.

I conceive, however, that in any change which may be determined upon in these duties, if it be one which will disturb the proportions which the Colonial and Foreign Timber Trade bear to each other under existing laws, care will be taken to diminish as much as possible the loss to individuals by rendering the change gradual; as such a course is certainly the most just, as well as the most politic. But above all, I must express my hope, that in whatever alteration is adopted, the recommendation of the Committee of 1835, of which I was Chairman, will be adhered to, namely, that the change shall not affect the Importations of the year, which would be an Act of extreme hardship upon the Colonial Trade, inasmuch as it only can be carried on by engagements entered into many months before the time at which the goods can be actually shipped, and therefore all the Shipments to be made this year, have been entered upon on the faith of the present Law, and cannot now be countermanded or stopped.

I have, &c.
 (Signed,) SYDENHAM.

The Right Honorable
 The LORD JOHN RUSSELL, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of the Petition of the Board of Trade of Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham, in the County of Kent and of Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

The Petition of the Board of Trade of Montreal.—Respectfully sheweth,

That the Mercantile Community of this City, have lately received information from England, which leads them to apprehend that Her Majesty's Government contemplate proposing to Parliament in its next Session, certain alterations in the duties at present levied in the United Kingdom upon Timber and Wood articles.

That any alteration which might afford less protection to the Timber Trade of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, than is afforded by the present scale of duties, would be greatly detrimental to the best interests, not only of this extensive Province, but also of the neighboring Colonies, as well as of the ship-owners of the Empire.

That by means of the Lumber Trade, as it now exists, many important interests in these extensive Colonies, are fostered and advanced; the shipping employed in the trade affords an easy and cheap conveyance to the Emigrant from the United Kingdom, and ensures extensive employment to the agriculturist, the artizan, and the labourer, as well as to a portion of the population of these Provinces who have for many months nothing else to depend upon for support.

That a large amount of capital has been invested in the Timber Trade, in perfect confidence that the present scale of duties would be continued; that exertions are making to improve and extend it, so as to meet the growing demand in the home market, where the lowness of price affords proof that the consumers are abundantly supplied; and therefore having been fostered and encouraged by the existing laws of the United Kingdom, a sudden change would not only be ruinous to their interests, but also unjust.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that it may please Your Excellency to give the subject your consideration, and to extend to it the benefit of your powerful influence, in order that the existing protection may be maintained, or at all events, that before any alteration takes place, an opportunity may be given them to lay before Her Majesty's Government the justice and reasonableness of the claim now prayed for.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

By order of the board.

(Signed,)

J. T. BRONDGEEST,
Chairman.

MONTREAL, 7th April, 1841.

Copy of the Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

The memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the Merchants and Inhabitants of this City have lately heard with great alarm, that Her Majesty's Government intend to propose, at no distant period, an alteration in the existing scale of duties on Timber, Deals and Staves, which scale, as it stands at present, only affords a bare protection to the trade.

That your memorialists are deeply concerned to find that incorrect evidence, with regard to the interests of this Province, and highly prejudicial thereto, has been given before a Committee of the House of Commons, and which they had no opportunity to contradict before the framing of the Report of the Committee.

That the Lumber Trade is the staple trade of this country; that a numerous population of the most loyal districts is employed in it, a large amount of capital invested, and that it is in various ways of great benefit and of vast importance to the Province.

That great and leading interests of the British North American Provinces and of the Parent State, are encouraged and maintained by it, particularly Emigration, Settlement, Agriculture, consumption of British wares and manufactures, nursery of British seamen, and employment of British Shipping.

That the energetic measures lately undertaken in the United Kingdom and in Canada, to promote Emigration would by an unfavourable change in the duties at once meet with a certain and unexpected hindrance, in the destruction of the very cheap mode of conveyance across the Atlantic, which the ballast ships coming out for timber, now afford to poor Emigrants, who could not, without such facility, raise sufficient means to pay the cost of passage.

That in addition to the large amount of capital invested in the trade in fixed property, saw-mills, river craft, and other costly essentials, the estimated value of the stocks of timber on hand,

Appendix (H.)

14th July.

and the new supplies prepared, at the average prices of the last three seasons, is £1,100,000, currency, a large portion of which amount is already advanced for, in British goods.

That these investments have been made on the faith of British laws and tariffs, for the encouragement and maintenance of the trade; that any prejudicial change would be felt as a severe visitation on the Province, involving in ruin many of those directly engaged in the trade, depriving of the means of employment and subsistence, a large portion of the industrious population, and retarding, to an indefinite and incalculable extent, the present hopeful prospects of the country.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly entreat your Excellency, that you will interfere with your powerful influence, on behalf of the large and loyal portion of the population under Your Lordship's Government, who have so anxious and deep a stake in the matter, to maintain the permanency of the duties as they stand; but that if it should be deemed essential for the general benefit of the empire, after due consideration of all interests, to make changes, then, that ample notice should be secured for them.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

WM. WALKER,
Chairman.BOARD OF TRADE,
Quebec, 19th April, 1841.*Copy of the Petition of the Merchants and others of Bytown.*

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham and Toronto, &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants interested in the Timber Trade of the Ottawa River.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have observed with deep regret certain evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons regarding the Timber Trade of Canada, founded on total ignorance or error; and fearing that measures may be adopted ruinous to this, the only staple trade of the colony, your Petitioners humbly beg to represent,

That they feel confident that Your Lordship, during your residence in this Colony, cannot have been an inattentive observer of the great importance of the Timber Trade to the British North American Colonies, and that by it, these Colonies open an extensive market for the produce of the British Manufacturer, consuming about three millions worth of this produce, every year; the great value of this trade to the British Merchant, the British Ship owner, and to the Canadian Agriculturist, is too obvious to require to be detailed to Your Lordship; to say nothing of the importance to the Mother Country of the nursery afforded for British seamen by the 1,200 sail of ships which annually arrive at Quebec. All these considerations lead us to hope, that Your Lordship will throw your powerful influence into the scale to prevent any change in this trade, which would not only operate to its destruction, but also involve in its overthrow, the ruin of all those interested, which so entirely depend upon it. We may also add, that any interference with our timber trade at this moment, would be attended with most disastrous consequences to this Colony. The Timber Merchants, on the faith of the permanency of the relative duties now existing, having embarked a very large capital in the trade, arising from an increasing demand for timber in the British market, and which capital has been considerably enhanced during the last season. Moreover, all the attempts made by the Mother Country to aid and encourage Emigration to Canada, would be defeated by such a measure; without the vessels which come yearly to Quebec for timber, the expense of transporting the poorer classes of Emigrants, would be beyond their reach.

Your Petitioners further beg to observe, that the threatened change if carried into effect, will necessarily cause a great depression in the country, and will be looked upon by Her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects as a poor return for the zeal, devotedness and attachment which they have ever evinced in support of the Government.

Your Petitioners therefore, most humbly pray, that Your Lordship will be pleased to use your utmost endeavours to protect their interests; but if their prayer to the Imperial Legislature shall not avail, they earnestly trust that Your Lordship will see the justness of time being given to realize and withdraw the capital now invested in the Timber Trade, under the faith of a continuance of the duties now existing.

And Your Petitioners, &c.—1,166 Signatures.

Bytown, 10th April, 1841.

Copy of His Excellency the Governor General's reply to the three preceding Memorials.

Appendix (H.)

14th July.

MONTREAL, 21st April, 1841.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorial from the Board of Trade of Quebec, which you have transmitted, upon the subject of the Timber Duties, levied in the United Kingdom, and His Excellency further directs me to take this opportunity of formally acknowledging two Memorials upon the same subject, one from the Board of Trade of this City, and the other from Bytown, which have been presented to him at interviews at which you were present.

No official intelligence, has been received by the Governor General, of an intention to propose to Parliament, a change in the duties affecting timber, but it is not unlikely that the information communicated to the Memorialists is correct, as from the state in which this question has been for some years, it is likely to attract public attention.

His Excellency will not fail, however, to represent to Her Majesty's Government, the feelings with which the subject is viewed by the memorialists, and he will be prepared to express his opinion, that in any alterations which Parliament may determine upon, due consideration should be given to existing interests, and fair notice afforded, so as to diminish as much as possible any loss to individuals engaged in the trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

The Honorable,
PETER MCGILL,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN to an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 12th July, 1841, "praying for Copies of the Reports " and Correspondence received from the School visitor, under the Ordinance " 2d Victoria, Chap. 43, in the County of Beauharnois."

Appendix (I.)

14th July.

D. DALY,
Secretary.

KINGSTON, 14th July, 1841.

ST. ANDREWS, 26th December, 1839.

Sir,

In obedience to the directions of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed to me in your letter of the 11th of November, instructing me to take immediate steps for investigating the charges of an alleged fraudulent misapplication of the monies voted by law for the purposes of education, by Mr. Archambault, late M. P. P. for the County of Beauharnois, in order that, if necessary, legal proceedings may hereafter be instituted against him.

I have the honor now to offer a Special Report of such proceedings as I have been enabled to take, and of the result of my enquiries.

Immediately after the receiving your letter, (which reached me on the 17th) I gave public notice of my intention to hear such complaints as might be offered on the part of Trustees or other persons interested in the prosperity of the Schools within the county. I also wrote to several clergymen and other public characters throughout Beauharnois, with a view of eliciting such information as might tend to throw some light upon the serious charges advanced against Mr. Archambault.

1st. From the Trustees of District No 3, of Russelltown, I received an intimation that they had been deprived of the whole of the public money, allowed for the erection of the School House

Appendix (I.)

14th July.

in that section, I ascertained on enquiry, the facts to be as follows: Mr. Archambault in his general return of the Schools in the County of Beauharnois for the half year ending 15th November, 1835, and bearing date at Quebec, on the 30th of that month, enters under the head of this District "School House built in the year 1833, and cost £47 10s." and was consequently entitled to receive from the public chest the sum of £23 15s. From the return laid before the Education Committee of the House of Assembly in 1836, by the Inspector General of Public Accounts, that money was paid from the public chest in the usual course." In opposition to this the three Trustees have declared upon oath "that they nor either of them at any time received any public money for the purchase of or erection of said School House, and that they are not aware that any public monies were received by any one else for this purpose." In this assertion they are supported by several respectable neighbours who contributed to the erection of the building. Instead of being erected in 1833 and costing £47 10s., it is sufficiently proved to me that it was completed long before that period, and that it cost the inhabitants upwards of £125 currency.

This is one of the largest, best arranged and most commodious School Houses in the County, and it is used as a chapel for various denominations of Christians.

The Trustees about the year 1835 wished to obtain from the public chest, a portion of their outlay as was then by law allowed, and had the building valued by competent individuals. That valuation amounted to £125, and the district, according to law, would have been entitled to receive £50. a certificate of this valuation was forwarded to Mr. Archambault at Quebec, with a power of Attorney to receive the amount, but the only answer ever received was that the papers were not correct, and that no money was forthcoming.

Until the period of my first visit to Russelltown, they had never heard that any money had been drawn for the District, and as Mr. Archambault held their power of Attorney, he only can have received it according to their opinion. It is to be remarked here, that in Mr. Archambault's next half yearly report, dated 15th May, 1836, that gentleman returns in district No. 4, Russelltown, a School House as erected in the year 1833, and costing £47 10s. and equally entitled to the sum of £23 15s., and such sum was received by that district to which all the particulars suitably apply.

2nd. Mr. Archambault generally obtained from the Trustees of Schools, or the Masters, a power of Attorney to receive their allowances, and employed Mr. Lighthall, the Post Master at Huntingdon, to distribute the moneys so received to those in his vicinity.

In the month of June, 1835, the last named gentleman received from Mr. Archambault the sum of £81. to be distributed by him in the following manner.

Hinchinbrooke No. 4,	£23.
" " 6,	24
Godmanchester " 5,	34

By the returns of Mr. Archambault for the half year ending 15th May, 1835, these districts were entitled to a larger amount, viz:

Hinchinbrooke No. 4,	£25 15 7½
" " 6,	30 12 6
Godmanchester " 5,	36 1 10½
	<hr/>
	£92 10 0

All which Mr. Archambault received personally in May and June of the same year. As far as I could learn, the trustees of these several districts never received any other amounts than those paid to them by Mr. Lighthall, and there therefore is a deficiency under this head of £11 10.

3rd. In the return of Mr. Archambault for November, 1835, district No. 13, of Godmanchester was entitled to £9 17s. 6d. the Trustees only received £8 17s. 6d. through the hands of Mr. Lighthall in December of that year.

4th. In Williamstown, No. 3, the sum of £32 was allowed for a School House by the return of May 1835, Mr. Archambault received that amount in June, but only forwarded the sum of £25. But not having personally seen the Trustees latterly, I have no means at present of stating whether the remaining £7 have been subsequently paid over, though I was credibly assured that it was not.

5th. By Mr. Archambault's return of May, 1835, School District No. 8, of Dundee, was entitled to the sum of £12 10s. which he himself received the same month. The Trustees, however, positively declare that they only received £10 from Mr. Archambault.

6th. In District No. 4, of Armstown, a School was built in 1832, to which by Mr. Archambault's return of May, 1835 the sum of £50 became payable. That individual drew the amount in June, but has paid over the sum of £37 10s. only, in two payments, of £25, to Mr. Cross, and £12 10s. to Mr. Lindsay, two of the Trustees. In addition to the loss of £12 10s. thus sustained by the District in the retention of that sum in Mr. Archambault's hands, the district further lost by Mr. Lindsay leaving the Province, with the monies paid to him remaining unaccounted for, and the District is to this day deeply indebted for the erection of the building. Mr.

Archambault in some late conversation with the present teacher, stated that he retained the money because the School House was not built according to his ideas and for his own personal trouble in agency, plans, &c.

7th. The inhabitants of School District No. 5, of Ormstown became entitled by the report of May, 1835, to the sum of £40 5s. 5d. which Mr. Archambault on their behalf received in June. But the Trustees to this date, have never received more than £37, of which £25 was paid in July 1835 and £12 in about March, 1836.

8th. By the School return for May, 1835, the sum of £32 16s. 6d. was allowed to School District No. 6, of Ormstown, which Mr. Archambault drew in June, but the Trustees only acknowledged the receipt of £30.

9th. In Jamestown No. 2, District, a School House is returned by Mr. Archambault in his report of May, 1835, as being entitled to £49 3s. which that gentleman received in June. But the Trustees acknowledge only the receipt of £44, at a period of one year after it was obtained from the public chest.

10th. In the adjoining District of Jamestown, No. 7, the inhabitants under Mr. Archambault's return of 15th May, 1835, became entitled to the sum of £30 10s. which he also received in June. But the Trustees have only received the sum of £24. The School House was valued at £50, and by law the District could only look for the sum of £25. The sum of one pound the Trustees were told was retained by Mr. Archambault, for agency and trouble, but it would appear that the sum of £30 10s., was received from the Public Chest, and the sum of £6 10s. retained from the District or the Province.

The very impracticable state of the roads and the extreme severity of the weather prevented my visiting other Districts or fixing stated periods for meeting the Trustees. I still anticipate the receipt of further returns in writing from the other Districts yet to be heard from, before a final conclusion can be drawn of the amount retained by Mr. Archambault, as far as the result of my present enquiries can be taken they will stand thus:—

							£	s.	D.
Russelltown	No. 3,						23	15	0
Hinchinbrooke	" 4,	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	7½
"	" 6,	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	6
Godmanchester	" 5,	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10½
"	" 13,	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Williamstown	" 3,	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	0
Dundee	" 8,	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	0
Ormstown	" 4,	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	0
"	" 5,	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5
"	" 6,	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	6
Jamestown	" 2,	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	0
"	" 7,	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	0
							£75 19 11		

I may mention that in addition to drawing the allowances for the erection of School Houses, Mr. Archambault also drew the salaries accruing to the teachers. From the information I have obtained, it would appear that in the early part of 1834, these monies were paid to the teachers without any deduction, but at the close of that year, the sum of 7s. 6d. was retained from each person receiving £10. In 1835, several of the teachers received their half yearly emoluments with a diminution of 5s. In May, 1836, some of the Teachers received but £8 15s. out of £9 3s. 4d. forthcoming to them by the return of May, 1836, the Master of Godmanchester No. 10, is rated for £9 3s. 4d. salary, while only £6 10s. was paid to the teacher, and a sum of £8 15s. was paid to the teacher of Godmanchester No. 11, who is not included in the list.

I have not in the preceding remarks offered any observations in relation to the complaints which were made in reference to the retention of monies allowed to the same county member to be applied by him during his visits to the Schools as an encouragement of such children as he should find to excel. This amounted to 10s. per School, and Mr. Archambault received at various times as follows:—

For 51 Schools,	..	..	£25	10	0	..	..	in 1832,
" 59 "	..	..	29	10	0	..	..	" 1833,
" 59 "	..	..	29	10	0	..	..	" 1834,
" 59 "	..	..	29	10	0	..	..	" 1835,
			£114			0 0		

Appendix (I.)
14th July.

Petitions were presented to the Assembly against Mr. Archambault in relation to these premium monies and for his defence as well as the evidence adduced on behalf of the petitioners, I refer to the Journals of that body.

It is not for me to suggest any possible or assignable cause for the difference between the amount received by Mr. Archambault and those paid over to the trustees.

It is doubtful whether the House of Assembly would have knowingly allowed one of their Members to use his high station as a means of profit, by acting as the paid agent of his constituents, nor can the supposed charge of agency cover the deficiency. The returns made by the Member, were not open to the public inspection, and a great temptation to fraud was thus opened. I have before me a list of monies due to the County of Beauharnois for education grants, *for six months only*, ending on the 15th day of May, 1835, amounting to £1,252 5s. 5d. of which Mr. Archambault alone drew £1110 15s. 5d.

I shall be prepared to submit the names of the witnesses to support the present alleged charges whenever it may be deemed necessary to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Archambault.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) R. ARMOUR, Jr.
School Visitor.

A true Copy,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Appendix (J.)
15th July.

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS

From the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, dated 29th April, 1839. "That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to send down to this House during the first fifteen days of every Session, statements in detail of the yearly expenditure on King's College, and Upper Canada College."

KING'S COLLEGE OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1841.

SIR,

In compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, to His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, of the 29th April, 1839. I have prepared and have now the honor of transmitting to you, in duplicate, the following Statements, relative to the affairs of King's College and Upper Canada College, from the period to which the similar Statements transmitted to you, in my Letter of the 16th December, 1839, were closed to the 31st December, 1840, viz :

1.—A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of King's College, from 1st December, 1839, to the 31st December, 1840.

2.—A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of Upper Canada College, for the same period.

3.—A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of King's College, from its foundation to the 31st December, 1840.

4.—A Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of Upper Canada College, for the same period.

5.—A Statement shewing the present condition of the Land Endowment of the two Establishments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. BOYS, Registrar K. C.

To T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of King's College, Toronto, from 1st of December, 1839, the 31st December, 1840, being Thirteen Months.

DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Folio of Abstract.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Folio of Abstract.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Balance on the 30th of November, 1839, as per Accounts already submitted to the Legislature,	892 14 10			
	Instalments on Sales of Land,	4294 0 5			
	Interest on Instalments,	3080 1 7½			
	“ Debts,	637 12 10			
	“ Investments,	1633 19 4	1	Investments,	5351 13 9½
	Rents,		2	Extra Services,	611 16 10
	Debts repaid,		3	Incidental Expenses,	320 9 5½
	Grounds, for Pasturage on			Inspection of College Lands,	327 13 6
				Loans and Debts,	1750 2 6
				Labor on Grounds,	346 0 11½
				Upper Canada College advanced thereto,	1511 12 9
				Balance,	14918 15 4
				Total,	840 9 1½
		£ 15759 4 5½			£ 15759 4 5½

King's College Office,
Toronto, 31st 1840.

H. BOYS, Bursar, K. C.

Appendix (J.)
15th July.

Appendix (J.)

15th July.

K. C.

Abstract of Salaries paid from the 1st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
Amount paid from the 1st to the 31st of December 1839, viz :—			
To the Bursar,	70	0	0
To Mr. Hawkins, Clerk, .. .	51	5	0
To William Morrow, Messenger,	7	10	0
			128 15 0
Amount paid from the 31st of December, 1839, to the 31st December, 1840, viz :			
To the Bursar,	350	0	0
Mr. Hawkins, Clerk,	112	10	0
Mr. Cochrane, do.	121	19	0
Wm. Morrow, Messenger,	50	0	0
			634 9 0
	£	763	4 0

King's College Office, TORONTO,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

K. C.

Abstract of Extra services paid, from the 1st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
Amount paid from the 1st December to the 31st of December, 1839, viz :—			
Mr. Patrick,	44	0	0
Amount paid from the 31st of December, 1839, to the 1st of Decr. 1840, viz :			
Mr. Hawkins,	£ 34	6	10
Mr. Patrick,	274	10	0
Mr. Reed,	148	0	0
Mr. Tincombe,	111	0	0
			567 16 10
Total	£	611	16 10

King's College, Office, TORONTO,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

K. C.

Appendix (J.)

15th July.

Abstract of the Incidental Expenses, from the 1st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive,

PARTICULARS.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Rent of Office,	62 10 0
Taxes,	2 16 3
Wood,	64 11 5
Stationary,	67 11 7
Printing,	33 16 3
Advertising,	9 18 9
Postage,	20 13 6½
Desks, Cases and other Office Furniture,	29 14 3
Sundries,	20 7 5
Fees to Treasurer of Home District,	8 0 0
Registering a Deed,	0 10 0
Total,	£ 230 9 5½

King's College Office, TORONTO,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K, C.

U. C. C.

Abstract of Salaries paid, from the 1st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.
Amount paid from the 1st to the 31st of December, 1839, viz :	
Samuel Alderdice, Porter,	10 0 0
Amount paid, from the 31st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, viz :	
The Reverend Dr. McCaul, Principal,	733 6 8
The Reverend Charles Mathews, first Classical Master,	416 13 4
The Reverend George Maynard, Mathematical do.	416 13 4
Mr. F. W. Barron, second Classical Master,	366 13 4
The Reverend H. Scadding, third do.	416 13 4
Mr. F. P. De la Haye, French Master,	277 15 5
Mr. James Duffy, first English do.	293 0 10
Mr. Wm. Thompson, second do.	178 18 8
Mr. C. N. B. Cosens, Master of Preparatory School,	} 239 11 8
Do. additional Allowance.	
Mr. J. G. Howard, Geometrical Drawing Master,	138 17 6
Mr. James Hamilton, Ornamental do.	71 11 1
Samuel Alderdice, Porter,	40 0 0
The Reverend Dr. Thomas Phillips, retired annuity,	138 17 6
Total	£ 3738 12 8

King's College Office, TORONTO,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

Appendix (J.)
16th July.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of Upper Canada College, from 1st of December, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive, being Thirteen Months.

Disbursements.

Receipts.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
PARTICULARS.	Amount.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Royal Grant,	1111 2 2	Investments,	1150 0 0
Instalments on Sales of Land,	532 5 0	Salaries of Principal, Masters and Porter,	2738 12 8
Interest on Instalments,	£535 5 1	Incidental Expenses,	145 19 9
Do. Loans repaid,	20 17 0	Books and Stationary,	583 9 9
Rent,	556 2 1	Boarding House,	1423 15 0
Dues,	51 19 3	Grounds, labor on,	51 16 5
Loans repaid,	2416 8 11	Buildings,	29 15 11
Grounds for Timber,	1190 0 0	Law Expenses,	2 10 0
Law expenses repaid,	7 10 0	Insurances on Buildings,	113 10 0
King's College, borrowed from that Institution,	9 6 9	Agency,	4 13 11
	1511 12 9	Loans and Debts,	138 18 6
		Rent refunded,	3 5 0
Total.....£	7386 6 11	Total.....£	7386 6 11

King's College Office, Toronto,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Registrar, K. C.

U. C. C.

Appendix (J.)

15th July.

Abstract of Incidental Expenses paid, from the 1st of December 1839,
to the 31st of December, 1840, both days inclusive.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	D.
Taxes,	0	13	6
Repairs of Buildings,	105	14	6
Painting and Glazing,	5	2	1
Wood,	11	14	3
Stationary,	18	10	0
Advertisements,	4	5	5
Total	£	145	19 9

King's College Office, Toronto,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

Statement shewing the condition of the Endowments in Lands of
King's College and Upper Canada College, on the 31st of
December, 1840.

KING'S COLLEGE,

Original Endowment,	225,944	Acres.
Sold,	98,589	"
Remaining,	<u>127,355</u>	Acres.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Original Endowment,	63,279½	Acres.
Sold,	17,563	"
Remaining,	<u>45,716½</u>	Acres.
Total	<u>173,071½</u>	"

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

Appendix (J.)
15th July.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of King's College, from its Foundation to the 31st December, 1840.

Receipts. Disbursements.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.		PARTICULARS.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Grants from the Crown,	4999	19 9	Advances to Upper Canada College,* ..	36352	0 1
Sales of Land,	61757	13 10	King's College, Grounds,	439	2 1
Interest on purchase Monies and Investments, ..	16012	3 2	Improvements thereon,	7094	13 11
Rents,	13261	12 4	Buildings,	1030	12 4
			Management,	3319	14 2
			Incidental Expenses,	2255	17 0
			Furniture,	142	4 11
			Balance,	59586	4 6
Total	£96031	9 1	Total	£96031	9 1

Particulars of the Balance.—Government Debentures, £27,539 3 9
 Upper Canada Bank Stock, 250 0 0
 Gore Bank Stock, 187 10 0
 Mortgages and Bonds, 7628 1 7
 Cash on hand, 840 9 3

£36,445 4 7

Bursar's Office, the 31st December, 1840.

H. BOYS, Bursar, K. C.

* This amount exceeds by £3 17s. 6½d. the advances acknowledged in the accounts of Upper Canada College. The difference is occasioned by a payment for rent having been credited King's College in place of Upper Canada College to whom it belonged. The error is rectified and in future there will be no discrepancy.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of Upper Canada College, from its Foundation to the 31st of December, 1840.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
PARTICULARS.	Amount.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Grants from the Crown,	9211 1 5	Buildings and Grounds,	17615 2 7
College Dues for Tuition, Books and Boarding,	15329 2 2	Masters,	34924 1 2
Sales of Lands,	7813 18 10	Books,	4732 16 4
Sales of Town Lots,	1033 10 9	Boarding House,	6584 7 11
Rents,	243 14 3	Furniture,	198 16 8
Interest,	202 17 3½	Purchase of Lands,	1150 0 0
Advances from King's College,	36343 2 6½	Contingencies,	3725 16 2
		Balance.....	68931 0 10
		Total.....	1246 6 5
	£70177 7 3	Total.....	70177 7 3

Particulars of the Balance,—Mortgages and Bonds.....£1246 6 5.

Bursar's Office, the 31st December, 1840. H. BOYS, Bursar K. C.

Appendix (J.)
15th July.

P A P E R S

LAID BEFORE THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Pursuant to the 24th Clause of an Act promulgated the 17th May, 1840,
intituled, "An Act to provide for the Disposal of
" Public Lands in the Province."

1. Account Current, Sundry Tribes of Indians with R. B. Sullivan, from 1st January to 31st March, 1840.
2. Sales of Sundry Tribes of Indians, from 1st April to 30th June, 1840, inclusive.
3. Sales Sundry Indian Lands, 1st July to 30th September, 1840.
4. do. do. 1st October to 31st December, "
5. do. do. 1st January to 9th February, 1841.
6. do. do. 10th February to 31st March, "
7. do. do. 1st April to 7th June, "
8. Account Current, Six Nation Indians, with R. B. Sullivan, from 1st January to 31st March, 1840, inclusive.
9. Sales of Lands in Account of Six Nation Indians, 1st April to 30th June, 1840.
10. do, do. do. 1st April to 7th June, 1841.
- 11 Account Sales, Military Reserves, Toronto, 16th March, 1839 to 30th September, 1840.
12. Account Sales, Clergy Reserves from 1st April to 30th June, "
13. do. do. 1st July to 30th September "
14. do. do. 1st October to 31st December, 1840.
15. do. do. 1st January to 9th February, 1841.
16. do. do. 10th February to 31st March, "
17. do. do. 1st April to 7th June, "
18. Account of Crown Timber paying duties at Bytown for the year 1840.
19. Account Current of Collector of do do.
20. Nation River Collection Sheet.
21. Account of Sales of Crown Lands from 1st April to 30th June, 1840.
22. do. do. 1st July to 30th September, 1840.
23. do. do. 1st October to 31st December, 1840.
24. do. do. 1st January to 9th February, 1841.
25. do. do. 10th February to 31st March, "
26. do. do. 1st April to 7th June, "

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

— No. 1. —

UPPER CANADA.

Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st January, to 31st March, 1840,—inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.		Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1840				1840			
2	11 January,	To paid R. Stanton, Printing,	0 8 0		1 January,	By Balance,		
	25 "	" S. P. Jarvis, for requisition.	25 0 0		31 "	By amount of Cash received in payment of In-		
3	11 March,	" T. Steers, for Road leading through Mo-		25 8 0		stalments this Month,		
		" ravian Tract, per O. C. of 21 March,				Principal,	36 10 0	
4	20 "	" S. Richardson, surveying Town Plot in	150 0 0			Interest,	2 9 3	
		" Orillia and contingencies,	73 10 6		28 February,	By Amount Cash received this Month,	38 19 3	
5	31 "	" James McDonough, 3 Months service,	34 2 6			Principal,	131 16 3	
		Balance to New Account,		257 13 0		Interest,	22 7 8	
		Total,		605 9 3		Total,	154 3 11	193 3 2
				888 10 6				888 10 6

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Nos. 2. 3. 4. 5. & 6.

Account of Sales of Sundry Tribes of Indians, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st April and 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Amount Currency.
61	1840 19 May,	S.	20	6	Tyendinaga,	100	Charles McGuire,	8	£ 40 0 0
62	" "	N.	23	5	do.	100	Matilda Manahan,	8	40 0 0
63	" "	S.	21	7	do.	100	Francis Lefebvre,	8	40 0 0
64	" "	S.	11	7	do.	100	Charles Gay,	8	40 0 0
65	" "	N.	20	6	do.	100	William Port,	8	40 0 0
66	6 June,	N.	8	Front,	Anderdon,	90	Frederick Maack,	81	364 10 0
67	" "	N.	11	2	do.	100	William Gathfield,	25	125 0 0
68	" "	N.	D	On the Road,	Zone,	56	Uriah Lamport,	15	42 0 0
69	" "	N.	5	3	Anderdon, Block, C.	100	John Reid,	25	125 0 0
70	" "	"	18	On the Road,	Zone,	116	Robert McCrea,	15	87 0 0
71	" "	"	13	Front,	Anderdon, Block, C. —No. 3.	100	James Dougall,	40	200 0 0
72	4 July,	"	5	4	Between 1st July and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.			£	1158 10 0
73	29 September,	part S. W.	29	Orillia, S. D.	Oro,	200	Benjamin E. Yarould,	10	100 0 0
74	" "	" N. W.	29	3	Trafalgar,	55	Thomas McLaughlin,	24	65 0 0
75	" "	" "	1	14	do.	38	James Wetschall,	15	28 10 0
76	12 December,	Town	7	East side of Front Street, Water Front Street, Lot No. 3, on River Detroit,	Oro, —No. 4.	200	Francis J. Hamilton,	19	100 0 0
77	23 "	"			Between 1st October and 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.	493		£	294 10 0
78	1841 25 January,	Town	8	8 Range, north line in the Town of	Anderdon, —No. 5.		Henry Fraser,	£	20 0 0
79	" "	"	9	7 Range,	do.		Lewis G. Gordon,	10 0 0	10 0 0
80	8 February,	"	10	7 Range, 8th line of	do.			£	20 0 0
81	22 "	Water Lot	4	1	Between 1st January and 9th February, 1841,—inclusive.		Hezekiah Smith,	7 10 0	7 10 0
82	11 March,	N. W. ¼	3	3 Wyendotts,	do. —No. 6.		John Smith,	7 10 0	7 10 0
					Between 10th February and 31st March, 1841,—inclusive.		John Goarie Watson,	£	22 10 0
					Anderdon,		John Anderson.	25	10 0 0
					do.			£	62 10 9
							Total,	£	72 10 0

R. H. THORNHILL,
For the C. C. Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
TORONTO, 31st March, 1841.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

— No. 7. —

CANADA.

Account of Sales of Lands made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, on Account of sundry Indian Tribes between the 1st April and the 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Provincial Currency.
	1841								£ s. d.
83	15 April,	S. 1	13	-	Anderdon,	100	Ambrose Bennett,	25	125 0 0
84	" "	" "	11	-	Do.	100	Jacques Maloche,	25	125 0 0
85	" "	N. E. 1	2	-	Do.	50	William Soleway,	25	62 10 0
86	" "	N. W. 1	2	-	Do.	50	Owen Walsh,	25	62 10 0
87	" "	part.	14	-	Do.	100	Oliver Bazarre,	25	125 0 0
88	" "	S. W. 1	2	-	Do.	50	John Poterpiece,	25	62 10 0
89	" "	N. W. pt.	1	-	Do.	50	Henry Rudgeyrd,	25	62 10 0
90	" "	W. pt.	13	-	Zone,	100	James Mulliers,	10	50 0 0
91	" "	" "	13	-	Do.	100	John Trotter,	10	50 0 0
92	" "	W. 1	C	On the road,	Do.	49	Charles Riches,	15	36 15 0
93	" "	E. 1	C	do.	Do.	49	Michael Cook,	15	36 15 0
94	" "	Town.	1	8 Range and 8th Line,	Orillia,	0	James George,	£7 10	7 10 0
95	19 " "	" "	8	" "	Do.	0	David Morrow,	7	7 10 0
96	28 May,	S. E. 1	1	-	South Orillia,	100	William Boneval Church,	10	50 0 0
97	" "	S. 1	12	-	Anderdon,	100	John Henry and Thomas Tomlins Hodson,	25	125 0 0
					Acres,	998	Total,	£	988 10 0

Crown Lands Office, KINGSTON, 17th June, 1841.

R. H. THORNHILL,
For the C. C. Lands.

The Six Nations Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st January to 31st March, 1840,—inclusive.

DR.

CR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.		Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.		Provincial Currency.	
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	1840				1840	Balance from Account rendered last quarter,				
2	11 January,	To paid Charles Herczy, Postage,	3	1 11		By Cash received in payment of Instalments,				
3	31 March,	" Thomas Galt, 1st quarters Salary,	50	0 0	31 January,	Principal,	121	11 10		
4	"	" R. Kelly, 1 Month's Service,	11	12 6		Interest,	26	18 7		
	"	" Receiver General,	500	0 0	28 February,	By Cash received this Month,			148	10 5
	"	Balance,	30	11 6		Principal	213	15 0		
					31 March,	Interest,	54	5 1		
						By Cash received this Month,				
						Principal,	68	15 0		
						Interest,	57	6 3		
						Total Amount Cash Receipts,				
					1840	Total,				542 11 9
					1 April,	Balance,				595 5 11.
										30 11 6

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Nos. 9, 10, & 11.

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of the Six Nations Indians Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st April and 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Amount Currency.
631	1840 4 April,	S. part	9	5	Brantford,	72 3/4	Enoch Palmer,	20	£ 72 15 0
632	" 22 "	N. 1/2	10	1	do.	202	Robert Roseburgh,	20	202 0 0
633	" 23 June,	"	16	4	Innisfil,	100	George Moore and James Irvine,	12	60 0 0
634	" 27 "	"	19	4	do.	100	James Reid,	12	60 0 0
					— No. 10. — Between 1st April and 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.	474 3/4			394 15 0
637	1841 30 April,	parts of	25 } 26 } 27 }	3	Brantford,	120	Charles Cranstown Dixon,	25	150 0 0
638	" 13 May,	part	24	3	do.	21 1/2	do.	25	3 2 6
639	" 15 "	N. 1/2	8	3	Cayuga,	100	Jared Anthony,	15	75 0 0
					— No. 11. — Military Reserve; between 16th March, 1839 and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.	222 1/2			225 2 6
92	1840 21 April,		1	N	Toronto,		Robert S. Jameson,		500 0 0
					Total,				500 0 0

R. H. THORNHILL,

For the C. C. Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Toronto, 30th September, 1840.

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands between 1st of April and 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession.	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per	Amount
								Acro.	Currency.
	1840							s. d.	£ s. d.
3919	4 April,		19	3	Yarmouth,	200	Dani. Bridsall,	12 6	125 0 0
3920	8 "	E ½	27	4	Albion,	100	Wm. Horan,	7 6	37 10 0
3921	" "	Ft ½	11	7	Puslinch, -	100	Joseph Lynch,	10 0	50 0 0
3922	10 "	S ½	26	3	Bayham,	100	James Hutchinson,	20 0	100 0 0
3923	22 "	W ½	22	4	Burford, -	100	Robert Muir,	8 0	40 0 0
3924	27 "	"	17	3	Fitz Roy,	200	David Elliott,	10 0	100 0 0
3925	" "	"	27	8	Cranahc,	200	Donald Campbell,	10 0	100 0 0
3926	" "	W ½	5	8	Lanark,	100	Andrew Graham,	7 6	37 10 0
3927	" "	N ½	9	In the Gore on the Rideau.	Gloucester,	100	John Sharp,	20 0	100 0 0
3928	29 "	"	16	1	Monaghan,	200	Robert C. Maners,	10 0	100 0 0
3929	" "	NE ¼	9	5	Beckwith,	100	John Weston, Senr.	12 0	50 0 0
3930	" "	Ft ½	21	10	Gouldburne, -	100	Jackson Stitt,	10 0	50 0 0
3931	5 May,	SW ¼	6	4	Nelson, S. D. S. -	60	Moses Lindlay,	15 0	51 4 0
3932	7 "	W ½	12	2	Trafalgar,	100	A. Cole Venier,	15 0	75 0 0
3933	16 "	S ½ & N ½ E ½ of	19	5	Norwich,	150	David Hagerman,	17 6	131 5 0
3934	" "	E ½	14	5	Camden, E. -	100	Wm. Lake,	11 0	55 0 0
3935	23 "	"	2	3	Hamilton,	200	George S. Boulton,	8 9	87 10 0
3936	" "	NE ¼	31	2	Trafalgar, -	100	Lawrence Hager,	15 0	75 0 0
3937	26 "	"	25	7	Mara,	105	Agnes McDonald.	8 0	42 0 0
3938	" "	Centre Front of	2	2	Uxbridge,	100	John Millard,	12 6	62 10 0
3939	" "	"	24	9	Thurlow,	120	Samuel T. Hudson,	9 0	54 0 0
3940	28 "	N ½	10	4	Townsend,	150	Adam Bowthby,	15 0	112 10 0
3941	" "	E ½	19	3	Trafalgar, S. D. S.	100	Wm. Chisholm,	15 0	75 0 0
3942	" "	NW ¼	19	3	do. do.	50	James Carter,	15 0	37 10 0
3943	1 June,	SE ¼	9	3	Madonte,	50	John Hussey,	10 0	25 0 0
3944	8 "	W ½	15	9	Whitby, -	100	Luther Hamden,	18 0	90 0 0
3945	12 "	"	28	2	Oxford, J. D.	200	Gameliel Duke,	20 0	200 0 0
3946	" "	"	31	3	Clarke, -	200	Samuel S. Wilmot,	10 0	100 0 0
3947	" "	W ½	34	7	Vaughan,	100	Wm. Cameron,	17 6	87 10 0
3948	15 "	"	36	11	Elizabethtown,	159	Wm. Rowsun,	12 6	99 7 6
3949	" "	S ½	6	5	Kingston, W. D.	100	Darius C. Smith,	16 0	80 0 0
3950	" "	"	65	2	Sophasburg West of G. Point,	194	Jonathan Clarke,	10 0	97 0 0
3951	" "	S or Ft ½	24	5	Thurlow, -	100	Oliver Dingman,	12 6	62 10 0
3952	" "	"	16	11	Gore of Toronto, -	200	Wm. Proudfoot,	20 0	200 0 0
3953	" "	W ½	12	8	Albion,	100	Do.	11 3	56 5 0
3954	16 "	"	22	2	Tecumseth,	100	Richard McHell,	17 6	87 10 0
3955	" "	NW ¼ & W ½ of E ½	34	A	Etobicoke,	75	Wm. Thistle,	20 0	75 0 0
3956	" "	W ½	9	3	Mountain,	100	T. A. Meldrum,	9 0	45 0 0
3957	22 "	"	31	5	Otonabee, -	200	Nath. Reed,	10 0	100 0 0
3958	23 "	SE ¼	9	7	N. Crosby,	100	Jno. Roche, Junr.	12 6	62 10 0
3959	" "	W ½	15	7	Garraxaxa, -	100	Jno. Alfough,	8 9	43 15 0
3960	" "	E ½	27	4	Thurlow,	100	Appolas Jones,	15 0	75 0 0
3961	24 "	"	2	9	Mariposa,	200	Archibald McDonald,	7 6	75 0 0
3962	25 "	E ½	20	2	Mono,	100	John Turnbull, Jr.	10 0	50 0 0
3963	29 "	"	15	9	Hamilton, N. D.	60	Geo. S. Boulton,	17 6	52 10 0
3964	" "	"	27	8	Hamilton,	180	Do.	18 9	168 15 0
					Acres,	5753	Total,	£	3691 1 6

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

— No. 13. —

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st July and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per		Amount			
								Acres.	Currency.				
								s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1840													
3965	3 July,	W ½	29	5	Kitley,	100	John Death,	10	0	50	0	0	
3966	4 "	N part	33	4	Trafalgar, S. D. S.	96	Ashman Petit,	22	6	108	11	3	
3967	" "	S ½	17	4	N. Gower,	100	James Kennedy,	10	0	50	0	0	
3968	7 "	W ½	12	2	Albion,	100	William Proudfoot,	8	9	43	15	0	
3969	9 "	E ½	22	4	Osnabruck,	100	William Hollister,	10	0	50	0	0	
3970	" "	W ½	22	4	do.	100	B. Hollister,	10	0	50	0	0	
3971	" "	E Ft	5	10	Pittsburgh,	17	Samuel Knapp, Jr.	12	6	10	12	6	
3972	10 "	W ½	9	5	Mountain,	100	William Lawson,	10	0	50	0	0	
3973	" "	Part of 15 B. Bro. being certain town lots, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.			Hamilton,	4	George M. Boswell,	£10 p. lot.		40	0	0	
3974	" "		2	8	Beverly,	200	John Warnock,	12	6	125	0	0	
3975	" "	D	4 S. of 5		Charlottenburgh,	200	John Calder,	11	3	112	10	0	
3976	" "	N ½ of	25	A	Murray,	100	George Coulter,	18	0	90	0	0	
3977	13 "	W ½	15	5	Mono, E. C. R.	100	Thomas Buchanan,	7	6	37	6	0	
3978	15 "	E ½	2	9	Trafalgar, N. S.	100	Samuel Rogers,	17	0	85	0	0	
3979	" "	W ½	2	9	do. do.	100	James Williamson,	17	0	85	0	0	
3980	18 "	S part	12	2	Hope,	50	Robert Greer,	16	3	40	12	6	
3981	21 "	N W ½	6	6	Nelson,	100	John McGregor,	15	0	75	0	0	
3982	23 "	N S ½	15	7 W A	Kingston,	200	Anthony Manahan,	10	0	100	0	0	
3983	24 "		4	4 W D	do.	200	do.	12	6	125	0	0	
3984	" "	S ½	2	4 W A	do.	100	do.	10	0	50	0	0	
3985	28 "	W ½	2	2	Hallowell, on Lake Ontario, or 4th concession, East side, E. Lake.	93	Richard Hare,	6	6	30	4	6	
3986	" "	N ½	76	5	Hillier,	100	William Burr,	14	0	70	0	0	
3987	" "		71	2	Sophiasburgh,	142	Jos. Elicks,	9	0	63	18	0	
3988	" "		70	2	do.	146	David B. Stevenson,	11	3	82	2	6	
3989	" "	W ½	67	2	do.	75	Philip Clarke,	6	0	22	10	0	
3990	" "	E ½	2	2	Hallowell on Lake Ontario, or 4th concession, East side, E. Lake.	93	James G. Breakenridge,	6	6	30	4	6	
3991	4 Aug.	N E ¼	3	4	Blenheim,	50	John Jackson,	12	6	31	5	0	
3992	" "	S ½	2	5	do.	100	do.	12	6	62	10	0	
3993	6 "		12	5	Derham,	200	James Bodwell,	12	6	125	0	0	
3994	11 "		31	2	Lochiel,	200	Angus McDowell,	11	3	112	10	0	
3995	13 "	N ½ S ½	15	1	Cramahe,	50	Joseph C. Townsend,	15	0	37	10	0	
3996	" "	N E ¼	12	1 W H Y	Chinguacousey,	50	Samuel Gamble,	15	0	37	10	0	
3997	" "		32	2	Beverly,	200	Hon. James Crooks,	10	0	100	0	0	
3998	" "	S ½	11	3	King,	100	Robert Wilson,	20	0	100	0	0	
3999	" "	R ½	4	5	Thurlow,	100	Geo. & Truman Brintont,	15	0	75	0	0	
4000	" "		27	1	Fitzroy,	100	James Storie,	8	0	40	0	0	
4001	" "	W part	33	8	Puslinch,	100	Rev. Wm. Meldrum,	15	0	75	0	0	
4002	" "	S ½	10	6	South Gower,	100	Robert Rutherford,	15	0	75	0	0	
4003	" "	Ft ½	14	5	Thurlow,	100	Anthony Burgess,	15	0	75	0	0	
4004	" "		16	6	York, W. Y. S	64	John Crawford,	20	0	64	0	0	
4005	14 "	E ½	1	4	Leeds,	100	James Anderson,	8	0	40	0	0	
4006	19 "	" "	10	5	Chinguacousey.	100	John Vernon,	18	0	90	0	0	
4007	" "	" "	3	6	Brock,	100	George St. John,	7	6	37	10	0	
4008	" "	N ½	10	2	Tyendenaga,	100	Benjamin Simpkins,	15	0	75	0	0	
4009	" "	S E ¼	9	3 S D S	Trafalgar,	50	William Creighton,	14	0	35	0	0	
4010	20 "		3	1 E C R	Chinguacousey,	200	John Scott,	15	0	150	0	0	
4011	" "	N E ¼	5	6	Beckwith,	100	John McDonald,	6	3	31	5	0	
4012	" "	S W ½	5	6	do.	100	Peter Anderson,	8	9	43	15	0	
4013	5 Sep.		20	6	Kenyon,	200	Duncan McLean,	10	0	100	0	0	
4014	" "	W ½	7	8	do.	100	Dugald McMaster,	10	0	50	0	0	
4015	7 "	N ½	22	12	Smith,	100	William McKee,	10	0	50	0	0	
Carried forward,								-	-	£	3390	5	9

— No. 13.—Continued.—
UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st July and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.—(Continued.)

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per		Amount	
								Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1840						Brought forward, - -	- - -	£	3390	5 9
4016	7 Sep.	W ½	3	5	Monaghan,	100	Thomas Gunnnett,	13 0		65	0 0
4017	"	E ½	3	5	do.	100	Thomas Baxtor,	13 0		65	0 0
4018	"	W ½	26	2	Wolford,	100	John Somers,	22 6		112	10 0
4019	8	N ½	26	9	Norwich,	100	Ebenezer Halsey.	12 6		62	10 0
4020	"	"	15	5	Murray,	200	Abel Scott,	12 6		125	0 0
4021	12	"	21	2	Elmsley,	200	Joseph Falkner,	10 0		100	0 0
4022	"	part	22	2	S. Crosby,	98	William Singleton,	8 9		42	17 6
4023	15	"	25	1	Malahide,	200	John Sovereign,	12 6		125	0 0
4024	22	E ½	6	2	Caledon, F. H. S.	100	Peter Garvey,	10 0		50	0 0
4025	"	W ½	16	2	E. Gwillimbury,	100	Benjamin O. Lyster,	17 6		87	10 0
4026	"	E ½	20	6	Caledon, W. H. S.	100	Alexander McLaughlin,	15 0		75	0 0
4027	23	S ½	31	5	Darlington,	100	William Crane,	12 0		60	0 0
4028	"	"	2	7	Goulbourne,	200	Thomas Simpson,	6 6		65	0 0
4029	"	S E ¼	12	5	Ching'y, W. H. S.	100	Hugh Clark,	15 0		75	0 0
4030	21	{ S ¼ or E ¼ }	17	8	Williamsburgh,	50	John Rossenburgh,	10 0		25	0 0
4031	25	E ¼	10	2	Dalhousie,	100	Peter Cumming,	5 0		25	0 0
4032	28	"	20	2	Kingston,	200	Alexander Milne,	20 0		200	0 0
4033	"	S 3-4	32	7	Earnestown,	150	John McDowell,	15 0		112	10 0
4034	"	"	19	6	Portland,	175	Jacob Shurtleff,	10 6		91	17 6
4035	"	W ½	33	7	Earnestown,	100	Abraham Amy,	20 0		100	0 0
					Acres, - -	8153 ½	Total, - - -		£	5055	0 9

— No. 14, —

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st October and 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per		Amount	
								Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4036	5 Oct.	W ½	12	2	Essa,	100	James Jack,	10 0		50	0 0
4037	"	E ½	12	2	do.	100	William Jack,	10 0		50	0 0
4038	"	W ½	9	9	Thurlow,	65	Saml. & P. Alcombrack,	15 0		48	15 0
4039	6	R or W ½	23	11	King,	100	James Henderson,	10 0		50	0 0
4040	8	"	8	3	Malahide,	200	Chs. G. A. Tezer,	12 6		125	0 0
4041	"	S ½	4	8	Bayham,	100	Joseph Pearson,	12 6		62	10 0
4042	9	S ½	22	4	Vespra,	100	John Bingham,	20 0		100	0 0
4043	"	E ½	5	6	Eramosa,	100	John Dolmage,	12 6		62	10 0
4044	"	"	23	5	Richmond,	200	John O. Zone,	20 0		200	0 0
4045	10	part	27	1	Montag's, not over 1/4	120	Dougald Cameron,	20 0		120	0 0
4046	"	part	16	8	Yonge,	117 ½	Philip Wing,	14 0		82	5 0
4047	12	W ½	31	5	Nassagawen,	100	Thomas Easton,	15 0		75	0 0
4048	13	A	11	11	Yonge,	83	Richard Coleman,	21 6		89	4 6
4049	"	"	2	5	Albion,	200	Patrick McCort,	12 6		125	0 0
4050	"	"	10	8	Fitzroy,	200	John Stevenson,	10 0		100	0 0
4051	"	W ½	9	8	King,	100	William Pringle,	11 3		56	5 0
4052	"	E ½	3	2	Burford,	100	David D. Prosser,	8 0		40	0 0
4053	14	"	10	4	Richmond,	200	Ezekiel Hudgins,	11 6		115	0 0
4054	16	N ½	2	3	Woodhouse,	50	Henry Walker,	18 9		46	17 6
4055	"	"	18	10	Osgoode,	200	Henry Brown,	10 0		100	0 0
4056	19	W ½	29	3	Wolford,	100	Samuel Leeson,	8 9		43	15 0
4057	30	"	2	9	Murray,	200	James M. Blakely,	10 0		100	0 0
4058	"	W ½	8	2	do.	100	Timothy Anderson,	10 0		50	0 0
4059	"	R ½	31	5	do.	100	Richard Holland,	12 6		62	10 0
4060	31	S ½	12	8	Whitby,	100	William Smith,	20 0		100	0 0
4061	"	E part	33	8	Hamilton, subject to conditions of O. in C. 12 March, 1840.	25	John Dixon,	13 9		17	3 9
4062	11 Nov.	E ½	5	7	Kinn,	50	Joshua Harrison,	15 0		37	10 0
4063	17	E ½	14	6	Kenyon,	100	Angus Fraser,	10 0		50	0 0
4064	"	R ½	14	8	Lochiel.	100	Alex. McGillhon,	7 6		37	10 0
4065	"	"	32	1	do.	200	D. McDougall,	10 0		100	0 0
4066	"	part	7	9	do.	100	Edward Conway,	11 3		56	5 0
4067	"	"	38	6	Lancaster,	150	Alexander Fraser,	11 3		84	7 6
4068	19	S ½	22	A	Etobicoke,	50	William Mattice,	21 3		53	2 6
4069	"	N ½	22	A	do.	50	John Mattice,	21 3		53	2 6
4070	"	E ½	43	3	Camden, E.	100	John Peters,	10 0		50	0 0
4071	30	N W ½	18	2	Hilliar,	40	James Jones, Sr.	22 6		56	5 0
4072	"	E ½	73	5	do.	100	C. Ainsworth,	16 3		81	5 0
4073	"	E ½	13	2	{ East End of West Lake, Hallowell, }	100	Elijah Bennett,	11 0		55	0 0
4074	8 Dec.	W ½ of E ½	21	6	York, W. Y. S.	50	Jacob Parsons,	21 3		53	2 6
4075	9	"	32	B	Etobicoke,	111	T. & E. Musson,	21 3		117	18 9
4076	30	"	1 & 2	4	Southwold, S. m.c.r.d.	48	John Campbell,	20 0		48	0 0
					Acres, - -	4519 ½	Total, - - -		£	3005	4 6

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

— No. 15. —

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands between 1st January and 9th February, 1840,—inclusive.

Number	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of Purchaser.	Price per		Amount
								Acre.	Currency.	
	1840							s. d.	£ s. d.	
4077	16 Jan.		10	3	{ Chinguacousy, } E. C. R.	200	Francis Lunday.	20 0		200 0 0
4078	18 "	E ½	21	7	Vaughan,	63	James Cane,	10 0		31 10 0
4079	26 "	E 2-3	10	A	Etobicoke.	166 2-3	Amasa Wilcox,	16 6		55 0 0
4080	28 "	E ½	30	10	King,	100	James Henderson,	10 4-5		62 0 0
4081	29 "	"	27	6	Albion,	100	Jno. and Miel. Horan,	7 6		37 10 0
4082	5 Feb.	W ½	1	4	Leeds,	100	Henry McAlpin,	9 0		45 0 0
4083	"	N ½	3	3	Elizabethtown,	100	W. McNish,	10 0		50 0 0
4084	9 "	E ½	26	8	Kitley,	100	Jos. Montgomery,	8 0		40 0 0
4085	"	"	16	2	{ Chinguacousy, } W. C. R.	100	James Graham,	10 0		50 0 0
4086	"	N ½	19	5	Yarmouth,	100	Jos. Baker,	17 6		87 10 0
4087	"	W ½	2	3	W. Y. S. York,	100	Win. Wakefield,	25 0		125 0 0
4088	"	E ½ of E ½	31	A	Etobicoke,	25	Levi Davins,	20 0		25 0 0
					Acres, -	1154 2-3	Total, -	- -	£	708 10 0

— No. 16. —

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands between the 10th February and 31st March, 1841,—inclusive.

Number	Date	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of Purchaser.	Price per		Amount
								Acre.	Currency.	
	1841							s. d.	£ s. d.	
4089	11 Feb.	S ½	2	13	Mariposa,	100	Lachlin Davidson,	5 0		25 0 0
4090	18 "	E ½	25	9	Esquesing,	100	Charles Williams,	11 3		56 5 0
4091	22 "	W ½	2	3	Eldon,	100	Archibald Carmichel,	7 6		37 10 0
4092	"	"	2	14	Blenheim,	200	Samuel Seraras,	10 0		100 0 0
4093	23 "	E pt	14	4	E. Y. S. York,	20	Thomas Kelly,	20 0		20 0 0
					Acres, -	520	Total, -	- -	£	238 15 0

— No. 17. —

Account of Sales of Clergy Reserves, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands between 1st April and 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of Purchaser.	Price per		Amount
								Acre.	Currency.	
	1841							s. d.	£ s. d.	
4094	22 April,	commons	38	3	Elizabethtown.	50	Nelson Shipman,	13 9		34 7 6
4095	23 "	S ½	33	10	Hamilton,	50	Thomas Boyd,	10 0		25 0 0
4096	"	E ½	10	12	Brock,	100	William Taylor,	5 0		25 0 0
4097	10 May.	"	3	2	Charlotteville.	200	Israel W. Powell,	10 0		100 0 0
					Acres, -	400	Total, -	- -	£	184 7 6

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

No. 18.—Continued.
TIMBER DUTY COLLECTION, 1840.

Bond.	PARTIES		White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak & Elm.		Deposit	Net Sum Paid.		Gross Amount.	REMARKS.
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		£ s d.	£ s d.		
58	205	14350	185	7030	133	4522			Brought over,	66	1	11	1831 9 4
49	830	31540	662	25156					21	7	1	87 9 0	4 4
54	12	840	1098	41724					20	16	8	131 8 4	4 4
66	88	6160	13	456	82	2832			20	16	8	106 11 1	1 0
68	101	7280	13	491					15	2	1	32 3 2	2 2
47	81	2754	12	418					3	2	6	16 12 10	4 3
48	364	25180	12	456					20	16	8	59 8 11	8 8
60	160	11200	31	1292	21	714			4	3	4	28 13 8	5 5
61	551	38570	902	34276					31	18	5	223 3 2	2 2
87	6	420	11	418	114	3876			5	4	3	26 16 10	2 2
71			919	34922					20	16	8	145 10 2	4 4
72			1112	42256					17	6	1	176 1 4	4 4
76	145	10150	788	28804					20	16	8	141 3 3	3 3
114			1680	63840					20	16	8	266 0 0	0 0
80			521	19798			170		166	2	0	186 19 5	5 5
73			1171	44498					20	16	8	218 6 10	10 10
77			1379	52402					204	1	4	224 18 0	0 0
74	20	700	1402	53276					89	17	1	110 13 9	9 9
78	759	26565	1330	50540					62	10	0	219 11 8	8 8
82			1012	38456					20	16	8	160 4 8	8 8
85			149	1862	111	3771			59	6	2	237 7 0	0 0
79			301	10535					31	5	0	189 1 0	0 0
115			544	36080								181 11 4	4 4
88			1194	45372								154 3 1	1 1
89			1132	45016								148 3 10	10 10
84	16	1120	794	30172					24	2	0	242 8 2	2 2
95	26	1820	912	34656					3	2	6	21 2 0	0 0
100	80	5600	1531	58178					26	0	10	58 13 0	0 0
120			50	1900	276	9384			25	0	0	118 8 8	8 8
128			748	28424								161 15 3	3 3
130			938	35644								173 4 2	2 2
131			1094	41572								208 10 6	6 6
132			1317	50046								100 17 3	3 3
133	411	30870	1021	38798								161 13 2	2 2
107													

Less License 1838, £23 9 2

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Bond.	White Pine.	Red Pine.	Oak & Elm.	Deposit	Net Sum Paid.	Gross Amount.	REMARKS.
104	300	21000	1187		13	0	5
129			56506		52	1	5
130			54416				
132			54130				
133			35530				
105			23826				
117			31312		20	16	8
124			37658				
215			17860	129	4386		
217			62928				
221			841		57	5	10
222			31958		31	5	0
223			35416				
220			34732				
133			35808				
134			35302				
227			33136				
225			56734				
149	100	7000	1493		15	12	6
137			2971				
230			22952	389	13296		
231			33098				
232			35492				
233			39596				
235			46930				
237			72238				
238			27436				
239			39672				
240			39520				
242			42028				
243			38114				
244							
245							
246							
248							
249							
250							
251							
252							
253							
254							
255							
Add.							

E. & O. E. Crown Timber Office
Bytown, 18th December, 1840.
JAS. STEVENSON, Collector.

Total, - - £ 13199 15 3

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

No 19.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands UPPER CANADA in Account Current with the Collector at Bytown.

DR.

Cr

Date.	PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	Date.	RECEIPTS	£.	s.	d.
1840					1840				
23 January,	To Remittances being excess last year per letter this date,	197	10	11	18 December,	By gross Amount of collections at Bytown,	131	00	3
22 February,	To Cash remitted through Commercial Bank,	600	0	0		By Net Proceeds of collection at the Nation River below Bytown,	205	11	10
" "	To Cash paid your Deputy Surveyor per order, and per my letter to you dated 15th January, (C 50)								
8 July,	To Cash paid do do. to 30th June,	181	16	6					
20 " "	To Check Montreal Bank handed you per letter,	67	19	8					
" "	do do.	77	8	6					
" "	do do.	72	13	4					
30 August,	To do do.	319	19	8					
5 August,	To do do.	768	16	11					
7 " "	To do do.	82	9	10					
8 " "	To do do.	185	10	9					
12 " "	To do do.	97	4	6					
26 " "	To do do.	228	5	2					
29 " "	To do do.	245	3	4					
1 September,	To do do.	480	11	10					
9 " "	To do do.	1099	19	2					
" "	To do do.	513	8	2					
" "	To do do.	755	11	8					
12 " "	To do do.	723	1	0					
20 " "	To Bills, Ritchie & Co.	1786	18	4					
" "	To Check, Montreal Bank,	2152	1	2					
3 October,	To Bill on Peter McGill & Co. do.	310	15	2					
" "	To do do.	171	15	0					
9 " "	To do do.	146	10	6					
14 " "	To do do.	279	10	6					
20 " "	To do do.	101	15	4					
" "	To Montreal Bank for Commission charged by them on giving Check on Montreal, (C. 50.)	20	3	9					
" "	To Remittance for Timber Duties McNab Township.	20	13	8					
22 " "	To Bank Commission remitting by Check on Commercial Bank, \$500, (C. 50.)	5	10	7					
18 December,	To Disbursements account for U. C. proportion of Contingent Expenses of collection for statement, (C. 50.)	681	10	2					
24 " "	To Check on Commercial Bank, Toronto,	500	11	11					
	Total,	13405	7	1		Total,	13405	7	1

E. E. Crown Timber Office,
Bytown, 24th Dec'r 1840.
JAS. STEVENSON, Collector.

Abstract of Contingent Disbursement on Collecting Crown Timber Duties, at Bytown from the 1st November, 1839, to 1st November, 1840.

	£	s.	d.
To Sub-Collector travelling charge to Quebec and back to Bytown,	7	19	6
" Postages of Bonds,	8	17	6
" Calache hire to Coxes and Stationery,	13	14	6
" Pay and Board while at Quebec,	107	10	9
" J. Cameron, Teller, and for his pay and expenses while examining Nepean, Westmeath, Pembroke, &c. &c.	176	13	1
" J. Patterson, Teller of Timber,	61	2	6
" W. Cameron, Check Officer at Carrillon,	71	0	3
" J. D. Corrie, Boatman, to the period he left,	£26	2	6
" L. Petite up to this date,	27	7	0
	53	9	6
" Clerk in the Office one years Salary,	90	0	0
" Extra Boatman during the season,	14	15	0
" Dr. Christie printing,	9	8	9
" Postages up to this date, 30th October, 1840,	19	9	11
" McCrea putting up and repairing Stove Pipes in the Office,	1	4	6
" D. Kenneds repairing Office and Desks, &c.	1	19	5
" Keeping and scrubbing Collector and Surveyor's Office, during the season, &c. &c.	11	18	0
" J. Chitty, Stationery, &c. &c.	5	2	6
" Cash paid Mr. Pringle's, of Cornwall, Man for information,	0	10	0
" G. & R. Lang ropes for the Boat,	1	9	11
" Fire Wood for Office and Surveyor's Room,	14	18	6
" Candles, do. do.	3	18	0
" Rent for do. do.	25	0	0
" J. Stevenson travelling charges to and from Quebec, 14 days,	11	10	0
" J. Stevenson Salary for one year,	300	0	0
	£	1014	2 1
Dr. Timber, U. C. for proportion,	£681	10	2
" " L. C. for do.	332	11	11
	£	1014	2 1

JAS. STEVENSON,
Collector.

— No. 20. —

NATION RIVER COLLECTION.

No.		Fect.	£	s.	d.
1	James Steen,	3000	6	5	0
2	Christopher Whistle,	2450	5	2	1
3	Archibald Johnston,	3500	7	5	10
4	Henry Eltherington,	2000	4	3	4
5	James Cameron,	8000	16	13	4
6	A. McLean,	2500	5	4	2
7	John Link,	4400	9	3	4
8	Nathan Orton,	3650	7	12	1
9	George G. Dunning,	3500	7	5	10
10	Robert and James Smart,	1892	3	18	10
11	Alexander McDougall,	2400	5	0	0
12	William Lough,	8200	17	1	8
13	David Johnson,	7580	15	15	10
14	John McDonald, (No. 1.)	7202	15	0	1
15	Alexander and James McCull,	7168	14	18	8
16	Thomas D. Ross,	3200	6	13	4
17	Dunlop and Levitt,	2100	4	7	6
18	John Chesser,	10600	20	16	8
19	Patrick Ryan,	3000	6	5	0
20	Angus McDonell,	2496	5	4	0
21	Alexander McDonell,	3332	6	18	10
22	Archibald McDonell,	1200	2	10	0
23	Archibald McBean,	3800	7	18	4
24	Archibald and James Cameron,	7000	14	11	8
25	Duncan McDonell,	10500	21	17	6
26	Duncan and Angus McDonell,	6000	12	10	0
27	John McDonell, (No. 2.)	6834	14	4	9
	Total,	£	264	7	8
	Charges on the above Collection,	£ 8	15	10	
	Disbursements Canoeing, &c. to the Nation River,	50	0	0	
	Allowance to J. S. Jr. for the performance of this duty,				58 15 10
	Net proceeds	£	205	11	10

BYTOWN, 1st October, 1840.

JAS. STEVENSON, Jr.

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

No. 21

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands between the 1st April and 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per	Amount
								Acre.	Currency.
								s. d.	£ s. d.
1840									
1750	4 April,	N W ¼	22	9	Smith,	50	Jno. Leinster,	8 0	20 0 0
1751	8 "	N W ¼	14	5	Albion,	50	Jno. Oliver,	8 0	20 0 0
1752	10 "	S pt	17	7	W. Gwillimbury.	9	Jno. E. Dissett,	8 0	3 12 0
1753	27 "	E ½	5	3	Oro,	100	Charles Hawkins,	1 0	5 0 0
1754	" "	W ½	12	4	Fitz Roy,	100	Hon. W. Morris,	8 0	40 0 0
1755	" "	Bro ft	38	0	Osgoode,	68	Leonard Wood,	8 0	27 4 0
1756	" "	E pt of	30	6	do.	36	do.	8 0	14 8 0
1757	29 "	W pt							
1758	5 May,	E ½	6	14	Oro.	100	Jos. Langman,	2 6	12 10 0
1759	6 "	pt of	8	3	Kingston, W. A.	170	Eb. Adjit,	9 6	80 15 0
1760	" "	S W p,	20	6	S. Crosby,	12	Francis Stedman, Jr.	8 0	4 16 0
1761	" "	R pt	11	5	Bustard,	100	Hon. W. Morris,	8 0	40 0 0
1762	" "	E pt	5	1	do.	60	Caldwell Joynt,	8 0	24 0 0
1763	11 "	W pt	8	3	Ennismore,	19½	Pat. Gallivan,	8 0	7 18 0
1764	" "	N ½	35	4	Murray,	45	Richard Stevens,	8 0	18 0 0
1765	" "	W ½	9	2	Fenelon,	100	L and J. Newson,	8 0	40 0 0
1766	" "	N ½	6	2	Percy,	100	Samual Starr,	8 0	40 0 0
1767	" "	S pt	31-32	10	Murray,	100	A. H. & E. W. Myers,	8 0	40 0 0
1768	" "	W pt							
1769	" "	W ½	19	3	do.	147	do.	8 0	58 16 0
1770	" "		24	10	Percy,	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0
1771	" "		15	13	do.	56	do.	8 0	22 8 0
1772	" "	S ½ of N ½	20	14	do.	18	do.	8 0	7 4 0
1773	" "	S E pt	32	4	Clarke,	50	G. S. Boulton,	8 0	20 0 0
1774	" "	Broken	8	11	Seymour,	100	A. H. Myers,	8 0	40 0 0
1775	" "		2	6	Cramahe,	140	do.	8 0	56 0 0
1776	" "	N ½	13	10	do.	100	Donald Campbell,	8 0	40 0 0
1777	" "	E ½	35	4	do.	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0
1778	19 "	N E pt	16	7	do.	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0
1779	" "	S E pt	41	5	Ernest Town,	30	Wm. Davidson,	8 0	12 0 0
1780	" "	E ½	41	5	do.	50	Thomas Kirkpatrick,	8 0	20 0 0
1781	" "	Gore of	34	7	Camden, E.	100	Matilda Manahan,	8 0	40 0 0
1782	" "	N E pt	50	1	do.	30	do.	8 0	12 0 0
1783	" "	N W pt	38	6	do.	25	Rulif Purdy,	8 0	10 0 0
1784	" "	Gore by	38	6	do.	25	Elias Huffman,	8 0	10 0 0
1785	" "	WBondy	25	7	Richmond,	63	do.	8 0	25 4 0
1786	" "	N E ½							
1787	" "		8	2	Camden East,	50	Rev. S Givens,	8 0	20 0 0
1788	" "		11		Howe Island,	220	Rose & Smith,	14 6	159 10 0
1789	" "		12		N. B. B.	217	Charles Calaghan,	8 0	86 16 0
1790	" "		19	4	Pittsburgh,	200	Matilda Manahan,	8 0	80 0 0
1791	" "		5		do.	200	William Sutherland,	8 9	87 10 0
1792	" "	S ½	7	4	Rawdon,	100	Edward Fidler,	8 0	40 0 0
1793	" "	N part	8	3	Huntingdon,	32	Rulif Purdy,	8 0	12 16 0
1794	" "		16	7	E. of Muskrat Lake, Westmeath.	100	Hon. W. Morris,	8 0	40 0 0
1795	" "	N ½							
1796	23 "	S ½	4	2	Burford,	100	John Crawford,	8 0	40 0 0
1797	" "		36	3	Nissouri,	96	do.	8 0	38 8 8
1798	" "		36	4	do.	96	do.	8 0	38 8 8
1799	" "		36	5	do.	96	do.	8 0	38 8 8
1800	" "	Park	5 & 6	W. side.	Francis St. London,	20	do.	40 0	40 0 0
1801	" "	E ½	12	10	Oro,	100	Henry Shaw,	5 0	25 0 0
1802	27 "	S part	17	7	Crowland,	30	David Thompson,	15 0	22 10 0
1803	" "	"	7	7	do.	30	do.	15 0	22 10 0
1804	" "	"	9	7	do.	30	John McLaughlin,	31 0	46 10 0
1805	" "	"	14	7	do.	30	David Thompson,	15 0	22 10 0
1806	" "	N part	12	10	Walpole,	200	do.	15 6	155 0 0
1807	" "	N ½	9	1	Wainfleet,	42	William Cain,	15 0	31 10 0
1808	" "	R ft	27	8	Nottawasaga,	100	Archibald McAllister,	8 0	40 0 0
1809	" "	Bro Ft	6	R part.	N. Gower,	71	Edward Mallock,	8 0	29 12 0
1810	" "	"	14		do.	92	do.	8 0	36 16 0
1811	" "	"	2	Ft. part.	do.	133	do.	8 0	53 4 0
1812	" "	W ½	13	9	Oro,	100	John Smith,	5 0	25 0 0
1813	" "	Bro	39	2	Albion,	9	James Wright,	8 0	3 12 0
1814	6 June,	E ½	20	2	E. B. Harwick,	100	James Henderson,	12 6	62 10 0
Carried forward,								£	2169 15 0

— No. 21.—Continued.—

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st April and 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.—Continued.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per		Amount
								Acre.	Currency.	
								s. d.	£ s. d.	
	1840						Brought forward, -	- -	£ 2169 15 0	
1811	6 June,	Letter	B	2	Sombra,	30	Loughlin McDougall,	8 0	12 0 0	
1812	" "	N part	26-27	2	B. C do.	60	do.	21 0	63 0 0	
1813	" "	"	20	6	Tilbury, W.	10	do.	10 0	5 0 0	
1814	8 "	Park	3	W R	Chatham,		Maria Drake,	..	40 0 0	
1815	" "	"	4	do.	do.		Wm. Dolson,	..	31 5 0	
1816	" "	"	9	do.	do.		John Bell,	..	32 15 0	
1817	" "	"	2	Gore W of	do.		do.	..	31 5 0	
1818	" "	"	3	Harwich	do.		do.	..	27 10 0	
1819	" "	"	10	W R	do.		A. B. Baxter,	..	52 10 0	
1820	" "	"	7	Raleigh	do.		James McCann,	..	23 5 0	
1821	" "	W 1 town	35	Murray	do.		A. B. Baxter,	..	10 0 0	
1822	" "	Park	4	Street	do.		John Baxter,	..	23 0 0	
1823	" "	"	5 & 6	G W	do.	15	Margaret Sterling,	..	41 0 0	
1824	" "	"	7 & 8	Harwich	do.		Lawrence Murphy,	..	40 0 0	
1825	" "	"	13	do.	do.		John Williams,	..	20 0 0	
1826	" "	W pt	4	5	Camden,	101	Ann Sicklestell,	8 0	40 8 0	
1827	" "	N 1	4	3	Mersea,	100	Ann Wilkinson,	8 0	40 0 0	
1828	" "	"	20	9	Walpole,	200	John Crawford,	15 0	150 0 0	
1829	" "	Bro	5	5	Camden,	81	Wm. Tiffan,	8 0	32 8 0	
1830	" "	Park	8	W R	Chatham,		Robert Innis,	..	20 0 9	
1831	" "	W pt	13	Raleigh	Gosfield,	54	Horatio Nelson,	15 0	40 10 0	
1832	" "	N pt	23	1 E D	Chatham,	40	James Henderson,	8 0	16 0 0	
1833	" "	Bro	24	9	do.	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0	
1834	" "	S pt	1	B D	Anderdon,	150	do.	15 0	112 10 0	
1835	" "	"	35	6	Zone,	54	Samuel Vincent,	8 0	21 12 0	
1836	" "	"	35	8 & 9	do.	108	Martha Julien,	8 0	43 4 0	
1837	" "	"	3-6	N S	Maidstone,	400	John Johnston,	8 0	160 0 0	
1838	10 "	"	9 & 12	M R	do.	106	Wm. Niblock,	8 0	42 8 0	
1839	17 "	S E pt	6	7	Leeds,	116	John Brown,	8 0	46 8 0	
1840	" "	N W 1/4	2	8	Cartwright,	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0	
1841	" "	N 1/2	26	8	Cavan,	100	do.	8 0	40 0 0	
1842	" "	N pt of	20	5	Clarke,	10	do.	8 0	4 0 0	
1843	" "	S 1/2	10	8	Darlington,	100	do.	8 0	40 0 0	
1844	" "	W 1/2	19	6	Clarke,	60	Charles Anderson,	8 0	24 0 0	
1845	" "	N pt	18	9	Hamilton, N. D.	60	do.	8 0	24 0 0	
1846	" "	Bro	3	3	do.	26	do.	8 0	10 8 0	
1847	" "	"	24	9	Alnwich,	9	W. S. Bridges,	8 0	3 12 0	
1848	" "	"	11	8	Hamilton, V. D.	50	Francis Lattimer,	8 0	20 0 0	
1849	" "	S E 1/4	15	12	Clarke,	100	Simeon Simmons,	8 0	40 0 0	
1850	" "	W 1/2	20	N R	Enniskillen,	49	H. Gilderslieve,	8 0	19 12 0	
1851	" "	Bro	19	7	Howe Island,	65	Christopher Julien,	8 0	26 0 0	
1852	" "	"	7	2	Kingston, W. D.	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0	
1853	" "	N pt	51	3	Portland,	31	John Kindhan,	8 0	12 8 0	
1854	" "	"	9	10	Camden, E.	100	David Burley,	8 0	40 0 0	
1855	" "	S 1/2	16	10	Richmond,	200	Jesse W. Rose,	8 0	80 0 0	
1856	" "	"	6	12	Winchester,	200	do.	8 0	80 0 0	
1857	19 "	Park	14-15	Gore	Chatham,	8	Edward Parsons,	..	40 0 0	
1858	20 "	"	18	do	do.	..	Wm. Lightfoot,	..	20 0 0	
1859	" "	"	22	4	do.	45	Robert Woods,	3 0	18 0 0	
1860	" "	N E pt	15	5	Raleigh,	5	do.	10 0	2 10 0	
1861	" "	Bro	7	14	Camden,	50	do.	8 0	20 0 0	
1862	" "	Fr 1/2 of S 1/2	1-2	W R	Reach,	..	Thomas Murray,	..	77 10 0	
1863	22 "	Park	22	Raleigh	Chatham,	56	Thomas Cronyon,	8 0	22 8 0	
1864	" "	R pt	17	1	N. Gower,	77	John Callaghan,	8 0	30 16 0	
1865	" "	"	10	10	Edwardsburgh,	151	Michael Headen,	8 0	60 8 0	
1866	25 "	Sft of E 1/2	8 & 9	10	Yonge, J. D.	100	Pierce Acheson,	5 0	25 0 0	
1866	25 "	N 1/2	26	3	Ops,	100	Wm. Blatchford,	..	25 0 0	
						Acres, - -	8327 1/2	Total, - -	£ 4228 5 0	

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

— No. 22. —

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st July and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

Number	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Name of the Purchaser.	Price per		Amount	
								Acres.	Currency.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	1840										
1867	7 July,		27	2	Oro,	100	Benjamin Johnson,	1 0		5 0 0	
1868	9 "		4	10	Pakenham;	100	William Sadler,	6 9		33 15 0	
1869	" "	Br part	6	10	Pittsburgh,	10	Samuel Knapp,	12 6		6 5 0	
1870	15 "	S E Qr	17	5	Albion,	50	William Proudfoot,	8 0		20 0 0	
1871	" "	N E Qr	16	2	Chinguacousey,	50	do	8 0		20 0 0	
1872	" "	Ny part	77								
		N ½	8	14	Reach,	350	do	8 0		140 0 0	
		N ½	9								
1873	17 "		20	4	Monaghan,	98	Joseph Anderson,	8 0		39 4 0	
1874	" "		21	4	do.	24	do	8 0		9 12 0	
1875	" "		20	5	do.	47	do	8 0		18 16 0	
1876	" "		21	5	do.	70	do	8 0		28 0 0	
1877	" "		22	17	Smith,	200	do	8 0		80 0 0	
1878	" "	S part	30	17	do.	161	do	8 0		64 8 0	
1879	22 "	R part	2	Broken Front	N. Gower.	50	Edward Malloch,	8 0		20 0 0	
1880	" "		4		Leeds,	200	John Berry,	8 0		80 0 0	
1881	" "	S 3-4	1	7	Anderdon,	150	John Cunningham,	15 0		112 10 0	
1882	" "	R parts	34 } 35 } 37 }	Front	Colchester,	84	do	10 0		42 0 0	
1883	" "		4	11	Tilbury East,	10	do	9 0		4 10 0	
1884	" "	S E pt	1	4	Block D. Anderdon,	108	do	15 0		81 0 0	
1885	" "		15 } 16 } 18 }	10	Maidstone, W. Belle River,	84	Thomas Jones,	8 0		33 12 0	
1886	" "	S E pt	200		Sandwich, Talbot Road, South side,	20	do	8 0		8 0 0	
1887	" "		4 } 5 }	2	Harwick East, Commissioners Road,	65	James Anderson,	16 0		52 0 0	
1888	" "	Park	16	Gore	Chatham West of Harwick,		Stephen Moore.	20 0 0		20 0 0	
1889	23 "	S Qr	13	3	S of Dorchester,	50	Adam Smith,	8 0		20 0 0	
1890	24 "	W part	28	12	Brooke,	100	John Buchanan,	8 0		40 0 0	
1891	25 "	E ½	13	11	Leeds,	100	Charlotte Pennock,	8 0		40 0 0	
1892	" "	R part	26	2	North Gower,	50	Matthew Latimer,	8 0		20 0 0	
1893	" "	Park	A	S side	Oxford St. London,		John Moore,			90 12 6	
1894	31 "	Letter	M	on	L. Ontario, W Point of Marysburgh,	115	Thadecus Lewis.	8 0		62 0 0	
1895	" "	W ½ of	68	1	Bayside, Ameliasburgh	50	John Cole,	8 0		20 0 0	
1896	" "	E ½	61	1	B Ft Sophiasburgh,	49	W. B. Whitney,	10 0		24 10 0	
1897	4 Aug.	E part	13	12	Fitzroy,	28	Alpin McMillan,	8 0		11 4 0	
1898	" "		10	N	Of T Plot on Huron, Ashfield,	186	Eliza Robinson,	8 0		74 8 0	
1899	" "	S part of Broken	10	9 W D	Ashfield,	14	do	8 0		5 12 0	
1900	6 "		8	Ft	On Huron, N Tn Pt Ashfield,	172	Simon Lee,	8 0		68 16 0	
1901	" "	Broken	5	6 W D	Ashfield,	153	do	8 0		61 4 0	
1902	" "		5	8 W D	do	200	do	8 0		80 0 0	
1903	" "		1	9 W D	do	200	do	8 0		80 0 0	
1904	" "	Town	5 9	Block V	Chatham,		Thomas Steers,			45 0 0	
1905	10 "	Park	5 6	W R	On Ralph Chatham,		Joseph Northwood,			47 10 0	
1906	" "	"	17	Gore	W of Harwick do.		John Cogle,			20 0 0	
1907	" "	W ½	68	Wel	South Chatham,		Joseph Northwood,			10 0 0	
1908	11 "	R parts	27 } 28 }	1	E Div. Hawkesbury,	96	James Ross,	8 0		38 8 0	
1909	" "		7								
1910	" "	R part	63	Front	Horton,	200	Peter McIntyre,	5 0		50 0 0	
1911	13 "	Bro.	20	2	Colchester,	33	Jonathan Hartley,	10 0		16 10 0	
1912	14 "	Park	9	Gore	South Sherbrooke,		Hon. W. Morris,	8 0		Cl'y Reserves	
1913	19 "	N part	5	5	W of Harwick Chtn.	43	Ann McDougall,	15 0		42 5 0	
1914	" "	Bro pty	19	17	Blenheim,	12	Jacob Hughson,	8 0		32 5 0	
1915	20 "	Bro	20	2	Harvey,	56	John Covy. Tarbutt,	8 0		4 16 0	
1916	" "	Bro	12 } 13 } 15 } 16 }	8	South Sherbrooke,	102	Hon. W. Morris,	8 0		21 12 0	
					Horton,		John G. Malloch,	8 0		40 16 0	
Carried forward,								- - -	£	1986 0 6	

— No. 22.—Continued.—

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st July and 30th September, 1840,—inclusive—Continued.

Number.	Date.	Half	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of Purchaser.	Price per Acre.	Amount Currency.
	1840						Brought forward,	s. d.	£ s. d.
								— — — £	1986 0 6
1917	28 Aug.		1		S Postage Road and fronting on Balsam Lake, Botley.	96	Thomas Parke,	8 0	38 8 0
1918	"	W part	23	14	Cavan,	66	George S. Boulton,	8 0	26 8 0
1919	"	N W pt	23	11	do	16	do	8 0	6 8 0
1920	"	S ½	16	3	Clarke,	100	do	8 0	40 0 0
1921	"	W ½	11	4	Otanabee,	100	do	8 0	40 0 0
1922	"	N W pt	23	10	Cavan,	16	do	8 0	6 8 0
1923	5 Sep.	Lots	1 2 } 3 5 } 6 7 }	and	Water Lot A. part reserved at Mouth Humber, Etobicoke, Being part of the reserve at Mouth Humber, Etobicoke		Clarke Gamble,		125 17 8
1924	"		B				John Radenhurst,		10 0 0
1925	7	N part	23	7	Cavan,	66	George H. Gricerson,	8 0	26 8 0
1926	"	E ½	9	2	Fenelon,	100	Samuel Starr,	8 0	40 0 0
		W Lots	25		Somerville,	118	George W. White,	8 0	
		"	26		do	128			
1927	"	"	27		do	132	600 Acres, in all		240 0 0
		"	24		do	182			
		S part	23	5	do	40			
1928	12	Eastly pt	28	2	Pembrooke,	51	James Jardine.	10 0	25 16 0
1930	"					20	G. S. Boulton, for Assessment from Messrs. Hall & Lee,		2500 0 0
1931	14		17	2	Pembrooke,	102	Isaac Jones,	8 0	40 16 0
1932	"		19	2	do	104	Armah Dunlop,	8 0	41 12 0
1933	"		20	2	do	105	John Dunlop,	8 0	42 0 0
1934	"	S part	24	2	do	77	David C. Dunlop,	8 0	30 16 0
1935	"	N part	24	2	do	44	do	8 0	17 12 0
1936	16	E ½	8	2	R F Gloucester,	100	James Gould,	8 0	40 0 0
1937	19	E part	22	1	Esquesing,	67	John Keer,	8 0	26 16 0
1938	21	part	9	Water Lot	Town of Prescott,		J. T. Merwion,		10 0 0
1939	"	Pt Lots	1	Gore	Town of Chatham,	8 ½	G. W. Foot at £80.		80 0 0
1940	"	W ½	9	2	Eldon,	100	Archibald Taylor,	5 0	25 0 0
1941	"	R part	20	Ft R	W D Gosfield,	20	Jacob Baltzer,	8 0	8 0 0
		E ½ town	61						
1942	"	E & W ½	64	Wel.	St N S Chatham,	2	Robt. Sayer, at \$10p ½ lot		40 0 0
		E ½	65						
1943	"		11	2	E of C R Harwick,	70	Major Slater,	8 0	28 0 0
1944	23		21	2	Ops,	200	Francis Hutton,	4 0	40 0 0
1945	26				Park 12 in the Gore, West of Harwick, W & E ½ 57 in Town of Park 1041 in Gore W of Harwick Town of	4 9-10	The late Morris Turner to be claimed by his representatives under the heir & devisee Commission.		40 0 0
1946	"					5 7-10 } 5 7-10 }	The late Mary Turner, to be claimed by her representatives under the heir and devisee Commission.	No. 1C £21. No. 11 £20.	41 0 0
					Acres,	6324 } 3-25 }	Total, - - -	— — — £	5663 0 2

Government Mills erected at Peterborough with the Land appertaining thereto, as per Survey of John Gooseman, Dpy. Surveyor, lodged in Surveyor General's Office.

Appendix (K.)

15th July.

— No. 23. —

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between 1st October and 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	Name of Purchaser.	Price per		Amount	
								Acres.	Currency.	s. d.	£ s. d.
	1840										
1947	9 Oct.	N part	7 8 9	1	Gosfield,	139	Prideaux Girty,	10 0	69 10 0		
1948	10 "	S half	6 9 12	..	(On the South Side of Middle Road, Maidstone,	300	Philip Durnford,	8 0	120 0 0		
1949	12 "	E half	5	1	Ops,	100	G Hamilton Grierson,	5 0	25 0 0		
1950	17 "	E part	9	5	S. D. Orillia,	52	Wellesley Richey,	8 0	24 16 0		
1951	"	N part	23	6	St. Vincent,	53	do.	8 0	21 4 0		
1952	23 "	Broken	10	9	Horton,	36	Edward Fariall,	8 0	14 8 0		
1953	24 "	S qr	7	3	Darlington,	50	Eliza R. Fowler,	15 0	37 10 0		
1954	29 "	S part	3	11	King,	56	James Henderson,	8 0	22 8 0		
1955	"	Park lot	18 15	11	Adjoining Town of Peterboro, Monaghan,	..	John R. Benson,	..	10 0 0		
1956	31 "	"	15	2	Bastard,	150	Pierce Atcheson,	8 0	60 0 0		
1957	"	E ½	15	13	Burford,	100	Gideon R. Inglis,	8 0	40 0 0		
1958	"	R pt	37	7	East Hawksbury,	66	Charles Hersey,	8 0	26 8 0		
1959	14 Nov.	Ft W ½	11	1	Sidney,	60	Adam H. Meyers,	8 0	20 0 0		
1960	"	E pt	11	5	Yonge,	57	Thomas Newson,	8 0	22 16 0		
1961	25 "	W ½	9	8	Richmond,	143	Stoats A. Seyer,	4 0	28 12 0		
1962	"	"	3	1	Gore of Toronto,	100	Ross Nixon,	15 0	75 0 0		
1963	30 "	E ½	4	1	Horton,	100	The Hon Wm. Morris,	8 0	40 0 0		
1964	"	Letter	I	..	On Lake Ontario West of point Traverse, Marv'sburgh,	132	Henry Vandersen,	8 0	52 16 0		
1965	"	S halves W ½ of S ½	15 & 17-20	..	South side of middle road, Maidstone,	250	The Representative of the late Wm. Sterling,	8 0	100 0 0		
1966	"	N halves E ½ and	1 15 17	..	North of the Middle Road, Maidstone,	300	Charles Elliott,	8 0	120 0 0		
1967	"	N ½ E ½ of N ½ S ½ of	7 9 3	..	North side of Middle Road, Rochester, on south side of Middle Road,	250	The Relation of the late Thomas Gerty, deceased,	8 0	100 0 0		
1968	"	E ½ of S ½	20	..	On South side of Middle Road, Maidstone,	50	Representative of the late Dan. Coll, deceased,	8 0	20 0 0		
1969	"	S halves	7-9 & 12 14	..	On the South side of Middle Road, Rochester,	400	Representative of the late Geo. Jacobs, deceased,	8 0	160 0 0		
1970	12 Dec.	S half	11	3	East of Muskrat Lake, Westmeath,	100	David Brown,	8 0	40 0 0		
1971	14 "	E pt	24 & 25	11	26 Acres each Fenelon,	52	Robt. Jameson and James Wallis,	8 0	20 16 0		
1972	"	W pt	30 24	7	Fenelon,	81	do.	8 0	32 8 0		
1973	"	..	25 & 25	8	Lot 24-92 Acres, 25-25 Acres, Fenelon,	117	do.	8 0	46 16 0		
1974	17 "	..	36	10	Collingwood,	40	George Herrick,	8 0	16 0 0		
1975	21 "	Town	7	..	N. of 5th St. Cornwall,	..	Archibald Mason,	..	10 0 0		
1976	"	"	12	..	do.	..	Hannanious Cryderman,	..	10 0 0		
1977	"	"	4	..	South of 5th St. do.	..	Andrew Flett,	..	10 0 0		
1978	"	"	17	..	North of 7th St. do.	..	Frederick Snotsinger,	..	10 0 0		
1979	"	"	1	..	S. side of 3d St. do.	..	Alexander Sweeny,	..	5 0 0		
1980	"	"	16	..	North side of 3d St. Johnstown,	..	Janet Spicer,	..	125 0 0		
1981	23 "	"	30	3	Wolford,	200	William Humphrey,	12 6	125 0 0		
1982	29 "	commons West of	37	..	Ft on the Ottawa, Cumberland,	160	Archibald McLearn,	8 0	64 0 0		
1983	31 "	"	27	2	Pakenham,	60	James Wylie,	8 0	24 0 0		
1984	"	E pt	26	2	do.	25	do.	8 0	10 0 0		
					Acres, - -	3779	Total,	- - -	£	1644	8 0

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st January and the 9th February, 1841,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	CONCESSION,	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Provincial Currency.
1841	1841								£ s. d.
1985	11 January,	W pt.	5		London,	54	Paul Hughes,	8 0	21 12 0
1986	12 "		6		Bastard,	100	Caldwell Joynt,	8 0	40 0 0
1987	13 "	S W pt	20		Winchester,	85	J. P. Cryster,	4 0	17 0 0
1988	"	E ½	25		Williamsburg,	100	do.	4 0	20 0 0
1989	"	S E pt	3		Matilda,	134	do.	4 0	26 16 0
1990	"	Town	1		London, South side of North Street,		Thomas Rayner,		10 0 0
1991	"	W ½	23		Fredericksburgh,	100	Simon Ham,	17 6	87 10 0
1992	30 "	N W pt	12		Raleigh,	67	Alexander Baxter,	8 0	26 16 0
1993	"	of S pt	13		do.	100	James Williams,	8 0	40 0 0
1994	"	E ½	11		Alshfield North of T. Plot,	50	Patrick Terrell,	8 0	20 0 0
1995	"	W pt	2		Ashfield,	90	Ediz. Mitchell,	8 0	36 0 0
1996	"	"	2		do.	100	John Ryerson,	8 0	40 0 0
1997	5 February	E pt	3		E. Hawksbury of the Gore,	99	N. T. Bisdell,	4 0	19 16 0
1998	9 "	Bro	19		W. Flamborough,	42	A. B. Palmer,	0 6	1 1 0
1999	"	N ½	13		Ops,	100	William Osborne,	5 0	25 0 0
2000	"	"			Prescott,		Thomas Torr,		10 0 0
2001	"	"			London,		Alfred T. Jones,		30 0 0
					Acres,	1221	Total,		471 11 0

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 10th February and 31st March, 1841,—inclusive.

No. 25.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	CONCESSION.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Provincial Currency.
								s. d.	£ s. d.
2002	1841								
2003	20 Feb.	W ½	12		Oro.	100	William Harrison,	5 0	25 0 0
2004	22 "	"	6		Dummer,	100	Alexander Kidd, Jr.	4 0	20 0 0
2005	26 "	"	11		Wolford,	200	William Merritt,	10 0	100 0 0
2006	27 "	S ½	6		do.	200	Frederick Elliott,	8 0	80 0 0
2007	"	"	8		Burford,	100	William Proudfoot,	8 0	40 0 0
					Ashfield,	130	John Carey,	8 0	40 0 0
					do.	152	James Duffy,	8 0	80 0 0
					W. D. do.	48			
2008	"	3-4			Portland, East,	50	George Bradshaw,	17 8	44 3 4
2009	"	S W ½	1		Camden, East,	100	John McMahon,	8 0	40 0 0
2010	"	E ½	12		Kingston,	38	Robert T. Atcheson,	15 0	28 10 0
2011	"	Brk	33		Portland,	50	Simon Silver,	15 0	37 14 2
2012	"	N W ½	7		Howe Island,	199	Charles Callaghan,	10 0	99 10 0
2013	"	"	1		Cornwall,	199	Nicholas Barnhart,	10 0	10 0 0
2014	10 March,	Town	95		do.	199	Hiram Barnhart,	8 0	10 0 0
2015	"	"	25		Peterboro,	100	James Harvey,	8 0	40 0 0
2016	"	"	13		Plympton,	50	John Park,	8 0	20 0 0
2017	"	E ½	24		Burford,	80	Martin Moore,	8 0	52 10 0
2018	"	S ½ of N ½	18			50	John Moore,	8 0	52 10 0
2019	"	S pt.	18	In the 3d Range South of Longwood Road, 8 Concession.		131	do.	15 0	37 10 0
			2		London,	50	Patrick Dowling,	8 0	20 0 0
2020	"	Town	5	On South side East North street,	Tyendinaga,	50	Adam H. Meyers,	8 0	20 0 0
2021	13 "	Trent Port	12	3 North Range,	Ferry,	50	James Potts,	8 0	40 0 0
2022	15 "	N W Qr	18	12	do.	100	James McAdams,	8 0	38 16 0
2023	"	S W ½	18	12	Leeds,	97	Hon. W. Morris,	8 0	38 16 0
2024	30 "	E ½	14		Westmeath,				
2025	"	"	22	North front.		2115	Total,		963 11 6

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands, made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st April and 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.	Provincial Currency.
								s. d.	£ s. d.
2027	1841								
2028	22 April,	W 4	14	2nd	Leeds, Westerly part of Lot 13, North of Town Plot, and fronting on Lake Huron, Township of Ashfield,	100	William Read,	8 0	40 0 0
2029	"	"	"	"	Lot 7, North of Town Plot, on Lake Huron, Township of Ashfield,	100	Thomas Lapointiere,	8 0	40 0 0
2030	"	"	"	"	Most Southerly, part of Lot 7, in 7th Concession, to be cut off parallel to the Concession lines Township of Ashfield,	162	Arnold Burrows,	8 0	64 16 0
2031	"	"	"	"	Lot 3, in 3rd Concession, in the Township of Ashfield,	8	do	8 0	3 4 0
2032	"	"	"	"	Lot 1, fronting Lake on Huron, and North of Town Plot, Township of Ashfield,	44	do	8 0	17 12 0
2033	"	"	"	"	Lot 1, in 3rd Concession, Western Division, Township of Ashfield,	148	do	8 0	59 4 0
2034	"	"	"	"	Lot 4, in 6th Concession, Western Division, Township of Ashfield,	200	do	8 0	80 0 0
2035	"	"	"	"	Lot 18, North of Town Plot, fronting on Lake Huron, Township of Ashfield,	200	John Gillespie,	8 0	80 0 0
2036	"	"	"	"	Easterly part of Lot 13, a Laka Lot, North of Town Plot, Township of Ashfield,	176	do	8 0	70 8 0
2037	"	"	"	"	Lot 3, in 10th Concession Township of Eldon,	74	do	8 0	29 12 0
2038	26	"	"	"	Town Lot 3, North of Murray Street, East of Water Street, Township of Peterborough,	200	James Henderson,	8 0	80 0 0
2039	"	"	"	"	Town Lot 8, South of McDouell Street and East of Water Street, Township of Peterborough,		George Baker Hall,		25 0 0
							do		25 0 0
							Carried over,		614 16 0

Appendix (K.)
16th July.

Appendix (K.)
15th July.

No. 26.—Continued.—
UPPER CANADA.

Account of Sales of Crown Lands made by R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, between the 1st April and 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.—Continued.

Number.	Date.	Half.	Lot.	Concession.	TOWNSHIP.	Acres.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Price per Acre.		Provincial Currency.
								s.	d.	
	1841						Brought over,			£ s. d. 614 16 0
2040	27 April				Rear part 58, Front Concession, Township of Colchester,	48	Mary Little,	10	0	24 0 0
2041	"				Lot 3, in 4th Concession of Pembroke,	57	Edward Sullivan,	8	0	22 16 0
2042	"				W ½ Lot 21, in 10th Concession, Township of South Crosby,	50	James Rowsell,	8	0	20 0 0
2043	"				East ½ Lot 21, in 10th Concession, Township of South Crosby,	50	John Rowsell,	8	0	20 0 0
2044	"				North ½ Lot 7, in 4th Concession, Township of Rawdon,	100	Edward Fidler,	8	0	40 0 0
2045	29 "				Town Lot 1, in 5th Range, Township of Lindsay,	50	James Charles,	8	0	25 0 0
2046	"				East ½ Lot 20, in 6th Concession, Township of Thurlow,	100	James Henderson,	8	0	20 0 0
2047	"				North West ½ Lot 11, in the 10th Concession of Seymour,	200	Archibald Clarke,	7	6	37 10 0
2048	6 May				Lot 24, in 2nd Concession of Plympton,	100	James Henderson,	8	0	80 0 0
2049	"				East ½ Lot 21, in 3rd Concession of Plympton,	100	do	8	0	40 0 0
2050	"				West ½ Lot 9, in 4th Concession of Plympton,	50	Pierce Achison,	8	0	40 0 0
2051	"				East ½ Lot 13, in the 8th Concession of Kitley,	100	Ann Cook,	8	0	20 0 0
2052	12 "				West ½ Lot 19, in 1st Concession of Yonge, formerly Escott,	100	Elizabeth Quick,	8	0	40 0 0
2053	13 "				Westerly part of Lot 19 in the 6th Concession, Township of Mersea,	100	William Fitch,	8	0	40 0 0
2054	18 "				South part of North half of Lot 7, in the 4th Concession, Township of Gainsborough,	54		15	0	40 10 0
2055	27 "				East ½ Lot 16, in 6th Concession, South of Egremont Road, Township of Warwick,	100	William Hume Blake,	8	0	40 0 0
					Acres.	2571	Total,			£ 1164 12 0

Crown Lands Office,
Kingston, 7th June, 1841,
R. H. THORNHILL, for the C. C. Lands.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT

OF THE

HON. ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN,

WITH

"The Government," "Sundry Tribes of Indians," "The Military Reserve at Toronto," and "The Clergy Reserves," viz :

No. 1.	Sundry Tribes of Indians in account current with Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st April to 30th June, 1840, inclusive.			
" 2.	do.	do.	from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1840,	inclusive.
" 3.	do.	do.	" 1st Oct. 1840 to the 9th Feb. 1841,	do.
" 4.	do.	do.	" 10th Feb. to 31st March, 1841,	do.
" 5.	do.	do.	" 1st April to 7th June, 1841,	do.
" 6.	Six Nations Indians,	do.	" 1st April to 30th June, 1840,	do.
" 7.	do.	do.	" 1st July to 30th September, 1840,	do.
" 8.	do.	do.	" 1st October 1840 to 9th Feb. 1841,	do.
" 9.	do.	do.	" 10th February to 31st March, "	do.
" 10.	do.	do.	" 1st April to 7th June, "	do.
" 11.	The Military Reserve at Toronto,	"	16th March 1839 to 30th Sept. 1840,	do.
" 12.	do.	do.	" 1st October to 31st December, "	do.
" 13.	The Government,	do.	Agent for sale of Clergy Reserves from 1st April to 30th June, 1840,	do.
" 14.	do.	do.	" 1st July to 30th September, 1840,	do.
" 15.	do.	do.	" 1st October to 31st December, 1840,	do.
" 16.	do.	do.	" 1st January to 9th February, 1841,	do.
" 17.	do.	do.	" 10th February to 31st March, "	do.
" 18.	do.	do.	" 1st April to 7th June, "	do.
" 19.	do.	do.	Surveyor General of Woods and Forest, from 1st April to 30th September, 1840,	do.
" 20.	do.	do.	" 1st October to 31st December, "	do.
" 21.	do.	do.	" 1st January to 9th February, 1841,	do.
" 22.	do.	do.	" 10th February to 7th June, "	do.
" 23.	do.	do.	Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1st April to 30th June, 1840,	do.
" 24.	do.	do.	" 1st July to 30th September, 1840,	do.
" 25.	do.	do.	" 1st October to 31st Dec. "	do.
" 26.	do.	do.	" 1st January to 9th February, 1841,	do.
" 27.	do.	do.	" 10th February to 31st March, "	do.
" 28.	do.	do.	" 1st April to 7th June, "	do.

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

No. 1.

UPPER CANADA.

Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st April Cr. to 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

DR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	Provincial Currency.
1	1840 1 April,	To S. P. Jarvis, on Account of Wyendotts by Requisition of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,			1840 1 April,	Balance from old Account of 31st March,		
2	15 "	To Charles Berezy, Postage, Quarter ending, 31st March,		9 5 0	30 "	By Cash Receipts this Month on Account of Mohawks, viz: Principal,	12 10 0	605 9 6
3	29 "	To S. P. Jarvis, on Account of the Chippewas per Requisition of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,		1 17 9		Interest,	2 12 11	
4	13 June,	To H. Rowsell, Stationary,			30 June,	By Land Rights received this Month on same Account,	160 0 0	
5	30 "	To James McDonagh, services, as Clerk, Land Rights applied,		15 10 0		By Amount at Debit of Agent,	40 0 0	
		In hands of A. Manahan, Agent,		14 4 0		By Cash Receipts this Month on same Account, viz: Principal,	50 0 0	
		" Thomas Steers, Agent,		34 2 6		Interest,	11 9 2	
		Land Rights received as above,				Total Receipts and Assumptions on Account of Mohawks, as per Account herewith,		276 12 1
		Balance in hands of Commissioner of Crown Lands,			30 April,	By Receipts on Account of Wyendotts viz: Cash Receipts this Month, Principal,	31 5 0	
		and carried forward,			31 May,	Interest,	3 18 1	
					June,	Cash Receipts this Month, Principal,	76 1 2	
						By Amount at Debit of Agent,	11 9 6	
						" Amount of forfeited Deposits,	203 12 6	
						" Total Receipts and Assumptions on Account of Wyendotts per Account herewith,	10 0 0	
					June,	By Amount Debited Agent on Account of Moravian Indians per Account herewith,		336 6 3
						Total,		32 5 0
						Total,		1250 12 10

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st July to 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

DR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.		Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.		Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.					
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.			£	s. d.			
1	1840 14 July,	To paid S. P. Jarvis, per requisition, Travel- ling Expenses,	50	0	0	Balance brought forward from Account Current of 30th June,			1175	13	7			
2	15 "	To paid Charles Berezy, Postage, Quarter ending 30th June,	2	5	2	By Cash Receipts this Month as follows, viz : on ac- count of Lands in Orillia, Principal,	25	0	0					
	30 Sept.	To average per centage on sales by Thomas Steers, Agent for the Western District, under authority of Act of Parliament, rate fixed by order in Council,				Mohawks, Principal,	£20	0	0					
	"	To ditto, ditto, ditto by A. Manahan, Agent for the Midland District,	20	19	2	Interest,	4	18	1					
	"	To ditto, ditto, ditto by Mr. Blair, Agent for Gore District,	13	12	6	Wyendotts, Principal,				31	5	0		
	"	To paid James McDonagh, Services, Quarter ending this date,	4	10	0	Interest				5	6	0		
	"	Balance to New Account,	34	10	0	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, By Cash Receipts this Month on Account of the Wyendotts, viz: Principal,	36	11	0			86	9	1
			1398	10	11	Interest,	128	2	6					
						Total Receipts this Month, per Account herewith - To Cash Receipts this Month as follows, viz: On account of Wyendotts, Principal, - £35 5 0 Interest, - 6 5 11	22	11	8			150	14	2
						do. do. Lands in Trafalgar, Principal,	41	10	11					
						do. do. Oro, do.	45	0	0					
						Total receipts this Month per account herewith,	25	0	0			111	10	11
						Total,						1524	7	9

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Appendix (K.)

21st July.

— No. 3. —

UPPER CANADA.

Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for Crown Lands, from the 1st October, 1840, to the 9th February, 1841,—inclusive. Cr.

Dr.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
No. of Voucher.	Date.	Provincial Currency.	Date.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		1 10 11	1398 10 11
		34 10 0	106 8 9
		1685 3 11	20 4 9
		1721 4 10	126 13 6
		1 11 0	147 7 6
		11 12 6	11 18 11
		1685 3 11	36 10 0
		157 17 10	0 4 0
			36 14 0
			1721 4 10
			1685 3 11
			136 15 0
			16 9 9
			153 4 9
			14 7 6
			3 9 1
			17 16 7
			1856 5 3
			1856 5 3

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

No. 4.

CANADA

Dr. Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from the 10th February, to the 31st March, 1841,—inclusive. Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	1841 31 March,	To paid James McDonagh, for Services as Extra Clerk from 1st February, to date, Balance to new Account,	22 2 6 290 5 9	1841 10 February, 27 "	Balance from Account Current of 9th instant, By Cash Receipts this Month from the 10th instant to date per Account herewith,	157 17 10 25 17 11
		Total	£ 312 8 3	31 March,	By Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith,	128 12 6
		Total	£ 312 8 3		Total	£ 312 8 3

E. E.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

— No 5. —

CANADA.

DR. Sundry Tribes of Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN Commissioner of Crown Lands, from the 1st of April, to the 7th June, 1841,—inclusive. Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1841 11 May,	To Charles Berezy, Postage to 31st March,	2 16 9	1841 1 April,	Balance from Account Current of 31st March,		290 5 9
2	31 "	To James McDonagh, Services to date,	22 17 6	30 "	By Amount of Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, - Interest, -	326 10 11 11 17 9	
	7 June,	Balance to New Account,	677 14 2	31 May,	By Amount Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, v's: Principal, - Interest, -	68 2 6 6 11 6	338 9 8
		Total, £	703 8 5		Total, . . . £		74 14 0
							703 8 5

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

— Nos. 6. & 7. —
UPPER CANADA.

The Six Nation Indians in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from the 1st April, to 30th June, 1840,—inclusive. Cr.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		Provincial Currency.		Provincial Currency.				
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
1	1840 15 April,	To Charles Berczy, Postage, Quarter ending 31st March,	1	5	1	Balance from old Account of 31st March,	30	11	6			
	23 May,	To Receiver General,	500	0	0	By Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith viz: Principal,	321	13	9			
		Balance to New Account,	60	3	8	Interest,	109	11	11			
		Total,	561	8	9	By Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal,	84	10	0			
					Interest,	15	1	7				
		Total,			£	Total,			561	8	9	
		No. 7.—Same Account from 1st July to 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.				No. 7.—Same Account from 1st July to 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.						
1	9 July,	To paid Receiver General,	150	0	0	Balance from Account Current of 30th June,			60	3	8	
2	15 "	" Charles Berczy, Postage, Quarter ending, 30th June,	2	5	2	By Amount Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal,	104	5	0			
	30 September,	Balance to new Account,	180	5	0	Interest,	57	3	8			
						By Amount Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal,	70	12	6			
					Interest,	14	5	4	161	8	8	
		Total,				By Amount Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal,	19	15	0			
					£	Interest,	7	5	0	84	17	10
		Total,	332	10	2	Total,			332	10	2	

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix(K.)
31st July.

— No. 10. —

CANADA.

DR. *The Six Nation Indians, in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1st April to 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.* Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	14 April,	To paid Receiver General, proceeds of Sales,	829 8 6	1841 1 April,	Balance from Account Current 31st March,		829 8 6
2	11 May,	" Charles Berczy, Postage to 31st March,	2 16 10	" 30	By Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith viz: Principal,	181 7 6	
	7 June,	Balance to new Account,	528 3 7	31 May,	Interest,	10 8 2	
					Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith viz: Principal,	266 5 7	
					Interest,	72 19 2	
		Total,	£ 1360 8 11		Total,	£ 339 4 9	£ 1360 8 11

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Nos. 11. & 12. —
UPPER CANADA.

The Military Reserve in the City of Toronto, Surveyed into a Town Plot, and sold by Special Instructions; in Account Current CR. with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from the 16th March, 1839, to 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	1839			1839		
	25 March,	To Francis Nisbett, for labour performed on the late Military Reserve.	6 0 3	16 March,	Balance from Account Current of this date rendered,	2400 0 4
	30 "	To W. Bickersstaff & Son, Account of Painting and Lettering, &c.	2 7 6	31 May,	Amount of Instalments received this Month per Account herewith,	28 4 8
	30 June,	To Interest remitted on Hon. G. Crookshank's Purchase of 7 and 8 letter O.	3 3 3			
	" "	Balance to New Account,	2416 14 0	1 July,	Balance brought forward,	2428 5 0
	31 July,		2428 5 0	31 August,	Amount of Instalments received this Month per Account herewith,	2416 14 0
	20 September,	To Deputy Commissary General Knowle's Office Rent, while New Office was building.	10 0 0	30 September,	ditto,	143 6 3
		To Balance carried forward,	2586 0 7			36 8 4
	28 December,		2586 0 7			2596 8 7
	31 "	To Amount received from John Farr 21st April, and 15th August, 1839, and allowed to the Estate of the late Hon. P. Robinson, per Certificate of Captain Bonnycastle, of 2nd March, 1837.	2596 8 7	1 October,	Balance brought down,	2586 0 7
		Balance to New Account,	269 4 9	31 "	Amount of Instalments received this Month per Account herewith,	63 0 0
	31 "		2456 15 10	24 November,	Amount returned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, overcharged in Account of repairs on the Government House,	77 0 0
	31 March,	Balance carried to New Account.	2726 0 7			2726 0 7
		Total,	2493 16 5	1840	Balance brought forward,	2456 15 10
			2493 16 5	1 January,	By Amount of Instalments received this Month per Account herewith,	37 0 7
				31 March,	Total,	2493 16 5

27 May,	To Wm. Hawkins for Surveying on the Military Reserve, per Order in Council,	36 17 0	1 January,	By Balance brought forward,	2493 16 5
23 June,	To John Doel, Instalment and Interest on Lot No. 7. returned to him and sale cancelled.	41 17 0	31 May,	By Amount of Instalments received this Month per Account herewith,	125 0 0
30 "	Balance carried forward,	2800 2 5	30 June,	By Land Rights received this Month per Account herewith,	60 0 0
		2678 16 5			
30 September,	Balance carried forward New Account,	3107 15 9	1 July,	Balance from Old Account	2800 2 5
		3107 15 9	31 "	By Amount of Land Rights, received this Month per Account herewith,	94 3 1
			31 August,	By Amount of Cash receipts this Month, per Account herewith,	113 10 3
			" "	By Amount Land Rights,	200 0 0
			30 September,	By Amount of Land Rights,	100 0 0
				Total,	3107 15 9
				— No. 12. —	
	Same Account from the 1st October, to the 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.			Same Account from the 1st October, to the 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.	
5 October,	To paid William Davis, for draining Pond on South side King Street,	7 10 0	1 October,	By Balance from Account Current of 30th September,	3107 15 9
4 November,	To paid Thomas Wallace, compensation for use of drain per Order in Council of 29th October, 1840,	2 0 0	31 "	By Land Rights received in Payment of Instalments this Month per Account herewith,	340 0 0
30 December,	To paid Receiver General,	3435 5 9		Total,	3447 15 9
	Total,	3447 15 9			

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

No. 13.—UPPER CANADA.
Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1840,—inclusive.

Cr.

DR.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
No. of Voucher.	Date.	Date.	
8	1840 April, 8	1840 April, 1	Balance from Account Current of 31st March, £ 1400 13 6
9	" 9	" 30	By Cash Receipts on Account of Principal, 475 1 0
9	" 9	" 30	By Land Rights received on Account of Principal, 431 10 8
9	" 9	" 30	By Land Rights received on Account of Interest, 5 9 4
9	" 9	" 30	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, 2315 11 6
4	" 11	31 May,	By Cash Receipts on Account of Principal, 787 4 5
5	" 15	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Interest, 263 7 1
6	" 23	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Principal, 353 16 8
6	" 23	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Interest, 7 9 4
7	" 9 May,	"	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, 1451 17 6
8	" 13	June,	By Cash Receipts on Account of Principal, 895 7 7
8	" 13	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Interest, 321 0 3
8	" 13	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Principal, 1549 5 0
8	" 13	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Interest, 264 2 0
8	" 13	"	By Balance at debit of Wm. Korke, Agent, 0 2 0
9	" 4 June,	"	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, 3029 13 10
10	" 13	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Principal, 21 5 0
11	" 16	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Interest, 28 8 0
11	" 16	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Principal, 57 10 0
11	" 16	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Interest, 50 0 0
11	" 16	"	By Balance at debit of Wm. Korke, Agent, 37 10 0
12	" 30	"	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, 125 0 0
12	" 30	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Principal, 57 10 0
12	" 30	"	By Cash Receipts on Account of Interest, 50 0 0
12	" 30	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Principal, 37 10 0
12	" 30	"	By Land Rights received on Account of Interest, 125 0 0
12	" 30	"	By Balance at debit of Wm. Korke, Agent, 0 0 0
12	" 30	"	Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith, 8658 11 3
True balance at credit of Clergy Reserves,		Total,	
		£ 13,057 17 7	

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Government in Account Current, with R. B. SULLIVAN Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

No of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
1	1840 16 July,	To Charles Berczy, Postage, quarter ending 30th June,	£ s. d. 14 0 10	1840 1 July,	Balance brought forward from Account current of 30th June,	£ s. d. 8658 11 3	
2	22 August,	To A. Tod, Salary from 1st July to date,	23 9 11	31 "	By amount of Cash Receipts this month per account herewith, viz: Principal, £736 3 9 Interest, 239 7 5		
	28 September,	To H. E. Willmott, repairing office furniture,	2 3 0				
	30 "	To A. Manahan, Agent for the Midland District, for average per centage on sales £285 12s. 6d. of Clergy Reserves per account herewith,	19 9 0		By amount of Land Rights received this month under authority of Act of Parliament, per account herewith, viz: Principal, £1085 4 9 Interest, 117 2 3	975 11 2	
3	"	To William Ronke, Agent for Prince Edward District, for per centage on sales 10 per cent, on £159 10s 0d.	15 19 0		By amount Receipts by A. Manahan Agent for the Midland District, per Account herewith, £24 19 5	1202 7 0	
	"	To W. W. Hammond, Salary Quarter ending 30th Sept.	37 10 0	31 August,	Total receipts this Month per Account herewith	95 12 6	2203 10 8
	"	To my Salary, Quarter ending as above,	125 0 0		By amount of Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, £124 19 5 Interest, 103 19 4		
	"	Balance due from Crown Lands, per account current of this date, £10,650 2 2			By amount of Land Receipts received this Month per account herewith, viz: Principal, £1051 12 9 Interest, 145 15 10	528 18 9	
	"	Balance in hands of Commissioner of Crown Lands, 3,905 3 5		30 September,	Total receipts this Month per account herewith,	1197 8 7	1726 7 4
		Balance actually due this Fund carried forward,	14555 5 7		By amount Cash Receipts this Month per account herewith, viz: Principal, £508 17 6 Interest, 155 9 2		
					By amount of Land Rights received this Month per account herewith, viz: Principal, £1432 4 4 Interest, 112 17 1	664 6 8	
					Total Receipts this Month per Account herewith,	1545 1 5	2209 8 1
		Total,	£ 14,797 17 4		Total,	.. .. £ 14,797 17 4	

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)

21st July.

— No. 15. —

UPPER CANADA.

Government in Account Current with ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves, from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of December, 1840,—inclusive.

CR.

DR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	7 October, 1840	To Charles Berry, Postage, Quarter ending 30th September, 1840,	15 7 0	1840	Balance from Account Current of 30th September,	159 7 11	14555 5 7
2	14 "	To Thomas Watson, Assignee of Hugh Bunter, compensation under order in Council of the 8th instant for surrender of Lease of Lot No. 15, in the 7th Concession of Adjla,	50 0 0	31 October,	By Amount Receipts and Assumptions this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	128 6 1	
3	11 December,	To Anthony Manahan, Salary and Contingencies, six Months ending 31st December, 1838.	120 0 0	"	Cash Interest,	1113 1 10	
4	31 "	To W. W. Hammond, Salary, Quarter ending this date,	37 10 0	30 "	Land Rights Principal,	116 6 1	
	"	To my Salary, Quarter ending this date,	125 0 0	30 Nov.	Interest,	679 11 8	2196 13 7
	"	To paid Honorable J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, balance of Interest to date,	3221 16 5	16 "	Cash received of Honorable J. B. Robinson, on Account of balance due from Estate of the late Peter Robinson, on	401 10 2	
		Balance to New Account,	21288 19 5		Account of Principal,	132 7 4	
					By Amount Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	1520 0 5	
					" Interest,	348 1 1	
					Land Rights Principal,	1012 12 9	3114 11 9
					Interest,		
				24 December,	Cash received of Hon. J. B. Robinson, on Account of balance due from Estate of the late Peter Robinson, on Account of	3274 6 6	
				31 "	Principal,	694 8 8	
					By Amount Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash,	223 6 9	
					" Interest,	160 14 1	
					Land Rights Principal,	39 5 11	4392 1 11
					" Interest,		
					Total,		£ 24858 12 10

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Nos. 16. & 17.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 9th February, 1841,—inclusive.

DR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1841		£ 8 6 8	1841		£ s. d.	21288 19 5
2	2 January,	To Thomas Gal, Services as extra Clerk,	31 2 8	1 January,	Balance from Account Current of 31st December,	881 3 6	
3	"	" Henry Rowsell, for Stationery	16 17 7	" 31	By Amount Receipts this Month per Account here-	308 13 0	
4	"	" Charles Bercy, Postage	2 14 6		with, viz: Cash Principal,		
5	"	" J. C. Carswell, Lamps, Oil, &c.	12 10 0		" Interest,		
6	"	" W. W. Hammond's Salary this Month,	58 2 6		By Land Rights received previous to order to discon-	140 0 0	
7	8 February	" A. B. Sullivan, 155 days at 7s. 6d. per day, for	114 15 0	9 February,	tinuing receiving Land Rights on Clergy Reserves,		1329 16 6
	"	Services as Extra Clerk,			By Amount Receipts this Month per Account here-		
	"	" R. A. Kelly, 306 days at 7s. 6d. per day for Ser-			with, viz: Cash Principal,	592 15 6	
	"	vices as extra Clerk,			" Interest,	200 7 3	
	9	Balance to New Account,	244 2 11		Total,	23411 18 8	793 2 9
		Total,	23167 15 9				23411 18 8
		— No. 17. —					
		CANADA.					
1	22 February,	Same Account from the 10th February, to the 31st			Same Account from the 10th February to the 31st		
	"	March, 1841,—inclusive.			March, 1841,—inclusive.		
	"	To paid into the Military Chest on account of the			Balance from Account Current of 9th instant,	820 18 2	23167 15 9
	"	Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the			By Cash Receipts from last Account Current to date	310 18 8	
	"	Colonies, £5,284 5 0 Sterling, in British			as per Account herewith, viz: Principal,		
	"	Shillings, equal in Legal Provincial Currency			Interest,		
	"	to £—	6605 6 3	10			
	"	agreeably to Instruction from His Excellency, the		37			
	"	Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th instant,					
	"	To W. W. Hammond, 2 Months Salary,	25 0 0	31 March,	By Cash Receipts this Month, as per Account here-	1057 0 2	
	"	" R. A. Kelly, 2 Months Services,	22 2 6		with, viz: Principal,	534 8 8	
	"	Balance to New Account,	19038 12 8		Interest,		
		Total,	25691 1 5		Total,	25691 1 5	

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

Appendix (K.)
31st July.

No. 18. —

CANADA.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves from the 1st April to the 7th June, 1841,—inclusive. Cr

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
1	1841 11 May,	To Charles Berezy, Postage, Quarter ending 31st March,	£ 11 7 4	1841 1 April,	Balance brought forward from Account current to 31st March,	£ 19038 12 8	£ s. d. 19038 12 8
2	"	To Henry Sullivan, 104 days services from 15th February to 29th May, inclusive, at 12s. 6d. per day,	65 0 0	30 "	By amount Cash Receipts this Month per account herewith, viz: Principal,	1108 16 5	1108 16 5
3	"	To W. W. Hammond, 2 Months Salary,	25 0 0		Interest,	393 12 11	393 12 11
4	"	To R. A. Kelly, 2 Months Services,	22 17 0	31 May,	By amount of Cash Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal,	1172 12 3	1172 12 3
	"	To my Salary from 1st January to date,	208 6 8		Interest,	406 6 0	406 6 0
	7 June,	Balance to new Account,	£ 256 4 2				1578 18 3
		Total,	£ 21777 8 9		Total,	£ 22,110 0 3	£ 22,110 0 3

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

UPPER CANADA.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, from 1st April to 30th September, 1840,—inclusive. Cr.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1840 11 April, 30 June,	To Charles Berczy, Postage, Quarter ending 31st March, Balance to New Account,	6 5 3 13 18 11	1 April, 1840	Balance from Old Account of 31st March,	.. ..	20 4 2
			£		Total,	.. ..	20 4 2
2	14 July,	To Joseph Lee, Office Furniture,	3 5 0	1 July,	Balance brought down,	400 0 0	13 18 11
3	15 "	To Thomas Wallace, Repairs on Office,	3 2 6	27 "	By Cash Amount, Lang on Welsh, By Cash deposited by James Stephenson, Collector, Bytown, in Quebec Branch, Montreal Bank,	67 19 7	
4		To Charles Berczy, Postage, Quarter ending 30th June,	6 10 5		By Cash deposited by James Stephenson as above, do. do. do. do. do. do.	768 16 11 268 0 7 470 1 6	467 19 7
5	7 August,	To Thomas Galt, Services as Clerk,	20 0 0	12 August,	By Premium on Exchange on Montreal this Month,	1051 4 10	1506 19 0
6	30 September,	To Receiver General, To Balance to New Account,	6000 0 0 124 2 8	15 " 12 " 31 " 0 September, 17 " 22 " 23 " 28 " 30 "	By Cash deposited by James Stephenson as above, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. By Premium on Exchange this Month, By Cash deposited by James Stephenson as above, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	1099 19 2 512 8 2 755 11 8 723 1 6	5 3 8
		Total,	6157 0 7		By Premium on Exchange this Month,	.. ..	4142 5 4 20 14 1
		Total,	£		Total,	.. ..	6157 0 7

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)
31st July.

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

No 20.

UPPER CANADA.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, from the 1st October, to 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.

DR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.		Date.	RECEIPTS.		Provincial Currency.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1840 6 October,	To paid Charles Berzy, Postage, Quarter ending 30th September,	10 4 8	1840 1 October,	Balance from Account Current of 30th September,	2455 1 2	124 2 8	
2	25 November,	To paid Receiver General,	3403 11 4	9 "	By Amounts deposited by James Stephenson, Collector at Bytown, in Quebec Branch, Montreal Bank,	146 10 6		
				20 "	Do.	171 15 0		
				30 "	Do.	101 15 4		
				" "	" Gilmour & Co. on Ritchie & Co.,	379 10 6		
				" "	" Cheque on Commercial Bank,	20 13 8		
				" "	" Exchange allowed by Bank of Upper Canada, on Drafts on Quebec for above,		3275 6 2	
							14 7 2	
							3413 16 0	
3	30 December,	To paid Receiver General,	3400 0 0	26 December,	By Cheque on Commercial Bank,	831 4 8		
		" Disbursements by James Stephenson, per his Account herewith, viz:		28 "	Do.	500 11 11		
		" Proportion with Lower Canada,	681 10 2		" Gilmour & Co. on Ritchie & Co.	1786 18 4		
		" Deputy Surveyor,	181 16 6		" Ross on McGill & Co.	310 15 2	Collect'd by Bank, U.C.	
		" do.	127 19 8		" Amount, Collections by James Stephenson, Collector at Bytown, disbursed by him per Account herewith,	1075 16 6		
		" Bank Commission,	25 14 4		" Correction of Errors with Bank, U.C. Account viz:			
		" Disbursements by James Stephenson, on Account of Petite Nation River, viz: James Stephenson, Jr.,	50 0 0		" Over Credit on Cheque 684	0 0 6		
		" Disbursements,	8 15 10		" Less debit on Exchange,		4505 7 1	
		" Balance to New Account,	29 10 7					
		Total,	£ 4505 7 1		Total,	£ 4505 7 1		

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, from the 1st January to the 9th February, 1841,—inclusive.

Cr.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1	13 January, 1841	To paid Henry Rowse for Stationery,	23 7 0	1 January, 1841	By Balance from Old Account,	29 10 7
2	14 "	" Charles Berezy, Postage,	12 8 9	9 February,	Balance to New Account,	22 18 6
3	8 February,	" Thomas Galt, Services as Extra Clerk,	16 13 4		Total,	52 9 1
		Total,	£ 52 9 1		— No. 22. —	
		— No. 22. —			CANADA.	
		CANADA.			Same Account from the 10th February to the 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.	
		Same Account from the 10th February to the 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.		1841		
		Balance from Account Current of 9th February,	22 18 6	7 June,	Amount Carried to New Account,	132 18 6
		To paid R. B. Sullivan, expenses in Montreal, and to and from thence from February to June,	110 0 0		Total,	132 18 6
		Balance to New Account,	£ 132 18 6			

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN,

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

Appendix (K.)

21st July.

No. 23. ———
UPPER CANADA.
Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands, from 1st April, to 30th June, 1840,—inclusive. CR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1840 1 April,	Balance brought forward from Account Current 31st March,	1124 1 6	1840 30 April,	By Amount of Instalments received, assumed and entered, this Month as follows, viz: amount received in Cash,	18 10 2	
2	9 "	To O. R. Gowan advertising in Statesman,	13 7 3		Land Rights,	96 15 0	
3	15 "	To Charles Bezzy, Postage to 31st March,	9 7 8		" Debited Agents, viz: Neil Stewart, 2s.	40 2 0	
4	18 "	" Charles Rankin, Surveying mouth of Humber,	2 0 0		" Francis Allan, £40.		
5	4 May,	" Francis Hewson, Inspecting,	60 0 0		Amount of Crown Rents received in Cash,		155 7 2
6	5 June,	" Thomas Sewell, advertising in Niagara Reporter,	5 18 8		Amount of Instalments received, assumed and entered, this Month as follows, viz: amount received in Cash,	83 7 7	2 12 6
7	13 "	" A. Manahan, Inspecting,	50 0 0	1840 31 May,	Land Rights,	1554 0 0	
8	18 "	" Henry Rowsell, Stationery,	14 4 0		" Debited to Agents as follows, viz: John Lyons,		
9	24 "	" A. McDonnell, Inspecting,	80 0 0		" A. McDonnell, 50 6 0		
10	30 "	" Francis Hewson, Inspecting,	10 0 0		" A. Manahan, 200 12 0		
11	" "	" R. H. Thornhill, Salary to 30th June,	75 0 0		" W. J. Scott, 4 15 0	356 4 0	1993 11 7
12	" "	" John Dean, do.	50 0 0		By Amount of Instalments received, assumed and entered, this Month as follows, viz: amount of Cash received,		
		" John McClosky, Messenger, 6 Months Salary to 30th June,	12 10 0	1840 30 June,	Land Rights,	71 18 7	
					" Debit to Agents as follows, viz: Thomas Steers,	1792 16 8	
		To Amount of Land Rights applied during Quarter ending 30th June, in payment of Instalments on Crown Lands, Clergy Reserves and other Public Lands under authority of Act of Provincial Parliament.			" A. McDonnell, 3 12 0		
		Balances due from Agents as follows, see opposite side, viz:			" A. Manahan, 72 0 0	284 1 4	
		Thomas Steers,	173 3 10		" W. J. Scott, 2 8 0	10 0 0	2158 16 7
		Neil Stewart,	0 4 0		Forfeited Deposits by Thomas Steers,		
		A. McDonnell,	157 4 6		Balance appearing on face of Crown Lands Account as due from that Account and carried forward,	4633 5 11	
		William Hawkins,	115 0 0		Amount of balances due from Agents, being Amount of Assumptions actually carried to the credit of the several Government Accounts and advances on account of per centage,	1058 1 9	
		John Lyons,	50 0 0		Total Amount which Crown Lands Account is chargeable,		5601 7 8
		Francis Allan,	23 19 8		Total		10001 15 6
		J. B. Askin,	64 3 6				
		Marcus Blair,	14 2 3				
		A. Manahan,	460 2 0				
		William Rorke,	0 2 0				
		Total,	1058 1 9				
			10001 15 6				

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

No 24.

Government in Account Current with ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands, from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1840,—inclusive.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.		Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.		Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.		
1	1840 1 July,	Balance brought forward from Account current of 30th June,		4633	5	By Amount of Cash received in payment of Instalments this Month, per Account herewith, viz:		156	7
2	"	To S. P. Jarvis, per requisition on Account of Saugine Indians,		75	0	Principal,		32	9
3	"	To G. P. Bull, Advertising in Hamilton Gazette,		24	8	Interest,		10	10
4	"	To H. J. Jones, examining state of Sunnidal and Cold-Water Portage, Advertising in Chronicle and Gazette,		7	15	By Amount of Land Rights received in payment of Instalments this Month, under authority of Act of Parliament, as per Account herewith, viz:		1004	11
5	8	To Wm. Macintosh, Advertising in Chronicle and Gazette,		29	3	Principal,		14	10
6	"	To Wm. Cartier, do. Cornwall Observer,		9	3	Interest,		3	0
7	"	To E. C. Grant, do. do. Western Herald,		30	10	By Assumptions on Account of Agents this Month under authority as above per Account herewith, viz:		1004	11
8	"	To Charles Berczy, Postage, Quarter ending 30th June,		14	6	Thomas Steers,		13	12
9	"	To A. J. Christie, Advertising,		52	14	A. McDonell,		240	0
10	5 August,	To James Thompson, do. in Bathurst Courier,		21	13	Wm. Korke,		4	10
11	24	To Francis Hewson, on Account of Inspecting Crown Lands,		25	0	A. Manahan,		6	5
	"	To Wm. Radcliffe, amount of 1st Instalment on Lot 11, 2d Concession, Warwick, sold to Earl Mountcashel and Instalment returned by Order in Council of 20th instant,		25	0	W. J. Scott,		20	0
12	14 September,	To F. Hewson on Account of Inspecting Crown Lands,		50	0	Total Receipts and Assumptions this Month,		284	7
13	15	To John Darcus, Advertising in Backwoodsman,		3	2	By Cash Receipts this Month in payment of Instalments, as per Account herewith, viz:		175	4
14	21	To S. P. Jarvis, per requisition on Account of Saugine Indians,		200	0	Principal,		16	1
15	"	To Hart & March lettering Tin Cases, Maps to Agents,		0	11	Interest,		3	3
16	30	To R. H. Thornhill, Salary, Quarter ending 30th inst,		75	0	By Amount of Land Rights received this Month under authority as above per Account herewith, viz:		655	10
17	"	To John Dean, do. do.		50	0	Principal,		8	13
18	"	To Thomas Steers, for Services in Crown Lands Office, under authority of Act of Parliament and order in Council of viz: A. McDonell, Newcastle, £105 12 6		110	0	Interest,		17	0
		To per centage allowed the following Agents on sales of viz: A. McDonell, Newcastle, £105 12 6		371	8	By assumptions on Account of Agents under authority as above per Account herewith, viz:		186	9
		Thomas Steers, Western, 130 4 7		5607	18	A. McDonell,		1017	3
		A. J. Manahan, Midland, 61 4 3		8	0	Total Receipts and Assumptions this Month,		2462	9
		J. B. Askin, London, 74 7 6		8	0	Carried forward,		9	1
		Carried forward,		£					

(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

No. 24.—Continued.

UPPER CANADA.

Government in Account Current, with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands, &c.—Continued.

DR.

CR.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1840	Brought over, To per centage allowed the following Agent on sales under authority of Act of Parliament and Order in Council of viz : John Lyons, Niagara, £55 4 9 Marcus Blair, Gore, 45 6 2 W. J. Scott, Johnstown, 51 10 0 Neil Stewart, Ottawa, 18 17 10 Francis Allan, Bathurst, 77 1 4 Duncan Campbell, Talbot, 11 18 5 W. Hawkins, Huron Tract, 96 5 0 W. Rourke, Prince Edward, 10 13 0 W. Fringie, Eastern, 43 18 7	5807 18 0	1840	Brought over, By amount Cash Receipts this Month in payment of Instalments per Account herewith, viz : Principal, £74 8 5 Interest, 21 3 0	95 11 5	
				"	By amount of Land Rights received this Month under authority as above per Account herewith, viz : Principal, £1432 6 5 Interest, 28 11 0	1520 17 5	
	30 September,	To amount of Land Rights received in payment on Sales of Crown Lands, Clergy Reserves, and other public Lands under authority of Act of Parliament per Account herewith, Balances in hands of Agents, viz : A. Manahan, £337 13 9 A. McDonnell, 27 4 0 M. Blair, 56 2 1 Thomas Steers, 41 14 4 W. Hawkins, 68 15 0	785 3 11		By assumptions on Account of Agents, viz : M. Blair, £ 6 16 0 Thomas Steers, 17 0 0 A. McDonnell, 306 8 0	330 4 0	1946 12 10
					Total Receipts and assumptions this Month, By amount of Crown Rents received per Account herewith, Balance appearing upon the face of Crown Lands Account as due upon that Account, amount carried forward, Balance of Assumptions actually carried to the credit of the several Government Accounts being amount of Balances due from Agents after accounting to each the amount of per centage on sales, not including incidental expenses as per Agents Accounts herewith, and opposite side,	591 9 2	10650 2 2
		Total	£ 15062 5 11		Total,	591 9 2	15062 5 11

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands, from 1st October, to 31st December, 1840,—inclusive.

No. 25.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.		Date.	RECEIPTS.		Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
1840	1 October					1840				
7	"					31 October,	By Amount Receipts and Assumptions this Month per Accounts herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	166 17 11		
31	"						Cash Interest,	18 12 2		
2	November,						Land Rights Principal,	355 15 6		
3	"						" Interest,	20 8 2		
14	"						Assumption on Account of Agents,	100 0 0		661 13 9
21	"					30 November,	By Amount Receipts and Assumptions this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	258 14 0		
							Cash Interest,	49 9 5		
							Land Rights Principal,	639 1 0		
23	"						" Interest,	14 19 6		
							Assumption on Account of Agents,	62 16 0		1084 19 11
						31 Dec.	By Amount Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	24 17 6		
							" Interest,	2 19 9		371 9 3
							Land Rights Principal,	340 15 0		
							" Interest,	2 17 0		22 8 9
							By Cash received on Account of Crown Rents, per Account herewith,			13629 13 6
							Balance to New Account,			
							E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.			
							Total,		£	15770 5 2

Appendix (K.)

21st July.

Appendix (K.)

31st July,

— No. 26. —

UPPER CANADA.

Government in Account with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands, from the 1st January to the 9th February, 1841,—inclusive.

DR.

CR

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.		Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.		Provincial Currency.	
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	1841 1 January,	Balance from Account Current of 31st Dec, 1840,			1841 31 January,	By Receipts and Assumptions this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,				
2	"	To H. E. Wilmet, repairs of Furniture.	0	15 0		Cash Interest,	65	0 0		
3	"	To W. Wakefield, Commission on Sales at Humber,	2	2 0		Land Rights Principal,	14	18 0		
4	"	To H. Rowsell, for Stationery,	6	4 7		" Interest,	489	10 0		
5	"	To R. Stanton, Printing and Stationery,	16	19 2		Receipts by District Agents per Account herewith, viz: Askin Steers,	37	5 6		
6	"	To Charles Berzzy, for Postage,	3	6 4			21	12 0		
7	"	To Richard Birdsall, Inspecting Town Lots in Peterborough,	4	10 0			4	6 0	638	10 0
8	"	To Thomas Steers, Inspecting Crown Lands, under Order in Council of 4th April, 1838,	30	0 0	9 February,	By Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz: Cash Principal,	12	4 9		
9	"	To Amount credited this Account on Sale 1726, per Order in Council, herewith,	52	0 0		" Interest,	3	4 11		
10	"	To Guardian Office, advertising and Printing,	14	12 7		Land Rights Principal,	106	17 10		
11	"	To F. McAnamy, Inspecting Crown Lands,	45	0 0		" Interest,	12	18 2		
12	"	To R. H. Thornhill, Salary this Month,	25	0 0		By Amount Crown Rents received as per Account herewith,			135	5 8
13	"	To John Dear,	16	13 4		Balance to New Account,			12	17 6
14	8 February,	To Receiver General, excess of Cash, Receipts over Disbursements to date,							16953	8 8
15	"	To Amount Land Rights absorbed in January, per Account herewith,	666	15 6						
16	"	do. to date,	119	16 0						
		Total,				Total,			16830	1 10

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

CANADA.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, from the 10th February to the 31st March, 1841,—inclusive.

Dr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1841 10 February,	Balance from Account Current of 9th instant,	£ 1653 8 8	1841 27 February,	By Amount Receipts this Month, per Account here- with, viz:	99 8 6	
2	23 March,	To paid Duncan Campbell for Inspection,	17 10 0		Cash, Principal,	21 2 2	
3	31	R. H. Thornhill, Chief Clerk, 2 Months Sa- lary,	50 0 0		" Interest,	454 6 6	
	"	" John Dean, 2 Months Salary,	33 6 8		Land Rights, Principal,	43 12 6	
	"	Amount Land Rights applied in period embraced in this Account per Account herewith,	1164 10 8		Assumption on Account of Agents, per Account here- with,	193 13 2	813 2 10
	26 March,				By overcharge on Voucher, No. 3, last Account current, By error in charging A. Simpson's account of Adver- tising last Account,	1 0 0	
	31				Amount Receipts this Month per Account herewith, viz:	2 5 5	
					Cash, Principal,	128 16 3	
					" Interest,	18 19 6	
					Land Rights, Principal,	367 8 11	
					" Interest,	79 2 9	
					Assumptions on Account of Agents per Account here- with,	75 6 4	672 19 2
					By Cash, Amount Crown Rents per Account herewith, Balance to New Account,	31 10 0	15862 4 0
		Total,	£ 17318 16 0		Total,	£ 17318 16 0	

E. E. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Appendix (K.)
21st July.

Appendix (K.)

21st July.

No. 28.

CANADA.

Government in Account Current with R. B. SULLIVAN, Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands, from 1st April, to 7th June, 1841,—inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

No. of Voucher.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Provincial Currency.	Date.	RECEIPTS.	Provincial Currency.	Provincial Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	1841 1 April,	Balance from Account Current of 31st March, 1841	.. .. .	1841 30 April,	By Amount Cash Receipts in payment of Instalments this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, Interest,	112 8 9 39 9 10	
2	"	To Charles Berezy, Postage Quarter ending, 31st March,	.. .. .				151 18 7
3	"	To Parke and Hackstaff, advertising,	.. .. .			
4	"	To John Lyons, Inspecting Crown Lands under Instructions of 27th August, 1839,	33 0 0 15 0 0		By Amount of Land Rights, received in payment of Instalments this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, Interest,	602 18 0 19 8 9	
5	"	To John Lyons, do. do. under Order in Council, 1839,	50 0 0				622 6 9
6	"	To R. H. Thornhill, Salary to 31st May,	33 6 8		By Amount of Assumptions on Account of Agents this Month, per Account herewith, viz: Alexander McDonell, William J. Scott, Francis Allan, Francis McAnnany,	130 0 0 40 0 0 20 1 0 40 0 0	
	"	To John Dean, Salary to 31st May,	.. .. .				230 1 0
	"	To Amount of Land Rights, absorbed in the Months of April and May, per Account herewith,	.. .. .		Total Amount at Cr. of Crown Lands this Month,	1004 6 4	
				31 May,	By Amount Cash Receipts in payment of Instalments this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, Interest,	53 2 6 13 3 2	
					By Amount Land Rights, received in payment of Instalments this Month per Account herewith, viz: Principal, Interest,	591 1 11 100 16 1	691 18 0
					By Amount of Assumption Account of Agents, this Month per Account herewith, viz: Thos. Steers,	22 6 4	32 6 4
					Total Amount at Cr. of Crown Lands this Month, Balance to New Account,	780 10 0	15661 8 11
					Total,	17446 5 3	17446 5 3

Crown Lands Office, 7th June, 1841.

E. E

R. B. SULLIVAN,

RETURN to an ADDRESS from the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to His Excellency
the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Appendix (L.)

19th July.

Dated 15th JULY, 1841.

PRAYING, "for a copy of any paper, purporting to be an acceptance or a notice or intima-
tion of the acceptance by *Robert Baldwin*, Esquire, a Member of this House, of the Office of
Executive Councillor of this Province, and also copies of any Warrants that may have been
issued for the payment of the said Robert Baldwin of his salary of such Executive Councillor."

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

KINGSTON, 19th July, 1841.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron SYDENHAM, of Sydenham,
in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most
Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and
Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada,
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice
Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I, Robert Baldwin, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Her Majesty's Solicitor General for that
part of the Province of Canada, heretofore the Province of Upper Canada, do hereby accept and
take the Office of Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada, to
which Office Your Excellency has been most graciously pleased to appoint me.

(Signed,)

ROBERT BALDWIN.

TORONTO 5th March, 1841.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron SYDENHAM, of Sydenham,
in the County of Kent and of Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British
North America, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honorable John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General of the Province of Canada.

No. 61.

You are hereby directed and required, out of such monies as are in, or shall come to your
hands for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, to pay or cause to be
paid unto Robert Baldwin, Esquire, or to his assigns, the sum of twelve pounds seventeen shil-
lings and six pence sterling, being his salary as a Member of the Executive Council, from the
13th of February to the 31st March, 1841, inclusive, 47 days, at the rate of £100 Sterling per
annum. And for your so doing, this, with the acquittance of the said Robert Baldwin or his
Assigns, shall be to you a sufficient Warrant and discharge.

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

By Command.

(Signed,)

G. W. RYLAND.

Certified, a true Copy,

WM. H. LEE.

Entered—JOS. CARY

Appendix (L.)

19th July.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles, Baron SYDENHAM, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

To the Honorable John Henry Dunn, Esquire, Receiver General of the Province of Canada.

No. 498.

You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are in, or shall come to your hands for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, to pay or cause to be paid unto Robert Baldwin or to his Assigns, the sum of £20 10s. 11d. Sterling, &c. his salary as a Member of the Executive Council from 1st April to the 14th June, 1841, inclusive, at the rate of £100 Sterling, per annum.

And for your so doing this with the acquittance of the said Robert Baldwin or his Assigns, shall be to you a sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

KINGSTON, this 1st July, 1841.

(Signed,)

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

By Command,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

Certified a true Copy,

WM. H. LEE.

Entered—Jos. CARY.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

20th July.

THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, have the honour to lay before Your Excellency their Annual

REPORT :

The recent formation of the present Board, and the consequent want of knowledge of the greater part of its Members of the transactions of the past year, will necessarily confine their remarks to the present condition of the Prison, the efficiency of its Officers, and the works they propose to carry on during the ensuing year.

The first point which struck the attention of the Board, was the immediate necessity there exists for the erection of an outer wall of stone, to enclose the space required for the Prison and its dependencies, the present temporary fence of wood being in many places decayed, and not affording that security which is necessary for the safe keeping of the Convicts, in a place where the nature of their labour occasionally withdraws them from the eye of the guard. The Inspectors regret to say, that in consequence of the insufficiency of the fence, a Convict made his escape from the Prison during the past year; they have therefore been induced to direct the Warden to make preparations for the commencement of this work at as early a period in the ensuing spring as practicable; by the application of as much labour as can be spared from the work-shops. The Inspectors hope that the wall will be completed in two seasons; during the ensuing, the part adjoining the water, and consequently the most required, will, they trust, be rendered secure.

The Inspectors remark, that the former Board caused a Notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, that an application would be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session for an Act authorizing them to stop up the allowance for a public road across the land occupied by the Penitentiary, and to apply it to the uses of that Institution in lieu of a new line of road, now laid out and travelled a short distance from the allowance, and more favourably situated for the convenience of the public; the present Board beg to state their concurrence in that Act, and to impress upon Your Excellency the necessity there exists, in their judgment, for that measure; the valuable quarry of stone which will thereby be made available, will greatly assist the formation of the wall, and enable the Board to place the entrance in a more suitable position. They feel certain that the public will not in any manner be inconvenienced by the Act, and that little or no opposition will be made to it.

The Inspectors find the north wing nearly complete, and that the Warden has taken up his residence in the apartments allotted to him: they have directed the Warden to occupy a portion of those intended for the Deputy Warden, until the appointment of a person to fill that situation. Nothing has been done to the east and west wings during the past season. There are still upwards of 60 vacant cells in the south wing, and the Inspectors express their hope that this number will suffice for any increase of committals from Upper Canada for some years to come.

Should it be deemed advisable, after the Union of the Provinces, to make this Prison the receptacle for Convicts from Lower Canada, it will then be necessary to complete the east wing:—a few months notice only will be requisite to finish a range of cells sufficient for the reception of about 135 prisoners.

The Inspectors do not intend to proceed with the west wing until after the completion of the outer wall.

The Inspectors are happy to bear testimony to the efficiency and zeal of the Warden, the onerous duties of his situation, increased by the additional ones thrown upon him since the departure of the Deputy Warden; and the regularity and discipline displayed in all the Departments of the Institution, are, in the opinion of the Board, the best evidence of the correctness with which he fills the duties of his office. In justice, however, to that gentleman, they feel themselves bound to point out to Your Excellency the necessity there exists for the appointment of an officer subordinate to the Warden, and whose duty it should be to assist him in all matters relating to the Police of the establishment.—Should it be deemed expedient to do away with the situation of Deputy Warden, and substitute therefor that of a senior keeper, the Board respectfully beg leave to suggest, that means be taken to ascertain the fitness and efficiency of the person selected, as the discipline and regularity of the Prison will very much depend on the exertions and attention of the subordinate officers.

Appendix (M.) The Finance and Account Department appear to be carefully attended to by the Warden and his Assistant, the Clerk. For all matters connected with the detail of the Institution, they beg to refer Your Excellency to the accompanying Report of the Warden, which, with the statements submitted therewith, contains a full account of the affairs of the Penitentiary for the past year, and an estimate of the amount required for its support for the ensuing fifteen months, viz. to the 30th April, 1842;—the necessity of provision being made to that period is obvious: hitherto the annual grant only embraced the sum required to the end of the year, and being usually voted by the Legislature in the latter part of the winter, the Institution was left unprovided for during some months—an inconvenience severely felt by those dependant on the establishment for the means of support.

20th July.

From the Report of the Surgeon, and the accompanying Returns, it is gratifying to observe that the Health of the Prisoners has been very good during the past year. The number of cases treated have been decreasing for several years; this arises partly, however, from the knowledge of the Convicts that it is useless to impose feigned illness on the experience and skill of that Officer.

The Report of the acting Chaplain is also forwarded herewith. The attentions of this gentleman appear to have been unremitting; and there is no doubt that much may be done towards the reformation of the Convict by the exertions of his spiritual adviser.

Soon after entering upon the duties of their Office the present Board deemed it proper to inspect the keepers and guards, and to enquire into the efficiency with which these persons fill their respective situations. The great importance of the trust committed to these Officers, and the dangers which would arise from the least relaxation of discipline on the part of those entrusted with the care of the Convicts during the hours of labour, renders it imperative that the keepers and guards should be selected from the most respectable persons in their line of life; and in order to induce persons of that class to accept the situation, the Inspectors are desirous of contributing as much as possible to the comfort of the inferior Officers of the Prison. With this view, and also with reference to the safety of the Prisoners, in case of any sudden alarm, the Board are desirous of carrying out a part of the original plan of the Institution, viz., the erection of cottages on the land attached to the Penitentiary, for the accommodation of the keepers and guards. The removal of the Warden and his Office within the walls of the Prison, has enabled the Inspectors to provide for some of them; and they respectfully hope that the adoption of the plan proposed, will, before long, afford means for the residence of the rest on the spot;—reserving for this purpose the land south of the new road, about ten acres, and also about thirty more. The remainder of the lot originally purchased for the use of the Penitentiary, viz. about 60 acres, appears to the Board to be no longer required therefor, and may be applied by the Government to any other public purpose, thereby relieving the Inspectors from the charge of fencing it without any adequate return.

The Estimate for the erection of ten Cottages, exclusive of Convict labour, is appended to the Report of the Warden, by reference to which it will appear that a considerable reduction in the annual estimate will be effected by carrying out this measure.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
*President of the Board of Inspectors
of the Provincial Penitentiary, near Kingston.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 28th December, 1840.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to report, that during the past year there have been received into the Penitentiary 85 Male and 11 Female Convicts; and that the number of Prisoners remaining in confinement on the 30th ultimo was 153, being five more than those stated as undergoing their sentences at the time of making my last annual Report.

A statement of the crimes for which the Prisoners were convicted, the Districts from which they have been received, and the terms of imprisonment to which they were severally sentenced, as well in respect to those who have been received into this Establishment during the preceding year, as of

those whose terms of sentence had not expired at the close of the fiscal year, is given in the several Appendix (M.) Returns hereunto appended.

20th July.

The difference between the number of Convicts whose sentences were unexpired on the 1st October, 1839, and those in confinement at the corresponding date of this year, is so small as to warrant the conclusion (considering the great increase of population during the present season) that crime is rather decreasing than otherwise.

In the return of Convicts in confinement on the 1st instant, there were thirteen who had been formerly inmates of this Institution for the first time, two for the second, and one for the third time; the latter of whom has been sentenced to only one year's imprisonment for each of the four offences of which he has been found guilty. When this Convict was last tried, it was unknown to the Court before which he was convicted, that he had been previously sentenced to hard labour in the Penitentiary, or he would, in all probability, have been awarded a greater amount of punishment. With regard to frequent convictions of the same party, I felt it my duty to call the attention of the Board of Inspectors to this subject at the close of the last year, with a view to the procuring, through their Representation, some Legislative enactment, whereby the sentencing of a Convict to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a third time should operate as a sentence for life, or such number of years as might be thought expedient by the Legislature. A Law of this kind is already in force in some of the adjoining States, and no doubt it has the effect of deterring offenders from the repeated commission of crimes in the places where such a Law is known to exist.

In the Return of the Prisoners discharged during the year, it will be seen that one of them made his escape on the 6th July last, being the only instance in which a Convict has succeeded in gaining his liberty before the legal expiration of his term of confinement, since the commencement of the Institution. This was in some measure owing to the insecure state of the fence, but more particularly to the want of care and attention on the part of the keeper under whose orders the Convict was placed.

Had the outer wall been built to only one-half of its contemplated height, this escape would have been prevented, as it required but little ingenuity and labour on the part of the fugitive to make a hole under the fence, by which he was enabled in a few minutes to get beyond the Prison boundary. In my Reports of 1838 and 1839, I stated to the then existing Board the necessity of building the wall, which appeared to be of paramount importance; in order to insure the safe keeping of the Convicts.

Not only was the fence fast coming into a state of decay, and therefore required frequent reparation, but the chance of escape to the Prisoners appeared so favourable that were it not for the vigilance of the watchmen, many other attempts for that purpose would, no doubt, have been made.

Another motive which actuated me in so urgently and repeatedly calling the attention of the Board to this matter, was the great expense incurred by the necessity of keeping so large a number of watchmen on the establishment, which would have been obviated had the building of the wall been commenced when it was first suggested.

One of the first acts of the present Board having been to take this matter into its serious consideration, affords good ground to hope that no further delay will take place in this most important part of the building operations of the Penitentiary.

That part of the labour of the Convicts which has been unproductive of a revenue for the partial support of the Institution during the past year, has been devoted to the several purposes required in the management of the Prison, and for the completion of the establishment. The principal of these latter are the quarrying of the stone in the north-east part of the yard; fitting up the north wing with the approach thereto; enlarging the yard on the east and west sides, for the purpose of opening an additional quarry; and completing the dining hall, which, since my last report, has been finished, and is now appropriated to the use of the Convicts. A statement of the value of this labour to the Province, and which may be considered as having saved so much money to the country, will be found in the accompanying Returns.

It will be seen that the amount of productive labour during the last twelve months, has greatly exceeded that of the preceding year, and I trust that a further increase in this branch of the operations of the Institution will continue to be experienced, until finally the Penitentiary will cease to be a burden to the Province. Under this head it will be found that a large share of the earnings of the Convicts has been derived from the Rope walk, which has only been established about twelve months. This branch of work, as it does not interfere with the pursuits of the honest mechanic, it is highly desirable should be enlarged, and it was the intention of your predecessors to direct the building of a Walk on a more extended scale, in order that Cordage of every size and variety should be manufactured by the Convicts. It will be observed in the Return of labour performed by the Convicts for the last twelve months, that the lowest rate of earnings on hire, has been on the part of the Shoe-

Appendix (M.) makers. Small as this sum is, they have nevertheless, in conjunction with the amount of the work done on account of the Prison, paid by their labours the expense of supporting themselves, as well as the pay of the Keeper under whose charge they are placed; and it is no more than just to state that the Convicts who are usually employed in this description of mechanical operations, are either old or infirm, or such as are crippled in their limbs, and therefore unfit for hard labour or exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather.

20th July.

The value of the labour of the Blacksmiths and Shoemakers under this head during the year ending in 1839, was far above the amount of earnings in those trades for the twelve months just completed; which is to be accounted for by a large order which was executed for the Ordnance Department in the preceding period. The only labour which has been disposed of by Contract is that of the stone cutters, for which an agreement has been entered into with sureties for its performance to the 23rd April next.

The principal works in which the Convicts will be engaged in the ensuing year, for the purpose as far as possible, of completing the Institution according to the plans already laid down—are the building of the outer wall, the completion of the north wing, which is now nearly finished, and the erection of the cells in the east wing. As in all probability the measure of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada will shortly be completed, and as there appears now no doubt that the Penitentiary will be devoted to the reception of Convicts from all parts of the United Province, it will become necessary immediately to provide an additional number of cells for that purpose, and I have therefore submitted an Estimate of this Work, in order, if it is judged proper, that it may be laid before the Legislature in its first session.

The number of days' labour which have been lost to the Province by a cessation from work on the part of sick Convicts, during the present year, is less by 40 per cent than that of the previous corresponding period. This is no doubt owing partly to an improved state of health in the prisoners, but much is to be attributed to the vigilance of the Surgeon in detecting attempts at imposition by the Convicts, for the purpose of avoiding their daily labour.

The period for which the Rations for the Prisoners were contracted to be supplied for the last year having lately expired, another agreement has been entered into, whereby the provisions are now furnished at the rate of 5½d. per Ration, by which a saving of about £400 per annum will be effected even at the present low number of Convicts in confinement.

In my Report of 1839, I proposed to the Board, with a view to decrease the expenses of the Institution, that a change should be made in the winter clothing of the Convicts, by substituting cloth manufactured in England for the material made in this country, which has hitherto been in use for that purpose. By the adoption of this suggestion, a great saving would have been effected during the last year; and I must beg to urge this matter upon the immediate consideration of the present Board, as, in the event of its being thought proper to import Cloth, instead of purchasing it of the manufacture of this Province, it will be necessary to send an order for it without loss of time, so as to insure its supply for the use of the Institution next Fall. The difference between the price of cloth made in this country and that manufactured in England of the same quality, will be more than 60 per cent in favour of the latter.

On reference to the Inventory of the Goods, raw materials, and other property of the Province on hand on the 1st instant, it will be seen that the amount has materially increased since my last Report, and as there is a large quantity of Rope and Cordage remaining unsold, I beg to suggest that some means should be adopted for the purpose of ensuring a more ready sale of those articles, by which the Institution would be benefitted from the use of the money arising therefrom.

The prevention of crime being a matter of the utmost consequence to the community, I am induced to bring under the consideration of the Board the practice adopted by discharged Convicts of congregating in the neighbourhood of the Penitentiary. At the present time there are many of them residing in the Town of Kingston, with no apparent means of gaining an honest livelihood; and the conclusion necessarily drawn from this is, that on their being released from this place, they unite together for the purpose of planning future depredations.

Your predecessors appear to have been fully aware of the evils likely to arise from the combination of a number of discharged Prisoners, and whose words, in their last annual Report, I beg leave to quote. They say, in speaking of the probable future conduct of a discharged Convict, that "While yet lingering in the vicinity of the prison, he probably meets with some of its former inmates, it may be some of those who have been associated with him in iniquity, and fellow prisoners in the same common gaol before conviction. With them he renews an acquaintance, and involved as they are in the same common fate, they are led to look upon each other with a feeling of mutual sympathy, as the outcasts of society, to form a sort of communion among themselves, and instead of

“ following up their original intention of returning to their friends to earn a subsistence by honest industry, they are but too apt to engage in some new criminal enterprise, by which, according to their system of morals, they may remunerate themselves for their past loss of time and labour.”

Appendix (M.)
20th July.

It has not unfrequently happened, that men who had but recently completed their term of imprisonment, have called at the prison gate to await the release of some of their former fellow-prisoners, and instances are not wanting of Convicts, immediately after their discharge, having associated themselves for the purpose of plunder, in some of which they have been detected, and sent back soon after their previous liberation, to become once more, inmates of the Penitentiary.

I would therefore respectfully suggest to the Board, the necessity of the appeal to the Legislature for the passage of an act to prevent the sojourning of discharged convicts within the Midland District (provided they had not immediately previous to their conviction resided therein) for a longer term than 24 hours, or such time as may be judged proper, after their release from the Penitentiary.

In consequence of the difficulty of procuring lodging in the vicinity of the Penitentiary for the accommodation of the Officers of the Institution, it has been some time in contemplation by the previous Board, to erect Cottages for their reception on the public property, immediately in front of the Prison, by which means, in cases of emergency, their services might be made available at all times. This, however, has not been carried into execution, but in the mean time the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings per annum has been allowed to each of them as lodging money, until such times as dwellings may be prepared for their inhabitation. By carrying out this measure, not only would the attendance of the Keepers in the neighbourhood be secured, but a saving would be effected in the difference between the money now paid to them, and the yearly interest of the sum it would require, with the aid of Convict labour, to erect such buildings.

The appointment of the present Board for managing and directing the affairs of the Penitentiary, being of recent occurrence, the Inspectors have not been afforded the opportunity of judging of the efficiency and attention to their duties of the Officers of the Institution during the past year, and it may therefore not be considered out of place on this occasion to state, that the able services of the Surgeon have been strictly performed, agreeable to the “ Rules and Regulations ” of the Penitentiary, by which he is required to devote his attention to the relief of sick Convicts, not only during his ordinary daily visits, but at all other times when called upon so to do.

I am happy also to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the duties of the acting Chaplain have been conducted ; and I trust some good has been done for the moral and spiritual welfare of the Convicts under his instruction.

During the past year several of the Convicts who were previously unacquainted with the alphabet have been taught to read ; and however desirable it may be to impart instruction to them in this way, it cannot be concealed that the practice of teaching the Prisoners, which is necessarily performed by other Convicts, is attended with some inconvenience, owing to the facilities thereby acquired of communication with each other. At the time employed for this purpose, a Keeper is stationed in the School Room, but it is almost impossible that, with the utmost watchfulness, he can keep his eye upon the whole of them together.

I cannot close my Report without stating to the Board that the duties of the Clerk have been most efficiently discharged, and that in addition to his daily routine of business, he has afforded me some assistance in attending to those of the Deputy Warden, who retired from his situation on the 1st June last, since which time, no similar appointment having been made, the functions which should have been performed by that Officer, have devolved upon me.

My annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements, together with the Estimates of the amount required for the support of the Establishment to the month of April, 1842, and of the sum required for the completion of the East Wing, accompany this Report, and I beg to observe that in framing the first stated Estimate, I have been guided by the probability of an additional number of Convicts being received from the eastern part of the United Province.

For a more complete explanation of the transactions of the Penitentiary, during the period embraced in this Report, I must refer the Board to the accompanying Documents, which are severally distinguished by the marks stated against each, viz :

- A. Return of Convicts received in the Penitentiary in the year ending 1st October, 1840.
- B. Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1840.
- C. Return of Convicts remaining in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1840.
- D. Statement shewing the value of the labour of the Convicts, from the 1st October, 1839, to 1st October, 1840.
- E. Inventory of the Goods, Raw Materials, and other property of the Province on hand, 1st October, 1840.

Appendix (M.)
20th July.

- F. Return shewing in what manner the Convicts were employed on the 1st October, 1840.
- G. General Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1840.
- H. General Account of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st October, 1839, to the 1st October, 1840.
- I. Estimate of the sum required for the support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st January, 1841, to the 30th April, 1842.
- K. Estimate of the sum required for completing the East Wing of the Penitentiary.
- L. Estimate of the sum required for the erection of ten Cottages for the use of the Keepers.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 15th October, 1840.

— A. —

Return of Convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1840.

NO.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF SENTENCE.
364	Phillip Doty	Midland,	Larceny,	1839. October 1	Three Years.
365	Michael Houry	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
366	Lewis Myers	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
367	Joseph A. Dumont	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
368	Francis H. O'Connor	do.	do.	" "	One year.
369	James Drummond	do.	do.	" "	One year.
370	John Lewis	do.	do.	" "	One year.
371	Aaron Kaley	do.	Uttering a forged note,	" "	Two years.
372	David Waile	London,	Larceny,	" 4	Three years.
373	James Stewart	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
374	James Lucas	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
375	N. F. Dayton	Johnstown,	do.	" 8	Two years.
376	John Woodfolk	Niagara,	do.	" 15	Three years.
377	Solomon Washington	do.	do.	" "	Two years.
378	Eph. Hart	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	" 5	Five years.
379	William Markle	do.	do.	" "	Five years.
380	James Force	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two years.
381	Geo. B. Pringle	do.	do.	" "	One year.
382	William Read	Home,	do.	November 2	Two years.
383	George Hutchinson	do.	do.	" "	One year.
384	John Davis	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
385	John Whittington	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
386	James Mullen	do.	do.	" "	Three years.
387	Patrick O'Brian	do.	do.	" "	One year.
388	Robert Hyke	do.	do.	" "	Two years.
389	John Hamlen	do.	Robbery,	" 18	Seven years.
390	Isaac Smith	do.	Arson,	" "	Life.
391	William Brown	do.	Larceny,	December 2	Two years.
392	John Wheeler	do.	do.	" "	Two years.
393	Moses Muskrat	Newcastle,	do.	1840. January 16	Eighteen months
394	Edward Ward	do.	do.	" "	Six months.
395	Baptiste Parker	Midland,	Stealing Money,	" 30	Two years.
396	Christian O'Farrell	do.	" Cloak,	" "	Two years.
397	Jane Wright	do.	" do.	" "	One year.
398	George Hardman	Home,	Misdemeanour,	April 14	Two years.
399	William Edwards	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two years.

(A. Continued.)				Appendix (M.)	
NO.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	When sentenced	Term of sentence
				1840.	20th July.
400	William Connell...	Home,	Misdemeanor,	April	14 Two years.
401	Hiram Flint.....	London,	do.	"	8 Two years.
402	John Carr.....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
403	Joseph Normandy..	do.	Larceny,	"	Two years.
404	George Watson....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
405	John Bodkin.....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
406	John Searle.....	Newcastle,	Assault with intent to ravish,	"	28 Three years.
407	James Henderson...	do.	Horse Stealing.	"	Three years.
408	Thomas Jacobs....	do.	Larceny,	"	15 One year.
409	Mary Bellaire....	Ottawa,	do.	May,	6 Two years.
410	David Bellaire....	do.	Receiving stolen goods,	"	Two years.
411	Edward La Baye...	do.	do.	"	Two years.
412	Henry Harris.....	Victoria,	Larceny,	"	7 Five years.
413	Conel P. Huyck...	Prince Edward	Misdemeanor,	"	14 One year.
414	John Watts.....	Midland,	Receiving stolen goods,	"	22 Two years.
415	William White....	do.	Larceny,	"	Two years.
416	Ann Gilbraith....	do.	do.	"	Three years.
417	Rose Osborne....	do.	do.	"	23 Two years.
418	John Dove.....	Home,	do.	"	Three years.
419	John Daxie.....	do.	do.	"	Three years.
420	John Rawlinson...	do.	do.	"	Three years.
421	George Cann.....	do.	do.	"	Three years.
422	Anthony Denham..	do.	do.	"	Three years.
423	Emanuel Davidson.	do.	do.	"	Three years.
424	Alexander McLeish	do.	do.	"	Three years.
425	John Brarster.....	do.	Misdemeanor,	"	Two years.
426	Robert Graydon...	do.	Larceny,	"	Two years.
427	Thomas Clarke....	do.	do.	"	One year.
428	William Davis....	Johnstown,	do.	"	22 Two years.
429	John Simpson.....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
430	Noel Sturdefent....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
431	Felix Havins.....	Niagara,	Passing base money.	"	9 One year.
432	Charles Cavannah.	Home,	Larceny,	"	0 One year.
433	Oscar Stevens....	do.	Horse Stealing,	"	Three years.
434	Thomas Johnston...	do.	Malicious Shooting,	"	Three years.
435	Eliza Smith.....	do.	Larceny,	"	One year.
436	John Ross.....	do.	Forgery,	"	Three years.
437	William Hagerty...	Niagara,	Larceny,	June	11 One year.
438	Matthew Turrell...	do.	do.	"	Two years.
439	Henry Johnston....	do.	do.	"	Three years.
440	Patrick Henderson.	Home,	Conspiracy,	"	30 Two years.
441	Michael Lynch....	do.	do.	"	One year.
442	Henry Mooney....	do.	do.	"	One year.
443	Ezra Horner.....	do.	Larceny,	"	Eighteen months.
444	William O'Farrell..	Midland,	do.	July	15 Two years.
445	John O'Farrell....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
446	Michael McConnell.	do.	do.	"	16 One year.
447	William Phillips...	Newcastle,	do.	"	15 One year.
448	Eustache Cote....	Midland,	Arson,	"	20 Seven years.
449	Daniel Gordon....	Gore,	Larceny,	"	17 One year.
450	William Hill.....	Johnstown.,	Stealing Wearing Apparel,	August	13 One year.
451	Livingston Palmer..	Home,	High Treason,		{ Confined during His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's pleasure.
452	James Lindsey....	Wellington,	Larceny,	September	8 Four years.
453	Oliver Johnston...	Home,	do.	October	1 Two years.
454	Hercules Jacobs...	do.	do.	"	One year.
455	Ann Morrison.....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
456	Elizabeth Brun....	do.	do.	"	Two years.
457	Sarah O'Connor...	do.	do.	"	One year.
458	Mary Glennon.....	do.	do.	"	One year.
459	Elizabeth Mott....	Victoria.	do.	"	18 Two years.

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

B.

Return of Convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary in the year ending 1st October, 1840.

No	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion	District.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged	REMARKS.
6	Joseph Bouchette,	17	5 ft	Dark,	Newcastle,	Grand Larceny,	1835. January 14,	5 Yrs.	0	1840. Jan'y 14,	Expiration of Sentence.
13	Isaac Paddock,	33	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light,	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	August 28,	5	0	Aug. 28,	do.
14	Daniel McDougall,	21	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	6	Feb'y 24,	Pardoned.
24	Joseph Warriner,	45	5 7	Sallow,	do.	Uttering forged note,	do.	5	4	Aug. 28,	Expiration of Sentence.
25	Peter A. Vanevery,	30	5 8	Dark,	do.	Returning from banishment,	do.	5		do.	do.
31	Wm. McWherter,	36	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair,	do.	Horse Stealing,	do.	5		do.	do.
41	Thos. Nicholson,	30	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dark,	Johnstown	do.	September 5,	5		Sept'r 5,	do.
46	James Ensign,	30	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swarthy,	Niagara,	Sheep Stealing,	" 14,	5		" 14,	do.
47	Chester Kingsley,	30	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light,	do.	do.	do.	5		do.	do.
50	Daniel Cole,	22	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sallow,	Midland,	Horse Stealing,	" 29,	5		" 29,	do.
54	Robert Matthews,	18	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sallow,	do.	Forgery,	do.	5		do.	do.
81	Samuel McLeod,	18	5 11	Sallow,	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	1836. August 12,	5	0	1839. Oct'r 16,	Pardoned.
90	Herman Dodge,	54	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	Western,	do.	" 24,	7	2	1840. Sept'r 12,	do.
97	W. H. Boss,	29	5 8	Florid,	London,	Coining,	September 5,	4	0	1839. Oct'r 16,	do.
105	John Bell,	20	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Black,	Home,	Passing forged notes,	November 1,	3		Nov'r 1,	Expiration of Sentence.
120	Thomas O. Hara,	42	5 8	Light,	do.	Returning from banishment,	April 14,	3		1840. April 14,	do.
152	Daniel Barton,	29	5 8	Sallow,	London,	Forgery,	May 25,	3		May 25,	do.
153	Nathan Scott,	25	5 9	Fair,	do.	Horse Stealing,	do.	3		do.	do.
170	Michael Fox,	24	5 10	Light,	Bathurst,	Assault, with intent to ravish,	September 23,	3		Sept'r 23,	do.
171	Patrick O'Brian,	23	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Florid,	do.	to murder,	do.	3		do.	do.
172	James McDonald,	24	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sallow,	do.	do.	do.	3		do.	do.
174	Thomas Burke,	24	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	3		do.	do.
182	James Brown,	28	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Light,	Midland,	Misdemeanour,	October 6,	2		1839. Oct'r 6,	do.
185	James Lawrenson,	30	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sandy,	do.	Larceny,	" 14,	2		" 14,	do.
186	William Moon,	35	5 6	Sallow,	do.	Forgery,	do.	2		do.	do.
188	Louis Baron,	25	5 6	do.	Johnstown	Larceny,	do.	2		do.	do.
191	William Black,	31	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swarthy,	Midland,	Stealing a Watch,	" 24,	2		" 24,	do.
192	Terrence Lynch,	19	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	do.	do.	2		do.	do.
206	John Wright,	34	6 1	Black,	Gore,	Felony,	do.	2		do.	do.
209	John Bearcroft,	38	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sallow,	Home,	Larceny,	do.	2		Nov'r 11,	do.
211	John Young,	21	5 8	do.	do.	do.	do.	2		" 18,	do.
212	John Freeman,	49	5 8	Florid,	do.	Accessory to a Larceny,	do.	2		do.	do.

(B. Continued.)

No	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion.	District.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	REMARKS.
213	William Harris,	23 5	6 1/2	Light,	Home,	Larceny,	1837. Novem'r 18	Yrs. 2	Yrs. no. days.	1839. November 18	Expiration of Sentence.
214	Abram Mitchell,	15 5	8 1/2	do.	do.	do.	"	2		"	do.
217	Thomas Dixon,	38 5	4 1/2	Florid,	do.	do.	"	3	0 7	1840. April 6	Pardoned.
220	Mary Burnett,	25 5	4	Light,	do.	do.	"	2		1839. November 18	Expiration of Sentence.
221	Bridget Freeman,	38 5	1	Sallow,	do.	Accessory to do.	"	2		"	do.
226	Ferdinand Morin,	19 5	4	do.	Midland,	Larceny and breaking Prison,	1838. May 12	1 1/2		"	do.
227	Edward La Bage,	17 5	2 1/2	Florid,	do.	do.	"	1 1/2		1840. February 12	do.
228	Francis Papa,	21 5	6	Sallow,	do.	do.	"	2 1/2	0 11	1839. November 16	Pardoned.
229	Predreau Beandren,	21 5	8	do.	do.	do.	"	2 1/2	0 8	1840. February 24	do.
230	Charles Monroe,	18 5	2 1/2	Florid,	do.	Larceny,	"	2		May 12	Expiration of Sentence.
232	Oliver Johnson,	17 5	4 1/2	Light,	Home,	do.	June "	2		June "	do.
233	Patrick Fehally,	18 5	5 1/2	Freckled,	do.	do.	"	2		"	do.
234	Jacob Sheeter,	22 5	8	Florid,	Talbot,	do.	May "	2		May "	dt.
237	Thomas Simpson,	20 5	7 1/2	do.	do.	do.	"	2		"	do.
241	Peter Wilkins,	22 5	7 1/2	Sallow,	do.	do.	May "	2		May "	do.
242	John Donnagan,	53 5	7 1/2	Ruddy,	Niagara,	do.	March "	1 1/2		1839. November 26	do.
244	Jean B. Priscoe,	53 5	4 1/2	Swarthy,	do.	do.	June "	1 1/2		1840. March 16	do.
244	Jean B. Priscoe,	53 5	4 1/2	Swarthy,	do.	do.	June "	1 1/2		1839. December 9	do.
272	Edward Shields,	27 5	4 1/2	Sallow,	do.	do.	Sept'r "	2		"	do.
273	James Wilson,	22 5	5 1/2	do.	Midland,	Stealing a watch,	"	2		1840. September 22	do.
274	James Johnston,	19 5	7 1/2	Freckled,	do.	do.	"	2		"	do.
284	William Hill,	34 5	5 1/2	Sallow,	do.	Stealing Harness,	"	2		"	do.
288	William Powers,	18 5	6 1/2	do.	Gore,	Larceny,	October "	1		1839. October 9	do.
291	James Booth,	17 5	6 1/2	Florid,	do.	Deceit,	"	1		"	do.
292	Eli Blodget,	47 5	6 1/2	Sallow,	do.	Larceny,	"	1		"	do.
293	Henry Stone,	35 6	2	do.	Home,	do.	"	1		"	do.
294	Margaret Ryan,	14 4	7 1/2	do.	do.	do.	November 3	1		November 3	do.
299	Ariel De Witt,	43 5	9	Sallow,	Niagara,	do.	"	1		"	do.
301	Jacob Scott,	21 5	8 1/2	Florid,	London,	Robbery,	December 2	3		1840. February 13	Pardoned.
302	Enos Scott,	23 5	10	do.	do.	do.	"	3		"	do.
296	Ann Smith,	26 4	11	do.	Home,	Receiving Stolen Goods,	1838. November 3	1		1839. November 3	Expiration of Sentence.
315	Joseph Churchill,	14 5	3 1/2	Light,	Bathurst,	Stealing Bank Notes,	1839. March 19	1		1840. March 19	do.
316	Ann Osgood,	21 5	1	Sallow,	Home,	Larceny,	"	7 1/4 m		"	Pardoned.
317	Sarah Wilson,	37 5	4	Freckled,	do.	do.	"	"		"	do.
318	Henry McGrath,	24 5	7 1/2	do.	do.	do.	"	"		"	do.
319	John J. Hamilton,	33 5	8 1/2	Sallow,	do.	do.	"	"		1840. May 7	Expiration of Sentence.
320	Henry Davidson,	26 5	10 1/2	Florid,	Gore,	do.	"	"		"	do.

Appendix (M.)
20th July.

Appendix (M.)
20th July.

(B. Continued.)

No	NAME.	Age.	Height	Complexion	District.	CRIME.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	REMARKS.
323	Alexander Smith,	46½	5 ft 8½	Florid,	Gore,	Larceny,	1839. March 15	1	Yrs. mo. dys.	1840. March 15	Expiration of Sentence.
324	Daniel Gordon,	50½	5½	Dark,	do.	do.	"	1		"	do.
334	Jonathan Scott,	21½	5	Florid,	Home,	do.	"	1		"	do.
335	Jesse Serrault,	23½	10½	do.	do.	do.	May 28	1		May 28	do.
337	John Aheran,	22½	10½	Light,	Eastern,	Assault with intent to Ravish,	June 7	2	1 0 0	June 7	Pardoned.
339	Henry Cole,	45½	6	do.	Home,	do.	"	1		"	Expiration of Sentence.
341	Edward Shannon,	20½	8½	do.	do.	Manslaughter,	"	1		"	do.
342	Mary Ann Gibson,	21½	5	Mulatto,	Niagara,	Larceny,	"	1		"	Died.
343	William Foster,	23½	5	Black,	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	"	5		"	Pardoned.
346	Thomas Waldren,	30½	10	Sallow,	do.	Larceny,	July 11	3	1 0 21	July 11	Expiration of Sentence.
352	Samuel Brown,	24½	5	Black,	Midland,	do.	"	1		"	do.
354	Force Walker,	24½	7	Sallow,	Talbot,	do.	Sept'r 19	1		Sept'r 19	do.
363	Adolphus Lupien,	18½	4½	do.	Ottawa,	do.	Oct'r 1	3		July 6	Escaped from Peniten'y.
367	Jos. N. Dumont, alias Dean,	30½	10	do.	Midland,	do.	Nov'r 18	Life.		July 25	Pardoned.
390	Grace Smith,	17½	0	Mulatto,	Home,	Arson,	1840. Jan'y 16	6 ms		"	Expiration of Sentence.
394	Ed. Ward, alias J. Hopkins,	32½	5½	Fair,	Newcastle,	Larceny,	May 9	1 yr.	0 9 0	August 24	Pardoned.
431	Felix Havens,	41½	10½	Florid,	Niagara,	Passing base money,	"	23 1	0 7 29	Sept'r 24	do.
427	Thomas Clarke,	30½	8½	do.	Home,	Larceny,	1836. August 12	13		"	Died.
83	John Wirick,	24½	6½	Swarthy,	Gore,	Horse stealing, & ret'ng from Banishment	Nov'r 1	3		1839. Oct'r 22	Died.
103	William Jepson,	23½	6½	Sallow,	Home,	Grand Larceny,	June 9	2		1840. June 9	Expiration of Sentence.
240	Elias Morse,	33½	8½	Drk. mulatto	Niagara,	Larceny,	1837. Nov'r 11	2		1839. Nov'r 11	do.
202	Jacob Marcelles,	27½	8½	Sallow,	Gore,	Felony,	"	2		"	do.
203	John Cormoody,	30½	2½	Florid,	do.	Larceny,	"	2		"	do.

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

— C. —

Return of Convicts now in Confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st Oct. 1840.

20th July.

NO.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF SENTENCE.
40	Joseph Duchernay . .	Western,	Larceny and receiv- } ing Stolen goods. }	1835. August 7	Six Years,
51	Alberzy Fakusilo . .	Midland,	Grand Larceny,	Sept'r 29	Six "
66	Basil Amyott	Home,	Burglary,	Nov'r 7	Seven "
66	Michael Murphy . . .	do.	do.	"	Seven "
82	Joseph Lickers	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	1836. August 12	Five "
86	Reuben Babcock . . .	Western,	Grand Larceny,	" 24	Five "
98	Sylvester Phelps . . .	London,	Forgery,	Sept'r 5	Five "
112	Andrew Peterson . . .	Gore,	Rape,	Oct'r 12	Five "
179	George Wallace	Western,	Stealing a Horse,	1837. Sept'r 23	Five "
180	Alexander Cotton . . .	do.	do. wearing apparel,	"	Four "
181	John Walker	London,	do. a horse & larceny,	Oct'r 6	Six "
184	Peter Beauchamp . . .	Midland,	Horse Stealing,	" 14	Three "
194	Richard Abbot	Niagara,	do.	Nov'r 4	Five "
196	Benjamin Abbot	do.	do.	"	Five "
197	Andrew McGitty	do.	do.	"	Four "
198	Augustus Anger	do.	Ox do.	"	Five "
199	Joseph Leggat	do.	Horse do.	"	Five "
204	Laughlan McLoan . . .	Gore,	do. & breaking prison	" 11	Five yrs. & 6 mths
205	John Balding	do.	do. do.	"	Three " & 6 "
235	Alfred Berry	Talbot,	Larceny,	1838. June 26	Four years,
236	Joseph Walker	do.	do.	"	Three "
238	Jacob Walker	do.	Misdemeanour,	"	Three "
239	Jacob Dutcher	Niagara,	Larceny,	" 9	Five "
279	John Royal	Ottawa,	do.	Sept'r 21	Five "
285	Mary Curley	Midland,	do.	October 9	Two "
286	William Maxwell	Johnstown,	Forgery,	" 13	Five "
289	George Doty	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	" 17	Three "
290	John Minnis	do.	Larceny,	"	Two "
297	Ava Hill	Niagara,	do.	Nov'r 1	Three "
298	Jacob Price	do.	do.	" 3	Three "
300	Patrick Doran	Gore,	Burglary,	" 18	Fourteen "
303	William Riley	Midland,	Larceny,	1839. Jan'y 23	Two "
313	William Jordan	Johnstown,	Stealing Bank Notes,	Feb'y 22	Two "
314	Erastus Warner	Fort Henry,	High Treason,	1838. August 29	Fourteen "
325	John Parker	Midland,	Horse Stealing,	1839. May 2	Five "
326	Charles Wallis	do.	Larceny,	"	Three "
327	William Agar	do.	do.	"	Three "
328	Jay Golden	do.	Assault with intent to ravish,	"	Two "
329	William Burns	do.	Larceny,	"	Three "
330	Rhoda Morrison	do.	do.	"	Two "
331	Benjamin Dayton	London,	Horse Stealing,	April 24	Five "
332	Stephen Tuttle	do.	do.	"	Five "
333	Nathan Pegg	Talbot,	Forgery,	" 27	Three "
336	Francis J. O'Connor . .	Niagara,	Larceny,	May 17	Five "
338	Jefferson Wyant	Home,	do.	June 7	Two "
340	Newal Lud	do.	do.	"	Two "
344	Archibald Stewart . . .	Gore,	do.	" 8	Four "
345	Samuel Hamilton	do.	do.	"	Five "
347	Simeon Hamilton	do.	do.	"	Five "
348	George Powlis	do.	Murder,	"	Seven "
349	Eunice Whiting	do.	Horse Stealing,	"	Three "
350	Charles Groen	do.	Felony,	July 8	Five "
351	John Malony	Midland,	do.	" 11	Two "
353	William Henderson . . .	Home,	Larceny,	" 2	Two "
355	George Carmichael . . .	Gore,	Intent to Murder,	August 6	Five "
356	Amos Moses	Home,	Larceny,	Sept'r 3	Two "
357	S. P. Hart	Newcastle,	Conspiracy,	" 14	Seven "
358	W. P. Wilkins	do.	do.	"	Five "

Appendix (M.)

C. (Continued.)

20th July.	NO.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF SENTENCE.
	359	Henry Wilson.....	Newcastle,	Conspiracy,	1839. Sept'r 14	Five Years,
	360	William Baker....	do.	do.	" "	Five "
	361	William Green....	Niagara,	Larceny,	" 12	Eighteen Months.
	362	Mary McDonnel...	do.	do.	" "	Eighteen "
	364	Phillip Doty.....	Midland,	do.	October 1	Three Years,
	365	Michael Houry....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	366	Lewis Myers.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	368	F. H. O'Connor...	do.	do.	" "	One "
	369	James Drummond..	do.	do.	" "	One "
	370	John Lewis.....	do.	do.	" "	One "
	371	Aaron Valey.....	do.	Uttering forged Notes,	" "	Two "
	372	David Wade.....	London,	Larceny,	" 4	Three "
	373	James Stewart.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	374	James Lucas.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	375	N. F. Dayton.....	Johnstown,	do.	" 8	Two "
	376	John Woodfolk....	Niagara,	do.	" 15	Three "
	377	Solomon Washington	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	378	Ephraim Hart.....	Gore,	Horse Stealing,	" 5	Five "
	379	William Markle...	do.	do.	" "	Five "
	380	James Force.....	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two "
	381	George B. Pringle..	do.	do.	" "	One "
	382	William Read.....	do.	do.	Nov'r 2	Two "
	383	George Hutchinson.	Home,	do.	" "	One "
	384	John Davis.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	385	John Whittington..	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	386	James Mullen.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	387	Patrick O'Brian...	do.	do.	" "	One "
	388	Robert Hyke.....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	389	John Hanlen.....	do.	Robbery,	" 18	Seven "
	391	William Brown....	do.	Larceny,	Dec'r 2	Two "
	392	John Wheeler.....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	393	Moses Muskrat....	Newcastle,	do.	1840. Jan'y 16	Eighteen Months.
	395	Baptiste Parker...	Midland,	Stealing Money,	" 30	Two Years.
	396	Christ'r O'Farrell..	do.	" A Cloak,	" "	Two "
	397	Jane Wright.....	do.	" do.	" "	Two "
	398	George Hardman...	Home,	Misdemeanour,	April 14	Two "
	399	William Edwards...	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two "
	400	William Connell...	do.	Misdemeanour,	" "	Two "
	401	Hiram Flint.....	London,	do.	" 8	Two "
	402	John Carr.....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	403	Joseph Normandy..	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two "
	404	George Watson....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	405	John Bodkin.....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	406	John Searle.....	Newcastle,	Assault, with intent to ravish,	" 28	Three "
	407	James Henderson..	do.	Horse Stealing,	" "	Three "
	408	Thomas Jacobs...	do.	Larceny,	" 15	One "
	409	Mary Bellaire.....	Ottawa,	do.	May 6	Two "
	410	David Bellaire....	do.	Receiving stolen goods,	" "	Two "
	411	Edward Le Bage..	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	412	Henry Harris.....	Victoria,	Larceny,	" 7	Five "
	413	Cornelius P. Huyck	Prince Edward,	Misdemeanour,	" 14	One "
	414	John Watts.....	Midland,	Receiving stolen goods,	" 22	Two "
	415	William Whyte....	do.	Larceny,	" "	Two "
	416	Ann Gilbraith....	do.	do.	" 22	Three "
	417	Rose Osborne.....	do.	do.	" "	Two "
	418	John Dove.....	Home,	do.	" "	Three "
	419	John Duxie.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	420	John Rawlinson...	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	421	George Cann.....	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	422	Anthony Denham ..	do.	do.	" "	Three "
	423	Edmund Davidson .	do.	do.	" "	Three "

(C. Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

NO.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM OF SENTENCE.
424	Alexander McLeish.	Home,	Larceny.	1840. May 23	Three Years.
425	John Brewster....	do.	Misdemeanour.	"	Two "
426	Robert Grayden....	do.	Larceny.	"	Two "
428	William Davis....	Johnstown,	do.	" 22	Two "
429	John Simpson.....	do.	do.	"	Two "
430	Noel Sturdefant...	do.	do.	"	Two "
432	Charles Cavannah.	Home,	do.	" 30	One "
433	Oscar Stevens.....	do.	Horse Stealing.	"	Three "
434	Thomas Johnston..	do.	Malicious Shooting.	"	Three "
435	Elizabeth Smith...	do.	Larceny.	"	One "
436	John Ross.....	do.	Forgery.	"	Three "
437	William Haggerty..	Niagara,	Larceny.	June 11	One "
438	Matthew Turrell...	do.	do.	"	Two "
439	Henry Johnston....	do.	do.	"	Three "
440	Patrick Henderson.	Home,	Conspiracy.	" 30	Two "
441	Michael Lynch....	do.	do.	"	One "
442	Henry Mooney....	do.	do.	"	One "
443	Ezra Horner.....	do.	Larceny.	"	Eighteen Months.
444	William O'Farrell..	Midland,	do.	July 15	Two Years.
445	John O'Farrell....	do.	do.	"	Two "
446	Michael McConnell.	do.	do.	" 16	One "
447	William Phillips...	Newcastle,	do.	" 15	One "
448	Eustache Cote.....	Midland,	Arson.	" 20	Seven "
449	Daniel Gordon ...	Gore,	Larceny.	" 17	One "
450	William Hill.....	Johnstown,	Stealing wear'g apparel	August 13	One "
451	Livingston Palmer.	Home,	High Treason.	"	{ Confined during His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's pleasure.
452	James Lindsey....	Wellington,	Larceny.	Sept'r 8	Four Years.
453	Oliver Johnston....	Home,	do.	" 1	Two "
454	Hercules Jacobs...	do.	do.	"	One "
455	Anne Morrison....	do.	do.	"	Two "
456	Eliza Breer.....	do.	do.	"	Two "
457	Sarah O'Connor...	do.	do.	"	One "
458	Mary Glennon.....	do.	do.	"	One "
459	Elizabeth Mott....	Victoria.	do.	" 18	Two "

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

—D.—

STATEMENT shewing the value of the labour of the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st October, 1839, to the 1st October, 1840.

Labour devoted towards the Buildings, and support of the Prisoners.				Earnings of the Prisoners by Work done on hire.			
	DAYS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.		RATE.	AMOUNT.	
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths,	2611	4s 8d	£613 1 8	163	5s 4d	£ 43 15 10	
Stone Cutters, Masons, and Plasterers,	5769	2 5	715 3 9	2330	2 8	311 13 1	
Carpenters, Painters, and Coopers,	5128	1 10	473 17 1	222	3 0	33 12 10	
Tailors,	1238	1 11	127 15 9	277	2 5	34 6 8	
Shoemakers,	895	2 0	89 15 10	1433	1 10	135 5 7	
Rope Makers,				3280	4 8	769 18 0	
Quarrymen,	1776	2 6	222 0 0				
Labourers,	16225	2 6	2028 2 6				
Seamstresses,	2444	1 0	122 4 0				
Cook,	366	2 6	45 15 0				
Nurse,	366	2 6	45 15 0				
Barber,	312	2 6	39 0 0				
			£ 4522 10 7			£1328 12 0	

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Appendix (M.)

—E.—

20th July.

RETURN of the Property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1840.

		Purchased		Made at Penitentiary.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
BLACKSMITHS' SHOP.					
English Bar Iron.....	8 1 3 14 a 22s 6d.....	182	2 2		
Old do.	8 0 0 a 5s.....	2	0 0		
Swedes do.	3 0 0 a 35s.....	5	5 0		
Cast Steel.....	0 2 0 a 1s. 3d.....	3	10 0		
Sheet Iron.....	0 2 0 a 3d.....	14	0 0		
2 Iron doors.....	3 0 4				
300 Cell Door Eyes.....	16 0 8 } 1 2 0 16				
34 Cell Hinges.....	3 0 4 } or				
	2480 lbs. a 6d. per lb..	62	0 0		
300 bushels Stone Coal, 1s. 9d.....		26	5 0		
200 " Charcoal, 37s. 6d per 100.....		3	15 0		
3 pairs Bellows, £17: 2 pairs do. £15.....		17	0 0	15	0 0
4 Anvils, £13 10s.: 1 Anvil Block, £1.....		14	10 0		
1 Cast Iron Block 11; 5 Wooden Blocks, 12s. 6d.....		1	0 0	12	6
2 Vices, £3: 1 hand do., 7s. 6d.....		3	7 6		
1 Turning Lathe		5	10 0		
1 Spindle, 12s. 6d. 1 Grind Stone and Crank, 10s.....		1	2 6		
1 Punching Machine, £5. 1 Screw Plate, 2s. 6d.....		5	2 6		
7 new Files, 10s. 6d. 16 old do., 8s.....		18	6		
1 Iron Square, 1s. 3d. 1 Steel Yard, 17s. 6d.....		18	9		
1 Patent Beam and Weights.....				2	2 0
28 Iron Turning Tools, £2 2s. 20 Wood do. £1 10s.....				3	12 0
3 setts Stocks, dies.....				3	15 0
28 Screw Taps, £2 15s. 2 Drill Stocks, 17s. 6d.....				3	12 6
20 pairs tongs, £2 16. 6 hand Hammers, 22s. 6d. 3 Rivet do. 6s..				4	4 6
23 Drills, £1 14s. 3 Nail Hammers, 4s. 6d.....				1	18 6
2 Iron Cutting Shears, £4. 1 Lock Punching Machine, 10s.....				4	10 0
1 Lock press, 17s. 6d. 1 Trying Square, 2s. 6d.....		2	6	17	6
2 pairs Pliers, 10s. 2 Clams, 5s.....				15	0
2 Iron Stakes, 12s. 6d. 22 Bolt Heading Tools, £2 4s.....				2	16 6
2 Brass Drill Machines, £2. 1 pair Callipers, 5s.....				2	5 0
5 Sledges, £1 17. 1 Brand Iron, 5s.....				2	2 0
2 Iron Braces, £1 10s. 1 Screw Machine, £1 1s.....				2	11 0
11 Stamps, 15s. 6d. 1 Sheet Iron Stove, £1.....				1	15 6
1 sett Horse Shoeing Tools, 15s. 1 Writing Desk, 7s. 6d.....				1	2 6
1 Ox Shoeing Stocks, £1 10s. 2 pairs Dividers, 7s. 6d.....				1	17 6
2 Rasps, 4s. 6 bushels Moulding Sand, 6s.....		4	0	6	0
5 Water Troughs.....				12	6
24 Hot Iron Punches, £1 4s.....				1	4 0
2 Water Buckets, 4s. 1 Tin Water Can, 2s 2 Wash Dishes, 5s....				11	0
3 setts Hammers, 4s. 6d. 12 Grating Riveting dies, £1 4s.....				1	8 6
5 Wash Tubs, 5s. 4 Swedges, 12s. 4 Fullers, 12s.....				1	9 0
2 Axe Eye Wedges, 15s. 2 Grating Riveting Tools, 12s.....				1	7 0
1 Iron Cutting Saw, 5s. 1 Fiddle Drill and Eye, 7s. 6d.....				12	6
1 Stool, 2s. 6d. 4 Ladles, 14s. 1 Chair, 2s. 6d.....				19	0
CARPENTERS' SHOP.					
6975 feet Boards, plank and scantling, a 6s. per 100.....		20	18 6		
614 " Scantling, 5s. "		1	10 8		
200 " 2 inch Plank, 4s. 6d."			9 0		
400 " Oak Plank, 7s. 6d."		1	10 0		
125 " Walnut, a 3d. per foot.....		1	11 3		
1 sett Hollows and Rounds, £2 10s. 1 Plough Plane, 12s.....		3	2 0		
Carried forward.....	£	364	8 10	£ 63	19 0

(E. Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

29th July.

	Purchased			Made at Penitentiary.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Brought forward.....	364	8	10	63	19	0		
1 Plough Plane, 10s. 6d. 2 Pilaster Planes, 12s 6d.....				1	3	0		
3 Astrigal do. 3s. 1 Dido, 4s.....					7	0		
2 Dido do. 8s. 2 Bead Planes, 1l. 5s.....	1	13	0					
16 Moulding do. 3l. 1 Brace and 12 bits, 10s. 6d.....				3	10	6		
1 Sash Plane, 10s. 6d. 2 pair Match Planes, 15s.....	1	5	6					
1 do. do. 7s. 6d. 3 " do. do. 12s.....					19	6		
2 Rabbit Planes, 5s. 7 do. 12s. 6d.....		5	0		12	6		
8 Screw Drivers, 13s. 6d. 2 pair Compasses, 2s. 6d.....					16	0		
13 hand and 3 Tenon Saws, £3 10s. 2 box do. 6s.....	3	16	0					
1 Cross Cut Saw, 1l. 1 Whip do. 1l.....	2	0	0					
3 Framing Squares, 12s. 6d. 20 Firmen Chisels, 15s.....	1	7	6					
1 Rasp and 2 Files, 5s. 1 pair Pincers, 2s. 6d.....		7	6					
4 Mortice Chisels, 5s. 4 Socket Framing do., 3s. 6d.....		8	6					
2 Duck Bills, 1s. 6d. 18 Gimblets, 6s.....		7	6					
8 Mallets, 7s. 6d. 6 Hand Screws, 8s.....					15	6		
10 Brad Awls and 8 Gages, 11s. 9d. 2 Grind Stones, 1l. 10s.....	2	1	9					
1 Compass Saw.....		1	0					
4 Adzes, 13s. 5 Axes, 1l. 2s.....				1	15	0		
1 Turning Lathe, with Tools.....				3	0	0		
1 Plough Augur and 3 Bits, 1l. 10s. 16 Hammers, 1l. 2s.....				2	12	0		
11 Augurs, 1l. 12s. 5 Oil Stones, 11s.....	2	3	0					
1 Glue Kettle, 4s. 1 Screw Machine, 8s.....		12	0					
12 Work Benches, 6l. 10s. 10 Wood Rules, 5s. 6d.....				6	15	6		
8 Wood Squares, 4s. 15 Wood Gages, 7s.....					11	0		
2 Mortice Gages, 8s. 1 Panel do. 3s. 6d.....					11	6		
2 Tubs and 2 Pails, 5s. 4d. 1 Writing Desk, 4s.....					9	4		
2 Trammels, 4s. 6d.....					4	6		
120 lbs. wrought Nails, a 6d. 382 lbs. Cut do. a 4d.....	9	7	4					
6 Gross Screws.....	1	5	0					
16 Frames, and 20 pairs Sashes.....				14	15	0		
COOPERS' STOCK.								
70 lbs. Hoop Iron.....	1	3	4					
2 Draw Knives, 7s. 7 Crooks, 12s. 6d.....					19	6		
2 Spoke Shaves 4s. 1 Hand Saw and Compasses, 6s.....		10	0					
3 Scrawls, 3s. 6d. 2 Jointers, 10s.....					13	6		
1 Axe and Adze, 6s. 1 Beek Horn, 5s.....		11	0					
2 Hammers, 4s. 2 Shave Horses, 3s.....					7	6		
2 Cold Chisels. 2 Drills and Crossers.....					4	6		
PAINTERS' STOCK.								
100 feet Glass, 10 x 8, 2l. 10s. 75 feet do. 10 x 12, 1l. 17s. 6d.....	4	7	6					
3 gallons Turpentine, a 4s. 6d. 6 ounces Prussian Blue, 4s. 6d....		18	0					
1½ lbs. Chrome Yellow, a 3s. 2 lbs. Yellow Pink, a 1s.....		6	6					
35 lbs. White Lead, 1l. 1s. 10d. 35 gallons Oil, a 4s. 6d, 7l. 17s. 6d	8	19	4					
1 Diamond, 2l. 10s. 1 Pallet and 2 Putty Knives, 4s.....	2	14	0					
2 Paint Stones and 3 Mallets, 3s. 6d. 7 lbs. Ochre, a 5d.....		6	5					
16 Paint Brushes, 18s. 71 lbs. Whiting, a 15s. per cwt.....	1	7	6					
STONE SHED.								
Cast Steel Tools, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., or 526 lbs. a 2s. 4d.....				61	7	4		
do. and Hammers, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., or 702 lbs. a 6d.....				17	11	0		
207 Mallets, a 2s. 6d., 25l. 17s. 6d. 4 Lathing Hammers, a 1s. 6d....				26	3	6		
21 Masons' and Plasterers' Trowels, a 3s. 6d.....	3	13	6					
Carried forward.....	£	416	6	6	£	210	3	2

Appendix (M.)

(E. Continued.)

20th July.

	Purchased			Made at Penitentiary.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	416	6	6	210	3	2
53 Strait Edges, a 4d. 81 Stone Cutters' Squares and Rules, a 2s....				9	19	8
6 Water Pails, a 1s. 6d. 48 Gages a 3d. 4 Plumb Rules, a 6d....				1	3	0
5 Masons' Levels, a 7s. 6d.....				1	17	6
27 Shovels and Spades, a 3s.....	4	1	0			
Quarry picks, wedges, drills, bars, &c. 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb, or 1653 lbs. a 6d				44	15	4
37 lbs. Gunpowder, a 1s. Scaffold Rope, 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs. a 9d..	23	4	6			
Cut Stone, 3096 feet, a 1s. 8d. Coursers 1850 feet, a 6d.....				304	5	0
Cornice, 50 feet a 1s. 10d. 9 Column Blocks, a 10s.....				9	1	8
Ornamental Cut Stone, 7 pieces a 20s.....				7	0	0
22 toise Rubble Stone a 5s. 1000 bushels Road Metal, a 1d.....				9	13	4
500 bushels Lime, a 5d.....				10	8	4
100 bushels Sand, a 2½d. 3 bushels Hair, a 1s. 6d.....	1	5	4			
5 Lime Sieves, a 25s.....	6	5	0			
3 Stone Trucks, 15l. 1 Waggon, 10s.....				15	10	0
2 Windlasses, 7l. 5s. 2 Pumps, 2l. 10s.....				9	15	0
1 pair Shear Poles and Blocks, 5l. 15s. 16 Wheel Barrows, a 5s....				9	15	0
6 Hand Barrows, a 2s. 3 Mortar Hods, a 2s. 6d.....					19	6
4 Mortar Boxes, a 1s. 6d. 1 large Square, 3s.....					9	0
7 Beavils, a 1s. 6d. 9 Scaffold Horses, a 2s. 6d.....				1	13	0
6 Wood Saws, a 7s.....	2	2	0			
4 Wood Axes, a 7s. 1 Ladder, 5s.....				1	13	0
18 cords Pine Wood, a 12s. 5d.....	11	3	6			
MATRON'S ROOM.						
10 yards Factory Cotton, a 9d. 12 lbs. Yarn, 2l. 4s.....	2	11	6			
42 pieces Tape, 7s. 6d. 2½ lbs. Thread, a 3s. 9d.....			16	10		
8 setts Knitting Needles, 8s. 5 sheets Pins, 1s. 3d.....			9	3		
5 papers Needles, 2s. 44 yards blue striped Cotton, a 11½d.....	2	4	2			
14 Gowns, a 6s. 14 Flannel Petticoats, a 5s.....				7	14	0
6 coloured Petticoats, a 5s. 23 Aprons, a 1s. 6d.....				3	4	6
16 pairs Stockings, a 1s. 6d. 28 Handkerchiefs, a 7d.....	2	0	4			
12 Pocket Handkerchiefs, a 3d. 28 Night Caps, a 6d.....					17	0
24 Shifts, a 2s. 6d. 11 pairs Shoes, a 2s. 6d. 11 pairs Slippers, a 1s. 6d.				5	4	0
SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.						
70 lbs. Sole Leather, a 1s. 3d. 3½ lbs. Upper do., a 2s.....	4	14	6			
7 lbs. Thread, a 3s. 9d. 13½ lbs. heel and toe Spriggs, a 3s. 9d....	1	13	0			
82 Awl Blades, 7s. 4d. 21 Hammers, 2l. 2s.....	2	9	4			
11 pairs Pincers, 11s. 6 do. Nippers, 3s. Lasting Tacks, 1s. 6d....			15	6		
6 Rasps, 2s. 7 Bay Stones, 1s 9d. 11 Knives, 2s 3d. 7 Sheep Skins, 8s 9d			14	9		
74 Lasts, 5l. 11s. 6d. 4 Shoe Stamps, 1s. 8d.....				5	13	2
70 Awl Hafts, 5s. 10d. 55 Instep Leather, 17s. 6d.....				1	3	4
4 pair Blanket over Shoes, a 10s.....				2	0	0
5 pairs Boots, a 13s. 6d. 3 pairs do. a 12s. 6d.....				5	5	0
4 pairs Canvas Slippers, a 3s. 9d. 17 pairs Men Shoes, a 6s. 3d....				6	1	3
6 pairs Cobourgs a 9s. 138 pairs do. a 8s.....				57	18	0
44 pairs Boys' do. a 5s. 6d. 6 pairs Boys' Shoes, a 5s. 6d.....				13	15	0
5 pairs Women's Boots, a 8s. 7 pairs Girls' do., 2l. 1s. 6d.....				4	1	6
1 pair Men's Calf Skin Shoes.....					7	6
1 small Hatchet, 2s. 6d. 6 hand Leathers, 2s. 3 Pistol Cases, 6s....					10	6
12 Benches, 1l. 16s. 2 Saddler's Benches, 10s.....				2	6	0
60 Heel Balls, 5s. Wax, 9d. Pitch & Copperas, 6d. Punch Nippers, 1s. 6	7	9				
Cutting Board, 12s. 2 Peg Flonts, 2s. 1 sett Boot Trees, 10s.....				1	4	0
3 Last Hooks, 1s. 2 pair Cramps, 1s. 6d. Desk and Stand, 5s....					7	6
1 Paste Pan, 1s. 3d. 1 Cupboard, 10s.....				11	3	
Carried forward.....	£	483	4	9	£	765
						5
						0

(E. Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

		Purchased		Made at Penitentiary.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
TAILOR'S SHOP.					
Brought forward.....		483	4 9	765	5 0
90½	yards Brown and Yellow Woollen Cloth, a 5s. 9d.....	26	0 4		
56½	" Fustian, a 1s. 9d. 17½ yards Serge, a 1s. 6d.....	6	4 4		
3½	" Blue Flushing, a 3s. 6d. 20 yards Factory Cotton, a 9d.....	1	6 4		
8	pairs Scissors, 1l. 1s. 3d. 1 pair Shears, 12s. 6d.....	2	6 9		
2	Tailor's Irons, 15s. 3 lbs. Thread, a 4s.....	1	7 0		
2	Tailor's Benches, 15s. 1 Cutting Board, 6s.....			1	1 0
7	gross Buttons, a 3s. 200 Needles, 3s. 4d. Thimbles, 1s. 6d.....	1	5 10		
1	small Box, 1s. 6d. 1 Writing Desk and Stand, 12s. 6d.....				14 0
3	Sleeve Boards, 3s. 2 small Rings, 1s. 1 Cupboard, 2l. 10s....	1	0	2	13 0
ROPE WALK.					
6198	lbs. Manilla Rope, a 9d. 126 lbs. Manilla Yarn, a 8d.....			247	17 6
5917	lbs. Trace Rope, a 8d. 550 lbs. Halter Rope, a 9d.....			217	17 2
249	" Flax Halter Rope, 9d. 642 Common Hemp do. a 8½d.....			32	1 6
58	" Tow Line, a 9d. 76 lbs. hard Lead Lines, a 1s.....			5	19 6
570	" Russia Plough Lines, a 10d. 1 dozen Signal Halyards, 32s.....			25	7 0
27	dozen 9 Thread Bed Cords, a 25s. 31 dozen Common do. a 15s.....			57	0 0
4	" 6 " Hambro Lines, a 20s. 25 " 3 thread do. a 18s.....			26	10 0
9	" Manilla Bed Cords, a 15s. 13 dozen Clothes Lines, a 7s. 6d.....			11	12 6
1	" Garden Lines, 9s. 28 dozen Masons do. a 6s.....			8	17 0
2	" Small Mason's Lines, a 4s. 38 dozen Fish Lines, a 2s. 3d.....			4	13 6
10	" Cotton Chalk Lines, 30s.....			1	10 0
328	lbs. Mats for Packing, a 5d. 3 lbs. Cotton Yarn, a 2s.....	7	2 8		
3918	lbs. Russia Hemp, a 6d. 3312 lbs. Manilla do. a 5½d.....	173	17 0		
1368	" Bombay do. a 4½d. 908 " Sunn do. a 4½d.....	42	13 6		
709	" Dressed do. a 8d. 5002 " American, a 4½d.....	117	8 5		
6902	" Codala do. a 3d. 375 " do. Yarn, a 7d.....	97	4 3		
1	Horse Power, 20l. 2 Machines for laying Rope, 20l.....			40	0 0
2	large Machines, 38l. 1 Bobbin Machine, 8l.....			46	0 0
	Rack and Conducting machine, 14l. Iron Plate and Frame, 3l. 5s....			17	5 0
	Tube Post and Windlass.....			2	0 0
1	Laying Slade and Hooks, 5l. 5s. 1 Top Sled, 12s. 6d.....			5	17 6
2	Iron Cranks, and 3 bolts for Reels.....			2	3 0
6	Rope Bearers, and 10 Twine do.....			6	7 6
	Rollers, 10s. 3 large Hatchels, 14l.....			14	10 0
13	Tubes, 8l. 5s. 96 Batans, a 1s. 6d.....			15	9 0
5	Reels for Rope, a 5s. 10 do. for Cord, a 1s.....			1	15 0
32	Winders for Yarn, a 2s. 6d. 5 Drums, a 4s.....			5	0 0
10	Tops for laying Ropes, a 2s. 2 Gins, a 10s.....			2	0 0
2	Turn Wheels, and 7 setts Wheels and Spindles.....			3	0 0
1	Rope Yarn Wheel.....			5	0 0
71	Hooks, a 2d. 1 Paste Kettle, 1l. 10s.....			2	1 10
	Oil Cask, Can and Dishes.....				5 0
	Wood Box and Stove Pipes.....			1	0 0
	Large Beam, Scales and Weights.....	4	19 8	3	0 0
	Small do., 5s. 1 Press Machine, 10s.....				15 0
1	small Tackle and Blocks, 10s. 1 Writing Desk, 7s. 6d.....				17 6
13	Hair Rubbers, a 1s. 4 Leather Belts, a 1s.....				17 0
	Patterns for Castings.....			3	0 0
FURNITURE.					
10	Metal Stoves.....	40	0 0		
5	Sheet Iron do.....			3	15 0
11	Ash Pans, a 2s. 6d. 7 Iron Pokers, a 1s.....			1	14 6
1	large Poker, 2s. 342 small Pipes, a 6d. 162 Elbows, a 1s.....			16	15 0
Carried forward.....		£	1005 1 10	1609	6 6

Appendix (M.)

(E. Continued.)

20th July.

	Purchased			Made at Penitentiary.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Brought forward.....	1005	1	10	1609	6	6		
42 large Pipes, a 1s. 6d. 7 large Elbows, a 2s. 6d.....				4	0	6		
3 metal Boilers, 9l. 2 do. large, 29l. 11s. 3d.....	38	11	3					
2 Sheet Iron do., a 1l. 1 Iron Paddle, 5s.....				2	5	0		
2 Iron Dippers, a 1s. 3d. 1 Iron bushel, 5s.....				7	6			
1 Iron Sauce Pan, 2s. 6d. 2 do. a 4s.....		10	6					
2 Flat Irons, 4s. 15½ dozen Spoons, a 1s. 6d.....	1	7	3					
½ dozen New Forks, a 6s. 15 dozen Knives and Forks, a 7s. 6d...	5	15	6					
3 large Spoons, a 3d. 1 Carving Fork, 1s. 6d.....		2	3					
1 large Beef Fork, 1s. 3d. 2 Carving Knives, a 2s. 6d.....		6	3					
1 Bread Knife, 2s. 6d. 2 Sheet Iron Boilers, 4s.....				6	6			
1 Beef Chopper, 1s. 3d. Needles and Palms, 1s. 2d.....		2	5					
3 Wooden Bedsteads, a 15s. 6 Iron do. a 44s. 1 Military do. 70s.				17	9	0		
100 Iron Bedsteads (Cells), a 15s. 36 do. for Sackings, a 6s.....				85	16	0		
16 Razors, a 1s. 6d. 1 Honc, 2s. 6d. 8 Shaving Brushes, a 1s. 6d..	1	18	6		9	6		
6 Tin Shaving Cups, a 4d. 9 Foot Scrapers, a 10d.....								
2 Coffee Mills, 17s. 6d. Set of Iron Weights, 35s.....	2	12	6					
15 pairs Scissors, a 1s. 3d. 3 Looking Glasses, a 2s. 6d.....	1	1	3					
1 Brass Clock, 10l. 1 Standard measure, 2s. 6d.....				10	2	6		
2 White-wash Brushes, 5s. 2 lbs. Printing Ink, 5s.....	10	0						
2 Black Lead Brushes.....	2	0						
1 Tin Pail, 2s. 6d. 5 Setting Peels, 2s. 4 large Basins, a 2s.....				12	6			
9 Tin Basins, a 2s. 133 Tin Cups, a 5d. 160 old do. a 3d.....				5	13	5		
124 Soup Plates, a 1s. 160 old do. a 6d.....				10	4	0		
65 Breakfast Plates, a 9½d. 160 old do. a 6d.....				6	11	5		
3 small Tin Dippers, a 1s. 3d. 5 large do. a 1s. 9d.....				12	6			
6 Tin Salts, a 3d. 3 Oil Cans, a 2s. 6d.....				9	0			
6 Tin Measures, a 1s. 2 Tin Boilers, a 5s.....				16	0			
2 Tin Tunnels, a 9d. 2 old Copper Pots, a 2s. 6d.....				6	6			
1 Coffee Pot, 5s. 1 Tin Kettle, 5s.....	10	0						
2 large Tin Coffee Boilers, a 10s. 1 Tin Cullender, 1s. 6d.....				1	1	6		
4 Tin Candlesticks, a 1s. 3d. 1 pair Snuffers, 6d.....		6		5	0			
20 Tin Lamps, a 1s. 3d. 18 do. old do. a 9d.....				1	18	6		
2 Wire Sieves, a 2s. 6d. 2 Tin Water Cans, a 3s. 6d.....		5	0	7	0			
21 Japanned and Glass Lamps, a 5s. 6d.....	5	15	6					
188 Wooden Piggins, a 1s. 3d. 8 Coffee Pails, a 2s. 6d.....				12	15	0		
17 Water Pails, a 2s. 6d. 3 large Buckets, a 2s. 6d.....				2	15	0		
7 Water Puncheons, a 7s. 6d.....	2	12	6					
195 Buckets for Cells, a 2s. 9d. 6 Wooden Trays, a 3s. 6d.....				27	17	3		
1 Ley Tub, 3s. 1 Leech Trough, 1l.....				1	3	0		
5 Grease Tubs, a 2s. 6d. 20 large Provision Tubs, a 3s.....				3	12	6		
5 Soap Puncheons, a 5s. 8 Neck Yokes, a 1s. 6d.....				1	17	0		
17 large Wash Tubs, a 2s. 6d. 4 small do. a 1s.....				2	6	6		
35 Dining Tables, a 4s. 1 Table in Hall, 7s. 6d.....				7	7	6		
2 Hospital Tables, a 7s. 6d. 2 Water Stands and 2 Basins, a 6s. 3d.				1	7	6		
201 Wash Tubs for Cells, 1s. 9d. 15 Spit Boxes, a 6d.....				17	19	3		
199 Stools for Tables, a 1s. 180 do. for Cells, a 1s.....				18	19	0		
1 small Cupboard in Surgery, 20s. 1 do. in Hospital, 15s.....				1	15	0		
5 do. a 3s. 6d. 1 large Table, 12s. 6d.....				1	10	0		
3 Bushel Measures, 5s. 6 Barber's Seats, a 2s. 6d.....				1	0	0		
167 large Combs, a 5d. 130 small do. a 9d. 2 Rulers, a 6d.....	8	7	1	1	0			
1 Desk in Cook House, 5s. 1 do. in Minister's Office, 10s.....				15	0			
2 Chaplain's Cupboards, 1l. 10s. 1 Pulpit, 2l.....				3	10	0		
1 Table in Master Builder's Office, 7s. 6d. 1 Cupboard in do. 2s. 6d				10	0			
1 Desk in Matron's Room, 5s. 1 Ruler, 6d.....				5	6			
6 Chairs, a 4s. 1 Arm Chair, 7s. 6d.....	1	4	0	7	6			
1 Matron's Cupboard, 1l. 10s. 2 large Cupboards, 1l. 10s.....				4	10	0		
Carried forward.....	£	1076	16	1	£	1871	3	10

(E. Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

	Purchased			Made at Penitentiary.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BEDDING.						
Brought forward.....	1076	16	1	1871	3	10
184 Straw Beds, a 2s. 3d. 4 Sack Bottoms, a 6s....*				31	2	0
115 pairs Blankets, a 15s. 109 Counterpanes, a 5s.....	113	10	0			
174 Pillows, a 8d. 284 Pillow Cases, a 8d.....				15	5	4
302 pairs Sheets, a 3s.....				45	6	0
3 Hair Mattresses, a 20s. 40 bundles Straw, a 3d.....	3	10	0			
CLOTHING.						
121 Flannel Shirts, a 4s. 217 Cotton do. a 2s.....				45	18	0
74 Towels, a 1s. 352 coarse do. a 6d.....				12	10	0
90 pairs Drawers, a 2s. 4d. 135 Summer Jackets, a 3s. 4d.....				33	0	0
140 pairs Summer Trowsers, a 1s. 2d. 160 Vests, a 1s. 1d.....				16	16	8
123 Stocks, a 3d. 174 Woollen Caps, a 1s.....				10	4	9
139 Woollen Jackets, a 10s. 47 pairs Woollen Trowsers, a 5s.....				81	5	0
68 pairs Mittens, a 6d. 174 Suspenders, a 6d. 273 old Socks, a 10d				17	8	6
279 pairs new Socks, a 1s. 6d. 280 Handkerchiefs, a 6d.....	27	18	6			
64 Aprons, a 1s.....				3	4	0
154 pairs Shoes, a 2s. 8d. 175 Canvas Slippers, a 1s. 9d.....				35	16	11
CLOTHING IN STORE.						
4 pairs Fustian Trowsers, a 6s. 1d. 25 Woollen do. a 17s. 3d.....				22	15	7
2 pairs Shoes, a 6s. 3d. 47 Handkerchiefs, a 7d.....	1	7	5	12	6	
3 Vests, a 3s. 2d. 2 Fustian do. a 7s. 10d.....				1	5	2
30 Woollen Jackets, a 19s. 4d.....				29	0	0
12 Hats, a 1s. 6d.....		18	0			
ARMS.						
20 Carbines and 26 Pistols.....	122	13	0			
19 old Pistols, 16l. 1s. Gun Flints, 1s. 6d.....	16	2	6			
22 Leather Pistol Cases, and 12 lbs. Powder.....				2	6	0
6 Tin Pouches, a 1s. 2 Arm Racks, 2s. 6d.....				8	6	
BOOKS, &c.						
143 Bibles, a 4s. 6d. 20 Prayer Books, a 2s.....	34	3	6			
53 Testaments, a 2s. 3d. 63 Spelling Books, a 7½d.....	7	18	7			
18 pairs Spectacles, a 1s. 4 Inkstands, a 6d.....	1	0	0			
SUNDRIES.						
1 Table Bell, 15s. 2 large Bells, 14l.....				14	15	0
3 lbs. Twine, a 2s. 3 lbs. Cotton Wick, a 1s. 10d.....	11	6				
26 Potato Nets, a 1s. 6d. 2 Potato Bags, a 2s.....				2	1	0
18 gallons Vinegar, a 2s. 6 bushels Barley, a 4s.....	3	0	0			
1 lb. Hops, a 2s. 6 lbs. Candles, a 9d. 115 lbs. Soap, a 4d.....	2	4	10			
300 gallons Soft Soap, a 1s. 11 Iron Bedsteads, 44s.....				39	4	0
1 Boat, 8l. 10. 1 Meat Safe, 7s. 6d.....				8	17	6
12 Chairs, a 3s. 9d. 1 small Cupboard, 7s. 6d.....				2	12	6
1 Yellow Cupboard, 25s. 1 Ash Pan, 5s.....				1	10	0
HOSPITAL.						
Medicines, Bottles, Jars, &c.....	8	2	4			
1 Pestle, Mortar and flag, 6s. 6d. 1 case Surgical Instruments, 3l. 15s.	4	1	6			
1 case Surgical Instruments, 2l. 2s. 6d.....	2	2	6			
2 Syringes, 1l. 10s. 2 Squirts, 2s. 1 Cathetar, 7s. 6d.....	1	19	6			
1 Thermometer, 10s. 3 Spatulas, 7s. 6d.....		17	6			
2 Beams, scales and weights, 1l. 7s. 6d. 1 Bed, 19s. 6d.....	2	7	0			
Books of Registry, &c.....	6	4	0			
Carried forward.....	£ 1437	8	3	£ 2344	8	9

Appendix (M.)

(E. Continued.)

20th July.

	Purchased		Made at Penitentiary.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
STABLE.				
Brought forward.....	1437	8 3	2344	8 9
3 Horses, 45 <i>l.</i> 4 Yoke of Oxen, 77 <i>l.</i>	122	0 0		
1 Carriage, 20 <i>l.</i> 6 Carts, 20 <i>l.</i>			40	0 0
1 Sleigh, 9 <i>l.</i> 3 sets Cart Harness, 7 <i>l.</i> 10s.....			16	10 0
2 Buffalo Robes, 4 <i>l.</i> 10s. 1 strap Bell, 8s. 9d. 2 Chairs, 4s. 6d.....	5	3 3		
1 sett Carriage Harness, 4 <i>l.</i> 10s. Curry Comb and Brushes, 2s.....	4	12 0		
1 Horse Rug, 6s. 1 Saddle, 5 <i>l.</i>	5	6 0		
1 Bridle, 10s. 1 Head Stall, 1s. 6d. 1 Sursingle, 2s.....			13	6
Pitch and Dung Forks.....		4 0		
STORE.				
19 pieces Factory Cotton, 573 yards, a 9d.....	21	9 9		
115 $\frac{7}{8}$ yards Woollen Cloth, a 5s. 9d.....	33	6 3		
355 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Fustian, a 1s. 8d. 31 yards do. a 1s. 6d.....	31	19 5		
1 piece Check, 27 yards, a 1s. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Blue Stripe, a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	3	15 5		
11-12 dozen Britannia Handkerchiefs, a 7s.....		13 5		
3 pieces Brown Sheeting, 159 yards, a 1s. 1d.....	8	12 3		
38 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards White Linen, a 1s. 5d. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Brown do. a 1s. 4d.....	5	9 10		
41 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Flushing, a 3s. 6d. 16 lbs. Thread, a 2s. 9d.....	10	4 4		
6 pieces White Flannel, a 70s.....	21	0 0		
7 " Serge, a 36s.....	12	12 0		
10 pairs Blankets, a 12s. 6d.....	6	5 0		
6 Razors, a 3s. 4d. 4 Brushes, a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	1	2 10		
WARDEN'S AND CLERK'S OFFICES.				
6 Chairs, a 4s. 1 pair Candlesticks, 10s. 1 pair Sconces, 3s. 6d....	1	17 6		
Tin Case, Stools, &c.....		15 0		5 0
1 pair Dog Irons, 7s. 6d. 1 pair large do., 2 <i>l.</i> 10s.....			2	17 6
1 large Table, 17s. 6d. 1 Walnut Desk, 4 <i>l.</i>			4	17 6
1 white Table and 2 Boxes, 12s. 6d. 1 Settee, 7s. 6d.....			1	0 0
Minute, Letter and Account Books.....	35	0 0		
Stationery.....	5	0 0		
BUILDINGS, &c.				
Value of Lime Kiln.....			5	0 0
" Stone Cottage.....			450	0 0
" Frame do.....	35	0 0		
" Blacksmith's Shop, and Iron House.....			30	0 0
" Carpenter's Shop.....			25	0 0
" Painter's Shop.....			10	0 0
" Stone Shed.....			6	0 0
" Stable.....			4	0 0
" Lumber Drying House.....			5	0 0
" Rope House.....			154	0 0
" Land.....	1055	0 0		
	£	2863 16 6	£	3099 12 3

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

HENRY SMITH, Warden, and FRANCIS BICKERTON, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1840," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me at Kingston, on the 15th October, 1840.

JAMES SAMPSON, J. P.

RETURN shewing the manner in which the Convicts are employed at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1840.

20th July

Stone Cutters.....24	Rope Makers.....20	Cook.....1
Masons.....0	Blacksmiths.....9	Barber.....1
Carpenters.....14	Quarrymen.....7	Nurse.....1
Shoemakers.....5	Painter.....1	Labourers.....44
Tailors.....6	Seamstresses.....14	Sick.....5
Cooper.....1		
		In all.....153

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

G.

General Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1840.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	
				£	s. d.
1839. October	1	1 Eliza Hales.....	Bread, &c.....		9 3
"	2	2 Edward Graham.....	Sand.....	4	3 9
"	3	3 George Cloakly.....	Potatoes.....		10 6
"	4	4 Abner Silver.....	Oats.....	1	19 4
"	5	5 James Brown.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	6	6 William Hill.....	" ".....		10 0
"	8	7 George Money.....	Hay.....	1	7 6
"	9	8 James Baker.....	".....	1	5 0
"	9	9 John Burley.....	Oats.....	1	14 6
"	11	10 William Rea.....	Turnips.....		13 0
"	12	11 William Moon.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	12	12 James Lawrenson.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	13	13 Louis Baron.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	15	14 James Lilly.....	Potatoes.....		12 9
"	16	15 John Baker.....	Hay.....	2	10 0
"	16	16 W. H. Boss.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	17	17 William Powers.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	18	18 James Booth.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	19	19 Samuel McLeod.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	18	20 Hugh Peters.....	Oats.....		15 0
"	21	21 John Merrill.....	Hay.....	1	2 6
"	19	22 Francis Vosburgh.....	Milk.....		5 0
"	21	23 Sarah Wilson.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	24	24 Anne Osgood.....	" ".....		15 0
"	25	25 W. & J. Wilson.....	Clothing.....	72	12 4
"	23	26 Patrick Dinly.....	Potatoes.....	1	14 6
"	27	27 Smith Bartlett.....	Rent.....	14	5 0
"	28	28 Eli Blodget.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	29	29 Terrence Lynch.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	30	30 William Black.....	" ".....	1	0 0
"	31	31 William Stewart.....	Cord Wood.....	67	4 1
"	32	32 William Rice.....	Digging Graves.....		5 0
"	25	33 C. & J. McDonald.....	Lumber.....	61	10 4
"	34	34 Abner Silver.....	Potatoes.....		9 9
			Carried over.....	£	245 4 1

Appendix (M.)

(G.) Continued.

20th July.

DATE.		NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.				
					£.	s.	d.		
					Brought forward.....	245	4	1	
1839.	October	25	35 R. McGill.....	Candles.....	11	9	11		
"	"	26	36 Andrew Layman.....	Shingles.....	2	0	0		
"	"		37 Charles Willard.....	Hardware.....	19	2	1		
"	"		38 Arthur Foster.....	Oil, &c.....	23	1	5		
"	"	29	39 John Counter.....	Freight.....	45	0	9		
"	"		40 John Bates.....	Shingles.....	1	10	0		
"	"	30	41 William Ford.....	Leather.....	25	17	9		
"	"		42 William Derry.....	Cartago.....	1	16	0		
"	"		43 Ariel De Witt.....	Travelling charges.....	15	0	0		
"	"		44 Charles Bell.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"	31	45 W. M. Herchmer.....	Salary.....	12	10	0		
"	"		46 William Angus.....	Journeying expenses.....	12	2	2		
	November	1	47 Albert Furniss.....	Hardware.....	8	0	1		
"	"		48 Allan Layman.....	Shingles.....	5	18	1		
"	"	2	49 John H. Greer.....	Ash Kettles.....	29	11	3		
"	"		50 Henry Stone.....	Travelling charges.....	15	0	0		
"	"		51 Mary Ryan.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		52 Ann Smith.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"	4	53 S. Wilson & Co.....	Attending Lime Kiln.....	2	0	0		
"	"	9	54 Eliza Hales.....	Bread.....	10	0	0		
"	"		55 Jacob Marcelles.....	Travelling allowance.....	15	0	0		
"	"		56 John Cormoody.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		57 John Wright.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"	12	58 F. Morin.....	do. do.....	12	6	0		
"	"	16	59 John Bates.....	Shingles.....	6	0	0		
"	"		60 Abraham Mitchell.....	Travelling charges.....	15	0	0		
"	"		61 John Young.....	Travelling allowance.....	15	0	0		
"	"		62 Francis Pappa.....	do. do.....	10	0	0		
"	"		63 William Harris.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		64 Mary Burnett.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		65 John Freeman.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		66 Bridget Freeman.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		67 John Bearcroft.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"		68 Fanny Scott.....	A Cloak.....	5	0	0		
"	"	20	69 Eliza McBride.....	Socks.....	1	1	0		
"	"	22	70 A. MacPherson.....	Shingles.....	10	0	0		
"	"	23	71 R. McNinch.....	Sand.....	8	5	0		
"	"	26	72 Thomas Simpson.....	Travelling charges.....	15	0	0		
"	"		73 Richard Scobell.....	Oats.....	18	0	0		
"	"	31	74 Eliza Hales.....	Bread, &c.....	15	5	0		
	December	5	75 William Derry.....	Drawing Lumber.....	2	14	6		
"	"		76 John Donagan.....	Travelling charges.....	15	0	0		
"	"		77 Jean B. Briscoe.....	do. do.....	15	0	0		
"	"	10	78 E. McBride.....	Socks.....	14	0	0		
"	"	13	79 Patrick McGrogan.....	Oats.....	6	0	0		
"	"	24	80 E. McBride.....	Socks.....	1	4	6		
"	"	27	81 John Tuttle.....	Reward.....	10	0	0		
"	"	31	82 James Scott.....	Hospital.....	6	11	0		
1840.	January	4	83 Joseph Bouchette.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0	0		
"	"	16	84 W. Northgrave.....	Repairing a Clock.....	2	0	0		
"	"	18	85 Custom House.....	Duties.....	16	17	2		
"	"	20	86 Wm. Stewart.....	Cord wood.....	93	2	6		
"	"		87 Smith Bartlett.....	Rent.....	11	5	0		
"	"	21	88 Ch. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	1	5	0		
"	"		89 Eliza Hales.....	Bread.....	15	1	0		
"	"	28	90 John Watt.....	Attending Lime Kiln.....	2	9	6		
"	"	31	91 James Scott.....	Hospital.....	4	10	0		
					Carried forward.....	£	631	15	6

(G.) *Continued.*

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
			Brought forward.....	631	15	6
1840.	February 1	92 Patrick Denly.....	Turnips.....	5	8	6
"	"	93 William Derry.....	Drawing Lumber.....	2	0	5
"	13	94 Enos Scott.....	Travelling charges.....		15	0
"	"	95 Job Scott.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	96 Edward La Baye.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	18	97 William Jenman.....	Attending Lime Kiln.....	2	9	6
"	"	98 Tucker & Co.....	Hemp.....	344	19	6
"	24	99 Prieux Beaudren.....	Travelling charges.....		10	0
"	"	100 Daniel McDougall.....	do. do.....	1	0	0
"	26	101 Elton McGarvey.....	Socks.....		9	6
"	29	102 Eliza Hales.....	Bread.....		19	10
March	5	103 Albert Furniss.....	Borax, &c.....		19	7
"	18	104 Peter Wilkins.....	Travelling allowance.....		15	0
"	"	105 Joseph Churchill.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	106 Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	7	15	0
"	"	107 R. McGill.....	Candles.....	10	15	11
"	"	108 Patrick Doyle.....	Attendance on sick Oxen.....		10	0
"	19	109 Arthur Foster.....	Oil, &c.....	29	1	11
"	"	110 William Stewart.....	Cord wood.....	93	2	6
"	"	111 John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.....	112	0	7
"	"	112 C. Willard.....	do.....	18	7	8
"	"	113 John H. Greer.....	Cottons, &c.....	24	1	10
"	"	114 George Baker.....	Medicines.....	11	15	0
"	"	115 Armstrong & Greer.....	Flannels.....	18	16	9
"	20	116 W. & J. Wilson.....	Clothing.....	73	8	6
"	"	117 J. D. Bryce & Co.....	Flannels, &c.....	33	15	10
"	"	118 James Powell.....	Old Brass.....	8	5	0
"	"	119 William Ford.....	Leather.....	68	3	8
"	21	120 Samuel Phippin.....	Candles.....	2	3	4
"	"	121 Thirkell & Co.....	Castings.....	14	10	10
"	24	122 John Dawson.....	Bricks.....	6	17	6
"	30	123 Edward Graham.....	Sand.....	7	6	8
"	"	124 James Scott.....	Hospital.....		2	5
April	6	125 Thomas Dixon.....	Travelling charges.....		15	0
"	"	126 Morewood & Co.....	Hemp, &c.....	60	10	4
"	10	127 Peter Madagan.....	Leather.....	24	7	8
"	11	128 William Warner.....	Charcoal.....		19	2
"	14	129 Thomas O'Hara.....	Travelling charges.....		15	0
"	"	130 Daniel Gordon.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	131 Alexander Smith.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	132 Smith Bartlett.....	Rent.....	11	5	0
"	"	133 Henry Graham.....	Attending Lime Kiln.....	2	5	0
"	"	134 Thomas Johnston.....	Shingles.....		11	3
"	"	135 Allan McPherson.....	Lumber.....	200	0	0
"	27	136 Charles Heath.....	Turpentine, &c.....	2	5	2
"	28	137 John Counter.....	Provisions.....	7	0	10
"	"	138 do.....	Stone Coal.....	221	2	3
"	"	139 do.....	Rations.....	25	16	8
"	"	140 do.....	Freight.....	18	17	2
May	6	141 Chronicle & Gazette Office.	Advertising, &c.....	10	19	8
"	"	142 John Hamilton.....	Travelling charges.....		15	0
"	"	143 Jonathan Scott.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	144 Henry McGrath.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	145 H. Davidson.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	"	146 Jesse Serrault.....	do. do.....		15	0
"	11	147 Charles Monroe.....	do. do.....		10	0
"	"	148 T. Overend.....	Lumber.....	10	18	9
			Carried over.....	£ 2139	12	2

Appendix (M.)

(G.) Continued.

20th July.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	
				£	s. d.
			Brought forward.....	2139	12 2
1840. May	11 149	William Warner.....	Charcoal.....	7	10 0
"	23 150	Daniel Barton.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	151	Jonathan Scott.....	do. do.....		15 0
"	26 152	Jacob Sheeler.....	do. do.....		15 0
"	27 153	John Ahern.....	do. do.....		10 0
"	30 154	William Wilkinson.....	Saddle.....	5	0 0
"	155	Archibald McDonald.....	Plaster of Paris.....	2	10 0
June	1 156	William Powers.....	Salary.....	100	0 0
"	157	William Powers.....	Gratuity.....	300	0 0
"	158	Patrick Fehally.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	159	Oliver Johnston.....	do. do.....		15 0
"	2 160	E. Hales.....	Bread.....		11 1
"	5 161	Edward Horsey.....	Glass.....	1	5 0
"	6 162	Edward Shannon.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	163	Henry Cole.....	do. do.....		15 0
"	8 164	Elias Morse.....	do. do.....		15 0
"	9 165	Smith Bartlett.....	Rent.....	7	10 0
"	11 166	M. A. Gibson.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	167	Sarah Vosburgh.....	Milk.....		17 2
"	12 168	Thomas Cogun.....	Wages.....	28	16 0
"	17 169	George Graham.....	Sand.....	11	9 2
"	170	Robert McGill.....	Candles.....	11	12 5
"	171	James Fraser.....	Oil.....	20	2 9
"	172	Thomas Briggs.....	Hardware.....	35	14 7
"	173	James Sourley.....	Drawing Lumber.....	5	1 10
"	174	Thomas Overend.....	Lumber.....	34	15 0
"	18 175	William Stewart.....	Fire wood.....	49	13 4
"	22 176	T. H. Bentley.....	Advertising.....	5	0 2
"	177	M. Asselstine.....	Woollen Cloth.....	58	7 3
"	23 178	Artemas Wilder.....	Yoke of Oxen.....	17	10 0
"	29 179	Thomas Waldren.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
July	1 180	William Rice.....	Digging a Grave.....		5 0
"	10 181	Force Walker.....	Travelling charges.....		15 0
"	182	Samuel Brown.....	do. do.....		10 0
"	16 183	John Gosling.....	Attending Lime Kiln.....	1	1 0
"	184	Edward Ward.....	Travelling charges.....		10 0
"	17 185	Alexander Gordon.....	Cow Hair.....	1	17 6
"	20 186	Michael Keely.....	Yoke of Oxen.....	17	10 0
"	24 187	William Warner.....	Charcoal.....	12	2 3
"	188	N. Palmer.....	Medicines.....	15	4 1
"	25 189	Grace Smith.....	Travelling charges.....		12 6
"	27 190	Daniel Shorts.....	Freight.....	74	19 3
"	31 191	James Scott.....	Hospital.....		2 1
"	192	William Angus.....	Journeying expenses.....	12	0 0
"	193	John Shaw.....	Forage.....	80	0 0
August	15 194	Milo & Rogers.....	Repairing windows.....	2	16 0
"	24 195	John Braiden.....	Rations.....	1356	18 4
"	25 1 6	William Stewart.....	Cord wood.....	88	6 2
"	26 197	William Ford.....	Leather.....	59	9 10
"	27 198	William McWhorter.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	199	Joseph Warriner.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	200	Peter Vanevery.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	201	Adam Main.....	Lumber.....	3	1 3
"	28 202	Isaac Paddock.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
September	1 203	E. Hales.....	Bread, &c.....	1	17 8
"	204	N. J. Coons.....	Socks.....	17	16 1
"	3 205	James Fraser.....	Oil.....	20	1 0
			Carried forward.....	4622	0 6

(G. Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

DATE.	NO.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	
				£	s. d.
			Brought forward.....	4622	0 6
1840. Sept'r	4206	George Graham.....	Sand.....	10	3 6
"	9207	Thomas Nicholson.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	208	W. & J. Wilson.....	Cottons.....	87	9 3
"	209	Ch. Vosburgh.....	Milk.....	16	9
"	210	John Watkins & Co.....	Hardwares.....	139	9 11
"	211	Herman Dodge.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	212	James Ensign.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	213	Chester Kingsley.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	214	Michael Asselstine.....	Woollen Cloth.....	11	10 0
"	215	Adolphus Lupien.....	Travelling charges.....	1	0 0
"	216	James Johnston.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	217	Edward Shields.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	218	James Wilson.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	219	Michael Fox.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	220	Patrick O'Brien.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	221	James McDonald.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	222	Thomas Burke.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	223	Thomas Clarke.....	do. do.....	15	0 0
"	224	Daniel Cole.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	225	Robert Matthews.....	do. do.....	1	0 0
"	226	Contingent account.....	Postages, &c.....	6	9 4
"	227	Henry Smith.....	Salary.....	300	0 0
"	228	Francis Bickerton.....	do.....	112	10 0
"	229	Mrs. Parsons.....	do.....	48	0 0
"	30230	James Sampson.....	do.....	100	0 0
"	231	The Chaplain.....	do.....	137	10 0
"	232	W. Coverdale.....	do.....	175	0 0
"	233	C. Julian.....	do.....	80	0 0
"	234	W. King.....	Wages.....	92	10 0
"	235	John Richardson.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	236	Martin Keely.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	237	George Mitchell.....	do.....	52	16 9
"	238	Thomas Costin.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	239	James McCarthy.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	240	John Hooper.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	241	William Angus.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	242	George Mason.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	243	William Smith.....	do.....	92	10 0
"	244	Richard Tynor.....	do.....	60	0 0
"	245	Richard Newsey.....	do.....	60	0 0
"	246	Edward Crawford.....	do.....	60	0 0
"	247	John Newman.....	do.....	60	0 0
"	248	John Swift.....	do.....	60	0 0
"	249	James Stewart.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	250	William Johnston.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	251	Robert Angus.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	252	John Watt.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	253	Wm. Jinmar.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	254	John Smith.....	do.....	54	18 0
"	255	James Scott.....	do.....	54	18 0
				£	7415 7 0

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "General Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1840," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me at Kingston, the 23rd day of October, 1840.

JAMES SAMPSON, J.P.

Appendix (M.)

—H.—

20th July.

General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1840.

1839,		£	s.	d.	1840,		£	s.	d.
Oct'r 1.	To balance in hand	179	11	11	Oct'r 1.	By amount paid for Materials, Salaries, Wages, &c., as per statement of Vouchers marked G	7415	7	0
Sept. 30.	To received from Provincial Government	6000	0	0		By Balance of Cash in hand.	31	9	11
	To do. from visitors	1	5	0					
	To do. from Tailor's Shop £33 8 11								
	To do. Shoe Shop 152 17 0								
	To do. Blacksmith's Shop . 18 16 10								
	To do. Carpenter's Shop 37 4 3								
	To do. Rope Walk 327 17 2								
	To do. Lime Kiln, 26 7 9								
	To do. Stone Shed 504 4 1								
		1100	16	0					
	To do. from Convicts	49	4	6					
	To proceeds Sales of Oxen .	42	2	9					
	To Jno. Counter, to short delivery of Rations, 1839 . .	46	13	0					
	To do. do. 1840	27	13	9					
		£7446	16	11			£7446	16	11

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1840," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me at Kingston, the 22nd day of October, 1840.

JAMES SAMPSON, J. P.

—I.—

ESTIMATE of the sum required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st January, 1841, to 30th April, 1842.

	PER ANNUM.				£	s.	d.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
PAY OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, &c.							
Warden	300	0 0	400	0 0			
Clerk	112	10 0	150	0 0			
Surgeon	100	0 0	133	6 8			
Chaplain	150	0 0	200	0 0			
10 Keepers	92	10 0	1233	6 8			
1 do.	80	0 0	106	13 4			
5 Watchmen	60	0 0	400	0 0			
7 do.	54	15 0	511	0 0			
1 Matron	48	0 0	64	0 0			
1 Master Builder	175	0 0	233	6 8			
					3431	13	4
Carried forward,					£3431	13	4

(L.) *Continued.*

Appendix (M.)

20th July.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	3431	13	4
PROVISIONS, &c.			
	£	s.	d.
77,600 Rations, for 160 Convicts, 16 months, <i>a</i> 5½d.	1859	3	4
18,100 do. " 100 do., 6 do., "	433	12	11
200 cords of Pine Wood, for Lime Kilns, <i>a</i> 10s.	100	0	0
12 boxes of Candles, <i>a</i> 50s.	30	0	0
1,050 bushels Stone Coal, <i>a</i> 1s. 6d.	78	15	0
100 " Charcoal, <i>a</i> per 100 bushels 37s. 6d.	18	15	0
	2520	6	3
KITCHEN FURNITURE.			
100 Iron Spoons, <i>a</i> 2d. 100 Knives and Forks, <i>a</i> 9d.	4	11	8
750 lbs. Soap, <i>a</i> 4d.	12	10	0
	17	1	8
HOSPITAL.			
Medicines, Provisions, &c.	50	0	0
FURNITURE FOR SOUTH WING.			
100 Bed Ticks, <i>a</i> 4s. 3d., 21l. 10s. 3000 bundles Straw, <i>a</i> 3d., 37l. 10s. ...	58	15	0
100 pairs Blankets, <i>a</i> 15s., 75l. 200 pairs Sheets, <i>a</i> 3s. 6d., 35l.	110	0	0
100 Rack Combs <i>a</i> 7½d., 3l. 2s. 6d. 100 small do. <i>a</i> 7½d., 3l. 2s. 6d.	6	5	0
250 gallons of Lamp Oil, <i>a</i> 5s.	62	10	0
	237	10	0
TOOLS FOR CONVICTS.			
75 Shovels, <i>a</i> 3s. 25 Spades, <i>a</i> 4s. 6d.	16	17	6
200 lbs. Steel for Stone Cutters' Tools, <i>a</i> 1s. 3d. 200 lbs. do. <i>a</i> 10d.	20	16	8
50 Trowels, <i>a</i> 3s. 9d., 9l. 7s. 6d. 18 White-wash Brushes, <i>a</i> 4s., 3l. 12s. ...	12	19	6
	50	13	8
CLOTHING.			
150 suits Winter Clothing <i>a</i> 22s. 6d. 198l. 15s. 250 Summer do. <i>a</i> 10s., 125l. ...	323	15	0
500 Cotton Shirts, <i>a</i> 3s. 9d., 93l. 15s. 300 Flannel do. <i>a</i> 6s. 6d., 97l. 10s. ...	191	5	0
400 pairs Woollen Socks <i>a</i> 1s. 8d., 33l. 6s. 8d. 500 pairs Shoes, <i>a</i> 6s., 150l. ...	183	6	8
75 lbs. Yarn, <i>a</i> 3s. 10d., 14l. 7s. 6d. 300 yds. Cotton, <i>a</i> 9d., 11l. 5s. for repairs ...	25	12	6
	723	19	2
Books and Stationery	25	0	0
DISCHARGED CONVICTS.			
Travelling expenses, 67l. 10s. Clothing, 75l.	142	10	0
STABLE.			
730 bushels Oats, <i>a</i> 1s. 4d., 48l. 13s. 4. 31 tons Hay, <i>a</i> 50s., 75l. 10s.	124	3	4
700 " Potatoes, <i>a</i> 1s., 35l. 600 bundles Straw, <i>a</i> 3d., 7l. 10s.	42	19	0
	166	13	4
	£	7365	7 5
Less probable Earnings of Convicts.	2000	0	0
	£	5365	7 5
Estimate for completing the East Wing.	2239	17	0
Estimate for the erection of Keepers' Cottages.	524	18	0
Total amount required for the support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st January, 1841, to 30th April, 1842,	£	8130	2 5

H. SMITH, *Warden.*

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

Appendix (M.)

K.

20th July. Estimate of the sum required for finishing the East Wing of the Prov'l. Penitentiary,

	£	s.	d.
460,000 Bricks, a 23s. per 1000.....	529	0	0
15,000 bushels of Sand, a 2d.....	125	0	0
50 " of Hair, a 1s. 6d.....	3	15	0
180 cwt. Cast Iron Anchors, a 30s.....	270	0	0
14 " Sash Weights, a 25s.....	17	10	0
595 " Bar-Iron, 2 x 3, a 22s. 6d.....	669	7	6
9 " do. 1 1/4 x 1/4, a 22s. 6d.....	10	2	6
43 " Round do. 7/8 in., a 22s. 6d.....	48	7	6
13 " do. 1 in., a 22s. 6d.....	14	12	6
110 " do. 1/2 in., a 25s.....	137	10	0
30 " Swedes, 3 x 1/2 in., a 35s.....	52	10	0
9 " Lock Plate Iron, a 42s. 6d.....	19	2	6
14 1/2 " Brass for Locks, a 93s. 4d.....	67	18	4
43 " Bar Lead, a 40s.....	86	0	0
10 gross 3 1/2 inch Screws, a 3s. 6d. 25 gross do., 1 1/2 in., a 2s. 6d.....	4	17	6
20 boxes Glass, 10 x 8, a 35s.....	35	0	0
400 lbs. Putty, a 5d. 19 doz. Sash Pullies, a 8s.....	15	18	8
10,000 feet 1 1/2 inch Plank Sheeting, a 60s.....	30	0	0
7,000 " 3/4 " Boards, a 40s.....	14	0	0
4,000 " 2 " Clear Plank, a 80s.....	16	0	0
3,000 " 1 " Boards, a 40s.....	6	0	0
5,000 " 1 1/2 " Oak Plank, a 120s.....	30	0	0
4,500 " Run of Timber, a 2d.....	37	0	0
	£	2239	17 0

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

L.

Estimate of Materials required for the erection of the Keepers' Cottages.

	£	s.	d.
170 pieces 10 x 3, 32 feet long Joists, 13,600 feet Board measure; a 50s.....	34	0	0
90 " 9 x 2 1/2, 34 " " 6,120 " " a 50s.....	15	6	0
180 " 6 x 3, 20 " Rafters, 5,400 " " a 50s.....	13	10	0
12 " 7 x 5, 30 " Plates, 1,080 " " a 50s.....	2	14	0
90 " 6 x 3, 18 " Collar Ties, 1,620 feet " a 50s.....	4	1	0
14 " 12. 6. 4, 30 " Gutter pieces, 2,100 feet " a 50s.....	5	5	0
400 " 6 x 3, 12 " Scantling, 4,800 " " a 40s.....	9	12	0
80,000 feet of 1 inch Boards, a 40s.....	16	0	0
70,000 Shingles, a 10s.....	35	0	0
15,000 feet 1 1/2 inch Flooring, 22,500, a 60s., 10,000 1 1/2 in. Plank, 15,000 feet, a 60s.	112	10	0
10,000 1 " Boards, a 60s., £30. 1,000 feet 10 x 8 Glass, a 40s., £20.....	50	0	0
2 cwt. Putty, £3 14s. 8d. 4 cwt. White Lead, £12.....	15	14	8
10 Locks, a 7s. 6d. 10 do. a 5s. 40 Norfolk Latches, a 2s.....	10	5	0
70 pairs of Butts, a 10d. 6 gross Screws, a 3s. 6d.....	3	19	4
40 round Bolts, a 1s. 6d. 6 do., a 2s. 6d.....	3	15	0
60 gallons Oil, a 5s.....	15	0	0
3 cwt. Shingle Nails, a 4d. pr lb. 4 cwt. Wrought do. a 5d. 6 cwt. Cut do. a 4d	26	11	0
50,000 Bricks, a 25s. 70,000 Laths, a 5s. 3 cwt. Lath Nails, a 4d. per lb.....	85	12	0
80,000 bushels of Sand, a 2d. 60 bushels Hair, a 1s. 6d.....	66	3	0
	£	524	18 0

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1840.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Appendix (M.)

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

20th July.

GENTLEMEN :

In the absence of the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, it becomes my duty to lay before you the Chaplain's Report.

The situation which I have been called temporarily to fill, has opened a new page in the book of man, which the discharge of its duties has necessarily led me to study. Unlike Ministerial charges in general, all who come under my spiritual oversight are presumed to have committed some overt act of sin, for which society has banished them from all kindly intercourse, and consigned them, as to a penal Colony, within the walls of the Penitentiary. In doing this, society has two objects in view,—*punishment*, and the end of punishment, *reformation*. For it should ever be remembered, the safe keeping of the Convict is not the end proposed, but his safe keeping, in order that certain means may be adopted for his moral transformation.

Usually he enters with a depraved mind and body;—the former frequently the result of early corrupt education, or an absence of all moral and religious training. Many have passed the meridian of life, most have reached manhood, and even the child has become sufficiently matured in crime, to render his reformation a work of time and patient perseverance. Hence follows the necessity for sentences *being sufficiently long*, so that he may have a lengthened schooling for the eradication of vice, and the inculcation of virtue. Hence too, arises the necessity that the influence which he is to breathe in, should be of the most morally healthy kind. And every thing should tend to impress on him—that his restoration to character, and his forfeited station in society, is the aim of all connected with this house of Correction,—from the Warden downwards. The sympathy of an Hospital should pervade the Penitentiary, and every Officer should be like a tender nurse, so far as is compatible with the good of the individual and the Institution.

Up to the period of confinement, the greater portion of the Convicts have, neither by precept nor example, been taught submission to authority, human or Divine. Therefore, the very air of the Penitentiary should inspire submission to constituted authority, and be the arena on which it is embodied in daily and hourly action.

Hitherto the law of violence has been the rule of life. Now the law of love,—in punishing what it amiss, and rewarding well-doing—should exemplify the holy severity of the religion all profess.—It is needless to say how carefully selected the instruments should be for such a moral machinery; and how nicely guarded, lest any portion should get out of order, and derange the whole. It must be evident that every office demands an incumbent fully qualified, alive in its discharge, and aiming, by aiding and assisting each the other, to carry out a plan, which confessedly is the best, yet existing for the object in view—the *correction of offenders*.

Not only within the prison walls should this feeling be in lively exercise, but in SOCIETY AT LARGE. Society has been sinned against by these her guilty members:—she punishes, not aims at their destruction. That sympathy for the guilty—I mean not guilt, which pervades our laws, and is exemplified in our Courts of Justice, follows the culprit into his cell—guards him against all unnecessary severe treatment while a prisoner; ought to welcome his return from the error of his ways; and on the supposition of his reformation being sincere, embrace him as a brother; strengthen, by encouragement his resolves; nursing him, as it were, till the practice of every thing lovely and honourable shall have confirmed him in the paths of virtue. I need not say *how different is the prevailing feeling*, not with *the ignorant only*, but *among the intelligent and respectable classes of Society*. Here, too frequently, the unhappy convict is repulsed in his honourable endeavours after a life of honest industry. Were no other feeling than self-interest to guide, such conduct ought to be condemned. For if a drone in Society be injurious—detracting his support, without returning an equivalent; how much more injurious is one who lives on the spoils of the honest and the industrious.—The return to industrious habits of every erring member of society is to be desired simply on the grounds of self-interest—omitting all higher considerations. *All combinations*, therefore, against the employment of these is foolish as well as cruel, and ought not to meet any countenance from the virtuous; whilst the Magistrate should interpose his authority to protect the weak, when necessary.

The duties of Chaplain comprise Prayers and Sermon on the Lord's day. This service has been held at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.—considering that by thus dividing the long period of unemployed confinement from Saturday night to Monday morning, a listless weariness would be prevented, that prolific parent of a numberless family of sins against the regulations of the Institution. For the same reason I would here mention an admirable plan which has been lately adopted—that of allowing light to the Convicts till 9 o'clock, P. M., during the long winter evenings, affording opportunity for reading; thus, by the occupation of the mind, drawing off its attention from neighbouring cells, and, at the same time, allowing it occasion for still further improvement.

But to return: twice a week a short religious service, as nearly resembling what is technically called a Bible Class, as the peculiarity of our situation admits, has been held immediately after dinner; whilst three other visits have been paid during the same period, for the discharge of the numerous duties comprised within the office of Chaplain. Every opportunity has thus been given to the Convict for conversation with his Spiritual guide; and these have been frequently seized, to the

Appendix (M.) manifest advantage not only of them, but the well-being of the Institution at large. With minds subdued by adversity, many a heart has been made to feel, which never felt before; and tears have flowed through channels whose sources were thought to have been long since dried up by a continued course of crime.

27th July.

For the comfort and advantage afforded by the setting apart and fitting up a room for the Chaplain, his best thanks are most cordially rendered to the Board of Inspectors. Indeed he would not satisfy his views of gratitude, did he not record their ready compliance in every measure which he has suggested for the spiritual welfare of the Prisoners. Added to which, the kind courtesy of the Warden, and of every inferior Officer, has been of no little assistance in his arduous office, a sense of which he thus publicly acknowledges.

The Hospital has been regularly visited, and the opportunity afforded for serious applications to the conscience, has not been neglected. Two patients have died; both from lingering disease. Each seemed fully alive to his condition; but the latter gave every evidence that the prison had been to him not only a school of morals and religion, but of salvation through grace, by a crucified Redeemer.

The daily school is in active operation. It is taught by Convicts, under the superintendance of a Keeper, who proves an efficient School Master. The average number has been 40. It is hoped that under strict surveillance this department may prove very useful, bringing instruction to every one who needs it. The School Master reports as follows:

"Average number of the Convicts attending the Penitentiary School.....	32
Number reading the Testament.....	17
do. do. the Spelling Book.....	15
Number of those discharged from Prison who had attended School.....	10
do. of those who had learned to read.....	7
Number not discharged who have learned to read.....	4

The Convicts in general appear desirous of attending the School. Those who have been discharged expressed their thanks for the opportunity allowed them of attending the School."

The comparative majority of prisoners of African extraction, over all other nations, has been frequently noticed, and an inference drawn greatly to the disparagement of that deeply injured race.—But, whilst admitting the premises, the conclusion is denied. Let our neighbourhood to nearly three millions of slaves be considered, that the coloured population of Canada is largely composed of runaways, and a reason is at hand for the large number of coloured Convicts, without seeking for one, which white malignity has ever at hand, in the alleged idleness and viciousness of that race.

The previous education of slaves should be also considered, or rather the absence of education.—Living as they do on the majority of plantations, in a state of the grossest ignorance and vice, can it be wondered at that some on reaching this land of liberty should commit crimes which render punishment necessary? Again, their ignorance renders them fit subjects for the designing knave to successfully impose on, or of which to make scape-goats for their own crimes. Here, that which an acquaintance with the world renders probable, my intercourse with the coloured convicts confirms as certain. Whether Judges and Juries could make any use of this fact, to the advantage of justice and mercy, is more than I can say; but which having hinted at, I leave for wiser and more experienced heads to decide.

The females have been visited on an average weekly. Sometimes a few words of admonition have been addressed to them—at others more extended instructions have been given—at all times endeavouring to strengthen the hands of the Matron by censuring the erring, checking the wayward,—and encouraging all to a diligent use of the favourable opportunities afforded of becoming better and wiser.

In the name of my poor flock, I beg to tender my thanks to the Kingston Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a grant of 24 Bibles, for distribution among those prisoners, who on their liberation signify a desire for the possession of that sure guide. During the past year about 12 have been thus disposed of, at the earnest request of the recipient. It is much to be desired, that the Chaplain should ever have it in his power to bestow such a gift; for although such kindness may be abused, yet human nature must be depraved before it consents to dispose of a gift, presented under such imposing circumstances as on the day of restoration to once forfeited liberty. At any rate, our duty is plain—"In the morning sow the seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper," &c.

It may appear as the dictate of self-interest to remark, that a year's discharge of the office I now hold convinces me that the Chaplainship is, in this Institution, second to none in importance, whether its economy or its object be considered, and therefore whatever furthers the discharge of his duties, most materially benefits the Penitentiary in both these points. On the conscientious and enlightened Chaplain devolves much of the advantage of this system over all others.

But what are the probable results of your intercourse with these unhappy outcasts? is the question of many. It is answered:—that a large proportion of the crime for which they are suffering, can be traced to the neglect of parents and guardians; to habits of intemperance, aggravated by the ease with which intoxicating drinks can be had in this country; a facility which seems to call for Legislative interference and magisterial diligence, and above all, Christian exertion and example; for without taking the position of the so-called Temperance Society, I am compelled to say that much evil is done by the example of the more respectable and influential in retaining those habits of conviviality

which comprise the use of intoxicating liquors. Could the most sceptical listen to but a few of those tales of misery induced by drinking, surely they would pause and ask, "can nothing be done to stop these ravages?"

True, it behoves those who know what man is, to speak cautiously of the good immediately anticipated from the Institution. That good must come I feel confident, but whether as palpable as we desire, is a problem which time alone can solve. But *here is good*—crime is restrained; the ignorant are taught; time and opportunity are allowed for serious reflection; and (to borrow the sentiment of an intelligent Convict, now at large,) *here is a place in which a man, if ever, may reform*;—and the repeated testimony of Convicts to be discharged, assures us (if any, the slightest confidence can be placed in their declaration,) that many have gone forth during the past year, convinced that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and that "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace,"—and sincerely desirous to walk therein, and find rest for their souls. And when some subsidiary institution shall be established, affording labour to discharged Convicts, thus taking away one of the most frequent causes to the re-commitment of offence,—and such an institution might be devised by the joint action of the benevolent, the Christian, and the wise of the community,—then may the highest hopes be entertained for the diminution of crime, so far as human means can effect so desirable an object.

Allow me to conclude, with reminding you, and myself too, that ours is the labour; the blessing is His who hath all hearts and means at His disposal, to whose guidance and protection I most cordially commit you; and with the most unfeigned respect, beg to remain, your ob't humble servant,

ROBERT VASHON ROGERS,
Acting Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary.

KINGSTON, October 14th, 1840.

THE SURGEON'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to report, that since my last yearly statement, the Prison has been daily visited by me, except on a few occasions of absence, when the attendance of another Medical Practitioner was always supplied.

In thus complying with the instructions of the Board of Inspectors, I was at the same time performing a duty which I considered extremely requisite.

I have on a former occasion stated, to the Board, that in an Institution such as this, where hard labour is a principal item of the imposed punishment, the evasion thereof, by feigning sickness, or complaining of slight ailments, is naturally a common occurrence, and to defeat this device must always be an object of the Medical Officer. His visits ought, therefore, to be punctual and daily, in order that the certain expectation of his presence may prove a check on those who would, otherwise endeavor to practice deceit on the discipline or Officers of the Prison, with the hope of remaining in idleness during the interval of the Surgeon's visits.

I annex two returns of cases taken on the sick list during the year; No. 1. being of patients admitted into Hospital, and No. 2. being of those treated out of that establishment, remarking, that I have, as hitherto, confined to the former class those whose cases were severe, for reasons which I on a former occasion stated, and to which I might now add, that the present partitioned space allotted for a temporary Hospital has been proved by experience to be insufficient for affording the proper maintenance of discipline therein.

I have from time to time inspected the food furnished for the Convicts, which in no instance have I found faulty. I have duly attended to the visitation; and other circumstances connected with the health of the Building; and have uniformly experienced due and prompt attention from the Officer in charge of the establishment to all suggestions which I have considered it my duty occasionally to offer. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JAMES SAMPSON,
Surgeon Prov. Penitentiary.

Kingston, 1st October, 1840.

No. 1.—Yearly Return of cases treated in Hospital of Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1840.

	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining		Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Fever,	2	2			Phtthisis,	2		2	
Bronchitis,	1	1			Hæmoptysis,	1			1
Scarlatina,	1	1			Intus Sceptio,		1	1	
Catarrh,	1	1			Hydrocele,	1			
Pulmonic Affection,	1	1			Total,	11	7	3	1

JAMES SAMPSON, Surgeon.

No. 2.—Yearly return of cases treated out of Hospital in the Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1840.

DISEASE.	NO.	DISEASE.	NO.
Abscess,	13	Brought forward,	241
Anasara,	1	Injured Eye,	4
Anthrax,	1	do. Hand,	2
Bolls,	18	do. Foot,	5
Catarrh,	24	Liver Affection,	2
Cholera Morous,	3	Menorrhagia,	2
Colic,	18	Nausea and Vomiting,	4
Constipation,	14	Neurasthenic affection,	1
Cough,	15	Night Mare,	1
Deafness,	1	Pains, (vague internal),	1
Diarrhea,	33	Pruritus,	2
Dysuria,	2	Rheumatism,	1
Ear Ache,	25	Scintilla,	30
Epilepsy,	3	Sore Throat,	1
Eruptions,	27	Sprains,	5
Febrile Symptom,	1	Syphilis,	1
Gonorrhoea,	5	Teeth Ache, (teeth extracted),	30
Hæmoptisis,	5	Tumour of Abdomen,	1
Hæmorrhoids,	24	do. of neck,	1
Head Ache,	1	Ulcers,	2
Heartburn,	1	Verrugo,	3
Hærdolum, (Sty),	1	Wounded Elbow,	1
Hydrocele,	1	do. Foot,	1
Indigestion,	25	do. of Mamma,	1
Inflammation of hand,	6	Carried forward,	241
do. of Mamma,	1	Total,	380

JAMES SAMPSON, Surgeon.

Note.—The above number of 380 comprises 162 individuals. The number of daily entries for the same year 2060: average number of days to each case, 6.2-15.

No. of Cases on the above list for each of the three last years:
 1838 Year ending 1st October, number 813
 1839 " " " 497
 1840 " " " 380

Appendix (N.)

21st July.

RETURN

To an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General,

DATED 30th June, 1841,—praying “A Statement of the nett amount of Duties collected at the several ports in the District of Gaspé, since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, inclusively; also a detailed Statement of the amount of public money appropriated for, and expended in the said District, since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five inclusively.

KINGSTON, 21st July, 1841.

(Signed)

D. DALY.

STATEMENT of the Money appropriated for and expended in the District of Gaspé, from the year 1835 to the year 1840, both inclusive.

SERVICE.	YEARS.											
	1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salaries of the Judge, Sheriff, Clerk of the Courts, Coroner, Surveyor of Highways, and Contingent expenses attending the Administration of Justice,	1023	3 9	995	6 3	943	0 11	1045	14 5	1107	9 5	1022	0 0
Elementary Schools,	282	0 8	198	7 5								
Roads and Bridges, previously appropriated,	580	10 0										
Total, Sterling, ...	£ 1885	14 5	1193	13 8	943	0 11	1045	14 5	1107	9 5	1022	0 0

JOSEPH CARY,

Inspector General of Accounts.

KINGSTON, 12th July, 1841.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

A STATEMENT of the nett amount of Duties collected in the District of Gaspé, from the year 1835, inclusively.

YEAR.	COLLECTED AT GASPE.			COLLECTED AT NEW CARLISLE.			TOTAL IN CURRENCY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1835	192	15	7	712	3	9	904	19	4
1836	593	2	5	522	13	3	1115	15	8
1837	711	6	8	561	16	9	1273	3	5
1838	592	11	5	1103	13	5	1696	4	10
1839	762	15	4	687	3	9	1449	19	1
1840	979	6	9	820	11	6	1799	18	3

H. JESSOPP,

Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC, }
13th July, 1841. }

FIRST REPORT of Select Committee on BANKING and CURRENCY.

Appendix (O.)

26th August.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
COMMITTEE ROOM, 26th July, 1841.**

Your Committee appointed to ascertain the most advisable standard or standards of value for the Currency, of the Province, and the regulating the exchange thereof, and to consider the expediency of one general system of Banking for the Province, beg leave to make their first report, as follows :

Your Committee in accordance with the instructions of Your Honorable House to inquire into and Report on the best mode of assimilating the Currency throughout the different sections of the Province, have patiently investigated the subject and have prepared a bill to effect the desired object, which they now submit to Your Honorable House, together with the evidence they have elicited in reference to the question before them.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

F. HINCKS,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- No. 1.—Evidence of certain gentlemen examined by the Committee.
- No. 2.—Copy of an Act of the Legislature of Jamaica, for assimilating the Currency of that Island with that of Great Britain.
- No. 3.—Statement shewing the weight of the various coins in use in the Province of Canada.
- No. 4.—Table of assay of Coins at the Mint of the United States in 1835.

No. 1.
EVIDENCE ATTACHED TO THE REPORT.

List of Queries proposed by the Committee.

- Evidence of A. Steven, Esq., Cashier, Gore Bank.
 Commissary General Routh, (two examinations.)
 Henry J. Boulton, Esq.
 F. A. Harper, Esq., Cashier, Commercial Bank.
 D. Thornburn, Esq., M. P. P.
 C. Miller, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, Kingston.
 G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Law Clerk, L. A.
 J. T. Brondgeest, Esq., Chairman Board of Trade, Montreal (with Copy of Report of Committee of Board on Currency.)
 Jos. Wenham, Esq., Cashier, People's Bank, Toronto.
 John Patton, Esq., Manager, People's Bank, Kingston.
 John Glass, Esq., Montreal.
 T. G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier, Upper Canada Bank.
 C. H. Castle, Esq., Cashier, City Bank, Montreal.

Appendix (O.)

26th August.

Thos. Askew, Esq., Manager, Branch of British North American Bank, Kingston.
 W. Hall, Esq., Collector of Customs, Montreal.
 J. Cameron, Esq., Cashier, Toronto Branch Commercial Bank.
 Noah Freer, Esq., Cashier, Quebec Bank.
 A. Simpson, Esq., Cashier, Quebec Branch, Montreal Bank.
 W. Walker, Esq., Chairman, Board of Trade, Quebec.
 T. B. Anderson, Esq., Montreal.
 T. A. Young, Esq., late Comptroller of Accounts, Lower Canada.
 T. Patton, Esq., Manager, Quebec Branch, Bank of British North America.
 William Freeland, Esq.
 John Neilson, Esq., M. P. P.
 W. Bristowe, Esq., Quebec.
 Mr. J. L. McIntosh, Accountant of Toronto.
 H. Le Mesurier, Esq., Quebec.

LIST OF QUERIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY.

- No. 1. What is the cause in your opinion of the existing difference in the value of money in Toronto and Montreal?
- No. 2. What in your opinion would be the most effectual means of destroying the existing exorbitant charges upon the transfer of monies from the Western to the Eastern Section of this Province?
- No. 3. Would it in your opinion be desirable as a means of assimilating the Currency, to repeal so much of the existing Law of Lower Canada, as gives to the French Crown and Half Crown a legal value of 5s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. currency, and the whole of the Act of Upper Canada known as 6th Wm. 4th ch. 27—legalizing British Shillings at 1-3d each?
- No. 4. Would it be advisable to do away with the existing Laws of both sections of the Province in toto—and introduce in lieu thereof a new currency bill?
- No. 5. Would it in your opinion be advisable to introduce British Sterling money as the money of account, and to assimilate in all respects, the currency of the colony to that of the Imperial Government, as established by Law, Gold being the standard?
- No. 6. Would it be desirable to adopt the decimal currency, and regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with that of the United States—as established by the Law of its Congress in 1834?
- No. 7. Would you recommend that Gold or Silver should be the Standard—or both?
- No. 8. If Silver is adopted as the standard, and British Sterling money introduced, would it not be advisable to include Spanish and American Dollars, at a fixed value—and what is the comparative worth of the Dollar when reduced to English money?
- No. 9. Might not the Half Dollar be advantageously included also, in the exceptions above referred to—and that then, no Coins except those issued from the British Mint should be allowed to circulate or be paid, as a legal tender?
- No. 10. Should provision be made by the Government for the calling in of the French Crowns and Half Crowns—if so, what period of time should be allowed—and at how many places should they be redeemed—or should any loss incident to the effecting of this change be borne by the holders?
- No. 11. What is the exact value in Sterling money of the Spanish, Mexican and American Dollar, and Half Dollar?
- No. 12. Are there any other descriptions of Coin in circulation in the Eastern Section of this Province, of a base or deteriorated description—and what are they?
- No. 13. Are there any deteriorated Coins in circulation in the Western Section of this Province?
- No. 14. If the British Gold and Silver Coinage, and Dollars and Half Dollars at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. stg. be established as the only Coins hereafter to be a legal tender, will it not have the effect of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of exchange, in both Sections of this Province?
- No. 15. If the British Sterling money be adopted as the money of account—and the sole legal tender, with the exception in favor of the Dollar—what in your opinion will be the ruling rate of Exchange on London?
- No. 16. Would the assimilation of our Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government, in your opinion, induce the introduction of British Capital, and why?
- No. 17. Would not the introduction of Sterling money—and the assimilation in this Colony of the circulating medium to the old Country—facilitate the emigrant—and generally induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country?
- No. 18. Will you be good enough to give to the Committee, the benefit of any further information you may be possessed of, on this subject—and state any results of your experience in favor of the different systems?

6th July 1840.

Examination of ANDREW STEPHEN, Esq., Cashier of the Gore District Bank.

Question 1st.—What in your opinion, is the cause of the difference in the Rate of Exchange?

Answer.—The difference of value of the two Metals in each Province.

Ques. 2nd.—Do you consider it desirable that the Currency in both Provinces should be equalized?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques. 3rd.—What, in your opinion, is the best method of doing so?

Ans.—I cannot answer without greater consideration.

Ques. 4th.—Do you deal largely in Exchange with the United States?

Ans.—No.

Ques. 5th.—Do you consider that the Banks derive any material advantage from the present value of the British Silver?

Ans.—I think they do, but the community more so.

Ques. 6th.—Do you think that act operates as a protection to the Banks?

Ans.—To a certain extent,—I think that increasing the circulation raises the price of produce.

Ques. 7th.—Is it customary in any country for persons to demand specie?

Ans.—I cannot say.

Ques. 8th.—Has not the rate of exchange advanced in about the same proportion as the depreciation of the Currency by the Act 6th Wm. 4th?

Ans.—It has not.

Ques. 9th.—Would you recommend the introduction of the British or American Currency?

Ans.—If the British Sterling Currency were introduced here, I think it would cause great confusion in the country.

Ques. 10.—Are you aware what rate of per centage would cause the exportation of British silver, and supposing it fixed at 5 per cent, would it leave the country?

Ans.—It would at 5 per cent.

Ques. 11.—Do you think it would be more desirable on the part of the community, that British Sterling should be introduced; or the Halifax Currency continued, and be more assimilated to the Currency of the United States?

Ans.—I think the latter would be more desirable.

Ques. 12.—Do you think the Halifax or American Currency would be more desirable?

Ans.—I think that as a British Colony, the Halifax would politically be more proper.

Ques. 13.—Do you think the British Shilling at the present rate of 1s. 3d. too high?

Ans.—I do.

Ques. 14.—Would it not be inconvenient if the British Shilling were fixed at 1s. 2½d.

Ans.—It would, but the country would suffer more if it were fixed at 1s. 2d.

Ques. 15th.—Do you think, if our Currency were assimilated to that of the United States, the difficulty of keeping a circulating medium would be increased?

Ans.—I think it would.

Ques. 16th.—Do you think it desirable to increase the capitals of the existing Banks, or charter new ones?

Ans.—I think there are too many Banks already, but I would prefer that the capital of existing Banks be increased rather than a greater number of Banks.

Ques. 17th.—Has the Bank, of which you are Cashier, applied for an increase of Capital?

Ans.—It has not.

Ques. 18th.—Do you think that the contemplated Government restriction upon the Banks from issuing notes under £1 sterling, would be advantages to the country?

Ans.—Decidedly not. If the Provincial Bank notes are withdrawn from circulation by the redemption and issue of Specie, it will lessen the ability of the Banks to accommodate their customers in the exact Rules of the amount redeemed. The wants of the country for small notes *must* be supplied, and I am of opinion that if the supply is not made by our Banks, the supply will be furnished by the Banks in the United States, which is highly objectionable.

8th July, 1841.

Examination of SIR R. ROUTH.

Memorandum of conversation with Sir Randolph Routh—his replies to questions, &c.

On being asked his opinion regarding the best circulating medium to be established and the standard of value thereof,

Appendix (O.)

26th August.

He replied that it was difficult to take coin currency into consideration without also considering the paper currency, but was decidedly of opinion that there should be but one standard of value.

Did he not consider it unadvisable to have the standard regulated by Foreign coin?

Does not think any disadvantage would arise from the dollar being the standard of value from its being a Foreign coin as it is known all the world over and in use.

How did he consider Bills drawn from England ought to be paid?

(To pay them at par) under the existing Law he holds the par to be £11l. 2s. 3d. or adding 1-9 but he thought the par should be considered not as one-ninth but one-fifth or £120 Halifax Cy. or \$480 £100 Sterling.

What is the relative value of gold and silver in the United States?

He considered the American silver coin more valuable than gold.

Gold he believed was depreciated about 2 per cent.

Would it be warrantable to adopt the British Sterling as the money of account?

The effect of adopting Sterling currency would be to raise prices.

Does not see any advantage in introducing Sterling money, it would be the source of much annoyance and derangement. British shillings are worth only eleven pence—would not under any circumstance recommend the adoption of the British shilling as the standard of value; and that practically it is impossible to have two standards of value gold and silver.

When Sir Randolph received tenders in sterling money instead of currency he found the rates nearly the same and has been obliged to abandon the plan.

On being asked his opinion of the effect of having the dollar the legal tender, he thought it would be to extend the circulation of Canada Bank notes in the United States, the system of what is called protecting the Banks by legalising a depreciated Currency, as is the case in Lower Canada in reference to French half crowns and crowns, as well as the enactment 6, Wm. 4. ch. 27, raising the legal value of British silver—to be a complete falacy. To put the Provincial Currency upon a sound footing he would consider it requisite to repeal the Act 6th Wm. 4, ch. 27. Call in the French crowns and half crowns and establish a par shilling, so as to make the dollar the proof of Exchange, and \$480 equivalent to £100 Sterling.

Sir Randolph being asked his opinion of Banks of issue, and their relative advantages compared with the existing mode of Banking in this Province replied,

The Banks of Discount and Deposit have generally paid better and been less exposed to calamities than Banks of Issue, this opinion grounded on evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons. He therefore considered that Banks of Issue should not be Banks of Discount and Deposit.

Ques.—You have said that you would prefer the dollar as the standard of value, would you not advise that French, Spanish, Portuguese and American gold in bulk be also made a legal tender for all sums over £20, at rates per oz. or dw. similar to those fixed by the United States law of 1834, and further whether the sovereign should not be legalized in tale at 24s. 3d. or 24s. 4d. each, and the United States Eagle at £2 10s?

I should recommend that a legal fixed value be given to the coins above mentioned, merely as an act of convenience, but I do not think that other Foreign gold coins should be legalized.

Examination of HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq., Toronto.

13th July, 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—(See List.)—The difference in value fixed by Act of Parliament between certain Coins rendered current in the respective sections of Canada is the only radical cause of any undue Rate of Exchange between Toronto and Montreal. There will always be a difference between remote places consequent upon the risk and expense of transferring Bullion from one place to another, although there might be no difference in the value of the Coins circulating at that or this place. The only Legislative interference, I conceive, should be a perfect assimilation of the current Coins throughout the Province. Any interference with the mode of doing business by the Banks would in my judgment be improper, and would rest after all upon the speculative opinions of those who should interpose such a procedure.

2.—The answer to the first query will answer this.

3.—I would repeal all the laws now in force in either section of Canada and establish one fixed standard, leaving all foreign Coins to find their own level in the Market as Bullion. Our Exchanges like our Markets are regulated by London, and if we establish a different standard of value our Exchanges will be effected by the rise and fall of our standard (Dollars for instance) in the London Market as Bullion.

4.—See last reply.

Examination of C. MILLER, Esq., A. C. G., Kingston.

13th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qr. No. 1.—The great inequality in the silver Currency aggravated by its operating against the Banks in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Province entering into permanent and equitable arrangements for the liquidation of the balances arising out of the collection of notes of one institution by another.

2.—An equalization of the metal Currency and obliging all Banks of Issue to redeem their notes when actually issued as well as at the parent institution where the note may be dated.

3 & 4.—Yes.

6.—No, unless adopted by the Mother Country.

5, 7, 8 & 9.—I am inclined to the introduction of the British Sterling money, and that gold and silver should be the standard, admitting the gold and silver coin of the United States from an Eagle to a quarter of a dollar to circulate and be paid as a legal tender—value of the dollar reduced to English money is 4s. 2d.

10.—This coin being in circulation only in the Eastern section of the Province a short period of time would suffice the purpose of bringing it all in; offices of redemption should be established at Montreal and Quebec where the holder might receive the current value without loss.

11.—About 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d.

12 & 13.—I believe they have in a great measure disappeared in both sections of the Province.

14.—I have no apprehension that it would have such effect.

15.—This has to be calculated at the cost of exportation of specie to the Mother Country which probably would not much exceed 2 per cent on silver, including freight, insurance, and all charges.

16 & 17.—I cannot say it would in a decided way, although it would appear to offer a certain degree of facility to the Emigrant.

Examination of G. W. WICKSTEED, Esq., Law Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

13th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qr. No. 1.—The pound Currency of Upper Canada is equal in value to 16 British shillings in silver, while the pound Currency of Lower Canada is equal to \$4, or about 16s. 6d. British money, and the *par* of Exchange between the two Provinces would therefore be \$97 of Lower Canada Currency for \$100 of Upper Canada Currency, nearly. The cause of this is the Upper Canada Act, which makes British shillings a legal tender to any amount at 1s. 3d. Currency each.

2.—I do not think any charge made for changing Upper Canada money for Lower Canada money can be called exorbitant unless considerably less than \$97 Lower Canada is given for \$100 Upper Canada. The value of the dollar of the two Provinces is as clearly *different* as the value of the pound Sterling and pound Currency; though the difference is not so great. It is only when the premium exceeds this difference that there can be said to be *any* charges for the transfer of the money, \$97 Lower Canada for \$100 Upper Canada, I take (as I said before) to be the *par* of exchange, nearly.

3.—It would certainly be right to repeal both these laws; but in repealing that of Upper Canada, care must be taken that he who under it has borrowed £100 Currency worth 16s. Sterling, to the pound, is not obliged to pay the debt at the rate of 16s. 6d. Sterling for each pound in Currency borrowed.

4.—Yes.

5.—Yes. In Upper Canada the change is virtually made already, and there is nothing but British coin there. It would occasion less embarrassment and difficulty to go at once to Sterling than back to the old Currency of \$4 to the pound. I would make the change as it was done in Jamaica, giving a long notice before the act came into force and in the meantime I would so regulate the rates at which they should pass as to have a sufficiency of British coins in the Province when the change took place.

6.—By no means, as long as Canada remains a dependency of Great Britain the best Currency we can have is that of the Mother Country. It will be time enough for us to adopt the decimal Currency when England adopts it.

7.—If we adopt the Currency of Great Britain, our standard must be gold. The double standard (as it is called) works badly, when either metal from the fluctuation of the market becomes more valuable in proportion to the other than the proportion assigned at the mint, the coins in that metal disappear.

Appendix (O.)

25 h August.

8.—Silver cannot be the standard if British Sterling money be the currency. It is against the very principle on which the British system of Currency is founded, to make the silver coins a legal tender to an indefinite amount because they are only worth 10-11 of their nominal value. For the other 1-11 they are only promises to pay, and the reason for limiting them as a tender is stronger here than in England where the Government has an absolute command over the supply, so as to be able to ensure their never being at a discount. There, no private effort can sensibly increase the quantity in the country; here it could supply the whole circulation. British silver can only be worth its nominal value in America, when the supply is limited so as to make it in demand for small change, or when the premium of Exchange is high enough to allow it to be shipped to England with advantage. No Currency should be dependent for its value on the state of Exchange, and the English principle is, that no coin shall be a legal tender to an indefinite amount unless it be intrinsically worth the sum for which it was tendered.

9.—I hold it indispensable that some money which can be got from the United States in any quantity that may be suddenly required, should be a legal tender here at its intrinsic value as bullion.

The value of certain Foreign coins might be fixed by the Act, but if gold be our standard this can only be done *exactly* for gold coins, as the value of the silver ones would be variable in terms of our standard. Perhaps it would be well in most cases to leave the Queen to fix the value from time to time by proclamation according to the assayed fineness of the coin, its weight, and the price of silver as regards silver coins. The fractional value could then be fixed exactly, and would be no disadvantage, as the object would not be to encourage the use of Foreign coin, but to provide a supply of current money (on a sudden emergency) which might be used without loss either to the debtor or to the creditor. With this exception I think that British money should be made the whole circulating currency. The silver dollar might perhaps be safely be put at 4s. 1½d. Sterling, by the Act, but it should certainly not be higher; and I should prefer leaving it and all other Foreign Silver coins to be regulated by proclamation at rates not exceeding their intrinsic value. If the dollar were put at 4s. 2d. the British coin would disappear whenever specie was being shipped from the United States. The whole question of the practicability of keeping British money permanently in Canada has been practically answered by the experiments tried in Lower Canada and in Upper Canada under the systems now in operation. In Lower Canada where the dollar has been rated too high in proportion to British money, the latter has invariably disappeared. In Upper Canada since the dollar has been rated too low in proportion to British money the latter has been sufficiently abundant for the demand, and has wholly superseded all other money. The rating the dollar too low would be no evil except in the case of a sudden demand for specie in very large quantities. The great fault of the Upper Canada Act was not that it undervalued the dollar too high for the future, but that it undervalued debts contracted in dollars (or in pounds at 4 dollars to the pound) and enabled the debtor to pay them with a sum not equal in value to the number of dollars he had contracted to pay; and so defrauded the creditor.

I may remark here that the operation of turning any sum in dollars and cents into *sterling* money is easier than that of turning it into *Currency*.

For at 4s. 2d. to the dollar a cent is exactly equal to a half penny and at 4s. 1½d. it would only be necessary to deduct 1 per cent. In calculations of sums less than a dollar a cent would be reckoned as a ½d. without inconvenience.

10.—They should be called in, and the loss borne by the Province, it would not be great, a short time would bring them all in, and it would be perhaps sufficient that they should be taken at the present rates at the Custom Houses, and by all officers receiving money for the Province, for a fixed time, say six months; after they ceased to be current elsewhere.

11.—These values vary according to the year of the coinage, &c. There are tables which can be easily obtained, showing these values to a very small fraction—the average value of such dollars of the average weight and fineness will not be far from 4s. 1½d. Sterling. It varies of course with the market price of silver; and therefore can only be determined *for the time being* in terms of the gold standard, though the value of foreign gold coin may be so determined for ever.

12.—None, I think worth mentioning.

13.—The *shillings* answer this description if we suppose the Upper Canada dollar to be a real coin of the value of the Spanish dollar, not otherwise. I know of no coin in Upper Canada which passes legally for more than it is worth if we take (as we must) their dollar to be equal to 4s. Sterling.

14.—The real exchange would not be affected by the measure, because it depends on causes unconnected with the Currency, but the *par* would be fixed for £100 in England, Lower Canada or Upper Canada would be equal to 100 sovereigns, and the premium of exchange could never be greater than the cost of sending specie safely to the place on which the exchange would be drawn. By the real exchange I understand the premium a man would pay or receive on delivering one hundred sovereigns in Canada and taking an order for the payment of the same sum in England, at present the *par* itself varies according to the market price of silver.

15.—About ½ per cent premium for good Bills at 60 days sight, if the law of tender be as in England with respect to British Silver, so that the Canada pound be equal to a Sovereign. The rate will vary of course.

5.—I think a perfect assimilation with our Mother Country would preserve the Exchanges upon a more uniform basis—but I have doubts whether the advantage would not be overborne by the trouble it would occasion to customers and dealers, most of whom are unacquainted with Sterling, while they fully understand Halifax Currency of four dollars to pound. It is a question of too much intricacy and importance to express a decided opinion upon, without much reflection. The difficulty arises from the British and American standard being dissimilar. If they were identical there could be no doubt upon the subject. Taking into consideration the proximity of the United States and our daily intercourse with them, and the circulation of our Bank paper there, it becomes a question of great importance whether we should adopt the English or American standard. The latter would certainly be the most convenient, although the former would be preferable, I think, with regard to Exchange, besides keeping something English always before the public eye. There are many minor points to be urged on both sides which time does not afford an opportunity of disclosing.

6.—Vide last answer. A Decimal Currency is certainly the most convenient of any—and I incline to the American as better than any other, and if it could be made universal throughout the mercantile world I should regard it as a vast improvement.

7.—If the British Sterling be adopted I would make ours identical in all respects to the British without any deviation. If the American I would do the same. I would not adopt a part of either.

8.—Vide last answer.

9.—Vide last.

10.—I think no provision should be made respecting any Coins not continued as current.

11.—I apprehend the value of the Coins named in this Query have no fixed value in Sterling—where not current, they are Bullion, the price of which varies like any other merchandize.

12 & 13.—I know of none except half pence.

14.—I do not exactly comprehend the question.

15.—I do not think that any system could establish a ruling rate of exchange in any country. An Act of Parliament could I apprehend effect no such object.

16.—I do not think that any change in our standard could have any effect on the introduction of capital.

17.—Nor would emigration be influenced thereby.

Examination of T. A. HARPER, Esq., Cashier, Commercial Bank, Midland District.

13th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qy. No. 1.—The difference in the value of money between the Western and Eastern Sections of the Province originated in Montreal. The Banks there refusing to take the notes of the Western Banks unless at a heavy discount, giving as a reason for so doing that the British shillings and sixpences, in which Coins the Western Banks paid balances against them, were valued too high by the Provincial Act 6th Will. 4, ch. 27; latterly however, this opinion does not appear to prevail with monied men in Montreal, for this Bank has had, for some time past, daily calls for such specie to send to that City. The Eastern Banks however keep up the discount at four per cent.

2.—The most effectual means of preventing a continuance of such charges on the Bank notes and commercial paper of the Western Section, would be to assimilate the Currency over every part of the Province.

3.—In my opinion the best method of assimilating the Currency would be to extend the Act of 6 Will. 4, ch. 27, of Upper Canada to Lower Canada, until the matured decision of the Imperial Parliament on the same subject, and also on the Coinage is promulgated. Any premature Legislative enactment altering the Currency in toto in this Province, may do incalculable mischief, and paralyze its present prospects of returning prosperity. I would also recommend that the British Gold Coins be taken at the same rate, in which event the shillings and sixpences to be a legal tender to a limited amount.

4.—Replied to in the foregoing.

5.—I cannot recommend any such alteration at the present moment.

6.—I understand that the Imperial Parliament has under its consideration the alteration of the present system of Pounds, Shillings and Pence to a Decimal Currency, which in my opinion, would be far preferable to any assimilation to that of the United States.

7.—I would recommend that Silver be the standard, or both, but not Gold alone.

8 & 9.—I think it would be advisable to include Spanish and American Dollars and Halves at a fixed value; the more so as I have found difficulty in procuring British Silver coins from England on short notice.

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10.—Not only should the Government make provision for the calling in of the French coins, but also in the event of a reduction in the value of the British Coins, so that the loss may not fall upon the Banks and on individuals. The Banks may be employed to redeem these coins.

11.—I do not possess the means of ascertaining the exact value according to the assayed of the British Mint, in Sterling money, of the Spanish, Mexican and American Dollars and Half Dollars, at the present time.

12 & 13.—I am not aware of any such coins being in circulation, with the exception of Coppers, and they are very numerous in the upper section of the Province.

14.—In my opinion the establishment of a British Gold and Silver coinage and Dollars and Halves at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. Sterling will prevent any great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange, especially during the summer season; but will not prevent a constant demand on the Banks for Exchange to negotiate again in Montreal or New York, whilst the rate at the latter place offers a good profit.

15.—Should British Sterling alone be adopted as the money of account, so long as the navigation remains open, the rate of premium on Exchange will not go higher than the expense of exporting British Gold, should such become the only legal tender. But should British, American and Mexican Silver be the standard, the rate will be regulated by the demand, but not, I should think, over eight per cent.

16.—I do not see what influence the assimilation of the Currency would have, so as to induce capitalists to come to this Colony, more than they have now. In my opinion it will depend more on the Colonists themselves, by a steady attention to the improvement of the advantages which they possess for the developement of the resources of the Country. To the measures which may be adopted by the Government for the tranquillity of the Province, and to the Laws which may be made by the Legislature for affording perfect security in investments. These alone will induce wealthy emigrants and capitalists to turn their attention this way.

17.—Sterling money would be better understood by the British emigrant, and might induce them to remain in the Colony; whereas an assimilation to that of the United States would be a stepping stone to their shores.

Examination of DAVID THORNBURN, Esq., M. P. P.

Committee Room, 13th July, 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—In my opinion it arises from the different values given by Acts of Parliament to Currencies of one and the same description, such as the French Crown and half Crown which at Montreal are of the value of 5-6 and 2-9—whereas at Toronto these coins are only worth 5s. and 2s. 6d. Again the British Silver at Toronto is of a higher value than at Montreal, for instance, the Crown is 6s. and the half Crown 3s., the Sterling Shilling 1-3, the Sixpence 7½d.; whereas these coins are only worth at Montreal 5s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 1s. 1d., and 6½d. I believe that there is a difference of value in Gold coins—but do not know what it is.

2.—The only remedy I think of to correct this would be that the Banks should for balances give Exchange for the difference.

3.—The Currency should be assimilated throughout the Province.

4.—My reply to the preceding question admits the necessity of a new Currency Bill.

5.—This question is difficult of solution in respect to the standard of our Currency for the convenience and advantage of emigrants. The Sterling money is decidedly preferable; but a difficulty and great inconveniency as well as loss would accrue to the public not only as a circulating medium, but particularly in any transactions with the neighbouring States if the Sterling money was our standard.

6.—It is certainly a Currency not only convenient but easily understood, however I have doubts of such a Currency being adopted either to the wishes or interests of our people, particularly among the new settlers who bring Sterling money with them, therefore for the present would not recommend it.

7.—I recommend both.

10.—They should be called in I think, and that the Banks in the Eastern part of the Province should bear the loss, giving a certain time for that purpose and be received in every District by the District Treasurers.

My time does not permit me to follow up replies to the remaining Queries.

16.—I think every assimilation of our institutions to those of Great Britain will tend to this effect by enabling the capitalist to understand better what he is about when he deals with us. He will think too that it is less likely that we should change the Currency in a way injurious to him. The possibility of such a change as that made in Upper Canada by the law of 1836, by which every debt of £100 became payable by the tender of £97, would deter any capitalist from investing his money in the Country.

17.—I think it would to a very considerable extent.

18.—At the request of the Chairman I prepared a memorandum which I handed to him, and which contains all that I could say in answer to this question without trespassing unreasonably on the time of the Committee. If the Committee will allow me, I will consider that memorandum as forming my answer to this question.

REMARKS accompanying the answers of G. W. WICKSTEED, Esq., to the Queries proposed by the Committee on the Currency.

13th July, 1841.

The first thing to be observed in making any new law to regulate the rate at which any coin shall pass current, is this:—

The rights of the debtor and of the creditor must be preserved as they stood when the debt was contracted. A owes B £1000 of the old Currency:—this £1000 is equal in value to a certain weight of pure Gold or Silver, and after the law passes, A must not be enabled to call upon B for a greater weight, nor must B be enabled to tender a less weight, in payment of the debt than before the law passed. Any deviation from this rate must defraud either A or B of part of his property.

This being premised, all we have to do is to find what weight of pure Gold (or Silver, if both be a legal tender) will pay B's debt in the old Currency, and then so to proportion the value of the new, as that an equal weight shall discharge the debt in the new. With *Exchange*, properly so called, we have nothing whatever to do in the calculation.

Now, in Lower Canada, B's debt might be discharged:

1st. In Silver dollars at 5s. Cy. each. This would be most advantageous to A, but he could not insist upon this mode.

2nd. In French half crowns at 2s. 9d. each. This would be the least advantageous to A, but B could hardly obtain the coin, and the quantity is small in comparison with the whole circulation, though it certainly produces some effect on the value of B's debt.

3rd. In American Gold coined after 1834, at the rate of £2 10s. Cy. for the Eagle. Of this coin any quantity could be obtained. The debt paid in it would be of less value than if paid in Silver dollars, but of more value than if paid in half crowns; and though it is not strictly a legal tender it would never be refused.

The American Gold coined after 1834, may therefore, I think, be fairly taken at £2 10s. Currency, for the Eagle, as the value of B's debt; other Gold coins being placed so high by the law that they would never be offered in payment.

Now the quantity of Gold in the Eagle is such that if it be worth £2 10s. Cy., the Sovereign will be worth £1 4 4, and the Eagle coined before 1834, £2 13 4, and this the value fixed upon these coins in Currency both by the Upper Canada Act and by the Lower Canada Ordinance; and I think it perfectly correct and just.

The value of any other Gold coin being calculable by the same rule, viz. in proportion to the quantity of pure Gold in each:

The old Spanish Doubloon will be	£3 17 8,
The French 40 Franc piece	1 18 7,

as in the Ordinance.

And so far the Act and Ordinance agree with each other and with truth.

The Act and Ordinance again agree in fixing the value of the dollar at 5s. (The Upper Canada Act however sins against reason by adding the words "equal to four shillings and sixpence, Sterling money of Great Britain," having in the preceding clause so fixed the value of the said Sterling money as that the dollar would be clearly equal to 4s. 2d.) The British crown at 6s., and the half crown at 3s.

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I think in these values they also agree with truth ; for although the value assigned to the dollar is a little lower than its intrinsic value as compared to gold at the average market price in London, and the value of the crown is a little less than that proportionate to its nominal value (which would be 6s. 1d.) I think very sufficient reasons may be given for the values assigned.

But I think both the Act and the Ordinance sin greatly in making the British crown and half crown a legal tender to any amount,—for the reasons which induced the British Parliament to limit them as a tender to 40s. seem to me to apply with much greater force to Canada than to England.

But all the foregoing provisions of the Upper Canada Act are in fact rendered utterly void by the provision which makes the British shilling a legal tender at 1s. 3d. for no other coin will ever be tendered, and a new currency in fact established in which the pound is equal to sixteen shillings British, in silver, which being irredeemable on this side the Atlantic at its nominal value and intrinsically worth only 10-11ths of that value, will always be liable to be worth less on this continent than 16s. in gold, by the cost of sending it home. The sovereign ought accordingly to be, and I believe is, worth more than 25s. Upper Canada currency. The dollar standard is gone, for there are no dollars of which four are equal to a pound Upper Canada currency. The whole coin is British, and as far as Upper Canada is concerned the course would be simply to make British sterling money the money of account.

To limit the tender in silver as in England.

To make debts contracted in currency after 1836 payable in sterling at the rate of £1 5s. Currency for £1 Sterling, and debts so contracted before 1836 at the rate of £1 4s. 4d. Currency for £1 Sterling.

The ease with which this could be done in Upper Canada,—the necessity of having one common Currency for the whole Province,—and the great advantages which would arise from our Currency being the same as that of the Mother Country, appear to me to make it desirable that the system should be extended to Lower Canada; and to overbalance any inconvenience which might arise in its working, from the supposed difficulty of making the people understand it, I do not think this difficulty would be very great. The law would of course provide that debts payable in Lower Canada in Currency, should be payable in Sterling at the rate of £1 4s. 4d. Currency for £1 Sterling. The half crowns (French) must be called in, and the loss borne by the Province ; but the other coin now current being intrinsically worth what they pass for, would leave the country quietly without loss or trouble to any body,—some of them would probably remain current. But of this hereafter.

The ordinary supply of coin necessary would, I believe, be as easily kept up in British gold and silver as in any other. The coin would leave the Province for New York as other coin does now, but it would be got back when wanted, as easily as other coin now is, and at the same, or perhaps rather less expense, and a good deal would be constantly coming in with emigrants, through the Commissariat, &c. But as an extraordinary demand may occur which must be met, and yet to meet which British coin might not be obtainable suddenly, provision must therefore be made in the law either that certain Foreign coin should be current at fixed rates (as the dollar at 4s. 2d.) or that the Queen should from time to time have the power to make Foreign coin current, by proclamation, at rates proportionate to the intrinsic value of such coin as gold and silver. This provision would meet the difficulty without preventing our ordinary circulation from being almost wholly British.

It seems to me that this plan would be simple, practicable, and highly advantageous, while it would be at the same time perfectly just.

NOTE.—I should have observed that the Lower Canada Ordinance sins also in making the shilling equal to 1s. 3d. but it errs less than Upper Canada law, because it limits the tender. Except on this point it appears to me to be right, if we are to have a currency different from that of Great Britain. But in this case there will always be a difficulty. If the British silver be made to pass for a value proportionate to the sovereign at £1 4s. 4d. the fractions would create an intolerable difficulty. On the other hand, the Government at home will hardly consent to the apparent depreciation of the silver by the crown being put at 6s. while the sovereign is made £1 4s. 4d. This adds another argument to those in favor of the adoption of British Sterling. The scheme is in itself a very popular one, and I only differ from its supporters in general as to the value to be assigned to the pound Currency in Sterling, and with regard to the necessity of having some Foreign coin a legal tender, at least in certain cases.

Examination of J. T. BRONDGEEST, Esq., Chairman, Board of Trade, Montreal.

13th July, 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The cause of the existing difference in the value of the money in East and West Canada arises, in my opinion, from the adoption of the English shilling and expences as a

quarter and eighth dollar respectively, such coins not being intrinsically worth more than 1-5 and 1-10 of a dollar respectively, which coins also are mere tokens, such being a legal tender in Canada West while in the Eastern part a much better currency exists; there is of course a great difference of Exchange in favor of the latter.

2.—I think the only mode of destroying the existing charges on the transfer of monies from the Western to the Eastern part of the Province is to equalize the currency.

3.—The measure proposed of repealing the Upper Canada Act, 6 Will. 4, cap 27, and so much of the law of Lower Canada which gives to the French crown and half crown the values of 5s 6d. and 2s. 9d. would be attended with very great expense, were crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences to be called in at the expense of the Province, and great injury and wrong if called in at the expense of the holders when the Act came into operation, as the original issuers might thus escape, while the last holder would have to bear a loss he might have had nothing to do with creating.

4.—I think as the present Currency is so very much deranged, that a better time could not be fixed upon for introducing a new Currency Bill;—it would be far better than any partial alterations.

5.—I think most decidedly that the introduction of British Sterling as the money of account, and to assimilate the Currency of Canada in all respects to that of Great Britain—gold being the standard, would be attended with the best results and would give great satisfaction, as well as highly facilitate trade with the United Kingdom.

6.—I am quite opposed to the Currency of the United States, as having two standards, gold and silver, the former much overvalued, and thus putting the latter out of the question as a standard, it ranging constantly at a premium; were the gold even steady in its value and only one coin, it might answer, but as various coins of various countries are all legal tenders, the same defective course would have to be pursued were the monies of account in Canada to be assimilated to those of the United States,—a course so very bad as to preclude the desire of adopting their Currency; besides, as suspensions take place frequently in that Country, there might be danger in assimilating too closely, and depending on them for specie.

7.—Gold I think the best standard; it is now, properly speaking, the standard of the United States, and has been the standard of Great Britain for many years, it fluctuates less than silver, and is more probable. Two standards of money cannot exist together—the one metal always becomes merchandise compared to the other.

8.—It would be almost impossible to have sterling money with a silver standard, there being no British silver coins, the shilling and sixpence being only tokens—and even the crown and half crown not intended as legal tenders beyond a small amount. The Spanish dollar is worth 4s. 2d. Sterling, being fractional. Thus it would never do as a standard for sterling accounts.

9.—The American half dollar is of fair value, but being with the dollar of various countries generally at two per cent premium in the United States, it would be very inconvenient as a tender,—indeed would never remain unless valued beyond the English standard.

10.—The Government should make provision for calling in the French crowns and half crowns; they were the cause of their being received by making them legal tenders, and should therefore bear the loss,—the holders are perfectly innocent of the original issuing, any loss therefore thrown on them would be partial and unjust. A year might be allowed to the Government to redeem them in, and they might be redeemed at the principal towns; all other coins except what may be made a legal tender should also be called in in like manner.

11.—The Spanish dollar is worth four shillings and two pence Sterling, the American the same; the Mexican is intrinsically worth more, but passes generally for the same; the American half dollar is worth when not too much worn, 2s. 1d.

12.—There are a great variety of coins in circulation in Lower Canada; some of a deteriorated character by wear, others originally overvalued, many expressing fractional values, ought in my opinion to be all called in.

13.—I believe there are no deteriorated coins in circulation in Western Canada, the British shilling was so overvalued as to drive all the rest out.

14.—If British Gold be made the legal tender, with British Silver as change or a legal tender to a small amount as in Great Britain, there will be little use in making the dollars and half dollars legal tenders at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. as they would not remain; however, whether that was the case or not, the measure would have the effect most decidedly of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange not only with the various parts of the Province, but also with the United States and the United Kingdom, and also with the neighbouring Provinces; it would in my opinion give stability to the money operations in Canada, and great steadiness to prices, and would also be easily understood in the Mother Country.

15.—If the British Sterling be adopted as the money of account with or without the exception of the dollar, the Exchange on London will fluctuate from 2 per cent premium to 2 per cent discount, but more generally will be about par, that is to say, £100 Canada Sterling will purchase at most a Bill of £102 British, at least £98, but most commonly a Bill for £100, very easily understood in Great Britain.

16.—I feel confident the assimilation of the Currency with that of Great Britain would induce the introduction of British capital, because the capitalist would understand completely our money of

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account, and would feel sure that our Currency was something real and not as is too often imagined in Great Britain, some fictitious affair depending upon Bank operations and Commercial Exchanges for a basis.

17.—I am decidedly of opinion that the introduction of Sterling money, and the assimilation in this Colony of the circulating medium of the old Country would much facilitate the emigrant; he would find the sovereigns he brought with him a legal tender, not a coin to be sold to the Brokers—he would at once understand the monies of account. The merchant also and capitalist of the Mother Country would not be subject to the difficulties they now labor under in understanding the very absurd and strangely intricate Currency of the Canadas.

And in reply to the last general Query, I beg to state that there will be no difficulty in arranging Exchanges with the United States in case of adopting the Sterling as the money of account with the sovereign as a legal tender, inasmuch as the said Gold sovereign is a legal tender in the United States at a value fixed by law, consequently any attempt to raise Exchange on the States beyond a fair rate would be met by the exportation of sovereigns.

In fine, the result of my experience of the monetary affairs of several countries is, that those countries where the coin fluctuate the least and are of the values they represent, suffer less from drains of specie, or from fluctuations of Exchange, than those where trickery, two standards of value, depreciated money, or other plans are taken to keep specie in. Honesty in Currency, like in other things, is not only the best policy, but the only one that can be carried on for a length of time.

I beg to present a printed copy of a Report I submitted some time back to the Board of Trade. I beg the Committee's perusal of it as entering into the subject more argumentatively than I have been able to do here.

REMARKS on the Currency, submitted by the Chairman, to the Board of Trade of Montreal.

Impressed with a sense of its deep importance, the subject of the Currency is brought before the Board, under the supposition that the Executive will soon mature plans to be brought before the Provincial Parliament, and that it is, therefore, essential that the Board should give in their views, previous to any thing definite being finally arranged. Proper representations now made, will have due effect—when once measures are adopted, it might be difficult to get them changed; indeed, in the matter of the Currency of any country, it is better almost to put up with an indifferent one, than to make sudden alterations.

When the Board of Trade approved of the Report made to them by a Committee appointed from their body to confer with the Secretary of the Earl of Durham, the Report in question contained a recommendation to the effect: That they approved of Sterling money for all the Colonies, but if that measure was not granted, that the Spanish or other dollar, and half dollar, of equal fineness, be made the legal tender.

This recommendation, however, was made when the Banks in the United States had only suspended *once*, when there was no difficulty in procuring specie in New York, and before the strong measure of making the British shilling the equivalent of the quarter dollar, had been at all permanently arranged; indeed it was made under the hope that the finances and Currency of the United States would again become steady, that no further danger of suspension of specie payments was to be apprehended, and that the then Province of Upper Canada would pay its debts in dollars.

All this has been reversed. The Banks in the United States suspend so frequently, that no secure reliance can be placed upon securing specie at New York. The Gold coins of the United States are so much over-valued, that silver coins, especially Spanish dollars, are at a premium, and the very expense of having continually to import specie from New York, is, in itself, a serious consideration.

But the present Currency is so very inferior, that the expense to the Province in recurring to a sounder medium would be so great—for it is absurd to suppose that individuals ought to bear the loss—that it is to be feared the Provincial Legislature would scarcely sanction the outlay. In the late Province of Upper Canada, the English shilling, worth intrinsically about one shilling Currency, and at 9 per cent premium of Exchange, about one shilling and two pence half penny (provided it can be sent back to Great Britain and there got rid of—being a mere token and not a coin, and which nothing but the small quantity coined enables parties there to exchange it for gold)—this coin, useless to send any where excepting Great Britain, is even after all valued at 12½ per cent premium of exchange, at a quarter dollar, being only worth one-fifth, it being usual to coin sixty-six British shillings from a pound of Silver, and the wear generally being over five per cent.

In the late Province of Lower Canada the old evil of the half crown exists, a piece so worn that no inscription whatever is legible, reduced by wear to an extraordinary degree, worth from 2s.

Currency to, at the most, 2s. 6d., is made to pass for 2s. 9d. The quantities being limited, the evil is so likewise, but the effect is to raise the premium of exchange as far as the protection goes.

The consequences of these two Currencies is great inconvenience and loss, the money of the late Province of Upper Canada being at from two to four per cent discount occasionally in the Lower Province, and the rates are perpetually fluctuating.

All these inconveniences point out the necessity of a change in the whole Currency, and shew the need of a coin which will possess the following qualities:—

It must not be overvalued to any serious degree. Experience has shewn the extreme futility of the attempt often made to give a coin a fictitious value, so as to prevent exportation,—what is called protection. In Prince Edward Island, dollars have been clipped round and square, even holes have been made in them, and still called a dollar. This operation did nothing except turn the exchanges against them: specie was exported as before: the only thing was they did not give as many goods for them as previously. Foreign nations do not look at the name of a coin, but at its real intrinsic value: if they do take a token like the English shilling at something above its value, it is solely with a view to its exportation to a place where it can be exchanged. No amount of depreciation will keep money in a country; other considerations may justify such a course, but the non-exportation of specie is a fallacy. Besides, it is a great advantage, if there is too much specie in a country, to be able to export it on favourable terms, otherwise exchanges rise, and Banks have it in their power to raise them to any extent, until even the depreciated silver is better to remit than exchange.

It must not be under value, unless laws are passed to provide for the payment of debts on an equitable basis. The cost also, if undertaken by the Government, would be great, especially if it was previously over-valued.

It must not express any fractional parts, but must be an even sum—there must be little variety; one coin as a legal tender is sufficient, provided tokens are furnished for change.

It must be easily procured; if brought into the Province continually, free of expense, in as great or even greater quantities than are wanted, so much the better.

It should be a coin generally current, especially in the United Kingdom; it should be portable and regular in value, not liable to wear, and generally speaking, as possessing these qualities, Gold is to be preferred.

It should be a coin not liable to change from sudden caprice, but regular in its nominal and intrinsic value.

All these qualities may be found combined in one coin, perhaps only in one—the British sovereign of Gold.

It is brought out by emigrants to a large amount; many hundreds of thousands during the year. None, therefore, would have to be imported; on the contrary, a considerable amount could be exported either to Great Britain or the United States, being a legal tender in both those countries, its value would be little subject to variation; its portability, however, generally keeps it at a premium.

It is of the intrinsic value it represents, being really worth the British pound sterling.

It is convenient and portable, it wears well, and possesses every good quality that a coin ought to have.

If, then, these assertions are assented to, there still remains to arrange the nominal value at which to put the sovereign.

First.—The sovereign may be called one pound sterling; all debts to be paid at nine per cent premium of exchange, to be reckoned as a mere matter of division, as five dollars. British shillings and sixpences, as well as smaller coin, to be legal tenders as far as ten pounds. The Bank paper dollar considered the fifth of a pound, and paid as such in all cases. Twenty British shillings to go to the pound sterling. Twelve pence British, of British coinage, to the shilling, or fifteen pence of the present copper coins; and as far as ten pounds the British shilling to be considered a quarter dollar. The half-crowns to be called in at the expense of Government, at 2s. 9d. each, Currency, calculated into Sterling at nine per cent premium of exchange; copper to be a legal tender only as far as one shilling; the dollar to be valued at five to the pound Sterling, half and quarter dollars in the same proportion, and the French crown, on account of its fractional value, to be called in the same as the half-crown.

Secondly.—The sovereign might be called 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d.; the British shillings now current to be called in at the expense of the Government, simultaneously with the half-crowns—other coins as they are. The great objection to this system is its fractional arrangement, it would cause great confusion, and would be expensive to the Government in calling in the present over-valued coins. Being fractional, it would never supply the place of the present coins, it would give no integers to base calculations upon, and would, in fact, be altogether useless, as brokers would buy up a coin whose fractional value would prevent its being current.

Thirdly.—A Provincial coinage might be made. As this would be costly and difficult to be procured, (it being as before noted a pure fallacy to suppose that over-valuing a coin will retain it)

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as it would always have to be purposely imported or made, not being regularly brought out by emigrants as sovereigns are, difficult to be understood by the mass of the people, and still more so by the emigrant, there hardly seems a favourable feature in the measure. Calling in all the over-valued coins would entail a great expense in addition.

Fourthly.—The system of the late Province of Upper Canada might be continued, making the English shilling a legal tender as a quarter dollar to any amount. As the substitution of a mere token as a coin is almost a fraud, and as during the winter when they could not be sent back, there would be no check on the rate of exchange short of twenty-five per cent, owing to the almost impossibility of sending such coins as a remittance to the United States, this measure could scarcely be thought of,—it would be fallacious; and as the supply is quite limited in England, there would be danger of not procuring sufficient in the course of a permanent increase in the circulation.

Fifthly.—The present currency might be continued, the sovereign called five dollars, and accounts kept in the Provincial pound, or in dollars and pence, sixty pence to the dollar; in the one case the pound currency would be four-fifths of the pound sterling, and should be so calculated, the shilling might be considered fifteen pence currency,—smaller coins in the same proportion, but only to the extent of ten pounds currency to be a legal tender, the half crowns to be called in by Government at 2s. 9d. each, currency; all those not in by the end of the year to be called 2s. 6d., only, afterwards; the crown to be 5s. 6d. as at present, and the other coins also to remain as they now are.

In the first and fifth propositions, the best two decidedly, in my opinion, the sovereign is over-valued, namely, at five dollars, when it is only worth, at eight per cent premium £1 4s., at nine per cent £1 4s. 3d.; but as it has been much overvalued in the States, it is bought up by brokers at £1 4s. 7d. As these parties must make something by the transaction, £1 4s. 9d. may also be called its present value:—the additional three pence is added for the following reasons:—

Because it is quite essential to avoid fractional parts in valuing a coin to be used as a sole legal tender.

Because from its ease of transport, the sovereign is worth a premium at all times over its real value in silver; it is worth very nearly five dollars in the Western States.

Because the present currency is much depreciated, especially in the late Upper Canada; the expense of substituting a full value coin for it, would be more than could be afforded; an approximation must be sufficient.

Because the bonus of about three pence per sovereign would be given entirely to one party, the emigrants from the United Kingdom, a party the most deserving of it; at all events, one to whom it will be most useful.

Because, in the event of running short during the winter, the extra three pence will pay the expense of bringing it from New York.

Because although the United States dollar professes to be a silver dollar, from the overvaluing of the eagle and half-eagle, payment is made for their paper money at a much higher value, so much so that silver is generally at a premium; and from the frequent suspensions, partial and general, of the Banks, even their gold is often also at a premium; the coin therefore to be used in Canada as a legal tender, ought to be able to be purchased without loss, even during a suspension.

In weighing the comparative merits of the first and fifth propositions, the following points may be considered:—

That the adoption of sterling money as such, and not calling it five dollars, would prevent the necessity of ever again changing, would only once derange exchange calculations, and would very much facilitate business with the Mother Country.

The difficulty of making the country people understand it, would be got over by calling the sovereign to them five dollars, and the shillings, quarter dollars, until they understood the sterling sufficiently:

In short if all the British Colonies in North America adopt, like New South Wales and Jamaica, sterling money as a basis, Canada should do so likewise, and adopt the first course. A very short time sufficed at Sydney, New South Wales, to make people comprehend the change: a very short time would do so here also; if not, it would be better to take the fifth plan, and leave any other measure out of the question for the present.

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. T. BRONDGEEST,

Chairman of the Board of Trade.

Examination of Jos. WENHAM, Esq., Cashier, People's Bank, Toronto.

14th July 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The difference between the value of money in Toronto and Montreal is a consequence of the British shilling being a legal tender at 1s. 3d. Currency in the former place, and having only a conventional value in the latter.

2.—Any heavy charge upon the transfer of money from one part of the Province to another must necessarily cease when there is but one Currency for the whole.

3.—To repeal the Acts referred to would materially effect an assimilation of the Currency, but some Legislative enactment must then become necessary in their stead.

4.—I think the best course would be to introduce a new law for regulating the Currency, rendering *only one* description of coin a legal tender.

5.—It would not in my opinion be advisable to introduce British sterling as the money of account unless gold and silver were made the standard.

6.—A decimal Currency might not be objectionable if we have a coinage of our own.

7.—If a Sterling Currency be adopted, in that case both silver and gold; but if the Halifax be continued, and the value of the sovereign fixed at 25s., then only gold; whatever standard be introduced it would be best to make British coin the only legal tender. The comparative value of the Spanish and American dollar is about 4s. 2d. Sterling.

9.—This question seems to be at variance with the last.

10.—The Banks should bear their own loss; that sustained by the public should be paid by the Government. I cannot state the number of places at which the French crowns and half crowns should be redeemed in the Eastern section of the Province; but were any reduction to take place in the value of the British shillings, they should be provided for at Kingston, Toronto, London and Amherstburgh.

11.—This question is answered by the reply to No. 8.

12.—I do not know of any other than the French half crown, the real value of which is much lessened by wear.

13.—I do not know of any.

14.—If a uniform Currency were introduced it would have a tendency to prevent any material fluctuation in the rate of Exchange, except so far as any great alteration might occur in the United States.

15.—If British Sterling money were adopted as the sole money of account, the rate of Exchange on London would be probably from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent premium during the summer, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during the winter months.

16.—I think the assimilation referred to would have a tendency to introduce British capital, as it would give a determinate value to money investments and property.

17.—To all these questions I answer yes.

It only remains for me to suggest the great advantage to be realized from having only one description of coin made a legal tender, all others being left to find their value as articles of merchandize.

Examination of JOHN PATTON, Esq., Manager, Branch of People's Bank, Kingston.

14th July, 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—In my opinion, the existing difference in the value of money in the two different sections of the Province arises from this, that one of them, namely, the section which lately formed the separate Province of Upper Canada possesses in comparison with the other a very depreciated currency, the gift of its own Legislature, which a few years ago raised the legal value of the British shilling and sixpenny piece from 1s. 2d. and 7d., at which they were previously current, to 1s. 3d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d respectively, or from 5 per cent premium to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Eastern section of the Province the French crown and half crown are current by law at much higher relative values than many other coins also current by law; but being comparatively scarce now, whatever they may have been in times past, they have little present influence on the value of money, while in the Western section the Sterling shilling and sixpenny piece are in such quantities as to have become in practice the only real money standard. No such consequence as is now attributed to the Act of the Upper Canada Legislature alluded to above followed immediately on its passage, nor for a long time

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afterwards, because it was supposed the Banks below had as much protection in the French crowns and half crowns in their vaults as was enjoyed by the Banks above; but when those coins became sensibly scarce, as they have since done, the power to derange the Exchanges between Upper Canada and Lower Canada began to be felt, and was more and more exercised, until now it seems to have arrived at its maximum both of strength and user. The Banks in this part of the Province when applied to for exchange on England or on New York naturally desire to part with it on the best possible terms for themselves, they find the state of the currency here enables them to hold the exchange at from 3 to 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than could be procured for it below in Lower Canada funds, and they hold it so accordingly—and thus is consummated the evil, the foundation for which was laid by a bad law.

2.—Give the same currency, be that currency what it may, to the whole Province, and you will at once destroy the exorbitant charges referred to.

3.—I think it desirable to deprive the French crown and half crown of the legal value now affixed to them by law in one part of the Province, and the British shilling and sixpenny piece of the legal value attached to them in the other part.

4.—Perhaps the most simple method that could be adopted, and the one that would be most readily understood, for establishing a uniform currency in the country, would be to do away with every existing law in either part affixing a legal value to any and every description of coin, and to declare what coins should thereafter alone constitute a legal tender, and the rates at which they should be paid and received.

5.—I answer no, for I think it would be better at present to adopt some such plan as the following, viz. to deprive every depreciated coin of the whole of its value as money, excepting only the British shilling and sixpenny piece, and to make these last mentioned coins legal tenders in all parts of the Province, but at lower rates than 1s. 3d. and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and I would particularly suggest this reason for retaining our present money of account, and for the modification of our present currencies, rather than the establishment of an entirely new one—namely, that the home currency is understood to be under the consideration of the Government with a view to important changes in it, even to the introduction of a new system of money of account, as well as of coins bearing different proportional values to each other from those now in use: and that it is desirable to await the result which may, and probably will well deserve our attention.

6.—I answer again no; and for the same reason as is mentioned in the answer No. 5.

7.—The Province adjoins a great country whose extent and population many times exceed our own; with that country our dealings are large, and the balance of trade with it greatly against us—there, both gold and silver can be legally tendered and to any amount; situated thus, it is my belief that to make gold alone the money standard here (by which I understand that in all cases involving any but very small amounts, gold alone should be a legal tender) would be ruinous to the country, and would shortly make us bankrupt; but I am indifferent whether both gold and silver be declared to be such standard, or silver alone, as in either case silver would in effect be the real standard.

8.—There would be convenience in giving a fair legal value to Spanish and American dollars, and to Mexican ones too, because they form a material part of the circulation of the adjoining States, and because it might be different to provide a sufficient silver coinage for the country without resorting to them: I do not know the exact value of the dollar when reduced to English money.

9.—I refer to my answer No. 8. There being the same reason for affixing a legal value to the half dollar as to the dollar, also to the other parts of a dollar.

10.—Part of this question can be answered only by persons possessing what I am without,—a pretty correct knowledge of the Eastern section of the Province. The other parts are new to me, I have thought but little of them—have never seen nor heard them discussed, and have hardly yet formed an opinion respecting them; I only say however in reference to the question of compensation or no compensation to the holders of the coins which may lose either the whole or a part of their present value, as money will be comparatively a simple one, as respects the greater part of such coins, the whole of them I believe, with the exception of the British shillings and sixpenny pieces, with regard to which the question will of course be complicated by the consideration that the heaviest claimants will be the Banks, some of which derived great benefit from the former change. In addition then to the information necessary to the formation of an opinion on the general question, it would be useful to know the amount of British shillings and sixpenny pieces which each of the Banks held when the late change went into effect, the amount each of them has since imported, the amount each of them has since exported, if any, and the amount each of them has now on hand.

11.—I do not know the exact value in sterling money of the Spanish, Mexican and American dollars and half dollars.

12.—I am not an Inhabitant of the Eastern section of the Province, and do not know of what its currency consists.

13.—There are a few pistareens and half pistareens, and some 3s. Bank tokens in circulation in the Western section, but to no great amount.

14.—I have had no opportunity of observing how Foreign Exchanges are influenced, except in the case of drafts on New York, and therefore no ground on which to form a judgment on the matter referred to in this question.

- 15.—I would make the same reply, as to No. 14.
- 16.—I see no reason why the assimilation of our Currency to that of the Imperial Government should induce the introduction of British Capital.
- 17.—Nor why the introduction of Sterling money, and the assimilation in this Colony of the circulating medium of the Old Country should induce a better understanding between us and the Mother Country. The change from Sterling to Currency could hardly embarrass an intelligent emigrant and even an ignorant one is embarrassed by it for a short time only.
- 18.—My connection with the Banking business is but recent, and I have nothing to state as the result of my experience in favor of any system.

Examination of JOHN GLASS, Esq., Montreal.

15th July, 1841.

ANS. to Qx. No. 1.—In my opinion the cause of the existing difference in the value of money in Toronto and Montreal, is to be found in the fact, that English shillings are a legal tender in Toronto at 1s. 3d. Currency, while in Montreal they are only worth from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. Currency, for large payments.

2.—In my opinion, the most, if not the only, effectual means for securing the object pointed out in this query, is to establish one uniform standard of value throughout the United Province; in other words, to make the same coins a legal tender for the same value in both sections of it.

3 & 4.—To these queries, I need only reply by affirming both propositions.

5.—To this query, so far as it refers to the introduction of British Sterling as the money of account in this Colony,—I beg to say that I think this measure would be highly advisable; but so far as it refers to making gold the standard, I am not prepared to give an unqualified opinion.

To this point I shall advert again in my reply to query No. 7.

6.—To the proposition contained in this query, I am decidedly opposed for two reasons:

1st. Because the great bulk of our commercial transactions are at present with the Mother Country and likely to continue so and therefore our monetary system should be assimilated to hers in preference to any other.

2d. Because a wise national policy should in my opinion, induce us to imitate our Mother Country in preference to a foreign, and not over friendly, republic.

7.—As to whether gold or silver, or both, should be the standard. I should say that it would be safer to adopt the mixed standard of gold and silver;—my grounds for this opinion, I presume I need not furnish.

8.—Supposing the case to stand as suggested in this query, I should say that it would be very advisable to include Spanish and American dollars at a fixed value; and the comparative worth of the dollar when reduced to English money (in London) is according to best authorities, as follows:—

Spanish dollar 4s. 3d. 79-100 Sterling.

American dollar 4s. 3d. 68-100 do.

9.—To the propositions contained in this query, I need only say that I give an unqualified assent.

10.—To the first part of this query, I would reply, such provision should certainly be made by the Government; to the second, that the period should not exceed 12 months; to the third, that the redemption should take place at the three great marts of the Province, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto; and to the fourth, that, in my opinion, it would be unjust to make the holders of the coin in question bear any part of the loss.

11.—The exact value in Sterling money of the dollars and half dollars in question, according to the best evidence at my command is as follows:—

Spanish dollar 4s. 3d. 79-100 Sterling.

Spanish half dollar 2s. 1d. 88-100 do.

Mexican dollar and half dollar about the same as the above.

American dollar 4s. 3d. 68-100 Sterling.

Do. half do 2s. 1d. 84-100 do.

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12.—I know of no base or deteriorated coins *legally* circulating in this section of the Province, except those referred to in reply No. 10.

13.—I can give no reply.

14.—Before replying to the main point in this query, I beg to state it, as my opinion, and I do so with humble deference, that dollars and half dollars at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. Sterling could not circulate conjointly and freely with British silver coin, inasmuch as the real value of the former, as compared with the latter, is very nearly 4s. 4d. and 2s. 2d. Sterling, next as regards the main question, viz. the effect the proposed change would have upon the rate of Exchange, it appears very clear to me that the first and immediate effect would be a very marked fluctuation in the rate of Exchange in both sections of the Province, viz. a fluctuation from about 10 per cent premium to about par. But this apparent fluctuation would be only nominal, inasmuch as our coin would still retain its intrinsic and *bonâ fide* exchangeable value. And if the Legislature only take the precaution to fix the rate at which all *existing* debts shall be discharged, it appears to me that no injury to private rights or interests need be apprehended.

On this head, I will not trouble the Committee with my views more in detail but will be happy to do so if called upon.

15.—On the hypothesis assumed in this query, I should say that the rate of Exchange on London would fluctuate from 2 per cent discount to 2 per cent premium according as the supply of Bills might exceed or fall short of the demand for the time being, but seldom, I should think, taking a wider range from par either way—except it be found in the course of future experience, that English silver coin, when sent to England as a remittance, would only command there the value of bullion, such coin being a legal tender there for only a small amount.

16.—I can see no reason for supposing that the mere act of assimilating our Currency to that of the Mother Country would have the effect of inducing the introduction of British capital; British coin it certainly will attract to some extent, that is, to supply the place of such other coin as will necessarily be thrown out of circulation by the change.

17.—To this query, embracing all its parts, I need only reply by affirming every proposition it contains.

18.—To this query I will at present make no reply.

Examination of THOS. G. RIDOUT, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.

16th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qx. No. 1.—The difference is because four British shillings are a legal tender at Toronto for one dollar—whereas at Montreal they are only worth 4s. 5½d., consequently exchange at Toronto on London is at 12½ to 13½ per cent premium, whilst at Montreal, it is 9 or 10 per cent premium.

2.—If the Currency were equalized, the exchange would probably be reduced to ½ or ¼ of one per cent, in proportion to the distance between the Western and Eastern parts of the Province.

4.—I think it would be desirable, in order to assimilate the Currency, to repeal so much of the existing Laws in Lower Canada as gives the French crown and half crown a legal value of 5s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. Cy., and the whole of the Act of Upper Canada, known as the British Silver and Gold Currency Act.

4.—It is my decided opinion that it would be advisable to do away with the existing laws respecting the Currency of both sections of the Province in toto, and introduce in lieu thereof a new Currency Bill.

5.—In answer to this question, I would recommend the Government to introduce British Sterling money as the money of account, making silver the standard.

6.—I would not adopt the decimal currency, nor regulate our circulating medium in accordance with any law established by the United States,—but should a decimal currency hereafter be established in England, we may then follow the example of the Mother country with safety and advantage.

7.—I would recommend that silver be adopted as the standard of money in Canada.

8.—If British sterling money is established by law as our currency, I think it would not be advisable to include Spanish, or American dollars at a fixed value—as it would be better to let those coins pass as bullion, as in England, rather than have them mixed up with sterling money—and we should the sooner become accustomed to our new currency; the comparative worth of a Mexican dollar when reduced to English money is 4s. 2d.—an American dollar, or half dollar, is a fraction less, the Mexican dollar being worth from 1 to 1½ per cent more than the dollar of the United States.

9.—Perhaps this question is not clearly put, but I would beg to answer it by stating, that in my opinion no coins except the silver coins issued from the British mint should be paid as a legal tender; you cannot prevent other coins from circulating at their bullion value, silver or gold, and I may add, that if we have British silver for our standard we shall have of course the British copper coinage in place of the copper coins now issued.

10.—I understand that the amount of French crowns and half-crowns in the hands of the people of Lower Canada is very considerable, and that those coins in the vaults of the Banks bear but a small proportion to the general amount, I should therefore recommend that as the Government, has from its own neglect suffered those coins to have remained for so long a period as the legal coins of the country, and thereby led the people astray as to their value—that they should now be called in by Government and paid for at par, so that the loss thereon, whatever it may be, shall fall upon the Province and not upon individuals.

The more places appointed by Law for the redemption of, and calling in the foregoing coins the shorter may be the allotted time for that purpose. Perhaps twenty or thirty places in Lower Canada kept open for a week, might be sufficient.

11.—Is answered by No. 8.

12.—I am not aware that there is any base coin in circulation in the Eastern section of this Province,—but it may be said as the French half crown is very much worn and reduced in weight, it may be considered a deteriorated coin.

I may also add that there is no legal copper coinage in circulation in any part of Canada.

13.—The only deteriorated or base coins in circulation in the Western section of this Province, are the copper coins in general use, there being none other than the spurious copper money imported, or made here by private individuals and the Banks of Lower Canada.

14.—If the British silver coinage be established at their sterling rates as the only coins hereafter to be a legal tender—and that gold, dollars and half dollars be allowed to find their value as bullion, I do not think that the Exchange between any two places in Canada will ever exceed one per cent—and consequently that no great fluctuation will, or can exist.

15.—If the British sterling silver money be adopted as the money of account, and the sole legal tender, it is my opinion, that the ruling rate of Exchange on London during the season of navigation will be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent premium, and during the winter season it will rule from 2 to 3 per cent premium. If British gold should be also included in the standard money it will cause a considerable fluctuation, and Exchange will be at times from 2 to 3 per cent below par, depending on the New York Exchange on London, as gold can sometimes be disposed of to advantage in the United States for the purchase of Exchange on London. Spanish or Mexican dollars will have nearly the same effect, according to their variable value in the New York market. American half dollars not so much so as they are below the standard of the former.

16.—The assimilation of our Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government may not have an immediate effect in the introduction of British capital; but as it will gradually become known, the people at home will be the better able to judge the value of property of every description in this Province—and compare the prices with those in their own country, and eventually it will bring out large amounts of British capital for investment in our public funds and lands.

17.—The emigrant on arriving in this country and finding the same Currency to which he was accustomed at home, will feel himself the better able to form an opinion on prices than he can at present under the standard of Halifax Currency and the variable rate of Exchange, and consequently it will very much facilitate all his transactions.

18.—I have nothing more at present to add—than that in my opinion a reasonable time should be allowed to elapse before the new Currency Bill should go into operation, so that the public as well as the Banks may be prepared for the change; the latter will no doubt be required to call in their old circulation—and issue new notes corresponding to a sterling Currency, and it will take several months to make the necessary arrangements.

(2nd) Examination of Commissary General SIR R. J. ROUTH.

16th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qx. No. 1.—The difference between the Laws of each Province, when they were separate, particularly the payment as established by law in the Upper Province in coins rated above their value.

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2.—To identify the laws and assimilate the Currency.

3.—I think this is an indispensable measure.

4.—I adopt this opinion altogether, but it must not be a partial law, affecting only the coined money. It must include the paper Currency of the Colony—which forms the larger proportion of the circulating medium. To enact a law for coined money only, would be to leave the question where we find it. It is essential to provide for a safe paper Currency also, and on such a principle that its safety may be recognized in the neighbouring States, as well as for domestic purposes.

5.—The introduction of British Sterling would, I think, affect all the existing prices. This would be its first effect, though it ultimately would regulate itself. I formerly advertised for the Government Contracts in sterling, but I was obliged to abandon it, and return to Currency, because in so many instances I found the only substitution in the tender to be Sterling in lieu of Currency, making this proportion of advance in the price. If gold were to be the standard here, British Sterling being adopted as the Currency, that standard must be the sovereign, and at its exact Sterling value it could not remain in the country, the natural course of Exchange, and the higher value that it would command in the United States would make its exportation certain. There would be an inconvenience of fixing here as a standard of pure or Sterling value a coin, which from collateral circumstances we may not be able to retain in the Colony. I do not attach any great importance to the description of Currency to be adopted, excepting for its greater or less convenience. By selecting British Sterling money which offers such facility of remittance to England, you adopt a Currency which the course of trade will constantly export. It will probably command a premium when Exchange is high, and will be more an article of trade than a circulating medium. In that case I should feel the effect if I should be called upon to issue it to the Troops, to whom I must pay it at its nominal value, whilst it may command a higher rate in the market.

6.—I see no objection to the decimal Currency, as an abstract question, but I have not the law of Congress of 1834 before me, and I abstain from pronouncing any opinion upon that law. There is however a feeling in the country in favor of Halifax Currency, the result of long usage, and a reluctance to abandon it as a distinctive mark of the British Provinces.

Whatever form of account or money may be ultimately adopted, there can be no use in retaining Provincial Sterling and Provincial Currency. The first is only in use by the Government, and the latter by the Colony at large.

7.—I think the most convenient standard of value in this country is the Spanish pillared dollar. It may be said to be the Currency of the world, being in such general circulation and so well known every where. I should recommend it as the pivot of calculation. It appears to me to be a contradiction to have two standards of value, for as every thing fluctuates, the two standards might not approximate and events might reduce us to a situation as inconvenient as if we were without a standard.

8.—If British Sterling is introduced as the money of account, I imagine that gold must be the standard, as British silver is not real value, but is only conventionally so, from the facility of procuring for it real value in the sovereign, of course it would be indispensable to fix a value on dollars, which are coins so necessary and general that they cannot safely be omitted. That value is 4s. 2d. Sterling.

9d.—I think the half dollar might advantageously be admitted. It has been objected that two American half dollars are not exactly equal in value to one American dollar. The difference must be small, if it exists, and I am not prepared to state it. I do not believe we have any correct means of assaying it in this Province.

The small American coins would probably be as convenient as the half dollar for change, though I do not know that it would be necessary to include them in any law, for the advantage of small change would always ensure their Currency until we were otherwise better provided.

The fractions of the Spanish dollar are admitted to be in conformity with the value of the whole dollar, and they are received in the transactions of the Military chest, and in the Government offices abroad as the proportional parts of the dollar.

10.—Certainly, this is a loss that must be borne by the public. A Proclamation should issue naming a period giving sufficient notice to all parties. When the old coinage was called in at home, it was done in this manner, officers under the orders of the Treasury were detached in distinct directions,—Notice was given to the town authorities to be prepared, and the business was transacted in the Town Hall. In the largest towns, three days were found sufficient for the duty.

11.—I have already answered this question, but I add that the new Mexican and South American dollars were assayed at the mint in 1834, and by the result of that examination it appears that the new South American dollars are in every respect as valuable, or rather better in weight and fineness than the dollar coined in Mexico, before the separation of that country from Spain, which latter are commonly known under the name of Pillared Dollars.

12.—I do not remember any other deteriorated coins in circulation than the old French crown and half crown.

13.—I do not know of any except the English shilling and sixpence which are rated at 1s. 3d. and 7½d.

14.—I think it might bring about an alteration in the present par of Exchange, which is alto-

gether founded in error. The principle by which the par of Exchange is fixed, is the actual value of the virgin silver or gold contained in the coin proposed for that par. Four shillings and two pence is the average amount of the pure silver in the dollar, which at no time was worth 4s. 6d. The real par of Exchange is therefore what is now called 8 per cent premium. I do not see, abstractedly, how a change in the money of account is to affect really the money operations with another country, though the denominations may be different. What we call now 10 per cent might be 2 per cent, varying with the supply or demand for Bills. Exchange depends on other causes, the produce to be shipped, the supply of bills in the Market, the amount of importations, &c. &c. The only fluctuations it will occasion is the use of the British money as a remittance which will affect the circulation if we depend on that coin exclusively for our Currency.

15.—Whilst this British sterling money is in sufficient quantity in the country, and that the means of exporting it to England as a remittance are open, of course, the cost of the expense, Commission and Insurance in sending it to England would keep the Exchange down equal to, or below that cost, whilst the alternative remained at the option of remitters. If it were required however for remittance, and that it will be so required, is certain, it would be collected by the Brokers and cease to circulate.

16.—I do not see on what grounds it would have this effect. Under any consideration of the Currency to be adopted, it would be essential for the convenience and encouragement of immigration, to determine a fixed value for all English coins. We must ensure to the emigrant the full value of the money he brings into the country. This money is usually brought in sovereigns, and we must give them circulation, at least, at the same rate as in the United States, and possibly it would be advantageous to fix their value something above that rate, but not exceeding 24s. 4d., and leaving the rest to the fluctuations of the market. I should also be inclined to recommend that the American Eagle and its parts, should be allowed to circulate at its nominal value. There are many old Country emigrants from the United States; and the coin itself is extremely convenient. As for the British silver money I should not be disposed to rate it above its value, shewing favor only to the sovereign which is real value, and through that coin to the emigrant who imports it.

The general tendency of the queries appears to be in favour of the adoption of Sterling money, and I do not concur in it for the reasons I have given, namely, its first effect of raising the price of every commodity, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, (in view of the facility of its remittance) of retaining it in the Colony, or of keeping the amount in the country in circulation. I think the dollar in all respects more advantageous. I do not object to the decimal system, if it is found necessary to give up the Halifax Currency of four dollars to the pound, which is peculiar and distinctive to these Provinces, but I think it would be desirable to abandon the Provincial Sterling.

A Colonial coinage of dollars and parts would have been very satisfactory, but it would appear that it cannot be granted.

17.—Having stated in my replies the difficulty of considering the question partially, that is, gold and silver without reference to the paper Currency, which in the present state of the world, must continue a large and increasing proportion of the circulating medium, I beg to refer the Committee to the examination before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Banking. The opinion of those examined was unanimous, that it was essential to separate the privilege of issuing Bank Notes from the other business of Banking Institutions. In entering upon a new system in this Colony it will be proper to inquire how far a modification of this report applicable to our wants might be adopted.

There appears to be no good reason to induce the Province to divest itself of this privilege, which is nothing less than that of coining money, and if granted to some, it cannot be refused to others. It is difficult to suppose that all will exercise it with judgment. The credit of the country thus entrusted to so many, is separated from the vigilance and protection of the Government. The Banks would be in the situation of the country Banks in England who trade on the Notes of the Bank of England, and who, when there is no deposit, charge a Commission on their transactions; they would cease to be responsible for redeeming those Notes.

A Bank of issue thus under the eye of the Legislature, under good care and vigilant management, would be calculated to combine revenue and security.

It is not however for me to enter into the details of such a measure, but merely to suggest its consideration to the Committee. The object of securing confidence in our agreements and resources is the greatest that can be proposed.

Examination of C. H. CASTLE, Esq., Cashier, City Bank, Montreal.

17th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qr. No 1.—In my opinion the existing difference in the value of money in Toronto

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and Montreal, has arisen solely from the very "partial" Act of the Upper Canada Legislature, legalizing British shillings at 1s. 3d. Currency, each, *without limit as to amount*.

2.—The only effectual way to "destroy" the exorbitant charges now existing on the transfer of monies from one section to another of the Province, is to have but one uniform Currency throughout.

3 & 4.—I imagine the best method of effecting the object expressed in the foregoing reply, would be to repeal in toto the existing laws of both sections of the Province, and introduce in lieu thereof, a new Currency Bill.

5 & 6.—In my opinion the decimal Currency as established and existing in the United States since 1834, is decidedly preferable to the introduction of British Sterling as the money of account.

At the same time it is not without a serious drawback in one respect, as was exemplified during the panic in 1837, when in consequence of the suspension of specie payments throughout the United States, and Canada being without a sufficient specie Currency of a *local character*, the Banks in Canada (unable to procure their customary supply from New York on the usual terms) felt compelled to adopt the same proceeding, that is, suspend specie payments ere the drain on their vaults which would otherwise have immediately ensued, had commenced.

The introduction of *British Sterling* would not however remedy this evil *altogether*, inasmuch as specie was in demand in New York in 1837 at 8 per cent above the value of Bank Notes for purposes of remittance, and had Canada continued paying specie—even British silver—which relative with American dollars would have been worth 4 to 4½ premium (over Bank Notes) it would have compelled the most rigorous, nay, ruinous restrictions of Banking accommodation to the community in Canada in order to retain the specie in the country.

7.—Having reference to the foregoing reply, I should recommend that both gold and silver should be the standard, but if *British Sterling* be introduced, I should recommend *gold alone* as the standard, and that the tender of silver should be limited in amount.

8.—If British Sterling is introduced, there will be no "need" of fixing a value on Spanish and American dollars, their value (if ever seen amongst us) will fluctuate "as a commodity" with the rate of exchange. If I recollect rightly the new gold coinage of the United States, *is not a legal tender*, yet it almost always commands a premium in Canada.

9.—If by the introduction of British silver, our Currency is to be depreciated, as at present the case in the Western section, my impression is that all Foreign coinage of superior value including the American half dollar, will become "merchandise" and not require Legislative interference.

10.—In the event of introducing a new Currency it will become necessary to call in the deteriorated coins, (the 1st January 1842 for instance might be a reasonable time to redeem them,) and the loss on crowns and half crowns so sent in should be borne by the Government, while the loss on what remained out after such period (due notice of course being given) might with equity be sustained by the holders. Montreal and Quebec would afford sufficient facilities, locally, I think as places for the redemption of crowns and halves.

11.—I have notables by me at the present moment shewing the exact value of the coins referred to in this question.

12.—None of any importance.

13.—None, unless the copper coin, that I am aware of.

14.—If British *gold* and dollars and half dollars at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. Sterling be established as the standard or legal tender, it certainly will have a *tendency* to prevent any very great fluctuation in the rate of exchange, (arising from local causes,) but if British shillings and sixpences are *also* to be a tender without restriction as to amount, the same result cannot be relied on inasmuch as there would be considerable risk and trouble in shipping silver at certain seasons of the year—difficulty even in *placing* such coin at home, and altogether the merchant would rather submit to a comparatively exorbitant rate or fluctuation in the rate of Exchange, than engage in the transmission of British silver.

15.—In reply to this question I think that unless we have a *PURELY LOCAL* Currency and plenty of it, we shall always be controled, (more or less according as our standard is gold or silver,) in our rates of Exchange by the New York Market.

16 & 17.—I do not think the assimilation would "induce" the introduction of British Capital. It might perhaps be more readily "understood at home" were our Currency assimilated to that of England, but I cannot understand why it should "induce" a "better understanding" than is at present existing.

18.—Without presuming to intrude my opinion unnecessarily, I avail myself of this question, to record my objection generally to any alteration in the Currency which shall *deteriorate* or tend to sustain the deterioration at present existing in our specie circulation. In the long run, no matter what the Currency, the result will be the same to the consumer; but in the mean while the dollar decimal Currency, from its relative value, would tend very materially to maintain a healthy action and condition of business throughout Canada, and prevent that bolstering up of institutions, fluctuations in trade and monopoly of different kinds which are engendered and fostered through the medium of a depreciated metallic Currency.

Examination of THOS. ASKEW, Esq., Manager, Bank of B. N. A., Kingston.

17th July, 1841.

- ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The relative value of British coins in the two Cities.
- 2.—Equality in value of the said coins in both sections of the Province.
- 3 & 4.—I think it desirable that existing Laws as respects the value of silver coins should be repealed in both sections of the Province in toto, and in lieu thereof, a new Currency Bill introduced.
- 5.—Yes.
- 6.—No.
- 7.—Both as applied to British gold and silver.
- 8.—Spanish and American dollars being the medium by which Exchange transactions are regulated, have no fixed value, but might be introduced and form part of the Currency, at a value assimilating to the rate to be fixed for British silver.
- 9.—Half dollars might be introduced with advantage in the same manner as dollars.
- 10.—French crowns and half crowns should no longer be a legal tender, the loss on their being withdrawn from circulation would principally fall on those Institutions in whose vaults they are deposited and who have for many years derived benefit therefrom.
- 11.—Dollars as before observed, being the medium of Exchange transactions vary in value with the fluctuations incident on the balance of trade.
- 12 & 13.—I do not know.
- 14.—If the Current value of gold and silver coins are assimilated in both sections of the Province, but little difference in the rate of Exchange will exist, except what may arise from greater facilities afforded in the Eastern over that of the Western section in the purchase of private bills.
- 15.—I consider the adoption of British coins, or any other, will not rule the rate of Exchange.
- 16 & 17.—Yes and simply from the circumstance that its value is understood by the British Immigrant and capitalist.

NOTE.—A general statement of the affairs of this Bank in Canada is in progress, and will be furnished by the Inspector in a few days to the Legislative Assembly.

Examination of B. HALL, Esq., Collector of Customs, Montreal

17th July, 1841.

- ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The cause of the existing difference in the value of money in Toronto and Montreal, I presume, is owing to the Laws and regulating the Currency in each Province.
- 2.—Assimilating the Currency in each section of the Province, in my opinion, would be the means of destroying the exorbitant charges upon the transfer of monies, from the Western to the Eastern section of the country.
- 3.—It would be desirable that the existing Laws mentioned in this question be repealed as a means of assimilating the Currency.
- 4.—I am of opinion it be would advisable to do away with the existing Laws of both sections of the Province, and introduce in lieu thereof a new Currency Bill.
- 5.—I think it would be advisable to introduce British Sterling as the money of account, and to assimilate the Currency of the Colony to that of the Imperial Government.
- 6.—I do not think it desirable to adopt the decimal Currency and to regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with the United States.
- 7.—I would be of opinion that gold should be the standard.
- 8.—If silver is adopted as the standard, and British sterling money is introduced, I think, it would be advisable to include Spanish and American dollars at a fixed rate, the comparative worth of a dollar when reduced to English money is, I believe about 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.
- 9.—I am of opinion the half dollar might be advantageously included in the exceptions above referred to.
- 10.—I am of opinion that provision should be made by Government for the calling in of the French crowns and half crowns, and that twelve months should be allowed, three places are sufficient where they should be redeemed, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. The loss incident to the effecting of this change should not be borne by the holders.

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11.—I cannot answer this question. I should suppose about, dollars 4s. 1d.—half dollars in proportion.

12.—Other descriptions of coin of a base or deteriorated description in circulation in the Eastern section of this Province are but few and very trifling in amount.

13.—I cannot answer this question.

14.—If British gold and silver coinage, and dollars and half dollars at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d. Sterling be established as the only coins hereafter to be a legal tender, it will have in my opinion the effect of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange in both sections of this Province.

15.—If the British Sterling money be adopted as the money of account and the sole legal tender, the ruling rate of Exchange in my opinion will be about 8 per cent.

16.—That the assimilating of our Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government might induce the introduction of British Capital as the rate of Exchange then would not be so fluctuating.

17.—The introduction of Sterling monies and the assimilating in this Colony of the circulating medium would facilitate the emigrant, but I should suppose would have no effect on the understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country.

Examination of J. CAMERON, Esq., Cashier, Toronto Branch, Commercial Bank, M. D.

23d July 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The difference in the value of money between Montreal and Toronto, was first created by the Banks in the former city, and the cause attributed to the Act of 6th Will. 4th Chap. 27, but though this Act passed in April 1836, no difference seems to have been made until the beginning of 1840, about which time Upper Canada Notes were reduced to a considerable discount by the Banks of Montreal.

2.—An extension of the present Currency Bill 6th Will. 4th Chap. 27, of Upper Canada to the Eastern section of the Province, might tend to destroy the present exorbitant charges upon the transfer of monies from the Western to the Eastern section of the Province, at all events, it would annul the pretext for such charges.

3, 4, 5 & 6.—I think it would be preferable to allow the present Act of Upper Canada to continue in operation over the whole Province, with such slight amendments as may be deemed necessary with regard to the present value of the smaller silver coins, which are generally considered too high, until the Commission which is understood to have been engaged in Great Britain for some time past in devising a change in the weights, measures and monies of Great Britain, have brought the matter under their consideration, to maturity, when, on their report being adopted it may be in the power of the Government to extend the same system of accounts, weights, measures and coinage to this Colony. To adopt the decimal Currency, and regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with that of the United States as established by the law of its Congress in 1834, I should not at present recommend.

7, 8 & 9.—I would recommend that both gold and silver should be the standard, and that Spanish and American dollars and halves should be included at a fixed value.

10.—Should the Government determine on calling in the French crown and half crown and in reducing the present value of the British shilling and sixpence, I think provision should be made by the Government for doing so, as it would be considered a great hardship by the people were it required that the loss incident to the change should be borne by them. I know of no easier or better mode to effect such a change than for the Government to make the Banks the medium for effecting it.

11.—The Spanish dollar is worth in Sterling money about 4s. 3½d.—the Mexican and American dollar 4s. 3½d. each, and the half dollar 2s. 1½d.

12.—I know of none.

13.—None to my knowledge excepting the copper coinage of which there is a large amount in circulation of a wretched description.

14.—I cannot see that the adoption of the British gold and silver coinage as a Currency in this Province, is to produce any great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange between the two sections of it.

15.—I am not fully aware of the exact cost attending the importation of specie from Great Britain, &c.—but I should think that little beyond the cost of bringing specie into the country, would be considered a ruling rate for Bills on England on British Sterling money being adopted as the money of account, with the exception in favour of the dollar.

16 & 17.—The assimilation of our Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government would in my opinion superinduce the flow of British capital into the Colony—on the Peace of the country

being maintained and the security of investments rendered certain, which the Government of Great Britain seems determined to effect, judging from the declarations of Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, as recently promulgated, because the British emigrant would better understand the value of his money on coming to this country, and I do think that such an assimilation would tend generally to induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country.

Examination of NOAH FREER Esq., Cashier, Quebec Bank.

23d July, 1841.

Ans. to Qx. No. 1.—It arises from the difference of value fixed by Law on certain coins in circulation in the two places.

2.—Assimilate the Currency and the charges would be reduced to the mere expense and risk of transporting monies from one section of the Province to the other.

3.—Yes.

4.—Yes.

5.—No, or great confusion would be the consequence in our commercial intercourse with the other Provinces of British North America.

6.—Yes it would be very desirable to adopt the decimal Currency in accordance with that of the United States, and it would afford a great facility to trade if the same measure was adopted in the other British American Provinces.

7.—I would recommend silver as the standard, the dollar at 5s. Currency.

8.—If silver is adopted, as the standard, without introducing British Sterling money, the Spanish and American dollar would have a fixed value at 5s. Currency, equal to 4s. 2d. English money.

9.—The half dollar might be advantageously included on the same terms as Spanish and American dollars.

10.—Provision should be made by the Government for the calling in of the French crowns and half crowns, redeemable at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Gaspé, at the value fixed by Law, allowing a period from one month from the date of the issue of the Proclamation at each place, and any loss incident to this measure should be borne by the Government.

11.—The exact value in Sterling money of the Spanish, Mexican and American dollar, according to the present mint price of silver, is 4s. 2d. and of the half dollar, 2s. 1d.

12.—No other to my knowledge.

13.—No other to my knowledge.

14.—In addition to the dollar at 5s. Currency or 4s. 2d. Sterling, I would recommend the British gold be made a legal tender to any amount at the rate of 24s. 6d. Currency, for the sovereign, and 12s. 3d. for the half sovereign: and that British silver be also a legal tender at the rate of 8 per cent above its sterling value;—and I conceive that this would have the effect of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange in both sections of the Province.

15.—If the standard is fixed on silver, the dollar at 5s. Currency, and a legal value given to British gold and silver at the rates proposed, (without making British Sterling money as the money of account,) the ruling rate of Exchange, on London, would be from 8 to 10 per cent premium, according to the demand and other circumstances.

16.—The introduction of British capital into Canada would not be influenced, in my opinion, by assimilating the Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government, any more than into the United States, being a mere matter of calculation of the relative value of money in both countries, which all persons of property and others engaged in commerce are well acquainted with.

17.—I do not think the introduction of Sterling money and the assimilation in this Colony of the circulating medium to the old Country, would facilitate the emigrant and induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country.

18.—Upon the whole I am of opinion that any great change in the Currency of this Colony would be attended with loss and inconvenience—to fix the standard on silver, the dollar at 5s., and give a proper legal value to British gold and silver, and adopt the decimal Currency in account, in accordance with that of the United States, would be more simple in its operation, be more generally understood, and less liable to objection than any other measure.

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Examination of A. SIMPSON, Esq., Cashier, Quebec Branch of Montreal Bank.

23rd July, 1841.

Ans. to Qy. No. 1.—The circumstance of British silver having been made a legal tender, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, the crowns, half crowns and shillings, at six shillings, three shillings, and one shilling and three pence Currency, has made such money more valuable at Toronto than at Montreal, where the same coins are only current as a legal tender at five shillings and sixpence, two shillings and ninepence, and one shilling and one penny Currency; consequently a person in Montreal, having debts due to him in Upper Canada, has to accept of payment in British coin at the current value in Upper Canada, which he can only convert into a Draft payable in Lower Canada at the loss of three or four per cent, and for the same reason persons residing in Montreal will not cash drafts payable in Upper Canada, unless at a discount sufficient to replace the funds in Montreal, which has sometimes been as high as five per cent.

2.—The most effectual means of destroying the existing heavy charges upon the transfer of monies from the Western to the Eastern sections of the Province, would be to equalize the value of the different coins now current throughout the Province, giving them a value according to their weight and fineness, whether British or Foreign.

3 & 4.—I do not think that it would be very advisable to assimilate the Currency throughout the Province, by repealing in toto the existing laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and to introduce, in lieu thereof, a new Currency Bill.

5.—I cannot see any advantage to be derived by the introduction of British Sterling money, as the money of account, as, in my humble opinion, our present Halifax Currency has answered every purpose, and would continue to do so, were the value of the different coins circulated, assimilated throughout the Province: and if throughout the British North American Provinces, so much the better. I would therefore adhere to the *Pound Currency* as the money of account, and would fix its relative value to the *Pound Sterling*, by assigning a value in Currency to the sovereign—and, on the same principle, fix the value of all other coins in proportion to their weight and fineness, making each of them a legal tender to any amount without limitation.

6.—I have to admit my ignorance of the law which regulates the Currency of the United States, as established by its Currency Bill in 1834, but if deemed expedient to make a change in the money of account, I should certainly give a preference to the decimal Currency, being of all others the most simple and easy of calculation.

7.—In England, where there is a mint entirely under the control of the Government, it is all very well that Gold should be the standard, but situated as we are in this country, I think that both Gold and Silver should be made the standard, valuing the sovereign at twenty-four shillings and six pence, Currency, equal to 10½ per cent, and the British crown at six shillings Currency, equal to eight per cent, and in proportion for the half crowns and shillings.

8.—I think that Spanish and American dollars should be included. The comparative value of a dollar when reduced to English money would be four shillings and two pence, thus placing it on a footing with English silver.

9.—Half dollars and the parts of dollars should also be included, and be a legal tender in proportion to their value, the same as coin issued from the British Mint.

10.—If deemed expedient by the Government to call in the French crowns and half crowns, a reasonable time should be allowed. I think one month after the issuing of the Proclamation in the different sections of the Province, would be sufficient: and a longer period would enable money Brokers to speculate upon them in the United States and elsewhere. They might be redeemed by the different Banks, free of any expense, and paid unto the Receiver General of the Province in exchange for other current coin, and the money so redeemed, might be disposed of as bullion, or as the Executive Government might see fit, as I conceive that any loss incident to the effecting of the change, ought, in justice, to be borne by the Government, and not by the present holders.

11.—Spanish, American and Mexican dollars, four shillings and two pence each—and half dollars, two shillings and one penny each, allowing, of course, that they are of the standard weight and fineness.

12.—I am not aware of any.

13.—I do not know.

14.—Should British gold and silver coinage, dollars and half dollars, at four shillings and two pence, and two shillings and one penny, Currency, be made the only legal tender, it would, no doubt, have a tendency of making the rate of Exchange, on the Parent State, less fluctuating than it is at present in both sections of the Province, but I cannot see that it should make any difference in the rate of Exchange between one section of the country and the other, as when the value of all the current coins are assimilated throughout the Province, there will only be a small charge sufficient to defray the expense of transporting money from one place to another, which will be regulated according to circumstances.

15.—If British Sterling money be adopted as the money of account, and the sole legal tender,

(dollars I put out of the question, as they will soon find their way to the neighbouring States,) Exchange on London will rate at about the rate at which sovereigns can be sent home, deducting the cost of Freight, Insurance and other incidental expenses which I suppose would be covered by two per cent, that is, so long as sovereigns could be obtained: but if recourse had to be had to the exportation of British silver, which in England is not a legal tender to any amount in one payment, (I think) our forty shillings, the difference of the seignorage on the same, equal to two and a half per cent, would have to be added to the charges during the summer months. In the winter, a further allowance would also have to be made for the transport of specie to Halifax, or shipping Ports in the United States, besides extra premium of Insurance for winter risk.

16.—I do not believe that it would have any such effect—people seeking a safe place of investment for money, generally make their calculations, and would be quite indifferent whether the money of account was dollars, the pound Currency or pound Sterling.

17.—With the intelligent emigrant, it would be a matter of very little consequence—but with the less informed, I do think it would be the reverse, as he would not be at well satisfied at receiving twenty shillings for his sovereign as he would by receiving twenty-five Currency, and as to its introducing a better understanding between the Mother Country and the Colony, I cannot apprehend why it should do so.

18.—It would afford me very great pleasure to comply with the wishes of the Committee, but having no further remarks to offer than those embodied in the foregoing answers, the same are humbly submitted.

Examination of W. WALKER, Esq., Chairman, Board of Trade, Quebec.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The difference of value fixed by the law on certain coins in the Eastern and Western Sections of the Province.

2.—If the Currency was assimilated, the charges of the transfer of monies would be reduced to the mere expenses and risk of transport.

3.—Yes.

4.—Yes.

5.—Such a measure would cause great confusion and inconvenience, I cannot see that it would be attended with any advantage.

6.—Should it be decided that some change is to be made in our Currency, I would greatly prefer decimal Currency to British Sterling, I am ignorant of the provisions of the Law of Congress of 1834, regulating their Currency.

7.—I think both gold and silver should be made the standard. The sovereign to be valued at 24s. 6d. Currency and all British silver at an advance of eight per cent.

8.—If silver is adopted as the standard, and British Sterling money introduced, it would be advisable to include the Spanish and American dollars at 4s. 2d. Sterling.

9.—The half dollars and parts of dollars might also be advantageously included at corresponding value.

10.—Provision ought to be made by the government for calling in the French crowns and half crowns, allowing one month after due notice for their delivery at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Gaspé, the loss incident to effecting this change to be borne by the Government.

11.—The exact value in Sterling money of the Spanish, Mexican and American dollar is 4s. 2d. and the half dollar 2s. 1d.

12.—No.

13.—None that I am aware of.

14.—As before mentioned the assimilation of our Currency would have the effect of preventing any great fluctuation in the rate of exchange between the different parts of the Province.

15.—So long as sovereigns could be had at 20s. Sterling, the rate of Exchange on London could not be very much beyond the expense and risk of transmitting them to England, which under ordinary circumstances would be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

16.—The present difference between our Colonial Currency and British Sterling being a mere matter of calculation, I cannot see why it ought to induce the introduction of British Capital.

17.—The introduction of Sterling money and the assimilation of our circulating medium to the Old Country, would not, in my opinion, either facilitate the emigrant or induce a better understanding with the Mother Country. On the contrary, the general class of emigrants would be better pleased to get 24s. 6d. Currency for their sovereign than 20s. Sterling.

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Examination of T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Montreal.

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- ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The act legalizing British shillings in Upper Canada at 1s. 3d.
 2.—A similar Act for the Province, which however would have the effect of creating a more “*exorbitant charge*,” on the transfer of money to England, the United States or anywhere beyond the limits of Canada.
 3 4 & 5.—Yes.
 6.—No.
 7.—Gold.
 8.—I would not make silver the standard but would make an exception in favor of Spanish, Mexican and American dollars, at what may be proved to be their intrinsic value.
 9.—Yes.
 10.—Yes—12 months—Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto—by the Province.
 11.—I cannot say exactly.
 12.—I believe none except the French crowns and half Crowns.
 13.—British shillings.
 14.—Exchange cannot be legalized by Legislation—it depends upon unforeseen contingencies, perpetually varying—it is a commodity which will regulate itself according to the demand and supply, and can have no fixed value attached to it.
 15.—The Exchange would as heretofore, be subject to fluctuation—the ruling rate generally may be estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount to one per cent premium.
 16 & 17.—The measures proposed, would tend to produce these effects, but not, I conceive, to any great extent.

Examination of T. A. YOUNG, Esq., Police Magistrate at Quebec.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The term “value of money” as here used, I understand, to refer to the value at which different coins pass Current as a circulating medium. The difference in value in Toronto and Montreal, appears to me, to arise chiefly from the Legislature when passing the several laws regulating the Currency, having overlooked the principle: that to establish the *intrinsic par* of Exchange between two countries, it is requisite to compare the value of the money in the one country with that of the other, in respect both to weight and fineness. In a Colony where there are no mint regulations nor any money coined, it becomes necessary to adopt some coin, either of the Mother or a Foreign country, as a standard, and to determine the Current value of that coin in relation to the money of account, so that the intrinsic par between the Mother Country and the Colony should agree with the monetary par.

In passing the Statute 48th Geo. 3, Chap. 8., the Legislature of Lower Canada adopted the Spanish dollar as its silver standard, but overlooking the principle above referred to, the dollar was declared to be worth four shillings and six pence sterling, and equal to five shillings Currency, when in fact according to its weight and fineness and the mint regulations of the United Kingdom, it was worth at most four shillings and four pence Sterling. By this proceeding the Legislature maintained the monetary par, or par by authority, otherwise called money of account, as it was established by the Ordinance 17th Geo. 3. Chap. 9. viz. £100 Sterling—£111 1-9 Currency, and supposed they had rendered it the same as the intrinsic par, by giving a nominal *Sterling* value to the dollar, which in reality did not exist—and thus the “money of account” was no longer “the measure of value” of the current coin—nor did the current coin represent the money of account, which therefore could not “serve as an invariable scale amidst all fluctuations of price in merchandize or metals, whether in coin or bullion.”

In the same Statute, the guinea is declared to be 5 dwts. 6 grs. in weight instead of 5 dwts. 9 grs., and its current value fixed at £1 3s. 4d., thus again maintaining the money of account, but also again varying the intrinsic par—the necessary consequences were not immediately felt but in time, and as business increased, the Currency got into confusion, and latterly, if I am correctly informed, the Commercial par has been considered as 100 to 125 instead of 100 to 111 1-9, and the current value of the coin has varied according to the exigencies of the times.

2.—There are undoubtedly many causes to render the expense of remitting monies from the Western to the Eastern part of the Province, exorbitant, with which, not being a merchant, I am

not acquainted. But it appears to me that the first step towards diminishing this expense is to establish a uniform Currency, upon correct principles, taking care that the fixed Current value of each gold coin should be the same in proportion to its weight and fineness and that the Current value of each silver coin should be fixed according to the relative value of gold and silver in the United Kingdom (viz. as 15, 2096 to 1) and the quantity of fine silver contained in the coin.

This once established, I should think that in general the expense of making remittances might be kept within reasonable bounds and that the inhabitants of the Western portion of the Province might profit by their Exchange transactions, were they, instead of remitting direct, to adopt the indirect or circular Exchange, by which considerable profits under judicious management are frequently obtained.

3.—If the shillings of the United Kingdom be rendered legally Current at one shilling and three pence, the sovereign must also be rendered Current at one pound six shillings and eight pence. The intrinsic sterling value of the shilling being to the value of the sovereign as $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 or as 1s. 3d. £1 6s. 8.

4.—A new law and all others repealed.

5.—I am doubtful of any advantage being derived from adopting sterling as the money of account. Practical men will be better able to give an opinion on this point. I would rather continue what I believe has for some years been considered as the Commercial par, and declare the money of account to be to Sterling as 125 to 100. The calculation to convert one denomination to the other is simple and there would not be the same alteration in the internal transactions of the Province as if Sterling money were introduced. In this case the sovereign ought to be declared a legal tender at one pound five shillings Currency.

6.—I have answered this question in the foregoing remarks.

7.—I would recommend gold only.

8.—I think it would be advisable to include Spanish and American dollars at a fixed value. In round numbers the dollar is worth four shillings and four pence Sterling.

9.—The half dollar might be included. I do not think that the silver coin ought to be a legal tender beyond a very limited amount. If it be, it will act as a premium of six per cent on the exportation of sovereigns and dollars.

10.—Yes, the period should be short to prevent importations from other countries, the change should be made in a similar way and upon the same principle as were followed in Great Britain in the year 1816-17.

11.—The old Mexican square dollar of 1747 and the old Sevillian dollar of 1731, being worse $4\frac{1}{2}$, weighing 17 dwts. 7 grs. and containing 376.1 grs. of pure silver are each worth 4s. 4d. .51 Sterling. The Mexican dollar with globes and pillars of 1765 being worse $4\frac{1}{2}$, weighing 17 dwts. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs, containing 374. grs of pure silver is worth 4s. 4d. .79 Sterling. The Spanish dollar being worse 8, weighing 17 dwts. 8 grs. and containing 370.9 grs. of pure silver is worth 4s. 3d. .79 Sterling. The American dollar of the United States of 1795, being worse $6\frac{1}{2}$ weighing 17 dwts. 8 grs. containing 373.5 grs. of pure silver is worth 4s. 4d. .15 Sterling.

The same upon an average of eight years being worse $8\frac{1}{2}$, weighing 17 dwts 8 grs. and containing 370.1 grs of pure silver is worth 4s. 3d. .68 Sterling.

12.—I am not aware of any except the copper tokens.

13.—I do not know.

14.—If this plan be adopted there will be an invariable rate of Exchange between the Mother Country and the Province of Canada against the Colony equal to the amount of the Seigniorage on the silver coin of the United Kingdom and sovereigns and dollars will disappear.

15.—If silver be made a legal tender beyond a very limited amount the ruling rate of Exchange on London, will be any premium that the drawer may see fit to demand, and the necessities of the drawer may compel him to give.

16.—The inducements to the introduction of Capital are principally security and profit, neither of which is likely to be obtained by the establishment of a depreciated circulating medium.

17.—I cannot see how "the introduction of Sterling money and the assimilation of the circulating medium to the Old Country" can "facilitate the emigrant" nor do I see how a measure of this description can "generally induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country."

18.—I respectfully refer to my examination before a Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the session of the year 1830.

Examination of T. PATON, Esq., Manager, Quebec Branch, Bank of B. N. A.,

26th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qx. No: 1.—In my opinion the existing difference in the value of money in Toronto and Montreal, is caused entirely by the depreciation of the Currency of Upper Canada, consequent

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on the British shilling being made a legal tender at 1s. 3d., which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than it is worth in Lower Canada, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than its intrinsic value.

2.—By giving a uniform Currency to the Eastern and Western sections of this Province, the charge for the transfer of money from one part of the Province to another, would be limited to a small per centage, probably not much higher than that charged at present for remitting money from Montreal to Quebec.

3 & 4.—I am of opinion that it would be advisable, as the means of assimilating the Currencies of Upper and Lower Canada, to repeal the existing Currency laws of both Provinces, and introduce a new Currency law in which the different coins shall have a fair value put upon them, and in which the French crown and half crown shall not be recognized as a legal tender.

5 & 6.—I am decidedly of opinion that it would not be desirable to introduce British Sterling money as the money of account, and to assimilate in all respects the Currency of this Colony to that of the Imperial Government, as established by law, Gold being the standard. It would needlessly disturb the price of commodities, create much confusion in all commercial dealings, among the French portion of the community, it would be a considerable time before the new scale of prices would be understood and equitably adjusted, and thus could be induced to receive a Currency, nominally of the same value as the present money of account, at its intrinsic value of 20 per cent higher. To compensate for the great inconvenience attendant on the introduction of Sterling Currency, I cannot perceive that there would be any advantages resulting therefrom. This measure would also render the Colony, in a great degree, dependant on Great Britain for its supplies of the only coin which would then be a legal tender, viz, the sovereign. In the States, sovereigns cannot always be obtained in large amounts, and should circumstances arise which render their importation necessary, in case a sufficient supply could be had, the demand from Canada would cause the price of sovereigns to rise 1 or 2 per cent, should time admit of their being imported from Great Britain, the expense would be considerable, Insurance, Freight, &c., even in summer, being about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is supposed that the sovereigns brought to this country by emigrants would more than supply the demand, but this I apprehend would not be the case, as from the facilities afforded by the Banks who have correspondents throughout the United Kingdom, emigrants will procure letters of credit on the Banking Institutions in Canada, for the money which they wish to transfer to this country, this plan being attended with much less risk than that of carrying sovereigns and equally advantageous to the emigrant. The objections to the introduction of Sterling would be considerably lessened in my opinion by putting a proper value upon the dollar and other coins which it would be necessary and desirable to keep in circulation here, making such coins a legal tender together with the sovereign. If there is to be any change in the money of account it would be certainly most desirable to introduce the decimal Currency as in the United States making the dollar the basis. This coin is the current coin of this continent, has a more general circulation, and is better known by every civilized people than any other coin that can be named. The decimal Currency of the United States is acknowledged to be one of the most convenient Currencies in the world, and could be adopted as the money of account, in the British American Colonies, with very little trouble, and its introduction would tend very much to simplify all money transactions. All other coins which it may be deemed expedient to retain in circulation, should have a fair value put upon them, as compared with the dollar, and be made a legal tender at that rate. In fixing this standard, reference should be had to the legal value of such coins in the United States, as it might be desirable to retain in circulation in Canada, the most important would be the sovereign, which I conceive would be fairly valued at 24s. 6d., and at that rate would circulate with the dollar. I am not prepared to say, that in adopting the decimal Currency, we ought to regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with that of the United States, as established by law of its Congress in 1834, for I believe that this law, in many instances, puts an erroneous value on gold coins.

7.—From the foregoing answers, it will be perceived that I am of opinion that the standard ought to be a mixed one of gold and silver.

8.—If silver be adopted as the standard, and British Sterling money be introduced, I certainly think it would be advisable to include Spanish and American dollars at a fair and fixed value. The comparative worth of a dollar, reduced to English money, is 4s. 2d. to 4s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Spanish pillar dollar generally sells for a higher price than it is worth, in consequence of its being used for the China and East India Trade.

9.—I would certainly include the half dollar as well as the other parts of the dollar, making, however, quarter dollars a legal tender only to the amount of twenty pounds, and smaller portions of the dollar to the extent of ten pounds. The latter clause of this query is answered with Nos. 5 & 6.

10.—I think that provision should be made by the Government for calling in the French crowns and half crowns, and that one month would be ample to allow for this purpose. They should be redeemed at Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and the District of Gaspé; should there be any loss incident on this change, it should be borne by the Government, and not by the holders.

11.—This answered in query No. 8.

12.—There are no other descriptions of coin in circulation in Lower Canada, of a base or deteriorated description, excepting French crowns and half crowns.

13.—I am not aware that there are any other deteriorated coins in circulation in the Western section of this Province, excepting the British shilling.

14.—I do not apprehend that the establishment of the British gold and silver coinage, dollars and half dollars, at 4s. 2d. and 2s. 1d., as the only coins to be hereafter a legal tender, will have the effect of producing any fluctuation in the rate of Exchange. This will depend on the state of the exports and imports, and the demand for, and supply of, Bills of Exchange.

15.—If British Sterling money is adopted as the money of account, and the sole legal tender, with the exception in favor of the dollar, I believe that the ruling rate of Exchange on England will range from par to 2 per cent premium, and the average rate will be 1 per cent premium.

16.—I do not believe that the assimilation of the Colonial Currency to that of the Imperial Government, would induce the introduction of British capital. Capitalists who have money to invest in Canada, look only to the security offered, and to the return which their investment will yield them, and not to the denomination of the Currency of the country.

17.—I do not think that the introduction of Sterling money, and the assimilation of the circulating medium of this Colony to that of the Old Country, would facilitate the emigrant, or introduce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country.

18.—I have no other remarks to offer, excepting that it will be necessary that the Government be supplied with a sufficient quantity of coin to take the place of such of the coins, now forming part of the circulating medium of the country, as may be driven out of circulation by a new Currency Bill.

Examination of Wm. FREELAND, Esq.

26th July, 1841.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—The principal cause of the difference in the value of money in the Upper and Lower parts of the Province, is the different value of the silver Currency in each.

2.—And of course the best method of doing away with such a difference, is to equalize the value throughout the Province.

3.—A repeal of the Statutes which fixed the rates of French crowns and half crowns in Lower Canada, and British silver in Upper Canada, would, in my opinion, be advisable, as in both cases they are above their value.

4.—A repeal of all the existing laws regarding the Currency throughout the Province, and a new Currency Bill introduced, embracing whatever would be considered most beneficial, would, I think, be a wise measure. I would question, however, the expediency of any alteration, at present, farther than assimilating the Currency in both sections of the Province. A select Committee of the British House of Commons have reported (or rather are prepared to report) strongly in favour of a complete change in the Currency of Great Britain, to do away with the Sterling money altogether, and introduce the decimal system throughout, not only in money, but also in weights and measures would it not therefore be advisable to wait until it is seen whether such suggested changes are adopted in the Mother Country?

5 & 6.—Were we situated similar to Ireland in the immediate neighbourhood of Great Britain, then I would say that the Currency of Great Britain should be our Currency, but as we are at such a distance from the Mother Country, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the United States, with whom we have a good deal of intercourse in the way of Trade, and which will in all probability increase, I would give my decided opinion in favor of assimilating our Currency to that of the United States rather than adopting British Sterling, even if that should continue in Britain. Because it is much more simple in its nature, calculations are much more easily made and accounts much easier kept in dollars and cents than in pounds, shillings and pence. The dollar, I believe, is more commonly known throughout the Commercial world than any of the British coins. There is another consideration, all our paper Currency is in dollars already, and therefore the legal establishment of the decimal system would make very little derangement in our money matters far less at any rate than the adoption of British Sterling.

I do not think that our intercourse with the Mother Country would suffer in the least, suppose we were to adopt a decimal Currency and suppose that British Sterling continue there. The Merchants the United States find no difficulty in carrying on busines with Britain although the Currency is different and neither would we—far less, in my opinion, than with our present cumbersome Halifax Currency at ten per cent par.

7.—I am not prepared to give a decided opinion what should be the standard—perhaps gold and silver might be adopted.

8 & 9.—Whatever Currency may be adopted I should think it advisable to introduce also Spanish and American dollars and half dollars at a fixed value: should the decimal system be adopted the introduction would be simple and easy.

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10.—Should no further alteration take place at present, than, to assimilate the Currency throughout the Province, and if it should be considered advisable to reduce the value of the crowns and half crowns in Lower Canada, and British silver in Upper Canada. I should think the holders should bear the loss: the quantity in the hands of the public would be comparatively small, the principal holders would be the Banks, and as they were the chief gainers when the value was advanced, they ought to sustain their share of the loss when a reduction takes place.

11.—With regard to the Sterling or intrinsic value of the Spanish, Mexican and American dollar, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion.

12 & 13.—What coins are in circulation in other parts of the Province, I cannot tell, but in our neighbourhood and throughout the District of Johnstown there is scarcely any thing seen but British silver.

14.—I do not think any sound Currency, whatever, provided its value were the same throughout the Province, would affect or make any difference in the rate of Exchange from one section of the Province to the other.

15.—The rate of Exchange on London, and on all Foreign countries depend chiefly on the relative value of our imports and exports, and in my opinion would be little affected whether we adopted the pound Sterling or the dollar for our Currency.

16.—I do not think the assimilation of the Currency to that of Great Britain would be any inducement whatever to the investment of British Capital in Canada. The security and the profits are the chief considerations. Let peace and confidence be established with a fair prospect of their continuance, and men and money both will find their way to Canada.

17.—Neither do I think the assimilation of the Currency, would be any great inducement or advantage to the emigrant. If the adoption of the decimal system can be shown to be preferable, I do not see why we should forego a permanent advantage, suppose it were a little more congenial to the feelings of the emigrant at first. Still less do I think that the mere "introduction of Sterling money," would have any tendency whatever to "induce a better understanding between the Colony and the Mother Country." We must have something more substantial still, than the mere sight of a sovereign or a British shilling as our Current coin to secure the continuance of our affections: give us good government, wholesome and impartial Laws, free scope and encouragement for our industry and no danger of a good understanding, our loyalty, our affections and our connexion with the Mother Country will be secured and continued from the most powerful of all motives, because it will be our best interest to continue so connected.

On Banks and Banking I have little to say and nothing to suggest: the principal evil felt and complained of is the irregularity of the accommodation afforded to the public, at one time discounting liberally to all whom they considered worthy of credit, at another time discounting nothing whatever: the serious consequences, particularly to mercantile people, are obvious. If the Legislature could do anything by way of remedy, it should be attended to. If we may judge of institutions by their effects, I should think the principles of the Scotch Banks, superior to any other as far as I am acquainted. I have known something of their operations during the greater part of the French revolutionary war, and ever since, and notwithstanding all the important changes in the political and commercial world, I never knew them stop discounting for a single day. I never heard of a run upon them and during all that important period I recollect of only some two of their Banking Houses having failed and these were never in much repute. Whether any of their system could be advantageously engrafted on ours, I am not prepared to say.

Examination of JOHN NEILSON, Esq., M. P. P.

26th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qy. No. 1.—The different value given to coins by Law. The greater or lesser extent of the issues of the Banks, in Upper and Lower Canada, may also operate in causing the difference.

2.—Alter the Law—keep an official check over the issues of the Banks.

3.—Yes.

4.—Yes.

5.—Yes.

6.—Yes.

7.—According to the standard on England or the United States.

8.—Yes, giving them the same value comparatively to English money as in the United States.

9.—Yes, half dollar and parts.

10.—By the holders.

11.—Take the value declared by the mint in England.

12.—Do not know.

- 13.—Don't know.
 14.—Yes.
 15.—The expense of sending money home, or getting money out.
 16.—I can't say.
 17.—It would facilitate the emigrant in judging of the relative cost of articles in this country and in the United Kingdom.
 18.—The population of Lower Canada originally calculated by *livres, sous and deniers*, and in many parts do so still. They all are acquainted with the relative value of the dollar and its parts, which are 6 livres, 3 livres and 1½ livres—trente sols or 15 sols. They are better acquainted with this.

Examination of W. BRISTOWE, Esq., of Quebec.

ANS. TO QY. No. 1.—One of the principal causes is the depreciation of the Currency in the Western part of the Province arising from the making the English shilling a legal tender at a rate equivalent to 12½ per cent exchange, whilst the average and par rate of exchange of the Lower Province has usually ranged from 8 to 9 per cent premium. Although for convenience of retail trade the English shilling circulates in the Eastern part of the Province at a similar rate to that in the Western, as the Banks and public offices do not receive them in payment at that rate, the Currency is not subject in the former to a similar depreciation.

2.—If the Currency were assimilated through the whole Province, there would be no charge upon the transfer of monies from one section to another beyond an equivalent for the expence and risk of transmission.

3.—The intrinsic value of the French crown considered in relation to the Mexican dollar and American half-dollar which form the bulk of the coinage is about 5s. 6d. Currency, French half crown is so worn by use that its intrinsic value is little more than 2s. 6d. The Act of Upper Canada legalizing British shillings at 1s. 3d. each should be repealed.

4.—However existing contracts may be affected, it is obviously expedient that a sound and uniform system throughout the whole Province, should be established. This might be done by repealing so much of any Acts which legalize the circulation of particular coins at relatively higher rates than others.

5.—I am of opinion that American half dollars and Mexican dollars are the established Currency of the country, by which contracts have been regulated, and that no law should be passed which would alter their value. The value of the sovereign should be fixed by law, at a price regulated by the proportion of gold to silver bullion.

6.—The decimal Currency is certainly very simple for calculations, but I see no necessity for its introduction; the object to be attained is the circulation of coins throughout all parts of this Continent at the same relative rates.

7.—The standard of value I should recommend to be silver, and certain gold coins specifically mentioned, viz: the English sovereign and the American Eagle, and their respective parts—all other gold coins to circulate as bullion.

8 & 9.—Silver being the standard of value, I should allow the British shillings to circulate at 1s. 2d., which is more than its intrinsic value, and less than its nominal value in England.

10.—I should recommend to have the French half crowns called in immediately, offices being established in the different cities, by the Government, where the half crowns should be redeemed at their present current value, for a certain time, say six months.

11.—The Spanish dollar is intrinsically worth	4s. 2d.
The Mexican differs in value, but ordinarily is worth	4s. 1d.
The American dollar and half dollar are not worth quite	4s. 1d.

12.—I am not aware of any coins which circulate to any extent in the Eastern section of this Province above their value, with the exception of those already alluded to.

13.—I am not acquainted with the smaller current coins of the Western section of the Province.

14.—If the Currency be established on a correct basis, the fluctuations in Exchange could not be to any thing like the extent which they have during the last few years when circumstances, have occurred to derange the Currency. But the variations which must arise in the balance of trade and in the channels to which it is directed must occasion Exchange to fluctuate more or less, notwithstanding any Legislative measures tending to counteract this evil.

15.—Exchange would generally rate at a small premium.

16 & 17.—I do not consider it would cause any influx of British Capital. The nominal rating of coins has very little effect on the course of trade: but the fixing the actual relative value at which the coins shall circulate, is a matter of grave importance.

18.—I would only add to the foregoing replies that it is of the greatest importance, in regulating the Currency of this Province, if the English coins be made legal tenders to mark the difference

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between the gold and silver coinage of the United Kingdom; the former circulating them at a rate sufficient merely to cover the mint expenses, and is of course the measure of value in Commercial transactions, whilst the latter is merely issued for public convenience circulating about 20 per cent above its intrinsic value and only a legal tender to the amount of forty shillings Sterling. I am of opinion that it might be advisable here to have some of the smaller coins circulated in like manner, making them a legal tender to the amount of five dollars.

Examination of Mr. JOHN LESLIE MACINTOSH, Accountant of Toronto.

ANS. TO Q^y. No. 1.—The difference in value assigned to the current coins by the enactments of the separate Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada.

2.—Simply by equalizing the value of the Currency in both sections. The only expense then would be the charge of transport.

3 & 4.—Most unquestionably.

5.—Certainly. British Sterling money ought to be the Currency of every British Province. As to the standard, see answer to query 7.

6.—The adoption of a decimal Currency, is a subject to which my attention has been long called, as greatly tending to facilitate all mercantile calculations whatsoever. The only nations in which it is adopted are France and the United States of America—the latter of which borrowed it from the former. In both cases, no doubt, one of the objects in view was the simplification of money calculations, but another object was to obliterate, as far as possible, all remembrance of another state of things.

I have a two-fold objection to assimilate our Currency to that of the United States:—First, it would be prudent that our decimal Currency should be of a different description from their's, lest in the amalgamation of the two Currencies an inclination to amalgamate in other respects should be produced—a consummation no loyal British subject would desire to see. Secondly, the fixing the dollar as the point of unity would prove, if adopted by us, too great a departure from the old and established practice of the Mother Country. If therefore a decimal Currency is to be adopted at all, it ought to be such a one as to interfere as little as possible with ancient usage, so that all the present gold and silver coins of the Imperial Government should remain as they are, and pass current either by their present or their decimal names.

Let the sovereign, or pound sterling, therefore, represent unity, and the division be into thousand parts, called mils, if the name be liked, then with the solitary exception of the groat or four-penny piece, every British coin is resolvable into as many mils as the coin is of value, the only alteration that would be required is in the coppers, and in place of fifteen-penny pieces being as at present given for a British shilling, I would propose that ten pennies be equivalent to the shilling, each of which under its decimal name should be called a five-mil piece, and the British half penny and farthing 3 mils and 2 mils respectively—this only to continue until a new copper coinage of the proper size and value be put into circulation. The effect this would have upon our copper circulation must be very obvious, inasmuch as it would secure to us a healthy circulation of British coppers in place of the wretched one we now have, for the large premium that is at present given for British copper money has almost put them out of circulation, as a large profit arises from their re-exportation. The amount of coppers to be received as a legal tender being fixed so as to prevent any excessive importation. The annexed Table will shew how easily the thing can be managed.

TABLE OF STERLING MONEY CALCULATED DECIMALLY.

	equal to	1,000 mils.
20s. Sovereign or Pound Sterling,	do.	950 "
19s. or 38 Sixpences,	do.	900 "
18s. or 36 do.	do.	875 "
17s. 6d. or 3½ Crowns or 7 half Crowns,	do.	850 "
17s. or 34 Sixpences,	do.	800 "
16s. or 32 do.	do.	750 "
15s. or 3 Crowns, or 6 half Crowns,	do.	700 "
14s. or 28 Sixpences,	do.	650 "
13s. or 26 do.	do.	625 "
12s. 6d. or 2½ Crowns, or 5 half Crowns,	do.	600 "
12s. or 24 Sixpences,	do.	550 "
11s. or 22 do.	do.	500 "
10s. or 2 Crowns, or half Sovereign, &c.	do.	450 "
9s. or 18 Sixpences,	do.	400 "
8s. or 16 do.	do.	375 "
7s. 6d. or 1½ Crowns, or 3 half Crowns,	do.	350 "
7s. or 14 Sixpences,	do.	300 "
6s. or 12 do.	do.	

5s. or 1 Crown, or 2 half Crowns,	-	equal to	250	mils.
4s. or 8 Sixpences,	-	do.	200	"
3s. or 6 do.	-	do.	150	"
2s. 6d. or 5 do.	-	do.	125	"
2s. or 4 do.	-	do.	100	"
1s. or 2 do or 10 5 mil pieces,	-	do.	50	"

PENCE TABLE.

10d. or 1s. or 10 5 mil pieces,	-	do.	50	"
9d. or 9 " "	-	do.	45	"
8d. or 8 " "	-	do.	40	"
7d. or 7 " "	-	do.	35	"
6d. or 6 " "	-	do.	30	"
5 Sixpence silver, or 5 5 mill pieces,	-	do.	25	"
4d. or 4 " "	-	do.	20	"
3d. or 3 " "	-	do.	15	"
2d. or 2 " "	-	do.	10	"
1d.	-	do.	5	"
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	do.	3	"
1 farthing British, and common half penny, and the Silver 4d or groat,	-	do.	2	"
	-	do.	17	"

7.—Certainly, both, this would prevent the fluctuation which frequently happens in their relative value. But this question cannot be settled by any Act of the Provincial Legislature, the standard being already fixed as gold by the Imperial Parliament.

8.—As to the standard, see answer 7. There can be no objection to the introduction of either Spanish or United States dollars at such a fixed rate as will correspond with the par at which the Currency is to be fixed. For their value in Sterling money, see annexed Table.

9.—Certainly, on the same conditions as proposed in the last question, but none of an inferior description on any account.

10.—The coinage of this money having ceased 50 years ago, the quantity in circulation cannot be very great, and of necessity much deteriorated by age and use. But if Sterling money is to be introduced at par, then weight for weight should be given where the money is in good condition; this would please the French population, and the loss to Government could not be great: where the coins are deteriorated by use, the loss should fall on the holders. Six months after proper notice being given would be abundance of time, and the public Banks and their agents would be the best places for making the exchange, in the same manner as was practised throughout Britain when the old Currency was called in, and the new issued; after 6 months no coins ought to be received except as old silver.

11.—See the annexed Table.

12.—I do not know, except copper.

13.—Plenty of worn out or smooth quarter dollars, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pieces, &c.

14.—In this case no great fluctuation in the rate of Exchange can possibly happen,—but see answer to query 18.

15.—This is a question much easier put than answered, for the rate of Exchange, as will hereafter be noticed, depends upon many accidental circumstances which no legal enactment can foresee or prevent. The fixing of the Currency as British Sterling will however have a very beneficial effect, as the following examples will shew:—In 1838-9, the rate of Exchange rose so high as 15 per cent, so that it required £127 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to purchase £100 Sterling, whereas if the Currency had been Sterling and the same rate of Exchange, equal to 25 per cent, it would only have required £125 to purchase the same sum. The rate of Exchange on Halifax Currency at present is 13 per cent, or 23 per cent on Sterling, therefore it would require £125 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to purchase £100 Sterling, whereas to purchase the same amount with a Sterling Currency would only require £123 &c. (See answer to query 18.)

16.—Not in the least. British Capital is only to be found actively employed where there is the prospect of a profitable investment, let the Currency be what it may, and never otherwise.

17.—It would not only facilitate the emigrant in his first money transactions, but tend greatly to increase the loyalty of its inhabitants, as the Colonist finding the same money as in the old Country constantly before his eyes would every day be reminded of his father-land, and feel the country of his adoption was still a part and portion of the land he had left. Witness the attachment of the French population to the money of their fore-fathers, after being for eighty years separated from France, retaining until this hour all the characteristic marks of their origin.

18.—If this *British Colony* is to have a *Foreign Currency*, the most convenient one for our neighbors would be the *dollar and cents of the United States*. This would make us, with a *nominal dependence on Britain*, a real dependency of the former. But if we are to continue to

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reckon our money transactions after the manner of our fore-fathers in pounds, shillings and pence, it certainly ought not, as at present, to be in a deteriorated Currency, but in the Sterling money of the Parent State, and if any Foreign coins are to be allowed as a legal tender, these ought to be rather under than over their Sterling value; when once fixed they ought to remain unchanged, unless by legal enactment arising out of extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances.

The measure itself, if entered into at all, ought to be a general one, extending over all the colonies, as it would greatly facilitate their intercourse both with each other and the Mother Country.

It is a great mistake to suppose the *resumption* of a Sterling Currency would occasion confusion in settling accounts. At present all accounts and money transactions must, by the law, be kept in Halifax Currency; and nothing is easier than to convert accounts so made out into Sterling at whatever period the resumption is to take place. This is done simply by subtracting one tenth of the amount from the balance, and the remainder is Sterling; this done, all future transactions being in Sterling money no confusion can possibly take place, and it will be found that in an inconceivably short time every thing will go on as smoothly as if there had never been any other Currency than Sterling.

The difference stated in the answer to query 15, between the Exchange on Sterling and Currency is caused, in the one case by the calculation being made by simple Exchange, and in the other by its being compound.

On the subject of Exchange, and as giving a very clear and concise view of its nature, I cannot do better than give the following extract from the pen of the late William Gordon, accountant, Edinburgh:—

“Exchange is the commutation of the money of one country for that of another by means of a bill, instrument or writ, commonly called a Bill of Exchange.” “Exchange may likewise be defined, a fixing of the actual and momentary value of money. Silver, as a metal, [Note 1.] hath a value like all other merchandizes, but as it is capable of becoming the sign of all other merchandizes, or the medium by which they can be estimated, it may receive an additional value, for were it no more than a mere merchandize its value would perhaps be less fluctuating, and of less consideration, than it is. As money, the Prince can fix a value upon silver in some cases, in others he cannot. He can fix a proportion betwixt silver as a metal, and silver as money—betwixt the several metals made use of to pass as money; he establishes the weight and standard of every piece of money, and assigns to it that ideal value by which it is current. On the other hand, if we consider the money of one country comparatively with that of another, it receives a new value which is fixed by the current course of commerce and the general opinion of merchants, but never by the laws of any particular nation, because it is liable to incessant variations, and depends on the accidental circumstances of trade, the money transactions between nations, and the state of their public credit. The several nations, in fixing this relative value, are chiefly guided by that particular nation which hath the greatest quantity of specie. If any one nation hath as much specie as several others together, it will then become necessary for these several nations to be regulated by the standard of that one nation. [Note 2.] In the actual state of the Universe, Holland in this respect seems to be the Umpire since she regulates the Exchange for almost all Europe in a manner most agreeable to her own interest. The scarcity or plenty, from whence results the mutability of the course of Exchange, is not real, but relative: for instance, when Glasgow hath greater occasion for funds in London than London of having funds in Glasgow, the price of bills must rise at Glasgow. The specie of both cities is the same, both as to weight and standard; and although there should be money enough to purchase bills at Glasgow upon London, yet when there is not a fund of credit at London equal to the debt, the price of bills not of money must rise.

“To set this subject in a more practical point of view, let us consider.

“1st, That if our purchases and payments in Foreign countries exactly balance their purchases and payments in ours, there will be just enough of bills on the one to clear accounts with the other; so that in this case the Exchange on both sides will be at par; that is, one who gives money in one country will receive as much in the other in weight and standard.

“2d, If a nation supplies us with more than it takes from us, or if we pay that nation more than it pays to us, there will be a balance against us, which we must necessarily pay; in order to which, the demand for the money of that nation, or its Bills of Exchange, becomes greater among us than the quantity to supply that demand, which raises the value of their money or bills, and lowers ours, or in other words, puts the price of their money above par, and ours below it, which constitutes what we call the *course of Exchange*.

“From these two considerations we may naturally infer—

“1st, That the course of Exchange betwixt two nations is a herald which proclaims publicly the state of commerce and money-negotiations betwixt them, and which of the two is indebted to the other.

“2nd, That the nation which is indebted hath the disadvantage in commerce and monied transactions, and that the one which hath the balance in its favor, hath in every respect, the advantage.

"3d, That the balance of trade naturally imports specie, and renders money at home more valuable abroad; whereas on the other hand, when the balance is against a nation their specie is exported and becomes thereby less valued."

NOTES.

Note 1.—At the time this was written, silver was the British standard,—it is at present gold.

Note 2.—Until about the period of the French revolution, when the Dutch trade was annihilated, Holland unquestionably ruled the Exchange all over Europe; but the destruction of the Dutch commerce raised that of Britain, and at present London is now what Amsterdam was formerly—the arbiter of all the courses of Exchange throughout the world.

I leave the subject for the present, in the hopes that some of the remarks I have made may prove useful to the Committee.

TABLE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS. (Handed in to the Committee by this witness.)

GOLD.	Weight.		Standard.	Sterling.		
	Dwt.	Gr.		£	s.	d.
UNITED STATES.						
Double Eagles of 10 dollars,	11	6	917	2	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Single do. 5 do.	5	16	917	1	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Half do. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	0	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
SPANISH.						
Doubloon 1772 to 1786, of 8 crowns,	17	9	901	3	6	7
Do. do. 4 do.	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	901	1	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. 2 do.	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	901	0	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Pistole do. 1 do.	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	901	0	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Doubloon since 1786 of 8 do.	17	9	875	3	4	8
Do. do. 4 do.	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	875	1	12	4
Do. do. 2 do.	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	875	0	16	2
Half Pistole do. 1 do.	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	875	0	8	1
MEXICO, COLUMBIA, CHILI, LA PLATA.						
Doubloon,	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	875	3	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. B.—The exact value of these is doubtful.						
PORTUGAL.						
Moidore of 4800 Rois,	6	22	917	1	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. 2400 "	3	11	917	0	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. 1200 "	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	0	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Moiadobra 6400 "	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	1	15	11
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. 3200 "	4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	0	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. 1600 "	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	917	0	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
FRENCH, (new.)						
20 franc piece,	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	900	0	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 do.	8	7	900	1	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
OLD.						
Louis of 24 livres,	4	22	901	0	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. double of 47 livres,	9	20	901	1	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

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	Weight.		Standard.	Sterling.		
	Dwt.	Grs.		£	s.	d.
SILVER.						
UNITED STATES.						
Dollar,	17	10	903	0	4	3½
½ do.	8	17½	..	0	2	1½
SPAIN, MEXICO, COLUMBIA, CHILI, LA PLATA.						
Dollar,	17	8	903	0	4	2½
½ do.	8	16	..	0	2	1½
(N. B. The four last are doubtful.)						
FRENCH, (new.)						
5 franc piece,	16	1	900	0	4	0
2 do.	8	11	900	0	1	7
OLD.						
Ecu, or Crown piece equal to 6 Livres,	18	18	906	0	4	7½
½ do. or ½ do. " 3 do.	9	9	906	0	2	3½

By Standard is meant the proportion of pure gold or silver contained in 1000 parts—the rest is alloy. Thus the figures 917 signify 917-1000 of pure metal with 83-1000 parts of alloy. Gold and silver in a perfectly pure state, are too soft, and they are alloyed with some other metal to harden them for use.

Examination of H. I. LEMESURIER, Esq., Quebec.

24th July, 1841.

Ans. to Qy. No. 1.—The too high value given to British Sterling money in Toronto.

2.—To assimilate the Currency throughout the Province.

3.—Certainly.

4.—Yes.

5 to 9.—I see no cause for changing the money of account. It would only create confusion without producing any ultimate benefit. Silver should be the standard, and it would be desirable to have a colonial coinage in dollars and parts of dollars similar in value to the American half dollar or approaching to it, to be issued by the British Government, and as it could be always received in payment by the Commissary General for Bills of Exchange at the current rate of premium, there would be no danger of its becoming a depreciated Currency. I would also recommend Spanish, Mexican, and American dollars being received as a legal tender at 5s. British Sterling money must always fluctuate here according to the rate of Exchange; if the present value given to it in Toronto was continued, the country would be inundated with British shillings, as they could be imported at a profit of about 3 per cent, and consequently the Currency would become depreciated to that extent; I would recommend, then, a value to be put upon Sterling money, which whilst it created no loss to the Emigrant, would offer no inducement to its importation on speculation, adopting the American mint price for sovereigns, viz. 24s. 3d., and rating crowns and half crown 6s., and 3s., and shillings at 1s. 2½d., making the latter a legal tender only to the extent of ten pounds.

10.—French crowns and half crowns should be called in at as short notice as possible so as not to give time for speculators to collect them out of the Province; the loss should not be borne by the holders—they might be redeemed by the Receiver General in each District.

11.—I have no table shewing the difference in value.

12 & 13.—None that I am aware of.

14.—Undoubtedly there would, but I have a great objection to making Sterling the money of account, or to British Gold and Silver, and dollars and half dollars at so low a value as 4s. 2d and 2s. 1d. being established as the only coins to be a legal tender, for whenever Exchange on England rose in the United States above 9 per cent premium the country would be drained of specie.

15.—It would depend on the demand, but the rate would seldom exceed 9 per cent as specie would then find its way out of the country.

16 & 17.—I do not think the changes proposed in these two questions would bring one sixpence

more capital into the country, or facilitate emigration in the least: the British capitalist would be as well satisfied with a Halifax as a Sterling Currency. All he would look to is a good return for the capital he might invest here, and the emigrant would be equally content if he got fair value for the coin he brought out with him.

18.—I have been given to understand that some years since, the government did propose to introduce a Colonial silver Currency similar to that used in the West Indies, and as the expense of coinage would be fully covered by the difference in the *standard*, they, no doubt, would furnish any quantity the Legislature might ask for, free of expense, and the country would then always have a sufficient circulating medium for all the purposes of business, without being dependent on the United States. At present, with no coin of our own, every monied crisis in the States is deeply felt here.

— No. 2. —

Copy of an Act of the Legislature of Jamaica for assimilating the Currency of that Island with that of Great Britain.

An Act to provide for the assimilation of the Currency of this Island with the Currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

3rd Victoria, Ch. 39, Passed the Legislature, Dec. 21st 1839.

1.—Whereas it is expedient that the currency of this Island should be assimilated to the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Be it enacted, that on, from, and after, the commencement of this Act, the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be the currency of this Island, and all receipts and payments, and all gifts, grants, contracts, bargains, sales, agreements, and stipulations, and all bonds, bills, notes, drafts, acceptances, receipts, acknowledgments, undertakings, and securities for money, and all transactions, dealings, matters, and things, whatsoever relating to moneys, which shall be had, made, or done, in this Island, shall be had, made, and done, according to such currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland so becoming the currency of this Island.

2.—Be it enacted that all gifts, grants, contracts, bargains, sales, agreements, and stipulations, and all bonds, bills of Exchange, promissory notes, drafts, acceptances, receipts, acknowledgments, undertakings, and securities for money, and all debts due and to become due under or by virtue of any recognizance, judgment, award, bond, lease, or other specialty, or by virtue of any simple contract, written or parole, and all transactions, dealings, matters, and things, whatsoever, relating to money, or involving or implying the payment of money or the liability to pay any money, which shall have been or shall be acknowledged, confessed, awarded, executed, had, made, done, or entered into at any time before the commencement of this Act, according to or with reference to the currency of this Island, or as money, shall, before the commencement of this Act, have been named in this Island, shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, be construed and carried into effect, and shall be paid, discharged, and satisfied, as follows; that is to say, that every sum of the currency of this Island then due, or there after to grow due, or to be accounted for in any way, shall be equivalent to, and shall be stated as, and shall be liable to be paid, discharged, satisfied, and accounted for at the rate of one hundred pounds of the currency of the United Kingdom for every one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, of the present currency of this Island, in the several coins declared by this Act to be legal tenders, and at the rates at which they are so declared legal tenders.

3.—Be it enacted that all duties, taxes, rates, assessments, and sums of moneys, and all rents and revenues to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, which have been or shall be raised and collected under any law or laws in force antecedent to the commencement of this Act,—and all penalties and values where expressed in money by any such law or laws, shall be deemed to be sums of the currency subsisting before the coming into operation of this Act, and shall be converted into the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate hereinbefore mentioned.

4.—Be it enacted that all securities and judgments, where the same shall have been granted to or taken in the name of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, with reference to the currency subsisting before the commencement of this Act, and all debts due and owing to or from the public of this Island, all moneys of the Court of Chancery, and all Island Checks, certificates in circulation, and orders payable at the public Treasury, which were or shall be due, owing, or payable, previous to the commencement of this Act, shall be converted into the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate hereinbefore mentioned.

5.—Be it enacted, that, having reference to the conversion into the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of sums accrued antecedent to the commencement of this Act, or required to be converted into such currency by this Act, all duties, taxes, rates, assessments, postage, and all rents and revenues, payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and all other public and parochial dues, duties, and revenues, whatsoever payable in this Island,

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shall, both as to their collection and payment, be estimated according to the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the accounts and entries in the Books of the Receiver General, and all Island Checks, certificates, receipts, and payments, at the public Treasury, shall be had and made in the currency of the said United Kingdom.

6.—Be it enacted, for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, that the Receiver General shall be and he is hereby required, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, immediately upon and after the commencement of this Act, to transfer with public books of accounts, all balances remaining and being in the currency subsisting before the commencement of this Act, converted into the Currency of this Island as before said.

7.—Be it enacted, that all Island Checks or promissory notes, and all Bank Notes payable to bearer, now in circulation and that may be in circulation at the commencement of this Act, shall be paid and payable in the like manner as other Bills or Notes, debts or contracts, due and owing or entered into previous to the commencement of this Act, and shall be paid as hereinbefore provided. But it shall not be lawful for the Receiver General, or any Bank or Banking Company, to reissue at any time after the day on which this Act shall commence to operate, any such Island Checks or Promissory Notes or Bank Notes payable to bearer and dated previous to the day on which this Act shall commence to operate, and should the Receiver General, or any Bank or Banking Company, reissue any such Island Checks or Promissory Notes or Bank Notes payable to bearer, such Receiver General or Bank or Banking Company so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every Island Check and Bank Note so reissued the sum of one hundred pounds, to be received in any Court of Record in this Island.

8.—Be it enacted that nothing herein contained shall prevent any gift, grant, contract, bargain, sale, or dealing for money, or any bill, note, draft, acceptance, receipt, or acknowledgment, for the payment of money, or any matter or thing relating to money, from being made or had according to the Currency of Foreign Countries.

9.—Be it enacted, that all debts, contracts, liabilities, matters, or things, relating to money, or at any time after the commencement of this Act arising by implication of Law out of or being founded upon any gifts, grants, contracts, bargains, sales, or dealings, matters or things made, done, or had, prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be held, deemed, and construed to be within the meaning of this Act.

10.—Be it enacted, that from and after the commencement of this Act, the doubloon shall be deemed a legal tender at and after the rate of £3 4s. the silver dollar shall be a legal tender at and after the rate of 4s. 2d. and the several subdivisions of these coins at and after the same rates; and the gold and silver coins of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be legal tenders to any amount at and after the rates they pass at current in Great Britain and Ireland.

11.—Be it enacted, that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner to take away, any franchise, right benefit, privilege, or advantage, resulting from the possession of any lands tenements, rents, or property, of the value mentioned in any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Island which may be in force at the time of the commencement of this Act.

12.—And be it enacted, that this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty, and not sooner.

— No. 3. —

Statement shewing the weight of the various coins in use in the Province of Canada.

No. of pieces.	Description of Coin.	Weight.		
		oz.	dwt.	grs.
1,000	French Crowns,	924	16	0
2,000	French half Crowns,	859	1	4
1,000	Spanish Dollars,	859	4	4
1,000	Mexican do.	865	16	0
2,000	American half Dollars,	862	11	4
4,000	Spanish Quarters,	813	19	8
4,000	American do (new),	858	18	0
2,000	British half Crowns,	888	14	0
5,000	Do. Shillings,	864	9	12
1,000	Do. Crowns,	898	18	0
2,000	American half dollars (new),	859	2	16
10,000	Do. 10 cent pieces,	858	18	0

Extract from Report No. 513, U. S. Congress, on the circulating medium.

"In order to bring gold into general use as a circulating medium (in the United States) concurrently with silver, the Act of 28th June 1834, above referred to, directing the fabrication of gold coins as near as practicable at their true value compared with silver was passed. On the same day a law was also passed, declaring the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, of not less than twenty two carats fine, a legal tender at the rate of ninety four cents and eight tenths of a cent per penny-weight, and the gold coins of France nine-tenths fine at the rate of ninety three cents and one tenth of a cent per penny-weight, and the gold coins of Spain, Columbia, and Mexico, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per penny-weight."

"Assay of coins made at the mint (of the United States) Feb. 28, 1835, under a resolution of the House of Representatives" (to which is added a column shewing the proportionate value of each coin in Halifax Currency; dollars at 5s.)

GOLD COINS.

Nation.	Denomination and Date.	Average weight.		Fine gold in twenty four parts.		Fine gold in each piece of average weight		Mint value per dwt.	Average value by tale.			Halifax Currency.			
		Dwt.	Gr.	Car.	c. grs.	Dwts.	Gr.	cents.	Dls.	Cts.	m.	£	s.	d.	100th of a farthing.
Austria,	Four ducat piece,	8	23.5	23	24	8	20.13	101.83	9	14	3	2	5	2	24
	Double Sovereign,	7	2.5	21	37-8	6	12.06	94.69	6	72	9	1	13	7	24
	Sovereign,														
Bavaria,	Ducat,	2	5.7	23	24	2	4.86	101.83	2	27	8	0	11	4	72
	Ducat,	2	5.5	23	24	2	4.56	101.66	2	26	4	0	11	3	36
Bolivia,	Doubloon,	17	8.0	20	3	14	23.66	89.44	15	50	3	3	17	6	72
Belgium,	Rider, fourteen guilders,	6	9.0	22	0	5	20.25	94.82	6	04	4	1	10	2	56
Berne,	Pistole,	4	21.3	21	2 14-43	4	9.48	93.02	4	54	6	1	2	8	4
Brazil,	Johannes, or half Joe,	9	5.0	21	37-8	8	10.29	94.69	8	71	9	2	3	7	56
	Pistole,	4	5.7	21	17-8	3	18.97	92.53	3	92	0	0	19	7	80
Brunswick and Lunenburg }	Ten thaler pieces,	8	12.5	21	2	7	15.19	92.67	7	89	6	1	19	5	4
	Five thaler pieces,	4	6.3	21	2	3	19.64	92.67	3	95	0	0	19	9	
	Two and a half do.	2	3.2	21	2	1	21.82	92.67	1	97	5	0	9	10	4
Central America,	No specimens.														
Chili,	Doubloon,	17	8.5	20	37-16	15	1.99	89.91	15	60	0	3	18	0	
Colombia,	Doubloon,	17	8.5	20	3	15	0.09	89.44	15	52	0	3	17	7	80
Denmark,	Double Frederick,	8	12.5	21	2	7	15.19	92.67	7	89	6	1	19	5	4
England,	Frederick,	4	6.5	21	2	3	19.82	92.67	3	95	7	0	19	9	68
	Guinea, (parts in proportion,	5	7.0	22	0	4	20.42	94.80	5	01	6	1	5	0	88
France,	Sovereign do.	5	2.7	22	0	4	16.47	94.80	4	84	6	1	4	2	4
	Forty frank pieces,	8	7.0	21	23-8	7	11.05	93.07	7	71	7	1	18	7	8
Hamburg,	Twenty do.	4	3.5	21	23-8	3	17.52	93.07	3	85	8	0	19	3	92
	Ducat,	2	5.5	23	21-8	2	4.45	101.43	2	26	1	0	11	3	64
Hanover,	George ten thaler,	8	12.4	21	2	7	15.11	92.67	7	89	2	1	19	5	8
Holland,	Ryder, fourteen guilders,	6	7.7	22	0	5	19.06	94.82	5	99	3	1	9	11	32
	Ducat,	2	5.5	23	21-8	2	4.45	101.43	2	26	1	0	11	3	61
Hesse Cassel,	Pistole,	4	5.7	21	14	3	18.57	92.13	3	90	4	0	19	6	96
Hungary,	Ducat,	2	5.7	23	25-8	2	4.93	101.96	2	28	1	0	11	4	44
La Plata,	Doubloon,	17	8.5	20	3	15	0.09	89.44	15	52	0	3	17	7	80
Mexico,	Doubloon,	17	8.5	20	33-8	15	1.70	89.84	15	59	0	3	17	11	60
Netherlands,	Ten guilders,	4	7.7	21	23-8	3	21.30	93.07	4	02	1	1	0	1	4
	Five guilders,	2	3.8	21	23-8	1	22.65	93.07	2	00	8	0	10	0	92
Peru,	No specimens,														
Portugal,	Johannes, or half Joe,	9	5.5	21	37-8	8	10.75	94.69	8	73	9	2	3	8	36
Prussia,	Frederic,	4	6.0	21	21	3	19.64	92.94	3	95	0	0	19	9	
Rome,	Doppia or Pistole,	3	12.6	21	34	3	5.11	94.29	3	32	3	0	16	7	52
Russia,	Sequin,	2	4.9	23	3	2	4.34	102.37	2	25	6	0	11	3	44
	Ducat,	2	5.28	23	2	2	4.17	101.29	2	24	9	0	11	2	76
Sardinia,	Ruble,	1	0.58	22	0	0	22.53	94.82	0	97	1	0	4	10	4
	Carlin,	4	3.0	21	21-8	3	16.81	92.80	3	82	8	0	19	1	72
Saxony,	Ten thaler,	8	12.5	21	21-8	7	15.46	92.80	7	90	7	1	19	6	68
Spain,	Doubloon, parts in proportion,	17	8.0	20	37-16	15	1.56	89.90	15	58	3	3	17	10	92
Turkey,	Pieces of twenty piastres,	1	0.0	20	0	0	20.00	86.20	0	86	2	4	3	88	
Tuscany,	Rusponc,	6	17.3	23	37-8	6	17.09	103.31	6	94	3	1	14	3	32
	Sequin,	2	5.9	23	315-16	2	5.86	103.37	2	32	1	0	11	7	4
United States,	Eagle,	10	18.0	21	214-43	9	16.00	93.02	10	0	0	2	10	0	
	Half Eagle,	5	9.0	21	214-43	4	20.00	93.02	5	0	0	1	5	0	
	Quarter Eagle,	2	16.5	21	214-43	2	10.00	93.02	2	50	0	0	12	6	

Appendix (O.)

26th July.

SILVER COINS.

Nation.	Denomination and date.	Average weight.		Fine silver in 12 oz.			Fine silver in each piece of average weight.		Mint value per oz.			Average value by tale.			Half six Currency.	
		Dwt.	Grs.	Dwt.	Oz.	Grs.	Dwt.	Grs.	Dolls.	Cents.	M.	Dolls.	Cents.	M.	£ s. d.	100th of a farthing.
Austria,	Rix dollar.	18	0.0	10	0	0	15	0.0	1 07 7			0 06	90	4 10	56	
	Half rix dollar.	9	0.0	10	0	0	7	5.0	1 07 7			0 48	40	2 5	16	
Bavaria,	Piece of 20 krutzers,	4	7.2	6	18	12	2	11.5	0 74 3			0 16	00	0 01	40	
	Crown, called German dollar,	10	0.0	10	10	0	16	15.0	1 13 1			1 07	40	5 41	76	
Bohemia,	Dollar,	17	8.5	10	15	12	15	14.0	1 16 1			1 00	70	5 01	68	
Brazil,	Dollar, re-stamped,	17	8.0	10	15	12	15	13.5	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Central America,	Dollar,	17	8.2	10	15	12	15	13.7	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Chili,	Do.	17	8.0	10	15	12	15	13.5	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Columbia,	Do.	15	11.0	9	0	0	11	14.3	0 97 0			0 75	00	3 9		
England,	Crown, parts in proportion,	18	4.0	11	2	0	16	19.3	1 19 6			1 08	60	5 5	61	
Etruria,	Ten lira piece,	25	7.5	11	10	12	21	7.4	1 24 2			1 57	20	7 101	20	
France,	Five franc, parts in proportion,	16	0.5	10	16	0	14	10.0	1 16 4			0 93	20	4 71	68	
Hamburg,	Banco dollar,	18	20.0	10	15	0	16	20.9	1 15 8			1 09	00	5 51	60	
	Marc current,	5	20.5	8	19	0	4	8.8	0 96 4			0 28	10	1 41	44	
Holland,	Ryder, or ducator,	20	20.0	11	4	0	19	10.1	1 20 6			1 25	60	6 31	44	
	Three guilder piece.	19	20.0	11	0	0	18	4.4	1 18 5			1 17	50	6 101		
La Plata,	Rix dollar,	18	4.0	10	10	0	15	21.1	1 13 1			1 02	60	5 11	24	
	No specimens.															
Mexico,	Dollar,	17	8.0	10	15	0	15	12.6	1 15 8			1 00	40	5 0	96	
Peru,	Do.	17	8.5	10	15	12	15	14.0	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Portugal,	Spanish dollar re-stamped,	17	8.0	10	15	12	15	13.5	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Prussia.	Cruzado of 480 reas.	0	3.0	10	15	12	8	4.6	1 16 1			0 53	00	2 71	20	
	Rix dollar current,	14	3.0	9	0	0	10	14.2	0 97 0			0 68	50	3 5	40	
Rome.	Scudo,	17	1.0	11	2	0	15	18.3	1 19 6			1 01	80	5 1	32	
	Half scudo,	8	12.5	11	2	0	7	21.1	1 19 6			0 50	90	2 61	16	
	Teston,	5	3.0	11	2	0	4	17.8	1 19 6			0 30	60	1 61	44	
Sicily,	Scudo, or crown,	17	16.0	10	0	0	14	17.3	1 07 7			0 95	10	4 9	21	
Spain,	Dollar,	17	8.0	10	15	12	15	13.5	1 16 1			1 00	60	5 01	44	
Turkey,	Piece of 6 piastres,	10	19.5	2	13	0	2	9.3	0 28 5			0 15	40	0 9	99	
	Piece of 6 piastres,	8	7.5	5	6	0	3	16.11	0 57 1			0 23	60	1 5	61	
Tuscany.	Francesconi.	17	12.0	11	2	0	16	4.5	1 19 6			1 04	60	5 21	4	
	Lira,	2	10.5	11	2	0	2	6.1	1 19 6			0 14	60	0 81	4	

FINAL REPORT of Select Committee on Currency and Banking.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

THE Select Committee on Currency and Banking,—with an instruction to consider the expediency of one general system of Banking for the Province,—and to which were referred the several Bank Petitions, have the honor to make their final Report, as follows :—

Having examined the several Petitions from the Chartered Banks of this Province, praying for an extension of their Capitals—Your Committee have determined to recommend to Your Honorable House, that the prayer of these Petitions, and all other applications for Bank Charters, be complied with under the following restrictions, most of which have been recommended in a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

1st. The amount of Capital of the Company to be fixed ; and the whole of such fixed amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding eighteen months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

2d. The Bank not to commence business until the whole of the Capital is subscribed, and a moiety at least of the subscription paid up.

3d. The amount of the Capital to be paid up within a given time from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation,—such period, unless under particular circumstances, not to exceed two years.

4th. The debts and engagements of the Company on promissory notes or otherwise, not to exceed at any time thrice the amount of the paid up Capital, with the addition of the amount of such Deposits as may be made with the Company's Establishment by individuals, in Specie or Government Paper.

5th. All promissory notes of the Company, whether issued from the principal Establishment, or from the Branch Banks, are to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

6th. Suspension of Specie payments on demand at any of the Company's Establishments for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding 60) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, to forfeit the Charter.

7th. The Company shall not hold shares in its own stock, nor make advances on the security of their shares.

8th. The Company shall not advance money on security of Lands or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandize, nor hold lands or houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own ships, or be engaged in trade, except as dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange ; but shall confine its transactions to discounting commercial paper and negotiable securities, and other legitimate banking business.

9th. The dividends to shareholders are to be made out of profits only, and not out of the Capital of the Company.

10th. The Company to make up and publish, periodical statements of its assets and liabilities (half yearly or yearly) shewing, under the heads specified in the annexed form, the average of the amount of its notes in circulation, and other liabilities at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of specie or other assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements are to be submitted to the Provincial Government, and the Company be prepared, if called upon, to verify such statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the weekly or monthly balance sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to furnish in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for.

11th. No By-law of the Company shall be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or the Statutes of this Province.

12th. As the insertion in Charters or Acts of Incorporation, of provisions relating to the detailed management of the business of the Corporation has, in several instances, been found to render the documents complicated and unintelligible, and has been productive of great inconvenience, it is desirable that such insertion should be avoided, and that the provisions of such Charters or Acts should be confined, as far as practicable, to the special powers and privileges to be conferred on the Company, and the conditions to be observed by the Company, and to such general regulations relating to the nomination and powers of the Directors, the institution of by-laws, or other proceedings of the Company, as may be necessary with a view to the public convenience and security.

13th. No Company to be allowed to issue its promissory notes payable on demand, to an amount greater than its paid up capital.

Appendix (O.)

27th August

Form of Return referred to in Regulation No. 10

Return of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of _____ during the period from [1st January,] to [30th June,] 184 _____

Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest,	-	-	£
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing interest,	-	-	£
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest,	-	-	£
Balances due to other Banks,	-	-	£
Cash deposites, not bearing interest,	-	-	£
Cash deposites, bearing interest,	-	-	£
Total average Liabilities,			£
<hr/>			
Coin and Bullion,	-	-	£
Landed or other property of the Corporation,	-	-	£
Government Securities,	-	-	£
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks,	-	-	£
Balances due from other Banks,	-	-	£
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads,	-	-	£
Total average Assets,			£

Your Committee are strongly of opinion that some uniform system of Banking should be adopted in the Province, and they would therefore recommend, that Private or Joint Stock Companies at present issuing paper in this Province without the sanction of the Legislature, should be prohibited from doing so, after the close of the next Session of Parliament. But Your Committee would at the same time recommend, that all Banking Institutions, recognized by the Laws of either section of this Province should receive Charters upon the same conditions as those now recommended to Your Honorable House.

In the course of their inquiries into the subjects referred to their consideration by Your Honorable House, it has come to the knowledge of Your Committee that a Royal Charter has been granted to a Company established in London, under the name and style of "The Bank of British North America," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking in the North American Colonies, with a Capital of £1,000,000 sterling, and power to increase the same to the amount of £2,000,000.

Your Committee feel it an imperative duty to call the attention of Your Honorable House to this circumstance, believing that the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this matter is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitutional Act, which secures to the Provincial Legislature the entire management of the internal affairs of this Province.

In the confident hope that Your Honorable House will concur with them in this opinion, Your Committee have prepared an Address to Her Majesty on the subject, which accompanies this Report. They also submit sundry tabular Statements procured from the various Banking Institutions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. HINCKS,
Chairman

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to bring under the notice of Your Majesty a subject of the gravest importance to Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province. During the course of the present Session of Parliament we have learned with deep concern, that Your Majesty has been advised to grant a Royal Charter to a Company in the

City of London associated together for Banking purposes in the British North American Colonies, under the name and style of "The Bank of British North America,"—which Charter, besides conferring other privileges, authorises the said Company to issue Bank Notes within this Province.

It becomes our solemn and bounden duty, on behalf of the people of Canada, whose Representatives we are, to protest against such an interference with their constitutional rights.

We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty, that the Statute of the Imperial Parliament by virtue of which we are now assembled, was intended to confer upon the people of Canada the power of managing their own local affairs; and we had ventured to hope, from the tenor of the recent Despatches from Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Majesty's Representative in this Province, that non-interference in those affairs would be the principle on which Your Majesty's Councils would thenceforth be governed in reference to the affairs of this Colony.

We are unwilling to weaken the force of our present remonstrance by pointing out to Your Majesty the inconvenience to which the Provincial Legislature may be exposed, and the loss which may be suffered by the inhabitants of this Province, owing to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this instance.

We respectfully and humbly pray Your Majesty's favourable consideration to this Address, believing that the constitutional rights of the Provincial Legislature to control and manage the internal affairs of the Province; is a principle, to the maintenance of which the people of this important Colony are irrevocably pledged.

We beg to renew our assurances of entire devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

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- A.—1. Statement of Specie in Vaults of the several Banks, July, 1841.
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- B.—Statements of Exchange bought and sold—Discounts, and Specie in Vaults since 1836, and two last semi-annual balance sheets of the undermentioned Banks.
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 2. Montreal Bank, (No. 1 to 8.)
 3. Bank of Upper Canada, (No. 1 to 6.)
 4. Commercial Bank of the Midland District, (No. 1 to 5.)
 5. City Bank of Montreal, (No. 1 to 6.)
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- C.—Returns of Specie imported since 1833.
1. Commercial Bank, Midland District.
 2. Bank of Upper Canada.
 3. Montreal Bank.
 4. City Bank of Montreal.
- D.—Monthly Statement of Notes in Circulation, from January 1837.
1. Commercial Bank, Midland District.
 2. Bank of Upper Canada.
 3. Gore Bank.
- E.—Statement of affairs, July, 1841.
1. Banque du Peuple.
 2. Farmers' Bank.
- (For other Bank Statements *vide Journal.*)
- F.—General Statement of the Capital, Discounts, Deposites and Specie of the several Banks, on 1st July, 1841.
- G.—General Statement, Bank of Upper Canada, from 1822 to the present Session.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

A. 1.

STATEMENT of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in the Vaults of the several Banks in Canada, in the Month of July, 1841; according to the Returns severally made by them to the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the subject of the Currency.

BANKS.	GOLD.						SILVER.						Total Amount of Silver.	Copper.	Grand Total.	
	British.	American.	French.	Spanish & Portuguese.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount of Gold.	Brit. Crowns & parts.	Brit. Shillings & Sixpences.	British Silver, (Mixed)	Dollars & parts.	French Coins.	Miscellaneous.				£ s. d.
Bank of British North America,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Toronto Branch,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2374 17 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2374 17 7	.. ..	2374 17 7
Kingston Branch,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1525 13 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1525 13 9	.. ..	1525 13 9
Quebec Bank,	1437 16 5	457 11 6	128 5 10	317 10 0	.. ..	2371 4 7	292 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	3028 2 6	3377 7 0	.. ..	.. ..	12697 19 6	.. ..	15069 4 1
Montreal Bank,	816 10 8	4945 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50261 10 8	*3237 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	62491 1 8	6875 17 6	10214 10 7	.. ..	429175 15 8	.. ..	429175 15 8
City Bank, Montreal,	318 10 0	50 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	368 10 0	490 18 0	.. ..	.. ..	4161 2 0	12062 16 6	38 19 11	.. ..	17353 16 5	4479 9 10	18201 16 3
Quebec Branch,	say 60 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	10 10 0	.. ..	70 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	186 4 4	1153 0 0	678 18 2	.. ..	.. ..	2018 2 6	88 6 4	2176 18 10
Banque du Peuple, Montreal,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	230 0 0	230 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3189 3 7	4276 15 0	.. ..	.. ..	7465 18 7	124 18 0	8170 16 7
Commercial Bank, M. District,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	254 0 0	254 0 0	150 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	59121 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	82634 0 0	2 11 10	82890 11 10
Upper Canada Bank,	10209 13 2	12 19 11	.. ..	12 0 0	.. ..	10234 13 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2510 6 3	475 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	44890 11 11	.. ..	55123 5 0
People's Bank, Toronto,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1000 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25375 0 0	.. ..	25375 0 0
Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	119 17 6	.. ..	119 17 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1416 3 0	1416 3 0	1586 0 6
Gore Bank,	6105 10 3	6010 13 4	195 0 0	540 12 2	4 13 3	12356 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	11070 0 0	2950 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11020 0 0	0 0 5	26385 9 5

* £237 of this consists of English 5s. tokens
 † British and American Gold.
 ‡ Spanish and Mexican Gold.

A. 2.

RETURN of Specie in the Vaults of the various Banks in Canada, on the 12th July, 1841,—taken from their several Returns.

	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank of British North America, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingston Branch, .. .. .	..	..	..	1478	3	0
Toronto Branch, .. .. .	..	..	..	2391	7	10
Quebec Bank,	2489	2	5	13479	11	4
Montreal Bank,	50048	13	5	63793	2	5
City Bank, Montreal,	157	2	6	19947	10	10
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, (Private)	72	3	3	9259	7	3
Commercial Bank, M. D., Kingston,	301	17	0	79450	2	8
Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto,	8896	8	5	45418	9	2
People's Bank, Toronto,	18	15	0	26545	6	10
Gore Bank, Hamilton,	12357	14	0	13581	3	5

B. 1.

Statement exhibiting the Amount of SPECIE in the Vaults of the QUEBEC BANK, on the 1st and 15th of each Month from 1st January, 1836, to 15th July, 1841.

1836.		£	1838.		£
1 January, -	£3548	1 March, -	9260	1 May, -	34896
15 " -	4272	15 " -	8619	15 " -	35625
1 February, -	7605	1 April, -	12313	1 June, -	26726
15 " -	2241	15 " -	4551	15 " -	26383
1 March, -	2708	1 May, -	4199	1 July, -	25924
15 " -	2623	15 " -	3523	15 " -	26407
1 April, -	2938	1 June, -	4564	1 August, -	30284
15 " -	2225	15 " -	9975	15 " -	23128
1 May, -	2382	1 July, -	11856	1 September, -	22173
15 " -	13716	15 " -	12300	15 " -	22240
1 June, -	14178	1 August, -	12495	1 October, -	22187
15 " -	7655	15 " -	13170	15 " -	13990
1 July, -	11027	1 September, -	13356	1 November, -	13892
15 " -	9043	15 " -	13414	15 " -	11288
1 August, -	9672	1 October, -	13802	1 December, -	12797
15 " -	7692	15 " -	30397	15 " -	13083
1 September, -	4400	1 November, -	36407		
15 " -	4028	15 " -	32685	1839.	
1 October, -	3260	1 December, -	32776	1 January, -	15452
15 " -	1736	15 " -	32783	15 " -	16175
1 November, -	6821			1 February, -	17830
15 " -	4992	1838.		15 " -	26004
1 December, -	7607	1 January, -	32793	1 March, -	26167
15 " -	8288	15 " -	32741	15 " -	26354
		1 February, -	34072	1 April, -	26697
1837.		15 " -	34727	15 " -	22527
1 January, -	8561	1 March, -	34397	1 May, -	25857
15 " -	8725	15 " -	33929	15 " -	23903
1 February, -	9775	1 April, -	33990	1 June, -	25706
15 " -	9068	15 " -	34551	15 " -	24575

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 1.—*Continued.*)Statement exhibiting the amount of SPECIE, *Quebec Bank.*—*Continued.*

1839.	£	1840.	£	1840.	£
1 July, -	24859	1 March, -	23769	1 December, -	15176
15 " -	25373	15 " -	24082	15 " -	15366
1 August, -	25060	1 April, -	27382		
15 " -	20887	15 " -	27642	1841.	
1 September, -	13651	1 May, -	27602		
15 " -	13881	15 " -	19822	1 January, -	15703
1 October, -	12905	15 " -	19735	15 " -	12787
15 " -	15332	15 " -	19458	1 February, -	18330
1 November, -	14358	1 July, -	20099	15 " -	18501
15 " -	15606	15 " -	20421	1 March, -	6578
1 December, -	12778	1 August, -	18318	15 " -	6588
15 " -	13409	15 " -	12340	1 April, -	14100
		1 September, -	11619	15 " -	14329
1840.		15 " -	11526	1 May, -	14362
		1 October, -	11342	15 " -	14264
1 January, -	17124	15 " -	12020	1 June, -	15069
15 " -	22096	1 November, -	10608	15 " -	14679
1 February, -	22747	15 " -	15400	1 July, -	7377
15 " -	23319			15 " -	16089

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.Monthly Amount of DISCOUNTS at the *Quebec Bank* from 1st January, 1836,
to 1st July, 1841.

1836.	£	1838.	£	1840.	£
From 1st January, to } 1st Feby. }	45532	To 1st January, -	39905	To 1st January, -	49577
1 March, -	41273	1 February, -	46329	1 February, -	37468
1 April, -	47450	1 March, -	46112	1 March, -	32213
1 May, -	35860	1 April, -	46244	1 April, -	43286
1 June, -	55979	1 May, -	33663	1 May, -	44970
1 July, -	63683	1 June, -	46174	1 June, -	49011
1 August, -	58141	1 July, -	40882	1 July, -	61784
1 September, -	68654	1 August, -	49809	1 August, -	52170
1 October, -	59271	1 September, -	51785	1 September, -	53357
1 November, -	66593	1 October, -	41057	1 October, -	52386
1 December, -	60928	1 November, -	57939	1 November, -	54969
		1 December, -	37290	1 December, -	55487
1837.		1839.		1841.	
1 January, -	60323	1 January, -	36459	1 January, -	44347
1 February, -	77040	1 February, -	37763	1 February, -	48469
1 March, -	55474	1 March, -	30752	1 March, -	34848
1 April, -	44025	1 April, -	33437	1 April, -	44400
1 May, -	53028	1 May, -	34229	1 May, -	50884
1 June, -	52704	1 June, -	53336	1 June, -	57999
1 July, -	60318	1 July, -	52432	1 July, -	53154
1 August, -	63282	1 August, -	50576		
1 September, -	47982	1 September, -	56130		
1 October, -	41397	1 October, -	56928		
1 November, -	61661	1 November, -	44835		
1 December, -	48549	1 December, -	28879		

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

(B. 1.—*Continued.*)

QUEBEC BANK.

Amount of BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED monthly in each year, from February, 1839, to July, 1841, exhibiting the rates of Exchange.

1839.	£	Rate.	1840.	£	Rate.
April,	4300	9	June,	2574	8½
May, . . . . .	..	..	July,	3642	8
June,	212	9	August,	1628	8
July,	50	10	September,	4111	8½
August,	13650	10½	October,	492	8
September,	187	8½	November,	3318	8
October,	3000	9¼	December,	1248	8
November, . . . . .	..	..	
December,	4405	8½			
			1841.		
1840.			January,	3080	8½
January,	1850	8¾	February,	3037	8
February,	2350	9¾	March,	1134	8½
March,	4250	9½	April,	7710	8½
April,	2230	9½	May,	1300	8
May,	1525	9	June,	3631	8

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK.

Amount of BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD Monthly in each year, from February 1839, to July, 1841.

1839.	£	Rate.	1840.	£	Rate.
February,	1000	12	May,	4110	10
March,	1700	11	June,	4305	10
April,	776	11	July,	2096	9½
May,	2785	10	August,	150	9½
June,	8303	10	September,	2200	9½
July, . . . . .	..	..	October,	4413	9½
August,	1550	10½	November,	575	9
September,	4100	11	December,	2105	9
October,	1500	11			
November,	1406	9½	1841.		
December,	7720	10½	January,	3674	10
			February,	920	10½
1840.			March,	4689	10
January,	3150	11½	April,	2869	10
February,	750	11¾	May,	3791	9½
March,	1700	11	June,	8988	9¼
April,	1456	11			

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 1.—Continued.)

Semi-Annual Return, or BALANCE SHEET, of the *Quebec Bank* laid before the Directors, to 30th November, 1840, shewing the SOURCES OF BANK PROFITS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash, per Cash Book, -	52744	7	7	Capital Stock, -	75000	0	0
Bills discounted, -	145549	0	6	Bank Notes, -	74234	5	0
Mortgages and other securities, -	11154	0	5	Profit and Loss, Acct. -	3805	4	9
Real Estate, -	5962	10	11	Discounts gained since the			
City Bank, Montreal, -	1617	12	0	1st June, 1840, -	4462	16	6
Viger, DeWitt & Co. Mont-				Due to London Agents, -	3544	7	2
real, -	6614	19	4	Exchange Account, -	490	12	7
Expense Accounts, -	590	9	5	Deposites, -	68545	14	2
Chambly Canal Debentures, -	5850	0	0				
	£ 230083	0	2		£ 230083	0	2

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,

Cashier.

Semi-Annual Return, or BALANCE SHEET, of the *Quebec Bank*, laid before the Directors to 31st May, 1841, shewing the SOURCES OF BANK PROFITS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash, per Cash Book, -	55890	2	1	Capital Stock, -	75000	0	0
Bills discounted, -	129806	2	11	Bank Notes, -	73511	10	0
Mortgages and other securities, -	7943	10	3	Dividends unpaid, -	22	10	0
Real Estate, -	5897	5	11	Profit and Loss Account, -	5097	19	8
City Bank, Montreal, -	691	7	4	Discount gained since 1st			
Viger, DeWitt & Co. Mont-				December, 1840, -	4034	9	3
real, -	4889	14	2	Due to London Agents, -	5188	5	11
Expense Account, -	569	10	11	Exchange Account, -	659	0	0
Chambly Canal Debentures, -	4850	0	0	Deposites, -	48148	18	9
New York Agents, -	1125	0	0				
	£ 211662	13	7		£ 211662	13	7

QUEBEC BANK, 21st July, 1841.

NOAH FREER,

Cashier.

— B. 2. —

Statement of Cash in the Vaults of the *Bank of Montreal* on the first and fifteenth day of each month from the first day of January, 1836, to the fifteenth day of July, 1841.

1836.	£	s.	d.	1837.	£	s.	d.	1839.	£	s.	d.
1 January,	113194	19	8	1 December,	133395	4	1	1 October,	131117	12	6
15 " -	119660	5	5	15 " -	134175	7	4	15 " -	123407	7	1
1 February,	125467	18	5					1 November,	113250	6	8
15 " -	104287	7	6	1838.				15 " -	73749	7	3
1 March,	102666	6	8					1 December,	84280	2	9
15 " -	99706	15	9	1 January,	139277	17	3	15 " -	79211	11	1
1 April,	104755	9	3	15 " -	132384	12	3				
15 " -	88764	12	7	1 February,	128727	17	2	1840.			
1 May,	139345	11	5	15 " -	152242	14	0				
15 " -	135196	14	3	1 March,	174078	19	5	1 January,	83932	7	3
1 June,	134059	1	10	15 " -	180348	5	2	15 " -	83205	3	4
15 " -	121827	0	4	1 April,	164632	19	2	1 February,	84948	6	9
1 July,	112384	2	9	15 " -	173336	15	8	15 " -	88740	18	10
15 " -	102774	6	2	1 May,	154001	6	0	1 March,	90338	9	5
1 August,	101784	6	0	15 " -	155780	13	6	15 " -	82967	14	7
15 " -	97453	10	0	1 June,	168913	13	7	1 April,	73165	4	5
1 September,	87436	13	2	15 " -	166209	9	0	15 " -	83183	12	10
15 " -	85517	10	3	1 July,	176740	2	9	1 May,	85019	3	0
1 October,	74986	19	10	15 " -	172383	13	3	15 " -	92841	3	4
15 " -	64812	8	10	1 August,	146909	18	11	1 June,	89313	5	10
1 November,	49919	16	10	15 " -	160238	3	6	15 " -	88927	2	9
15 " -	78296	6	4	1 September,	157012	5	10	1 July,	83974	10	6
1 December,	106579	2	3	15 " -	159408	6	6	15 " -	96688	0	10
15 " -	105485	2	2	15 October,	149909	14	1	1 August,	96555	17	7
				15 " -	146354	1	3	15 " -	87872	1	4
				1 November,	131058	0	1	1 September,	84346	10	4
1837.				15 " -	122366	10	4	15 " -	73371	15	11
1 January,	105937	8	2	1 December,	126075	15	3	1 October,	52968	0	1
15 " -	108794	1	1	15 " -	131244	13	3	15 " -	56875	17	5
1 February,	89359	7	9					1 November,	51718	10	1
15 " -	86294	15	1	1839.				15 " -	75363	2	11
1 March,	88229	5	9	1 January,	127931	17	0	1 December,	68504	8	10
15 " -	81130	5	6	15 " -	132218	18	11	15 " -	68448	2	2
1 April,	64470	19	4	1 February,	139833	16	6	1841.			
15 " -	73091	2	6	15 " -	122849	16	8				
1 May,	90567	1	9	1 March,	135641	19	0	1 January,	68244	1	11
15 " -	82204	17	3	15 " -	134784	5	2	15 " -	63395	19	1
1 June,	74381	3	0	1 April,	134270	6	1	1 February,	56867	12	1
15 " -	82680	8	10	15 " -	135622	17	10	15 " -	57573	2	5
1 July,	85277	1	5	1 May,	136959	6	1	1 March,	53184	11	10
15 " -	85862	10	5	15 " -	135873	4	5	15 " -	73932	4	7
1 August,	90406	11	10	1 June,	137868	9	3	1 April,	71361	13	1
15 " -	101567	18	10	15 " -	136232	8	8	15 " -	61683	2	1
1 September,	99626	10	6	1 July,	129080	12	5	1 May,	59970	8	11
15 " -	110264	9	5	15 " -	132911	7	2	15 " -	56813	13	7
1 October,	115292	0	11	1 August,	133378	0	2	1 June,	81093	1	4
15 " -	141809	16	10	15 " -	131396	13	2	15 " -	83431	16	9
1 November,	144231	5	1	1 September,	131720	15	0	1 July,	100527	8	3
15 " -	145437	10	5	15 " -	129993	1	0	15 " -	116590	18	7

Bank of MONTREAL, 23d July, 1841.

I certify that the above is a true extract from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

PETER MCGILL,
President.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Statement of the Monthly AMOUNTS DISCOUNTED by the *Bank of Montreal*, from the first of January, 1836, to the 15th July, 1841.

	At Montreal.	At Quebec.		At Montreal.	At Quebec.
1836.			1839.		
January, -	200928 10 3	49201 7 11	January, -	150156 9 3	59229 10 11
February, -	161755 0 8	50767 3 2	February, -	140960 17 2	59600 12 1
March, -	171501 6 9	53289 1 11	March, -	138268 17 3	55698 8 0
April, -	167611 0 6	42952 17 7	April, -	157368 18 11	57658 13 6
May, -	184662 6 6	61147 15 11	May, -	171456 11 5	74794 2 8
June, -	161529 18 1	47475 18 3	June, -	191014 16 11	72151 9 5
July, -	244609 9 6	78540 3 3	July, -	191058 13 6	68943 15 4
August, -	219427 14 1	70574 14 9	August, -	171606 5 6	85718 2 1
September, -	201997 18 3	78672 4 9	September, -	151436 15 2	62702 17 9
October, -	152914 6 9	53482 7 9	October, -	163459 0 5	76106 11 2
November, -	171074 19 7	49002 10 7	November, -	185616 11 9	72658 16 1
December, -	190605 18 5	78546 0 7	December, -	203900 9 9	69496 19 8
	£ 2,228,617 0 4	713,652 6 5		£ 2,016,313 7 0	814,759 18 8
1837.			1840.		
January, -	168995 6 2	72150 5 8	January, -	215966 0 1	57462 3 10
February, -	132096 6 1	60934 15 6	February, -	160422 8 7	58823 11 5
March, -	152024 19 6	55480 18 0	March, -	187383 0 3	62164 2 9
April, -	156160 0 4	60352 2 10	April, -	178092 8 8	58300 10 11
May, -	192566 19 5	58562 3 0	May, -	190556 12 1	71129 2 10
June, -	226606 4 0	76036 17 6	June, -	262055 7 9	82368 17 4
July, -	142185 3 5	78825 12 5	July, -	211279 1 2	96383 8 0
August, -	134831 16 6	76157 7 1	August, -	207311 9 1	89518 2 3
September, -	169513 15 2	75075 7 1	September, -	221234 0 11	100955 4 4
October, -	171196 1 4	77475 18 3	October, -	195266 14 2	75784 10 1
November, -	125235 7 11	49708 16 0	November, -	179261 15 4	66955 6 4
December, -	176309 7 2	58433 2 3	December, -	212943 1 0	95986 7 10
	£ 1,937,721 7 0	7991 93 5 7		£ 2,421,971 19 1	915,930 7 11
1838.			1841.		
January, -	150658 9 5	68166 12 6	January, -	199692 5 8	55190 17 7
February, -	124707 14 10	49365 14 6	February, -	163417 9 8	62057 18 10
March, -	171436 12 2	62135 15 2	March, -	179613 8 3	66358 9 6
April, -	132538 4 3	55522 14 1	April, -	178769 6 8	47483 10 9
May, -	166729 1 11	67074 3 2	May, -	158509 4 2	50051 15 8
June, -	159189 1 1	64707 16 9	June, -	230072 7 3	77303 10 4
July, -	180614 11 5	75491 4 1	July, -	122206 2 3	33405 2 2
August, -	160272 15 0	83862 11 4			
September, -	170328 0 4	79244 1 5			
October, -	203963 7 10	87125 15 1			
November, -	179918 16 7	68553 0 2			
December, -	158306 3 6	67102 8 4			
	£ 1,958,662 18 4	628,351 16 7		£ 1,233,280 4 11	391,851 4 10

Bank of MONTREAL, 23rd July, 1841.

I certify that the above is a true extract from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

PETER MCGILL,
President.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Statement of the Monthly Amounts of BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED by the Bank of Montreal, from the Government and from private Individuals, from the first day of January, 1836, to the fifteenth day of July, 1841.

FROM GOVERNMENT.			FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.		
Month and Year.	Rate.	Monthly Amount.	Month and Year.	Rate.	Monthly Amount.
1836.		£	1836.		£
March, - - -	12½ per cent.	20000	January, - - -	10½ per cent.	4213
July, - - -	113-5 "	10000	February, - - -	11½ "	9595
October, - - -	10½ "	10000	March, - - -	11 "	18465
December, - - -	11 "	10000	April, - - -	8 "	20666
1837.			May, - - -	8 "	19181
March, - - -	16 "	5000	June, - - -	8 "	30775
1838.			July, - - -	9 "	10298
January, - - -	12½ "	15000	August, - - -	10 "	20845
February, - - -	11 "	39000	September, - - -	9 "	37782
March, - - -	8½ "	40060	October, - - -	8½ "	56273
September, - - -	11 "	15000	November, - - -	8 "	21230
October, - - -	11 "	30000	December, - - -	12 "	54604
November, - - -	11 "	100000	1837.		
December, - - -	11 "	20000	January, - - -	11 "	23235
1839.			February, - - -	11 "	10109
January, - - -	11 "	100000	March, - - -	12 "	48748
February, - - -	11½ "	75000	April, - - -	12 "	60616
June, - - -	11 "	50000	May, - - -	13½ "	12630
September, - - -	10½ "	25000	June, - - -	16 "	21411
October, - - -	11 "	10000	July, - - -	22 "	10952
November, - - -	8½ "	5000	August, - - -	20 "	9852
December, - - -	10 "	44500	September, - - -	21 "	23454
1840.			October, - - -	13 "	15547
January, - - -	11 "	20000	November, - - -	15 "	5939
February, - - -	11 "	20000	December, - - -	12 "	93
March, - - -	11 "	10000	1838.		
May, - - -	10 "	70000	January, - - -	10 "	8795
June, - - -	10 "	20000	February, - - -	8½ "	1615
July, - - -	10 "	50000	March, - - -	7½ "	9222
September, - - -	10 "	33000	April, - - -	6½ "	3387
October, - - -	10 "	10000	May, - - -	8½ "	28859
November, - - -	10 "	30000	June, - - -	10 "	12624
December, - - -	10 "	45000	July, - - -	11½ "	49467
1841.			August, - - -	11½ "	16672
January, - - -	10 "	25000	September, - - -	10½ "	18403
February, - - -	10 "	10000	October, - - -	10½ "	28055
March, - - -	10 "	25000	November, - - -	9½ "	21425
April, - - -	10 "	50000	December, - - -	10½ "	10007
Carried forward,	.. ..	£1,041,500	1839.		
			January, - - -	9½ "	4580
			February, - - -	10 "	2264
			March, - - -	9½ "	4032
			April, - - -	9½ "	8359
			May, - - -	9 "	33225

Appendix (O.)

27th August

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Statement of the Monthly Amounts of BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED by the Bank of Montreal.—Continued.

FROM GOVERNMENT.			FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.		
Month and Years.	Rate.	Monthly Amount.	Month and Year.	Rate.	Monthly Amount.
Brought forward,	.. .. £	1,041,500			
			1839.		
			June, - - -	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	22398
			July, - - -	9 " "	27473
			August, - - -	9 " "	24237
			September, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	21930
			October, - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	29176
			November, - - -	8 " "	23151
			December, - - -	8 " "	15927
			1840.		
			January, - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	20977
			February, - - -	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	25906
			March, - - -	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	24640
			April, - - -	9 " "	10178
			May, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	20886
			June, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	20016
			July, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	41222
			August, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	49659
			September, - - -	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	56304
			October, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	46831
			November, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	45701
			December, - - -	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	20097
			1841.		
			January, - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	32384
			February, - - -	9 " "	29954
			March, - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	19400
			April, - - -	8 " "	16542
			May, - - -	8 " "	19947
			June, - - -	9 " "	55328
			July, to 15th. - - -	9 " "	23052
					£1,551,334
		£ 1,041,500	From Govt.	.. ..	1,041,500
				Total, ..	£2,592,834

I certify that the above is a true Statement from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.PETER MCGILL,
President.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Statement of the Monthly Amounts and Rates of BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD by the Bank of Montreal, from the first day of January, 1836, to the fifteenth day of July, 1841.

Year and Month.	Rate per ct.	Monthly Amount Sold.		Year and Month.	Rate per ct.	Monthly Amount Sold.	
1836.				Brought forward,			£336,069
January,	12	0	2966	1838.			
February,	12½	0	4663	April,	8	2243	24044
March,	9½	10355		"	8	6703	
"	10½	3582		"	7	12975	19678
"	12½	3886					
			17823	May,	7½	8252	
April,	9½	0	9615	"	8½	16225	24447
May,	9	0	20077	June,	8½	1673	
June,	9	20371		"	12	5246	6919
"	10½	2500	22871	July,	11	9887	
July,	10	20000		"	12	1378	11265
"	11	4285		August,	10½	8291	
"	11½	2112	26397	"	11	22175	
August,	10½	2771	4189	"	11½	6054	36520
"	11½	1418	22728	September,	10½	8817	
September,	10	0		"	11	11827	
October,	9	9643	24316	"	11½	18131	38775
"	10	14673	64358	October,	10½	5349	
November,	9	0	11060	"	11	8497	
December,	12	0		"	11½	57303	71149
1837.				November,	11½	4371	
January,	11½	0	33979	"	12	20257	24628
February,	11½	7704		December,	12	18518	
"	12½	15740	23444	"	12½	6359	24877
March,	12½	0	25380				
April,	13½	0	550	1839.			
May,	0	0		January,	12	0	36134
June,	0	0		February,	11	7497	
July,	20	454		"	11½	37072	
"	21	180	1194	"	12	4138	48707
"	22½	560	192	March,	10½	9000	
August,	22½	0		"	11	24692	
September,	21	17755		"	11½	13508	37200
"	20	1603	21646	April,	10½	5107	
"	18	2288		"	10½	10549	
October,	18	1382		"	11	10532	26188
"	16	9647	12202	May,	10	0	53894
"	15½	1173		June,	10	0	80142
November,	16½	1818		July,	10	0	51117
"	17	461	4134	August,	10½	0	1395
"	16	1855	858	September,	10½	0	13486
December,	18	0		October,	12	0	1929
1838.				November,	10	0	48090
January,	15	1022		December,	10	13586	
"	14	6186		"	11	15048	28634
"	13	3437					
"	12½	2890	13535	1840.			
February,	9½	10304		January,	11	6055	
"	11	7588	17892	"	11½	4160	
March,	8½	17495		"	12	13934	24049
"	9	4306		February,	12	0	19271
Carried forward,			£ 386,069	Carried forward,			£ 1,138,607

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Statement of the Monthly Amounts and Rates of BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD by the *Bank of Montreal.*—Continued.

Year and Month.	Rate per ct.	Monthly Amount Sold.		Year and Month.	Rate per ct.	Monthly Amount Sold.	
Brought over,	---	£1,138,607		Brought forward,		£1,496,735	
1838.				1840.			
March, - - -	11½	17544		November, - -	9	0	27527
" - - -	12	10060		December, - - -	9	44652	
" - - -	12½	3474	31078	" - - -	10	7253	
				" - - -	10½	5205	57110
April, - - -	10	5294		1841.			
" - - -	10½	14390	19648	January, - - -	10	5037	
May, - - -	10	0	36138	" - - -	10½	2786	
June, - - -	10	0	49581	" - - -	11	6221	
July, - - -	9	60385					14044
July, - - -	9½	6555	66940	February, - - -	10	0	34973
				March, - - -	10	0	7147
August, - - -	9	13190		April, - - -	9	0	46868
" - - -	9½	48001	61191	May, - - -	9	0	37155
September, - -	9	15325		June, - - -	9	0	58408
" - - -	10	2586	17911	July, to 15th. -	9	0	6812
October, - - -	9	0	65641				
Carried forward,		£1,496,735		Total, - - -		£1,775,779	

I certify that the above is a true extract from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Montreal,

PETER MCGILL,

Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.

President.

Minute, shewing the probable state of the BANK ACCOUNT at the period fixed for the closing of the half year's business.

Montreal Bank, 20th October, 1840.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
At the Credit of the following Accounts, this day viz :						
Discounts,	14730	19	6			
Interest,	391	17	10			
Inland Exchange,	6413	14	0			
Supposed Profits of the Quebec Branch, .. .. .	..	..		21536	11	4
Probable Amounts which will be added to the Nominal Account between this and the third Monday in November, viz :				5500	0	0
Discount Account,	2250	0	0			
Exchange do.	250	0	0	2500	0	0
The Bank owes in Bullion,	75441	1	9			
Carried forward.	.....£			29,536	11	4

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Minutes shewing the probable state of the BANK ACCOUNT, &c.—Continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To replace that amount it will cost £7544, calculating 10 per cent to be paid for Exchange, from which deduct this sum at Credit of Exchange,	Car'd forward	29536	11	4		
Proceeds of Exchange now in New York, Premium, say 8½ per cent,	4907	1	4			
	731	2	0			
Leaving an actual loss on that account of..	£ 5638	3	4	1905	16	0
DEDUCT.						
Probable Balance of Expense Account,	2250	0	0	27630	14	8
Allowance of Interest on overdrawn Accounts in London and elsewhere, for 6 Months,	1750	0	0			
This sum to the Suspense Account to meet bad Debts, &c.,	1630	14	8	5630	14	8
Leaving actual profit,...	..	..	..	22000	0	0
Present Contingent Account,	..	..	..	21263	11	4
Total.....	..	..	..	£ 43263	11	4

Three per cent dividend on £500,000, equal to £15,000.

Three and one half do. do. 17,500.

Four per cent, do. do. 20,000.

I certify that the foregoing is a true Extract from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.PETER MCGILL,
President.

Estimate of the BANK FUNDS, at the close of the half year ending 17th May, applicable to the payment of a dividend on the first day of June next.

Montreal Bank, Friday, 16th April, 1841.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
At the Credit of the Discount Account,	12303	7	7			
Do. do. Interest do.	822	10	4			
Do. do. Inland Exchange do.	5401	6	6	18527	4	5
Supposed profits on the Quebec Accounts,	5000	0	0			
Do. on the Toronto and other Offices,	3000	0	0	8000	0	0
Probable profits on the discounts between this and the third Monday in May next,	2250	0	0			
Do. do. Inland Exchanges,	250	0	0	2500	0	0
DEDUCT.						
This Amount at the debit of Foreign Exchange,	1997	16	7			
To cover Commissions in Britain, and Interest,	1000	0	0			
Probable Losses on Christmas & Co's Account,	3000	0	0			
Expense, Account, Salaries, &c.	2200	0	0	8197	16	7
Present Amount of the Contingent Account,	..	..	..	20829	7	10
	..	..	..	30110	8	2
Dividend, 3 per cent on the Capital,	..	..	..	50939	16	0
	..	..	..	15000	0	0
Leaving a Contingent Account of.	£	..	..	35939	16	0

I certify that the above is a true extract from the Books of the Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.

P. MCGILL,
President.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the *Bank of Montreal*, submitted to the Board of Directors, on the 16th November, 1840,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Capital Stock paid in, ..	499962	10	0	75714	14	4				
Bank Notes in actual Circulation, ..	244322	15	0	15122	11	8				
Dividends in course of Payment, ..	1127	6	0							
Contingent Account, actual reserved profits, ..	21341	15	7							
Unappropriated profits on Discount Exchange reserved, ..	23793	11	4							
British Agents' Accounts, ..	72282	19	11	848212	0	4				
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers, ..	14112	12	10	52793	13	3				
Suspense Account, reserved to meet Losses, ..	2477	8	4							
Deposits	248972	4	3							
General, ..	2197	0	0							
Bearing Interest, ..										
By Cash Account, Gold and Silver on hand, ..										
Bills and Cheques on other Banks, ..										
This Amount held in the Bank of the People, ..										
Toronto, ..										
Notes Discounted, ..										
Payable in Montreal and Quebec, ..										
do. Upper Canada, ..										
Amount due this Institution by other Banks and Bankers, ..										
Real Estate, Banking House, Montreal, ..										
Do. Quebec, ..										
Bonds and obligations outstanding, ..										
Bills of Exchange in Agents' hands, ..										
	£	1,130,590	3	3			£	1,130,590	3	3

I certify that the above is a true Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, as submitted to the Board of Directors at their Semi-annual Meeting on the day above mentioned.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.

PETER MCGILL,
President.

(B. 2.—Continued.)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, submitted to the Board of Directors, on the 15th of May, 1841.

Dr.		Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Capital Stock paid up in full,	500000 0 0	By Cash Account, Gold and Silver on hand,	67151 10 3
Bank Notes in actual circulation,	208715 15 0	Bills and Checks on other Banks,	8972 12 0
Dividends in course of payment,	1502 18 6		76124 2 3
Contingent Account, actual reserved profits,	30085 8 2	This Amount of Stock held in the Bank of the Peo- ple, Toronto,	50000 0 0
Unappropriated profits on Discount, Exchange, &c.,	23568 11 0	Notes Discounted—payable in Montreal,	616108 7 9
British Agents' Accounts,	29607 6 4	Do. in Quebec,	214703 5 11
Foreign Exchange, reserved for premiums on		Do. Canada West,	40581 12 11
Amount due to the British Agents,	5144 5 5		871393 6 7
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers,	31196 7 8	Amount due this Institution by other Banks and Bankers,	42225 6 6
Suspense Account, reserved to meet losses,	4185 8 7	Real Estate, Banking House, Montreal,	7000 0 0
Deposits	292951 4 3	Quebec,	3500 0 0
General	2939 10 0	Bonds and Obligations outstanding,	10500 0 0
Bearing Interest.		Bills of Exchange in Agents' hands,	19931 15 2
			722 4 5
Total	1,070,896 14 11	Total	1,070,896 14 11

I certify that the above is a true Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, as submitted to the Board of Directors at their Semi-annual Meeting on the day above mentioned.

PETER MCGILL,
President.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1841.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

B. 3.

Monthly Statement of DISCOUNTS, from 1st January, 1836, to 15th July, 1841.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1836	£ 317184	£ 344553	£ 368980	£ 372708	£ 378979	£ 383410	£ 397851	£ 354718	£ 343552	£ 335812	£ 371540	£ 353130
1837	384023	405430	390153	411763	381402	347832	308031	273536	253347	229500	223222	214957
1838	210948	213652	215986	219247	223473	232147	228530	215385	202784	224497	223837	220240
1839	225940	174276	244829	251655	243118	233024	243649	239752	256076	281323	284432	279100
1840	280029	318628	326987	331629	337620	332772	304503	311625	331102	307853	335626	329909
1841	324116	329367	329221	346761	343584	343096	329891					

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 22d July, 1841.

Monthly Statement of EXCHANGE ON LONDON PURCHASED by the Bank of Upper Canada, from the 1st of January, 1836, to 17th July, 1841, furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

Years.	Rate	January.	Rate	February.	Rate	March.	Rate	April.	Rate	May.	Rate	June.	Rate	July.	Rate	August.	Rate	September.	Rate	October.	Rate	November.	Rate	December.
1836	p.ct. 8	£ 11443	8	£ 15467	9	£ 8858	8	£ 7987	7½	£ 6417	7½	£ 12331	8	£ 6337	9	£ 19125	9	£ 17942	9	£ 22386	9	£ 20558	9½	£ 18179
1837	9½	7520	10	6725	10	30817	10	18791	11	3495	13	30575	13	23683	12	24894	12	3897	10	7609	8	10055	8	6071

1838	8	77839	9	63007	7½	112460	7½	63816	8	57801	10	14212	10	3178	10½	1869	11	80920	11	58580	11	63120	11	103435
1839	11	32125	11	57472	11	56876	10	2650	10	1356	10	68227	10	102497	10	1927	10	1940	10½	59933	10½	6616	10½	40693
1840	11	30617	11	18191	11	12647	11	31756	11	28467	10	34998	10½	15621	10	20076	10	31724	10	7910	10	20259	10	18485
1841	11	30546	11	14334	11½	4440	12	41769	12	7155	12	22242	0	3990										

Monthly Statement of EXCHANGE, ON LONDON SOLD by the Bank of Upper Canada from 1st January, 1836, to the 17th July, 1841.

Year.	Rate	January.	Rate	February.	Rate	March.	Rate	April.	Rate	May.	Rate	June.	Rate	July.	Rate	August.	Rate	September.	Rate	October.	Rate	November.	Rate	December.
1836	p.ct. 11½	£ 18489	12½	£ 17180	12½	£ 17508	11	£ 8986	10	£ 9406	10	£ 16361	11	£ 18280	11½	£ 10474	11	£ 8206	11	£ 11868	12½	£ 45721	12½	£ 7582
1837	12½	40115	12½	7008	12½	11612	12½	13911	12½	7198	14	Nil.	16	355	16	11485	15	39371	12½	6377	12½	26926	12½	861
1838	12½	11151	11½	29589	11½	7628	12½	29303	12½	58847	12½	80870	13½	61111	12½	50047	12½	72864	12½	22944	13½	1630	14	35563
1839	13½	56810	13	90050	12½	38023	12½	129951	12½	81050	12½	64760	12½	78200	12½	20655	12½	35727	12½	81309	11	29464	12½	28111
1840	12½	39520	12½	39208	12½	17403	12½	24444	12½	26217	12	47403	12	7058	12	10637	12	36171	11½	24669	12½	12714	12½	11842
1841	13	33143	13	13554	13½	14516	13½	29685	13½	20957	13½	17786	13½	5082										

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 22d July, 1841.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
President.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

(B. 3.—Continue.)

Statement shewing the Amount of SPECIE. in the Vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada, from the 1st of January, 1836, to the 15th July, 1841, on the 1st and 15th days of each Month, furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836. { 1st	104462	102859	91726	67886	70360	68966	51873	40906	37423	30023	44471	61160
{ 15th	104192	99151	69555	70638	68756	52811	42193	40646	29716	24052	63796	61384
1837. { 1st	60492	60551	51633	49227	49700	37850	47097	31087	53998	45670	95300	138840
{ 15th	60684	56215	49211	47261	37617	31718	38524	71303	47442	76421	138126	136751
1838. { 1st	139225	74985	63629	60110	54902	53749	51026	47434	49119	93092	130892	130673
{ 15th	134248	69920	62359	58650	53292	51190	50702	45995	47382	132007	129909	130369
1839. { 1st	129906	97243	96376	94366	92454	90200	60858	63206	64491	76367	92782	105830
{ 15th	98778	96992	95843	93034	90799	59276	65373	63492	64273	76982	108717	102028
1840. { 1st	101127	98536	94490	89662	78647	85395	68264	63581	59421	57285	55171	79602
{ 15th	99880	95387	90227	83353	80719	77131	74946	60638	58010	55465	79862	80013
1841. { 1st	78837	77921	69270	68461	65463	57251	55125					
{ 15th	78429	76756	68847	68030	58946	55702	54314					

Bank of Upper Canada,
TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

(B, 3,—Continued.)

Copy of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT laid before the Directors of the *Bank of Upper Canada*, shewing the SOURCES OF THE BANK PROFITS for the half year ending, 31st December, 1840.

1840.		1841.	
Dec. 31.		Jany. 1.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Salaries,	26 10 11	By Interest,	5772 5 0
Expenses,	824 4 9	Discount,	6280 8 5
Postages,	204 7 2	Exchange on Sterling Bills,	1667 0 6
Agency,	185 3 0	Discount on Loans to the Government,	609 17 3
Expenses on Specie,	66 12 3	Exchange on Bills drawn,	583 16 1
Commission on Exchequer Bills,	1 16 8	Premium on Gold,	520 0 9
Law Expenses,	0 8 11	Damages on Protested Bills,	182 9 9
Balance carried down,	3893 3 10	Interest on Exchequer Bills,	94 15 10
	11864 19 6	Premium on Do.	40 6 8
		Premium,	7 3 1
Total,	£ 15758 3 4	Total,	£ 15758 3 4
		By Balance brought down,	£ 11864 19 6

NOTE.—Out of the above balance of Profit and Loss, viz:—
 The 36th Dividend for the half year ending 31st December, 1840, was taken—amount.....£11,864 19 6

Leaving a balance of.....
 Which (balance) was carried to the credit of Surplus Fund Account, at the credit of which, on the 30th June, 1840, stood the sum of..... 3864 19 6

Thus making the Amount at the credit of the Surplus Fund Account, on the 1st of January, 1841..... 20290 18 8

Bank of Upper Canada,
 Toronto, July, 22nd 1841.
 Truly extracted, THOS. G. RIDOUT,
 Cashier.

Appendix(O.)
 27th August.

Appendix (O.)
27th August

(B. 2.—Continued.)

Copy of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT laid before the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, shewing the SOURCES OF THE BANK PROFITS for the half year ending, 30th June, 1841.

1841.		1841.		1841.		1841.	
June, 30,	£	s.	d.	June, 30,	£	s.	d.
To Salaries,	2587	3	2	By Discounts,	6056	12	1
Expenses,	492	5	9	Interest,	4210	3	8
Postages,	221	18	10	Exchange on Sterling Bills,	1839	0	6
Law Expenses,	40	5	9	Agency,	886	12	7
Expenses on Specie,	13	11	1	Premium on Gold,	634	16	4
				Exchange on Bills drawn,	619	5	8
				Damages on Protested Bills,	187	12	4
				Premium,	82	9	7
Balance carried down,.....£	3355	4	7		14516	12	9
	11161	8	2				
Total,.....£	14516	12	9	By Balance brought down, —.£	11161	8	2

NOTE.—Out of the above Balance of Profit and Loss, viz :.....£11161 8 2
The 37th Dividend, for the half year ending 30th June, 1841, was taken, amounting to..... 8000 0 0

Leaving a Balance of.....£ 3161 8 2
Which (balance) was carried to the credit of Surplus Fund Account, at the credit of which, on the 1st of January, 1841, stood the sum of..... 24155 18 2

Thus making the Amount at the credit of the Surplus Fund Account, on the 1st of July, 1841.... 27317 6 4
Truly extracted, THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, July 22nd, 1841.

— B. 4. —

Statement exhibiting the amount of SPECIE in the Vaults of the *Commercial Bank, Midland District*, and its Offices, the 1st and 15th of each Month, from the 1st January, 1836, to the 17th July, 1841.

CAPITAL—£100,000.

1836.				1836.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1st January, - - -	34294	12	1	15th January, - - -	34960	15	1
" February, - - -	34874	10	0	" February, - - -	34152	15	1
" March, - - -	33787	11	8	" March, - - -	41929	8	2
" April, - - -	38433	7	0	" April, - - -	33019	8	9
" May, - - -	23264	8	10	" May, - - -	19010	3	3
" June, - - -	17347	15	10	" June, - - -	23315	15	7
" July, - - -	23399	1	4	" July, - - -	23979	13	11
" August, - - -	24729	11	5	" August, - - -	22163	7	3
" September, - - -	22338	5	3	" September, - - -	23012	8	5
" October, - - -	22817	5	5	" October, - - -	21835	2	10
" November, - - -	22079	15	0	" November, - - -	34854	3	0
" December, - - -	35429	7	11	" December, - - -	32104	13	9
1837.				1837.			
1st January, - - -	36259	5	9	1st January, - - -	36938	14	7
" February, - - -	35875	10	6	" February, - - -	35923	7	9
" March, - - -	36023	5	8	" March, - - -	35413	13	7
" April, - - -	35813	13	8	" April, - - -	36034	16	1
" May, - - -	36520	3	4	" May, - - -	32374	15	8
" June, - - -	24157	19	7	" June, - - -	23380	1	5
" July, - - -	21444	12	9	" July, - - -	17856	11	10
" August, - - -	15031	14	11	" August, - - -	26407	15	5
" September, - - -	21352	3	9	" September, - - -	12899	5	8
" October, - - -	18199	13	6	" October, - - -	13499	14	1
" November, - - -	13360	0	2	" November, - - -	26183	9	2
" December, - - -	26319	0	3	" December, - - -	26228	0	4

CAPITAL—£200,000.

1838.				1838.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1st January, - - -	28459	5	7	15th January, - - -	34515	7	9
" February, - - -	35081	19	3	" February, - - -	37661	10	11
" March, - - -	41602	15	6	" March, - - -	43615	4	10
" April, - - -	48970	8	0	" April, - - -	43966	13	11
" May, - - -	52522	9	9	" May, - - -	52054	10	5
" June, - - -	52020	13	5	" June, - - -	55002	5	5
" July, - - -	55004	15	6	" July, - - -	55200	5	4
" August, - - -	55412	4	4	" August, - - -	56265	8	9
" September, - - -	58117	10	4	" September, - - -	58214	8	10
" October, - - -	58232	19	2	" October, - - -	58337	19	6
" November, - - -	58419	8	10	" November, - - -	58409	2	11
" December, - - -	58276	11	11	" December, - - -	58301	11	2
1839.				1839.			
1st January, - - -	58248	8	11	15th January, - - -	58172	8	3
" February, - - -	58118	12	6	" February, - - -	57953	1	10
" March, - - -	58366	5	8	" March, - - -	58349	11	10
" April, - - -	58303	0	1	" April, - - -	58187	3	11
" May, - - -	58124	8	9	" May, - - -	58093	16	1
" June, - - -	58109	17	3	" June, - - -	79314	5	8
" July, - - -	89264	0	7	" July, - - -	104838	3	11
" August, - - -	104824	13	2	" August, - - -	104700	7	9
" September, - - -	105096	3	10	" September, - - -	105211	19	10
" October, - - -	110248	8	11	" October, - - -	116121	12	10
" November, - - -	114254	5	3	" November, - - -	99988	15	11
" December, - - -	99035	5	11	" December, - - -	98101	7	10

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 4.—Continued.)

Statement exhibiting the amount of SPECIE in the Vaults of the *Commercial Bank Midland District.*—Continued.

CAPITAL—£200,000.

1840.				1840.				1841.				1841.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1st January,	99206	17	8	15th January,	98228	15	11	" January,	62554	0	11	" January,	62554	0	11
" February,	99328	19	2	" February,	97817	8	2	" February,	60355	17	0	" February,	60355	17	0
" March,	97731	13	9	" March,	97804	9	11	" March,	64610	9	1	" March,	64610	9	1
" April,	98576	15	2	" April,	98023	7	2	" April,	64257	19	0	" April,	64257	19	0
" May,	95285	5	8	" May,	89700	17	3	" May,	65619	7	5	" May,	65619	7	5
" June,	73188	18	9	" June,	66107	0	8	" June,	70445	9	9	" June,	70445	9	9
" July,	66765	15	3	" July,	61684	0	2	" July,	57101	12	10	" July,	57101	12	10
" August,	62188	15	11	" August,	61593	13	11								
" September,	66661	11	0	" September,	56477	19	4								
" October,	56664	2	6	" October,	56329	18	10								
" November,	56547	13	3	" November,	55926	7	5								
" December,	56823	19	7	" December,	65911	11	5								

E. & O. E.

Commercial Bank, M. D.
KINGSTON, 20th July, 1841.F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

(B. 4.—Continued.)

Statement exhibiting amount of NOTES DISCOUNTED by the Commercial Bank of the Midland District and its Offices, from the 1st January, 1836, to the 17th July, 1841.

	1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.			Grand Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the Month of January, -	89986	19	11	111343	11	10	61757	4	3	108248	0	7	254397	7	7	139250	17	7			
“ February, -	117407	14	10	81843	17	9	90951	19	6	101426	12	6	126775	7	1	115700	1	11			
“ March, -	66897	13	5	104709	2	6	72891	16	9	80463	15	0	116064	13	11	116031	4	11			
“ April, -	55894	12	6	70631	7	3	81980	15	5	95942	10	10	129209	9	10	92981	14	9			
“ May, -	43443	16	7	39968	15	2	96428	18	11	114965	6	11	78655	8	0	76601	5	7			
“ June, -	41734	8	7	61534	19	1	68818	13	11	90621	5	0	63212	1	2	105205	9	11			
“ July, -	71089	16	4	62964	15	10	71447	13	6	114040	3	6	82486	15	7	47546	7	7			
“ August, -	85553	3	0	56359	16	1	92167	19	10	90638	12	4	94985	4	2						
“ September, -	108742	17	11	51593	6	1	95171	17	0	114584	10	5	107730	7	9						
“ October, -	71697	9	2	83668	12	2	92287	7	8	126513	13	6	125330	9	6						
“ November, -	69195	11	6	83467	15	5	83190	8	11	62362	3	4	101119	4	5						
“ December, -	80463	3	10	37172	8	6	69600	6	4	69853	0	7	111677	3	5						
Total, - - - - -	902,107	7	7	845,258	7	8	976,695	2	0	1,169,889	14	6	1,291,572	12	5	693,317	2	3	5,878,840	6	5

E. & O. E.
Commercial Bank, M. D.
Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 4.—Continued.)

Monthly Returns of EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, *Commercial Bank, M. D.*

PURCHASED.			SOLD.		
Date.	Amount in Currency.	Rate of Prem.	Date.	Amount in Currency.	Rate of Prem.
1836	£		1836	£	
January, - - -	4330	par-1 p.c.	January, - - -	2225	par-2 p.c.
February, - - -	4438	par	February, - - -	14860	"
March, - - -	12594	par-3 p.c.	March, - - -	4101	"
April, - - -	5351	1 "	April, - - -	1379	2 "
May, - - -	5253	par	May, - - -	1339	par
June, - - -	4166	par-1 p.c.	June, - - -	1133	"
July, - - -	5651	"	July, - - -	6316	3 p.c.
August, - - -	10949	1½ "	August, - - -	9467	"
September, - - -	10150	par-1 "	September, - - -	10249	3½ "
October, - - -	12951	"	October, - - -	2418	"
November, - - -	15140	par-1½ "	November, - - -	4627	2½ p.c.
December, - - -	4666	par	December, - - -	2676	"
1837			1837		
January, - - -	4578	"	January, - - -	16760	"
February, - - -	8160	"	February, - - -	1458	2½-3"
March, - - -	3316	"	March, - - -	6168	"
April, - - -	2756	"	April, - - -	1495	3 p.c.
May, - - -	103	"	May, - - -	135	"
June, - - -	260	"	June, - - -	88	"
July, - - -	125	"	July, - - -	440	"
August, - - -	2215	"	August, - - -	447	"
September, - - -	19162	2½ p.c.	September, - - -	1698	2 p.c.
October, - - -	14409	"	October, - - -	420	3-4 "
November, - - -	2064	1½ "	November, - - -	1637	3 "
December, - - -	1137	1 "	December, - - -	1997	3½ "
1838			1838		
January, - - -	5509	3 "	January, - - -	1089	"
February, - - -	4250	3½ "	February, - - -	5102	3½ p.c.
March, - - -	46	par	March, - - -	6093	"
April, - - -	940	1 "	April, - - -	1896	"
May, - - -	4159	1½ "	May, - - -	2840	4 "
June, - - -	5109	2½ "	June, - - -	2710	"
July, - - -	15335	4 "	July, - - -	1135	3 p.c.
August, - - -	8630	"	August, - - -	2999	"
September, - - -	654	par	September, - - -	2829	"
October, - - -	759	"	October, - - -	2749	"
November, - - -	465	"	November, - - -	21005	4 p.c.
December, - - -	4623	2½ "	December, - - -	1102	2½ "
1839			1839		
January, - - -	10040	4½ "	January, - - -	2992	5-5½ "
February, - - -	7014	4 "	February, - - -	3477	4-4½ "
March, - - -	230	par	March, - - -	1414	"
April, - - -	1366	3 p.c.	April, - - -	4957	3½-4"
May, - - -	10755	"	May, - - -	5152	3½-4"
June, - - -	275	par	June, - - -	6477	"
July, - - -	9267	2½ p.c.	July, - - -	6952	"
August, - - -	10966	"	August, - - -	14295	2½-3½ "
September, - - -	31072	"	September, - - -	27964	2½-3 "
October, - - -	14935	"	October, - - -	17531	"
November, - - -	675	par	November, - - -	4391	3-3½ "
December, - - -	380	"	December, - - -	4427	4 p.c.
1840			1840		
January, - - -	6138	4 p.c.	January, - - -	1590	4½ "
February, - - -	150	par	February, - - -	3560	5 "
March, - - -	5090	4½ p.c.	March, - - -	2998	5½ "
April, - - -	1010	4 "	April, - - -	3367	"
May, - - -	5507	"	May, - - -	5589	5 "
June, - - -	3774	"	June, - - -	3115	"
July, - - -	4100	3½ p.c.	July, - - -	3093	4-4½ "
August, - - -	10050	"	August, - - -	7039	4 "
September, - - -	9576	3½ "	September, - - -	10480	"
October, - - -	4000	"	October, - - -	5230	4-4½ "
November, - - -	2388	"	November, - - -	5889	4½ "
December, - - -	3683	2½ "	December, - - -	2962	"

(B. 4.—Continued.)

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

Monthly Returns of EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, *Commercial Bank, M. D.*—
Continued.

PURCHASED.			SOLD.		
Date.	Amount in Currency.	Rate of Prem.	Date.	Amount in Currency.	Rate of Prem.
1841	£		1841	£	
January, - - -	7369	3½ p.ct.	January, - - -	5590	4½ p.c.
February, - - -	2577	4½ "	February, - - -	3693	4½ "
March, - - -	13268	4½ "	March, - - -	3767	5½ "
April, - - -	0	"	April, - - -	2336	6 "
May, - - -	7200	5½ "	May, - - -	4228	"
June, - - -	250	par	June, - - -	3913	6½ "
July, - - -	3071	4½ p.c.	July, - - -	1183	5 "

Monthly Returns of EXCHANGE ON LONDON, *Commercial Bank, M. D.*

PURCHASED.			SOLD.		
Month.	Amount in Currency.	Average rate Purchased.	Month.	Amount in Currency.	Average rate Sold.
1836	£	per cent.	1836	£	per cent.
January, - - -	6219	9	January, - - -	5042	11½
February, - - -	15395	10½	February, - - -	7161	12
March, - - -	6363	9½	March, - - -	7042	10½
April, - - -	2493	8½	April, - - -	4713	10½
May, - - -	4565	7½	May, - - -	18816	8½
June, - - -	6970	7½	June, - - -	5078	8
July, - - -	15745	8½	July, - - -	2585	11
August, - - -	30403	9½	August, - - -	8569	11½
September, - - -	31492	9½	September, - - -	5366	10½
October, - - -	6004	8	October, - - -	25655	9
November, - - -	4374	8	November, - - -	18553	10
December, - - -	4158	8½	December, - - -	32700	12½
1837			1837		
January, - - -	15962	10	January, - - -	4456	12½
February, - - -	2948	9	February, - - -	1083	12½
March, - - -	10287	10	March, - - -	11840	12½
April, - - -	8749	9½	April, - - -	0	"
May, - - -	0	0	May, - - -	0	"
June, - - -	4233	10½	June, - - -	147	14
July, - - -	5320	11½	July, - - -	13000	17½
August, - - -	3540	12½	August, - - -	0	0
September, - - -	1334	15	September, - - -	853	20
October, - - -	4661	12½	October, - - -	8752	14½
November, - - -	3379	12½	November, - - -	1008	16½
December, - - -	585	12½	December, - - -	475	16½
1838			1838		
January, - - -	1760	10	January, - - -	11197	13
February, - - -	7083	8½	February, - - -	7634	11½
March, - - -	25716	9	March, - - -	4220	11½
April, - - -	3167	7½	April, - - -	7121	10½
May, - - -	2059	7½	May, - - -	7235	10
June, - - -	1380	7½	June, - - -	15360	12
July, - - -	5070	10½	July, - - -	23883	12½
August, - - -	1425	9½	August, - - -	13249	11½
September, - - -	28289	11½	September, - - -	17180	12½
October, - - -	16390	11	October, - - -	14583	13
November, - - -	34986	11	November, - - -	19028	13
December, - - -	1439	10	December, - - -	9862	12½

Appendix (O.)

37th August.

(B. 4.—Continued.)

Monthly Returns of EXCHANGE ON LONDON, *Commercial Bank, M. D.*—Continued.

PURCHASED.				SOLD.			
Year.	Month.	Amount in Currency,	Average rate Purchased.	Year.	Month.	Amount in Currency,	Average rate Purchased.
1839	January, - - -	£ 28000	11	1839	January, - - -	£ 12392	13½
	February, - - -	52370	"		February, - - -	10144	12½
	March, - - -	50900	"		March, - - -	8675	12½
	April, - - -	2908	9½		April, - - -	31098	12½
	May, - - -	41300	10		May, - - -	30389	12½
	June, - - -	2704	9½		June, - - -	29557	12½
	July, - - -	17655	10½		July, - - -	24561	12½
	August, - - -	1686	10		August, - - -	7677	12½
	September, - - -	16273	11½		September, - - -	7326	12½
	October, - - -	3166	10		October, - - -	13444	12½
	November, - - -	16618	9		November, - - -	4346	12
	December, - - -	17554	10½		December, - - -	3943	12
1840	January, - - -	18800	11	1840	January, - - -	27998	12
	February, - - -	10597	"		February, - - -	23987	"
	March, - - -	1019	"		March, - - -	9465	12½
	April, - - -	14984	"		April, - - -	12207	"
	May, - - -	17661	10		May, - - -	12321	"
	June, - - -	2729	"		June, - - -	12205	"
	July, - - -	41144	"		July, - - -	14267	11½-12
	August, - - -	13332	10-11½		August, - - -	11481	11-11½
	September, - - -	13753	10		September, - - -	13849	"
	October, - - -	14000	"		October, - - -	10252	11½
	November, - - -	16656	"		November, - - -	11831	"
	December, - - -	15433	"		December, - - -	13565	11½-12
1841	January, - - -	28750	11	1841	January, - - -	18195	12½
	February, - - -	666	"		February, - - -	37158	12½-13
	March, - - -	2724	"		March, - - -	10061	13
	April, - - -	26422	10-11½		April, - - -	15111	13-13½
	May, - - -	10950	12½		May, - - -	9030	"
	June, - - -	4708	11½		June, - - -	24414	13-13½
	July, - - -	24820	"		July, - - -	5500	"

E. & O. E.
Kingston, 20th July, 1841.F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.Extract from the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENTS laid before the Directors of the *Commercial Bank, M. D.* shewing the BANK PROFITS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Profits for six months prior to 1st January, 1841, ..	..	..	..	16445	1	0
Appropriation. { Bank Expenses,	5250	0	0			
{ Dividend No. 15,	8000	0	0			
{ Carried to Contingent Fund,	3195	1	0			
				16445	1	0
Amount of Profits for six Months prior to 1st July, 1841, ..	..	..	..	17421	12	0
Appropriation. { Bank Expenses,	5250	0	0			
{ Dividend No. 16,	8000	0	0			
{ Carried to Contingent Fund,	4171	12	0			
				17421	12	0

Commercial Bank, M. D.
Kingston, 28th July, 1841.F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Amount of SPECIE in the Vaults of the *City Bank, Montreal*, on the 1st and 15th of each Month, from the 1st day of January, 1836, to the 15th day of July, 1841, inclusive.

	1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.		Grand Total.
	£	d.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	
January,	21694	3	22027	17	10	31185	19	19948	4	10	36397	2	
February,	22347	15	22622	3	6	31650	3	22247	14	1	35018	16	
March,	22958	17	23235	12	11	31479	2	23477	0	10	19009	5	
April,	23325	12	23843	3	4	31753	3	24898	4	4	13294	12	
May,	22679	3	23221	16	1	31821	5	25099	16	2	18570	14	
June,	23035	4	21549	14	6	23822	12	32531	18	0	13425	17	
July,	19870	3	17651	15	2	23802	3	33476	2	3	13433	7	
August,	20388	19	17372	4	1	24471	15	33315	14	5	13775	1	
September,	11085	7	17158	19	10	25123	8	37468	4	0	20482	0	
October,	20185	19	16210	14	11	25776	6	38305	0	5	21614	6	
November,	18299	4	15938	2	5	33441	19	53710	14	1	23418	0	
December,	20111	17	15925	6	5	39456	8	36353	13	1	18242	19	
January,	15359	6	16919	0	10	33393	11	35562	17	1	18358	2	
February,	15839	8	17299	3	6	31587	9	31480	2	7	18719	15	
March,	13108	12	18165	15	3	25593	3	30192	18	9	19960	13	
April,	17321	15	17945	19	10	26218	19	26769	1	4	17021	11	
May,	14756	15	20982	2	9	25468	17	28574	6	8	17169	17	
June,	20321	14	23921	18	3	22919	11	27255	7	10	15805	18	
July,	19112	6	23364	7	5	23392	6	26827	19	7	18148	9	
August,	19171	7	23445	13	3	21159	19	25815	11	6	19228	8	
September,	18503	19	25527	13	5	16920	0	28605	10	2	15318	5	
October,	19127	7	30969	19	0	22505	17	26805	13	5	15713	5	
November,	20620	9	31098	8	7	21671	7	40579	3	8	15204	10	
December,	21111	7	31087	15	8	21434	13	38302	17	6	20909	5	

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

City Bank,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1841

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

(B. 5.—Continued.)

Monthly Statement of NOTES DISCOUNTED by the City Bank, Montreal, from 1st January, 1836, to 30th June, 1841.

	1836.			1237.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January,	94556	19	2	112917	15	7	79210	4	3	90915	5	0	90780	9	8	105488	1	2
February,	100616	19	2	106828	12	5	84987	13	6	68611	19	3	70498	14	9	76931	0	2
March,	97296	8	0	112771	4	6	75535	3	0	62943	8	11	65970	14	4	90782	17	4
April,	95731	7	5	68465	1	11	70780	12	1	82293	12	9	91141	1	0	97813	15	7
May,	109536	10	0	79979	5	11	74890	16	3	75366	0	2	71669	1	0	111828	7	7
June,	88808	2	7	92299	5	4	71199	0	6	88230	17	0	108148	19	6	103820	12	11
July,	100551	14	6	99368	14	5	79285	9	3	96550	11	1	92499	13	0			
August,	97563	8	2	75466	8	10	83495	14	8	97506	17	2	97323	7	5			
September,	121324	2	0	86858	16	8	73642	3	2	106493	18	8	88306	14	10			
October,	105417	3	7	91053	13	10	78816	0	0	84453	4	2	97428	19	11			
November,	114257	7	5	74697	0	1	92380	12	4	71085	14	3	83364	0	5			
December,	144463	9	11	63344	7	9	105206	4	2	101952	3	6	96319	10	3			
Total,	£1,260,423	11	11	1,062,080	7	3	973425	13	2	1,029,403	11	11	1,053,248	6	1	583664	14	9

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

City Bank,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1841.

(B. 5.—Continued.)

Monthly Statement of EXCHANGE PURCHASED, by the City Bank, Montreal, from 1st January, 1836, to 30th June, 1841.

	1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.		
	Amount	Rate	Rate	Amount	Rate	Rate	Amount	Rate	Rate	Amount	Rate	Rate	Amount	Rate	Rate	Amount	Rate	Rate
January,	£ 495	11½	9½	£ 1726	15	10½	£ 5615	5	10½	£ 3784	10	8½	£ 10417	18	9	£ 21118	12	9½
February,	13470	9½	9	230	0	11	21157	0	11	37881	11	9	4478	18	4	5308	6	8½
March,	923	7	10½	49304	7	7½	30494	5	7½	385	0	9½	17175	0	0	3268	7	0
April,	6306	0	0	10807	0	0	7430	1	5	3029	10	0	17622	6	5	4446	18	3
May,	4451	4	11½	4825	10	6½	532	17	6½	12573	0	0	3959	8	4	5847	4	0
June,	3550	19	7½	7360	0	12½	5283	14	7½	4729	17	0	7037	1	7	5847	4	7½
July,	1629	1	8½	1653	15	13½	4816	14	8½	32897	5	0	13342	15	5	16546	7	8½
August,	1124	6	9	4100	15	17	10170	0	9	6877	16	5	6359	11	7			
September,	11106	19	15	950	0	10½	13195	7	10½	17326	0	0	24851	18	1			
October,	9089	11	13	567	0	11½	8664	6	11½	19830	13	10	19830	11	6			
November,	4509	19	8	787	15	11	27078	10	11	10460	0	0	6259	10	0			
December,		2	12	250	0	10½	9202	5	10½	3316	0	6	5297	13	11			
Total,	56,656	3	8	76,562	17	10	142,335	6	11	141,325	5	7	136,632	13	11	57,035	17	3

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

City Bank,
Montreal, 22d July, 1841.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 5.—Continued.)

Monthly Statement of EXCHANGE SOLD, by the City Bank, Montreal, from 1st January, 1836, to 17th July, 1841.

	1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.		
	Amount	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.		Amount.	Rate.	
	£	s.	d.	p.ct.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Rate.	£	s.	d.	Rate.	£	s.	d.
January,	2683	12	0	12	16593	6	6	12	0	0	11	4426	0	0	12 1/2	11242	11	5
February,	3319	12	3	12	9805	11	2	12 1/2	13	1	11 1/2	3418	13	1	12 1/2	4657	13	10
March,	212	8	7	12 1/2	24082	0	10	12 1/2	4	10	11	7586	4	10	12 1/2	3799	12	11
April,	1090	8	7	9	258	16	2	13 1/2	3	11	10 1/2	3437	3	11	10 1/2	9155	14	6
May,	1610	0	9	9	10193	0	2	8 1/2	7	0	10 1/2	6836	7	0	10 1/2	8156	16	6
June,	1922	2	7	10	7709	18	9	11 1/2	8	2	10	11290	8	2	10	10779	18	3
July,	2000	0	0	11 1/2	4811	16	11	11 1/2	15	9	11 1/2	4056	3	4	10 1/2	2616	3	5
August,	1800	0	0	11 1/2	4880	15	9	11 1/2	5	3	10 1/2	10240	3	0	9 1/2	10240	3	0
September,	291	0	0	10	6887	6	11	11 1/2	6	11	11 1/2	12338	11	10	9 1/2	5452	3	11
October,	12218	9	4	10	8631	3	4	11 1/2	3	4	11 1/2	8477	10	3	11	7016	12	0
November,	15745	2	0	0 1/2	4596	15	1	12	15	2	10 1/2	9648	12	2	10 1/2	13923	4	11
December,	25745	19	0	12 1/2	17535	7	11	12 1/2	7	11	12 1/2	3663	16	0	11 1/2	11198	15	4
Total,	.....																

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

City Bank,
Montreal, 23rd July, 1841

(B. 5.—*Continued.*)

Statement exhibiting the SOURCES OF THE PROFITS of the *City Bank, Montreal*, for the half year ending 16th November, 1840, as laid before the Directors.

Discount Account,	£8694 6 3
Inland Exchange, &c.	1074 15 8
Foreign Exchange,	300 0 0
	<hr/>
	£10,069 1 11

LESS.

Expense Account,	£2186 4 1
F. Baby's promissory Note, endorsed by Samuel Gerrard, carried to debit of Profit and Loss, ..	456 19 2
	<hr/>
	2643 3 3
	<hr/>
	£7,425 18 8

City Bank,
MONTREAL, 22d July, 1841.

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

NOTE.—In above Statement no reserve made for losses on Bills of Exchange.

Statement exhibiting the SOURCES OF THE PROFITS of the *City Bank, Montreal*, for the half Year ending 16th May, 1841, as laid before the Directors.

Discount Account,	£9029 18 9
Inland Exchange, &c.	534 4 8
Foreign Exchange,	250 0 0
	<hr/>
	£9,814 3 5

LESS.

Expense Account,	2500 17 2
	<hr/>
	£7,313 6 3

City Bank,
MONTREAL, 22d July, 1841.

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

NOTE.—In the above Statement no reserve made for losses on Bills of Exchange.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

— B. 6. —

Statement exhibiting the amount of SPECIE in the Vaults of the *Gore Bank*, twice in each Month, from May, 1836, to 17th July, 1841.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1836.	£ s. d.	1838.	£ s. d.	1829.	£ s. d.
16 May,	942 3 0	12 February,	21767 2 9	16 December,	29702 18 9
30 "	1056 18 8	26 "	21424 7 5	30 "	29676 12 9
13 June,	3718 11 2	12 March,	21009 4 7		
27 "	3909 0 10	26 "	21000 6 7	1840.	
18 July,	5988 1 3	16 April,	20992 14 7	13 January,	29671 8 5
30 "	6304 18 4	30 "	20942 18 6	27 "	29492 12 10
15 August,	6657 9 6	14 May,	20941 4 4	27 February,	29584 15 7
29 "	6973 19 1	28 "	20936 3 8	10 "	29592 13 6
12 September,	8036 18 6	18 June,	20825 4 9	24 "	29644 17 0
26 "	8417 4 11	30 "	20824 14 10	16 March,	29509 6 3
17 October,	9717 16 6	16 July,	20800 19 3	30 "	29458 19 10
31 "	14115 7 6	30 "	20904 14 9	13 April,	29344 18 10
14 November,	14301 0 8	13 August,	21110 11 7	27 "	29264 14 4
28 "	20832 11 8	27 "	21004 13 2	18 May,	29358 4 2
19 December,	20872 11 8	17 September,	20900 11 8	15 June,	29440 17 5
31 "	20974 15 11	29 "	20834 18 9	29 "	29538 11 8
1837.		15 October,	20721 16 8	13 July,	29593 1 2
		29 "	20851 9 1	31 "	29812 5 0
16 January,	21287 12 4	12 November,	20746 6 8	17 August,	29677 9 11
30 "	21699 10 6	26 "	26956 1 9	31 "	29686 18 6
13 February,	21245 4 6	17 December,	26863 5 0	14 September,	29170 14 1
27 "	21373 1 6	31 "	26808 5 5	28 "	29999 17 8
13 March,	21439 14 1	1839.		12 October,	29324 6 4
27 "	21554 5 0			31 "	29459 9 6
10 April,	21530 17 10	14 January,	26139 5 7	14 November,	29456 2 10
24 "	21390 15 10	28 "	25634 3 5	30 "	30076 8 9
15 May,	21114 11 4	11 February,	25608 17 2	14 December,	30162 6 9
31 "	18513 9 2	25 "	25572 3 6	28 "	30428 7 1
16 June,	17932 5 11	11 March,	25323 14 9		
26 "	17628 9 2	30 "	25227 9 8	1841.	
14 July,	17408 9 3	15 April,	25070 2 2		
31 "	12960 8 4	29 "	25049 12 9	11 January,	30946 5 10
14 August,	18203 9 11	13 May,	24993 7 11	30 "	29875 4 6
28 "	16537 8 11	27 "	24962 4 7	15 February,	30104 8 4
11 September,	15042 17 7	17 June,	24920 8 0	27 "	29980 6 6
25 "	26518 8 1	29 "	19896 2 8	15 March,	29682 11 9
16 October,	25534 7 9	15 July,	19975 17 9	29 "	29500 9 1
30 "	24203 5 2	29 "	20037 3 1	12 April,	29341 16 2
13 November,	23574 0 7	12 August,	20054 8 3	26 "	29315 0 2
27 "	23792 6 6	31 "	20007 4 1	17 May,	29409 1 7
18 December,	22736 7 2	16 September,	19994 9 8	31 "	29417 15 5
30 "	22334 19 4	30 "	19770 15 0	14 June,	29427 10 7
1838.		14 October,	19617 14 0	30 "	26855 9 5
		28 "	19716 1 0	19 July,	26079 4 0
15 January,	22022 12 1	18 November,	29696 1 4		
29 "	21831 18 3	30 "	29702 19 1		

A. STEVEN,

Cashier.

(B. G.—Continued.)

Monthly Amount of DISCOUNTS at the *Gore Bank*, from 1836, to 15th July, 1841.

1836.	£ s. d.	1838.	£ s. d.	1840.	£ s. d.
May, - - -	5957 12 3	February, - -	15498 7 1	January, - - -	29661 6 5
June, - - -	8577 16 4	March, - - -	21004 15 10	February, - - -	31418 19 2
July, - - -	19911 11 8	April, - - -	34748 0 7	March, - - -	32006 14 1
August, - - -	19871 1 8	May, - - -	24175 0 2	April, - - -	21880 18 2
September, - -	17771 2 6	June, - - -	16135 11 1	May, - - -	26252 5 5
October, - - -	27898 19 9	July, - - -	25152 2 3	June, - - -	28793 1 11
November, - - -	27326 7 9	August, - - -	22090 8 11	July, - - -	20497 0 2
December, - - -	27541 7 3	September, - -	25505 10 3	August, - - -	24268 10 1
		October, - - -	33518 7 3	September, - - -	40267 0 2
		November, - - -	21585 18 1	October, - - -	31593 18 9
		December, - - -	28657 9 6	November, - - -	30345 15 0
1837.				December, - - -	49560 12 5
January, - - -	25615 5 3				
February, - - -	21616 19 0	1839.			
March, - - -	44831 5 6	January, - - -	31779 6 3	1841.	
April, - - -	40099 0 7	February, - - -	37450 1 8	January, - - -	50406 13 9
May, - - -	18623 11 1	March, - - -	22712 12 11	February, - - -	40953 13 7
June, - - -	18501 13 2	April, - - -	22476 1 11	March, - - -	46758 8 3
July, - - -	31036 0 9	May, - - -	27531 14 6	April, - - -	39441 6 1
August, - - -	40031 8 10	June, - - -	21715 6 8	May, - - -	26277 5 9
September, - -	16640 14 1	July, - - -	7111 5 3	June, - - -	19694 8 4
October, - - -	27538 3 7	August, - - -	23465 17 4	July, 1st to 15th, -	8918 13 10
November, - - -	23082 13 7	September, - -	26961 2 1		
December, - - -	13366 11 4	October, - - -	24166 13 3		
		November, - - -	20618 4 7		
1838.		December, - - -	31625 1 1		
January, - - -	13101 1 9				

A. STEVEN,
Cashier,

Statement shewing the Amount of BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED Monthly by the *Gore Bank*, each year from May, 1836, to 17th July, 1841.

		Sterling.	Prem.			Sterling.	Prem.
		£ s. d.	p. ct.			£ s. d.	p. ct.
1836	May, - - -	713 1 5	6	1838	January, - - -	700 3 8	8 1-4
	June, - - -	925 12 8	6 3-4		February, - - -	626 0 1	7 1-4
	July, - - -	557 10 0	7 1-4		March, - - -	447 7 0	6 3-4
	August, - - -	781 0 0	8 3-4		April, - - -	2383 0 0	6 1-2
	September, - -	6313 15 0	9		May, - - -	862 18 8	7 3-4
	October, - - -	3366 6 5	8 3-4		June, - - -	385 17 0	9 1-2
	November, - - -	1232 0 0	8 3-4		July, - - -	1265 10 10	10 1-2
	December, - - -	1856 13 9	9		August, - - -	1952 5 9	9 1-4
					September, - -	482 0 0	9 3-4
1837	January, - - -	682 15 4	9 1-4		October, - - -	1221 19 0	9 3-4
	February, - - -	968 1 8	9 1-4		November, - - -	678 1 5	9 3-4
	March, - - -	705 2 6	9 1-4		December, - - -	1217 6 10	11
	April, - - -	3809 1 5	11 1-2				
	May, - - -	1156 4 0	11 1-2	1839	January, - - -	1367 6 0	11
	June, - - -	1029 0 0	12		February, - - -	659 0 0	10 3-4
	July, - - -	2111 7 0	13 1-2		March, - - -	62 0 0	9 3-4
	August, - - -	1028 3 0	13		April, - - -	541 19 6	10
	September, - -	879 0 0	12 1-2		May, - - -	290 0 0	9
	October, - - -	624 17 0	10 3-4		June, - - -	343 0 0	9 1-2
	November, - - -	2429 0 0	10 3-4		July, - - -	780 10 0	9 1-4
	December, - - -	482 0 0	10 1-4		August, - - -	982 19 6	9 1-2

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(B. 6.—Continued.)

Statement, shewing the Amount of BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED Monthly, by the Gore Bank, &c.—Continued.

		Sterling.			Prem.				Sterling.			Prem.	
		£	s.	c.		p. ct.			£	s.	d.		p. ct.
1839	September, - -	592	0	0	9	p. ct.	1840	September, - -	1660	9	10	10	p. ct.
	October, - - -	704	16	0	9	1-2		October, - - -	2630	16	4	9	1-2
	November, - - -	338	8	6	8	1-2		November, - - -	2372	2	9	9	3-4
	December, - - -	1853	0	0	9	1-2		December, - - -	1330	0	0	9	3-4
1840	January, - - -	890	16	0	10	"	1841	January, - - -	2523	16	0	10	3-4
	February, - - -	145	0	0	10	1-2		February, - - -	1031	0	0	10	3-4
	March, - - - -	556	18	8	9	3-4		March, - - - -	2645	19	0	11	1-4
	April, - - - -	1726	6	7	10	1-2		April, - - - -	3568	15	4	11	1-2
	May, - - - - -	1413	0	0	10	1-2		May, - - - - -	3203	19	0	11	1-4
	June, - - - - -	1778	12	7	10	1-4		June, - - - - -	5173	2	9	11	1-4
	July, - - - - -	1812	9	9	9	3-4		From 6st to 17th					
	August, - - - -	2481	5	7	9	1-4		July inclusive, -	2908	10	10	11	"

A. STEVEN,
Cashier.

Statement shewing the Amount of BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD at the Gore Bank, Monthly, each year from 1836, to 17th July, 1841.

		Amount Sold.			Prem.				Amount sold.			Prem.		
		£	s.	d.		p. ct.			£	s.	d.		p. ct.	
1836	October, - - -	1677	1	5	11	p. ct.	1839	February, - - -	338	4	0	14	p. ct.	
	November, - - -	7699	1	9	11	"		March, - - - -	536	19	0	12	1-2	
	December, - - -	604	3	9	11	"		April, - - - -	1295	0	0	12	1-2	
1837	January, - - -	873	0	0	12	1-2	"	May, - - - - -	1209	19	6	12	1-2	
	February, - - -	459	8	0	12	"	"	June, - - - - -	2343	10	0	12	1-2	
	March, - - - -	1238	0	0	12	"	"	July, - - - - -	745	15	0	12	1-2	
	April, - - - -	2021	0	0	12	"	"	August, - - - -	1200	0	0	12	1-2	
	May, - - - - -	3717	0	0	14	1-2	"	September, - - -	1162	5	7	12	1-4	
	June, - - - - -	1500	0	0	15	"	"	October, - - - -	6061	0	0	9	1-2	
	July, - - - - -	Nothing sold.						November, - - - -	2686	4	2	10	"	
	August, - - - -	63	0	0	17	"		December, - - - -	2125	16	2	11	"	
	September, - - -	530	0	0	17	"	1840	January, - - - -	1514	16	0	12	1-2	
	October, - - - -	120	0	0	12	"		February, - - - -	2571	14	9	12	1-2	
	November, - - - -	20100	0	0	15	1-2		"	March, - - - - -	1080	17	6	12	1-2
	December, - - - -	840	0	0	16	"		"	April, - - - - -	939	17	0	12	1-2
1838	January, - - - -	465	0	0	16	"		"	May, - - - - -	1978	18	4	12	1-2
	February, - - - -	Nothing sold.						"	June, - - - - -	760	15	0	12	1-2
	March, - - - - -	127	19	1	10	"		"	July, - - - - -	868	13	2	12	"
	April, - - - - -	629	6	2	11	"		"	August, - - - - -	1258	5	8	12	"
	May, - - - - -	848	1	6	10	"		"	September, - - -	2057	3	7	11	1-2
	June, - - - - -	2865	14	4	12	1-2		"	October, - - - -	5828	17	10	11	"
	July, - - - - -	3666	5	0	13	"		"	November, - - - -	5909	0	0	12	"
	August, - - - - -	3040	13	1	12	1-2		"	December, - - - -	5962	5	3	12	1-2
	September, - - -	4304	12	5	12	1-2	1841	January, - - - -	5380	16	2	12	1-2	
	October, - - - -	9306	13	7	9	1-2		"	February, - - - -	1390	2	11	13	"
	November, - - - -	2785	16	3	12	1-2		"	March, - - - - -	2274	0	6	13	"
	December, - - - -	361	19	7	12	1-2		"	April, - - - - -	2468	9	0	13	1-2
1839	January, - - - -	Nothing sold.						"	May, - - - - -	2463	14	1	13	"
								"	June, - - - - -	4169	5	5	13	"
									1st to 15th July, -	857	14	6	13	"

A. STEVEN,
Cashier.

(B. 5.—Continued.)

Statement shewing the SOURCES OF PROFIT from which the two last Semi-Annual Dividends were declared on the Stock of the *Gore Bank*.

<i>For half Year ending, 31st October, 1840.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchange on Bills drawn,	755	8	8				
Agency,	198	19	6				
Damages,	10	15	6				
Interest,	889	15	9				
Discount,	3097	2	0				
Amount of Balance taken from Surplus Fund,	272	11	3				
					5224	12	8
<i>Per Contra.</i>							
Postages,	41	13	5				
Salaries,	862	10	0				
Expenses,	45	4	7				
Exchange on Sterling Bills,	275	4	8				
Dividend No. 8. on £100,000, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per Annum for the half year ending, 31st October, 1840, ..	4000	0	0				
					5224	12	8
<i>For the half year ending, 30th April, 1841.</i>							
Exchange on Bills drawn,	1067	17	2				
Exchange on Sterling Bills	755	3	4				
Agency,	94	4	3				
Discount,	4490	8	11				
Interest,	1097	11	9				
Damages,	25	17	6				
					7531	2	11
<i>Per Contra.</i>							
Postages,	43	14	3				
Salaries,	525	0	0				
Expenses,	138	12	6				
Bad and Doubtful Debts,	532	17	9				
Law Costs on do.	54	2	11				
Dividend No. 9, on £100,000, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per Annum for the half year ending 30th April, 1841, ..	4000	0	0				
Amount of balance carried to the credit of Surplus Fund, ..	2236	15	6				
					7531	2	11
					0	0	0

A. STEVEN,

Cashier.

Appendix (O.)

27th August

— C. 1. —

Statement of GOLD AND SILVER, IMPORTED by the *Commercial Bank of the Midland District*, from 1833, to 1841, both years inclusive—the Bank being incorporated in the year 1832.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
In the Year 1833—Silver Imported,	8000	0	0				
“ 1834 do. do.	12500	0	0				
“ 1835 do. do.	37500	0	0				
“ 1836—Gold, do.	12500	0	0				
“ 1836—Silver, do.	17500	0	0				
“ 1837 do. do.	33250	0	0				
“ 1838 do. do.	38750	0	0				
“ 1839 do. do.	62500	0	0				
“ 1841 do. do.	12500	0	0				
Amount Specie procured in the Province during the above period,	235000	0	0	£	241000	0	0
Total,				£	476,000	0	0

E. & O. E.
Commercial Bank, M. D.
Kingston, 27th July, 1841.

F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

— C. 2. —

Statement of GOLD AND SILVER COINS IMPORTED by the *Bank of Upper Canada*, from the 1st January, 1830, to 31st July, 1841, furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
In the Year 1830,	Nil	36000	36000
“ 1831,	3000	23000	26000
“ 1832,	24200	38800	63000
“ 1833,	5000	65000	70000
“ 1834,	5000	120000	125000
“ 1835,	Nil	100000	100000
“ 1836,	9000	36000	45000
“ 1837,	22750	154005	176755
“ 1838,	36660	53340	90000
“ 1839,	37000	33000	70000
“ 1840,	25000	35000	60000
“ 1841,	Nil	Nil	Nil
	£ 167,610	694,145	861,755

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 30th July, 1841.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

— C. 3. —

Statement showing the quantity of SILVER AND GOLD IMPORTED by the *Bank of Montreal*, between 1st January, 1830, and 31st July, 1841.

DATE OF IMPORTATION.		American Silver.	American Gold.	British Silver.	Total each Year.
		£	£	£	£
1830	28 June, - - - -	30000			
	30 August, - - - -	70000			
	6 November, - - - -	25000			
	27 " - - - -	50000			175000
1831	19 May, - - - -	37500			
	10 November, - - - -	37500			
	2 December, - - - -	25000			100000
1832	25 June, - - - -	25000			
	8 November, - - - -	25000			50000
1833	22 May, - - - -	25000			
	21 August, - - - -	37500			
	19 October, - - - -	30000			
	23 November, - - - -	30000			122500
1834	31 May, - - - -	15000			
	17 September, - - - -	20000			
	8 November, - - - -	37500			
	17 " - - - -	12750	12250		
	8 December, - - - -	25000			122500
1835	16 July, - - - -	25000			
	4 November, - - - -	37500			
	28 " - - - -	25000			87500
1836	10 November, - - - -	12500			
	12 " - - - -	18750			
	19 " - - - -	—	25000		56250
1837	12 April, - - - -	—	12500		
	19 " - - - -	17000	8750		33250
1838	2 May, - - - -	7200			
	9 " - - - -	2350			9550
1839	13 May, - - - -	1500			
	18 " - - - -	11000			
	21 " - - - -	12500			
	26 November, - - - -	—		12500	37500
1840	13 October, - - - -	16250			
	16 November, - - - -	25000			
	25 " - - - -	15000			56250
1841	31 May, - - - -	15000	10000	- - - -	25000
	General Total,	- - - -	- - - -	- - - - £	880,300

I certify that the above is a true statement of Silver and Gold imported by the Bank of Montreal during the period above stated.

Bank of Montreal,
MONTREAL, 31st July, 1841.

PETER MCGILL,
President.

RECAPITULATION.

American Silver,	£799,300	From New York,
Do. Gold,	68,500	do. do.
British Silver,*	12500	do. England.
Total,	£880,300	

* £5,000 of this amount was in Crowns and halves.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

— C. 4. —

Statement exhibiting the Amount of GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED Annually by the *City Bank of Montreal*, from its commencement to this date.

1834.....	£5099 19 6
1835.....	10000 0 0
1836.....	8000 0 0
1837.....	1340 12 7
1838.....	18081 5 0
1839.....	18386 14 4
1840.....	7500 0 0

City Bank,
Montreal, 22d July, 1841.

H. MACCULLOCH,
Accountant.

— D. 1. —

Return of the Monthly Average of NOTES of the *Commercial Bank*, in CIRCULATION, from January, 1837, to July, 1841,—inclusive.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1837	January, - - - -	172651	5	0	1839	April, - - - - -	310262	15	0	
	February, - - - -	184199	0	0		May, - - - - -	325838	15	0	
	March, - - - - -	194369	5	0		June, - - - - -	313455	0	0	
	April, - - - - -	183484	10	0		July, - - - - -	263322	0	0	
	May, - - - - -	158326	0	0		August, - - - - -	237365	15	0	
	June, - - - - -	121637	0	0		September, - - - -	229804	15	0	
	July, - - - - -	100290	10	0		October, - - - - -	249624	15	0	
	August, - - - - -	96466	15	0		November, - - - - -	233393	5	0	
	September, - - - -	81882	15	0		December, - - - - -	222075	15	0	
	October, - - - - -	99571	10	0		1840	January, - - - - -	202570	5	0
	November, - - - - -	142502	0	0			February, - - - - -	217016	15	0
	December, - - - - -	177052	5	0			March, - - - - -	236671	10	0
1838	January, - - - - -	169392	10	0	April, - - - - -		252462	15	0	
	February, - - - - -	185048	5	0	May, - - - - -		251417	5	0	
	March, - - - - -	202887	10	0	June, - - - - -		235665	15	0	
	April, - - - - -	215467	5	0	July, - - - - -		201982	15	0	
	May, - - - - -	199381	0	0	August, - - - - -		189935	0	0	
	June, - - - - -	189621	5	0	September, - - - - -		195487	15	0	
	July, - - - - -	173516	15	0	October, - - - - -		208931	15	0	
	August, - - - - -	185159	0	0	November, - - - - -		214441	10	0	
	September, - - - -	184756	10	0	December, - - - - -		214130	0	0	
	October, - - - - -	208225	10	0	1841	January, - - - - -	218131	10	0	
	November, - - - - -	202374	10	0		February, - - - - -	234644	5	0	
	December, - - - - -	200263	0	0		March, - - - - -	238231	0	0	
1839	January, - - - - -	209422	0	0		April, - - - - -	243391	0	0	
	February, - - - - -	248521	10	0		May, - - - - -	243499	15	0	
	March, - - - - -	279725	10	0		June, - - - - -	221720	5	0	
						July, - - - - -	214567	10	0	

E & O. E.
Commercial Bank, M. D.
KINGSTON, 29th July, 1841.

F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

— D. 2. —

Monthly Return of NOTES IN CIRCULATION of the *Bank of Upper Canada*, from the 1st January, 1837, to the 1st August, 1841, furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

For the Year	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1837	228310	237736	245456	248384	223443	192389	130000	107683	109446	92351	89281	79372
1838	80079	93965	117005	153936	188260	220368	151472	248952	268991	247296	264642	259133
1839	286040	341163	317518	334527	330373	330041	307644	298358	252847	218744	186382	169649
1840	156749	183930	185763	184763	182618	172928	145944	151941	152693	161361	172099	159966
1841	148637	154890	149822	447422	162937	159362	142849	145555				

Bank of Upper Canada,
TORONTO, 2d August, 1841.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

— D. 3. —

A Monthly Statement of *Gore Bank* NOTES IN CIRCULATION from January, 1837, to July, 1841 inclusive, furnished by order of the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

	1837			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January,	35848	5	0	18135	10	0	57313	0	0	41760	0	0	77838	15	0
February,	41541	5	0	14834	0	0	77278	5	0	44976	5	0	85734	0	0
March,	49031	0	0	13341	0	0	87744	5	0	52967	10	0	97254	15	0
April,	49240	5	0	17450	5	0	96425	10	0	61297	5	0	97257	0	0
May,	48463	5	0	33435	0	0	92754	0	0	59526	10	0	96184	0	0
June,	37970	5	0	44044	0	0	91483	15	0	61145	0	0	87742	5	0
July,	27266	15	0	45368	5	0	76717	15	0	59286	15	0	77628	10	0
August,	23796	10	0	35498	15	0	63294	10	0	53029	0	0			
September,	24771	5	0	38573	5	0	48418	0	0	55072	0	0			
October,	26115	10	0	43636	10	0	46249	0	0	60454	0	0			
November,	21494	15	0	50737	0	0	46439	0	0	71081	10	0			
December,	20037	5	0	49840	0	0	43499	0	0	72322	0	0			

Gore Bank,
HAMILTON, 24th August, 1841.

A. STEVEN,
Cashier.

Appendix (O.)
27th August.

H. I. —

Abstract from the Books of the Bank of "VIGER, DEWITT & Co." (*Banque du Peuple*) shewing a General STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the said Bank, on Monday evening, 12th July, 1841.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock subscribed,	150000	0	0						
Paid in,				116577	16	6			
Bills in Circulation,				55329	15	0			13823 2 7
Contingent Fund,				4943	6	7			3969 8 0
Cash on Deposits,				26826	17	5			
Dividends unclaimed,				1004	14	6			
Due other Banks,				940	16	9			
							5373	5	2
							192457	11	0
									187830 16 2
Total,				£205,623	6	9			£205,623 6 9
							Total,		

E. E. & C.

B. H. LEMOINE,

Cashier.

Statement of the AFFAIRS of the *Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company*, 21st July, 1841.

ASSETS.	Amount.			LIABILITIES.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash including Specie and Notes of other Banks,	7867	12	4	Capital Stock, paid in, ..	..	..	45122	10	0
Loans made including Notes Discounted,	54281	16	1	Circulation, ..	..	..	14550	5	0
Bank Furniture and Bank Note Plates,	600	0	0	Unclaimed Dividend, No. 5, ..	..	..	390	4	0
Profit and Loss, ..	193	9	10	Deposites, ..	..	..	3079	19	3
Total,	£	62,942	18 3	Total,	£	62,942 18 3			

W. ROSE,

Manager.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

— F. —

Statement of the Capital, Circulation, Deposites, &c. of the various Chartered and Private Banks in Canada, compiled from the several returns, by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Banking and Currency,—dated 1st July, 1841.

BANKS.	Capital.			Circulation.			Total Amount of Specie.			Deposites.			Discounts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank of British North America,	—	—	—	50564	5	0	45828	5	3	184809	2	2	676752	2	6
Montreal Bank,	500000	0	0	227048	10	0	125175	15	8	234680	3	10	986553	12	9
People's Bank, <i>Toronto</i> ,	50000	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Bank, <i>Montreal</i> ,	200000	0	0	108572	5	0	20378	15	1	50700	2	0	340391	0	5
Banque du Peuple, <i>Montreal</i> ,	115750	11	6	58211	15	0	8170	16	7	25360	11	5	183378	14	6
Commercial Bank, M. D. -	200000	0	0	205429	15	0	82800	11	10	98671	15	11	461615	11	7
Bank of Upper Canada, -	200000	0	0	142849	10	0	55125	5	0	144093	9	5	406927	19	5
Farmer's Bank, <i>Toronto</i> .	45122	10	0	14350	5	0	7867	12	4	3079	19	3	54281	16	1
Gore Bank, - - -	100000	0	9	77117	10	0	26385	0	5	14481	1	1	165236	7	4
Quebec Bank, - - -	75000	0	0	37737	15	0	15089	4	1	55219	0	4	145362	2	1

— G. —

Statement shewing the Annual Amount of Debentures Purchased from the Government and from private individuals by the *Bank of Upper Canada*, between the 1st July, 1822, and the 30th June, 1841, inclusive, also the annual amount of Sales during the same period.

	Government Debentures Purchased.				Government Debentures Sold.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For the Year, - - - 1822	11666	13	4	For the Year, - - - 1824	2222	4	5
" - - - - 1826	25000	0	0	" - - - - 1826	19222	4	5
" - - - - 1827	35000	0	0	" - - - - 1827	11255	11	2
" - - - - 1828	500	0	0	" - - - - 1828	16188	17	10
" - - - - 1829	17388	17	9	" - - - - 1829	25333	6	8
" - - - - 1830	47555	11	1	" - - - - 1830	40655	11	1
" - - - - 1831	27016	13	4	" - - - - 1831	12800	0	0
" - - - - 1832	6683	6	8	" - - - - 1832	31033	6	8
" - - - - 1833	21185	0	0	" - - - - 1833	13391	13	4
" - - - - 1834	63626	13	4	" - - - - 1834	70300	0	0
" - - - - 1835	41016	13	4	" - - - - 1835	43466	13	4
" - - - - 1836	21930	0	0	" - - - - 1836	19346	13	4
" - - - - 1837	69900	0	0	" - - - - 1837	25356	13	4
" - - - - 1838	42592	4	6	" - - - - 1838	26772	4	5
" - - - - 1839	4387	18	3	" - - - - 1839	14946	13	4
" - - - - 1840	4751	13	1	" - - - - 1840	7882	11	10
To 30th June. - - - 1841	700	0	0	To 30th June, - - - 1841	9800	0	0
					£ 389,974.	5	2
				Balance shewing the amount of Government Debentures on hand the property of the Bank,*	50930	0	0
	£ 440,904	5	2		£ 440,904	5	2

* Of the above Balance the sum of £41,666 13s. 4d. Currency, is for Government Debentures remaining unsold in England since the year 1837, being £37,500 Sterling, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, redeemable in 1857.

Bank of Upper Canada,
TORONTO, 10th July, 1841.

Appendix (O.)

27th August

(G.—Continued.)

Statement of Exchange on London sold by the *Bank of Upper Canada*, from the Year 1824, to 30th June, 1841, inclusive.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
					Brought forward, - £	1,186,492 4 3			
Sold during the Year	1824	12135	15	10					
"	1825	22228	3	1	Sold during the Year	1836	190065	19	3
"	1826	31011	1	4	"	1837	165074	12	0
"	1827	31302	3	7	"	1838	461643	15	10
"	1828	68477	3	1	"	1839	623017	9	5
"	1829	86065	10	0	"	1840	289903	5	1
"	1830	75695	16	9	6 Months to 30th June, 1841		128694	8	1
"	1831	59389	9	5					
"	1832	120188	1	2	Total amount of Exchange on				
"	1833	120358	19	0	London Sold, - - - £	3,044,891 13 11			
"	1834	254431	10	9					
"	1835	305208	10	3					
Carried forward,		£1,186,492	4	3					

Bank of Upper Canada,
TORONTO, 10th July, 1841.

Statement of net-profit on Exchange on London, from the Year 1824, to 30th June, 1841.

						Loss.	Profit.					
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
During the Year,	..	..	..	..	1824	..	..	..	183	17	5
"	..	..	..	..	1825	164	7	8	..	..	..
"	..	..	..	..	1826	..	..	..	863	18	9
"	..	..	..	..	1827	..	..	..	1554	19	7
"	..	..	..	..	1828	..	..	..	594	11	7
"	..	..	..	..	1829	..	..	..	455	5	4
"	..	..	..	..	1830	..	..	..	12	5	11
"	..	..	..	..	1831	..	..	..	1259	0	2
"	..	..	..	..	1832	..	..	..	1020	19	2
"	..	..	..	..	1833	1212	15	2	..	..	..
"	..	..	..	..	1834	971	0	10	..	..	..
"	..	..	..	..	1835	..	..	..	3551	5	10
"	..	..	..	..	1836	..	..	..	3717	15	9
"	..	..	..	..	1837	..	..	..	16715	12	8
"	..	..	..	..	1838	..	..	..	9868	0	11
"	..	..	..	..	1839	12702	15	9	..	..	..
"	..	..	..	..	1840	..	..	..	3825	7	11
To the 30th June,	..	..	..	..	1841	..	..	..	1195	11	0
						£	15,050	19	5	£44,818	12	0
Balance exhibiting the net-profit on Exchange,						..	29,767	12	0
						£	44,818	12	0	£44,818	12	0

Appendix (O.)

27th August.

(G.—Continued.)

Statement of SPECIE imported by the *Bank of Upper Canada*, since its commencement, to the 30th June, 1841.

In the Year	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	In the Year	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	To the 30th June,..... 1841	Total Amount of Specie im- ported,		
	£	s.	d.											£	s.	d.								
	Nil.													125000	0	0								
		17800	0	0										100000	0	0								
		10000	0	0										45000	0	0								
		10000	0	0										176755	0	0								
		25000	0	0										90000	0	0								
		16000	0	0										70000	0	0								
		25000	0	0										60000	0	0								
		70225	0	0																				
		36000	0	0																				
		26000	0	0																				
		63000	0	0																				
		70000	0	0																				
																						1,035,780	0	0

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 10th July, 1840

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Appendix (P.)

30th July.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DATED, 19th July, 1841, requesting the Governor General to cause to be laid before this House as soon as practicable, a statement of the number of suits brought in the Court of Chancery since the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty, shewing the number of suits actually adjudicated upon; the amount of costs taxed and allowed on each suit; also the amount of Fees paid to the Registrar on each suit; together with a detailed statement exhibiting the aggregate sum received by that Officer, by way of Fees and Charges on the said suits, since the period aforesaid to this day.

S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary.

KINGSTON, 30th July, 1841.

REGISTER OFFICE, COURT OF CHANCERY,
22d July, 1841.

Sir,

With reference to the inquiries respecting the Court of Chancery, contained in your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honour to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

1st. That the number of suits brought, in that Court, since the 6th day of February, 1840, to the 19th instant, inclusive, is 223, and that the number of suits actually adjudicated upon during the same period is 102.

With respect to this head of inquiring, I would embrace the present opportunity of observing, that of the Suits *not* adjudicated upon as yet, part are in the various stages of progress towards a hearing and a considerable part are settled between the parties, the number of which, however, I have not the means of ascertaining.

2nd. As to the amount of Costs taxed and allowed on each suit, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of yesterday's date, in which I have stated the reason of my inability to furnish the information desired on this point, and mentioned the proper Officer from whom it may be obtained.

Appendix (P.)

30th July

3rd. The amount of Fees and charges payable to me on the business of the Court, from the 6th February, 1840, to the 6th February, 1841, is,	£575
The like Fees that date to the 19th Instant, is,	200
Total,	£775

As regards this latter subject of inquiry, I would observe that I have been, and still am, in the habit of delivering to the several Solicitors, Monthly Accounts in detail of the business transacted in this Office, and of keeping a memorandum of the amounts only due from each for my own satisfaction. His Excellency will, therefore, see why a *detailed* statement exhibiting the aggregate sum payable to me for Fees for the period above mentioned, is not rendered according to his desire. It is right, however, I should here mention that my Fees are strictly charged and regulated according to the Tariff established a few years since by the Vice Chancellor and the Common Law Judges, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, and that they are subject to taxation by the Master of this Court, part of whose duty it is to tax and moderate all Bills of Costs of which my fees form a Component part.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. HEBURN.

JAMES HOPKIRK, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

KINGSTON 26th July, 1841.

SIR,

I beg to enclose to you, as required by His Excellency the Governor General, a statement shewing the amount of Costs taxed and allowed on suits in the Court of Chancery since the 6th day of February, 1840.

I should have been able to furnish the statement more promptly, but our Office has only very recently been assigned to me in Kingston, and the papers to which reference was necessary for the information required had not been arranged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. G. SPRAGGE.

To

JAMES HOPKIRK, Esquire.
Government Office.

Statement shewing the Amount of Costs taxed and allowed in Suits in the Court of Chancery, between the 6th day of February, 1840, and the 22d day of July, 1841.

	£	s.	d.
Slocomb vs. Hall	37	9	0
Hess, vs. Miller,	4	2	3
Do.	4	15	7
Murney, vs. Gilbert,	45	1	9
Buttall vs. Groudy,	33	2	6
Do.	15	6	0
Ernstinger vs. McKenney,	41	15	4
Mossall vs. O'Reilly,	30	0	11
Bigelow vs. Orkell,	15	0	2
Lister vs. Fowke,	26	13	1
Do.	2	9	5
Bank of Upper Canada vs. Sheldon,	3	16	11
Edgar vs. McKenzie,	11	13	8
In re Street a Lunatic,	7	10	0
Do.	88	12	7

Statement shewing the Amount of Costs Taxed and allowed in Suits in the Court of Chancery.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
In re Street a Lunatic,	56	16	0
Do.	14	4	0
Do.	16	15	8
Taylor vs. Nichol,	50	19	4
Gilleland vs. Allan,	10	12	9
Morrison vs. Crooks,	16	15	6
Commercial Bank vs. Wallace,	22	14	11
Kykert vs. Clarke,	24	14	4
Gibbs vs. Cameron,	22	18	9
Smith vs. Webster,	5	3	10
McClarey vs. Goring,	36	11	6
Scripture vs. Proudfoot,	26	8	9
Bennet vs. Hadley,	31	5	7
Do.	7	17	1
Warren vs. Bloor,	16	19	3
Jarvis vs. Hamilton,	14	5	1
Daniels vs. Lundy,	7	18	6
Do.	87	3	0
Lockhart vs. Fitz Gerald,	16	14	8
Do.	5	4	1
Fisher vs. Fitz Gerald,	13	16	6
Do.	5	4	1
Gibbs vs. Cameron,	35	4	6
Do.	22	18	9
Charles vs. Mothersoll,	29	2	3
Attorney General vs. Smith,	10	18	4
Jenkins vs. Ferrie,	62	15	5
Murphy vs. Carfoot,	19	18	6
Robinson vs. Armstrong,	21	1	9
McNab vs. McTavish,	9	9	1
McNab vs. Buchanan,	19	8	11
Cawthra vs. Hogg,	84	13	9
Do.	13	3	4
Wettenhall vs. Sheridan,	21	14	9
Gardiner vs. Scott,	21	11	4
Davis vs. McNab,	4	0	4
Davis vs. Davis,	7	4	8
Clendennan vs. Stevenson,	23	17	1
Bank of U. C. vs. Small,	15	13	3
Jarvis vs. Hamilton,	14	15	1
Do.	5	4	7
Bank of Upper Canada vs. Burrows,	20	7	2
Bethune vs. Hamilton,	7	9	9
Wildes vs. Holmes,	28	16	6
Farewell vs. Vansickle,	11	10	5
Boyd vs. Moshell,	17	7	11
O'Rogan vs. Carey,	8	12	1
Hikey vs. Oalt,	24	3	10
Lec vs. the Canada Company,	10	8	9
Cawthra vs. Robinson,	20	9	7
Baird vs. Roberts,	36	10	8
Burnham vs. Barnum,	15	19	9
Buchanan vs. Matthewson,	4	10	1
Murray vs. Patrick,	12	19	5
Murray vs. Turner,	12	18	2
Taylor vs. Elmsly,	34	12	9
Warren vs. Elmsly,	46	12	6
Cahill vs. Sproate,	33	16	1

Appendix (P.)

30th July.

Statement shewing the Amount of Costs Taxed and allowed in Suits in the Court of Chancery.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Leeming vs. Desjardins Canal Company,	29	8	9
Drummond vs. Anderson,	34	3	8
Severn vs. Pearson,	19	18	10
Do.	6	11	10
Do.	10	2	6
Fish vs. Burnside,	53	12	7
Commercial Bank vs. Cumming,	14	3	3
Do. vs. Hepburn,	12	15	3
Do. vs. Hughson,	17	9	3
McNider vs. McNab,	11	13	4
Do. vs. Clarke,	11	13	4
Attorney General vs. Pringle,	30	5	7
McGill vs. McDonald,	46	3	10
Do.	24	13	9
McKenzie vs Kerby,	36	1	5

In explanation it is proper to state that where, in the above list, more than one Bill appears taxed in one suit, such taxations are generally by different parties, a number of individuals having various interests, frequently being parties to the same suit.

In the above List the name of one party on each side is given (as is usual in Chancery) as the short title of the suit. In many cases there are several parties and in some they are very numerous, the costs in such cases are of course thereby generally increased, and in some cases very materially so.

KINGSTON, 26th July, 1841.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
Master in Chancery.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Appendix (Q.)

30th July.

DATED 20th July, 1841, requesting the Governor General to lay before the House, a statement of all Loans made by the Government to the Cobourg, Port Hope and Oakville Harbour Companies, and also of the Securities, if any, taken for such loans, and the amount of Interest at present due thereon, and that His Excellency will further be pleased to inform this House, what steps have been taken to enforce payment of the arrears of interest if any be due, and also similar information with regard to all Corporations or individuals in that part of the Province lately called *Upper Canada*.

KINGSTON, 30th July, 1841.

S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 24th July, 1841.

SIR,

In conformity to your letter of 21st instant, I have the honour to transmit a return of all loans made by the Government to the Companies therein named, shewing the amount of each loan and of the interest due thereon up to the 30th June last.

For more particular information with respect to the security taken, I request reference to the Receiver General, in whose hands the several bonds should be deposited.

I cannot from any documents in my possession, state what steps may have been taken to enforce payment of arrears of interest, since I transmitted statements of account to the parties last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

The Honorable,
S. B. HARRISON,
& &c. &c.

JNO. MACAULAY,

STATEMENT of Loans made by the Government to Corporations and Individuals for Public Works in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, to the 30th June, 1841.

Works.	Amount of Loans.			Enactments.			Interest on Loans.			PAYMENTS.			REMARKS.		
	£	s.	d.		ch.		£	s.	d.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount of Interest due.			
Oakville Harbour, -	2500	0	0	1	Wm. IV. ch. 25.	£	1523	16	8	£	375	0	0	Secured by Bond of William Chisholm, Esquire.	
"				3	Vic. ch. 50.										
Tay Navigation, -	1000	0	0	4	Wm. IV. ch. 42.	£	431	0	3			431	0	Secured by Bond of Company.	
Cobourg Harbour, -	3000	0	0	2	" " 22.		1948	0	9	£	853	2	6	Do.	
"	1000	0	0	5	" " 43.									Do.	
Erie and Ontario R. Road, -	5000	0	0	7	" " 68.	£	1086	19	7			722	17	6	Do.
Port Hope Harbour, -	2000	0	0	2	" " 23.		1092	18	2			176	5	0	Do.
Desjardins Canal, -	5000	0	0	2	" " 25.										Do.
"	7000	0	0	5	" " 34.										Do.
"	5000	0	0	7	" " 65.	£	6315	19	8			1920	0	0	Do.
Grantham Academy, -	250	0	0	7	" " 84.		60	13	1			60	13	1	Board of Trustees.
Total, -	£											8412	3	2	

JNO. MACAULAY,

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 24th July, 1841.

Appendix (Q.)

30th July.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 27th July, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed in your letter of the 23rd instant, a Schedule of the Bonds and securities from certain Public works and Incorporated Companies lodged in my office.

I am unable to state what legal steps have been taken for the recovery of arrears of interest, &c. due to the Government, a statement of which it is understood has been prepared by the Inspector General.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN H. DUNN,
Receiver General.

The Honorable,
S. B. HARRISON,
Civil Secretary.

SCHEDULE of Bonds and Securities from Public Works and Incorporated Companies to the Government, lodged with the Receiver General.

Trustees of Grantham Academy, to the Receiver General, Upper Canada, indenture of Mortgage, 13th May, 1837, for £250, 1 and 1-10 of acre in St. Catherines.

President, Directors & Co. of Cobourg Harbour Company to the King, Bond for £2,000 Currency, dated 29th June, 1835.

George Strange Boulton and James Gray Bethune, to the King, Bond for £6,000 Currency, dated 26th April, 1832, for payment to Receiver General of Principal and Interest of £3,000, to be loaned to the Cobourg Harbour Company by Government, &c.

George S. Boulton, one of the Stockholders of the Cobourg Harbour Company, to John H. Dunn, Mortgage, dated 27th April, 1832, 38 ac. pt. of Bro. lot 14, in front of lot 14, 2d Concession, Bro. front S. and of base line Township of Hamilton.

John Brown, to the King—Bond for £4,000, Currency, dated 6th March 1832, for payment to H. M. of Principal and Interest of £2,000, to be loaned to the Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company by the Government, &c.

John Brown, Treasurer of the President, Directors & Co. of Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Co. to the Hon. John H. Dunn, Mortgage, dated 6th March, 1832, certain lands Township of Hope.

Oakville Harbour, William Chisholm to J. H. Dunn, Bond 31st May, 1840, pursuant to Provincial Statute, 3d Vict. Chap. 50.

President, Directors & Co. of the Tay Navigation Company, to John H. Dunn, Bond for £2,000 Currency, dated 6th March, 1834, for payment of Principal and Interest of £1,000.

Directors Grand River Navigation Company, to the Queen, Bond for £1,000 Currency, dated 11th January, 1840, for payment of Principal and Interest of £500.

N. B.—There is also a Bond from same to same for £6,000, dated 17th May, 1838.

Desjardins Canal Company to the King, Bond for £10,000, dated 30th May, 1832, for payment of Principal and Interest of £5,000 to Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General, Mortgage dated as above of the Canal, &c.

Peter Hunter Hamilton, one of the Directors of said Company, to the same—Mortgage dated as above, of certain lands in Township of Barton.

JOHN H. DUNN,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
KINGSTON, 27th July, 1841.

REPORT of the Commissioner of the Provincial Steam Dredging Machine, transmitted to the Honorable the House of Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, pursuant to the Upper Canada Statutes 5th Wil. IV. Cap. 30, and 6th Wil. IV. Cap. 46.

KINGSTON, 30th July, 1841.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable, Charles, Baron Sydenham, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioner of the Provincial Steam Dredge in conformity to the requirements of the Statute of Upper Canada, 5th Wil. IV. Chap. 30, and the 6th Wil. IV. Chap. 46, would most respectfully Report:—

That in complying with the instructions of the House of Assembly in the Report of a Select Committee as adopted by the House at the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, it is recommended that the Port Hope Harbour Company advance the sum necessary to raise the Dredge from the water and to cover the necessary repairs. The Commissioner was informed by that Company, that unless they were relieved, till the dredging out of their Harbour, from the payment of interest then due to the Government on a public loan they would not be able to advance the necessary sum for the raising and repairing of the Dredge. The Commissioner anxious for its safety, lost no time in reporting the case to the Government, and annexed No. 1, is a copy of this notice and the reply thereto, copies of which, were sent to John Brown, Esquire, in behalf of the Port Hope Harbour Company, to which the company acceded.

The lateness of the season before the Executive decided on the application and the loss of time before the Dredge could be raised from under the water and efficiently repaired, is the reason why no dredging has been done since he last reported, thereby, the services of the machine have been lost to the Province for the last season, and up to the present time; upon raising the machine, it was found that several perforations had been made in the frame work below water line, which caused her to sink.

The Commissioner still remains in ignorance by whom so mischievous an act was done; he is anxious to be relieved a duty, he finds, however attentive and prudent in watching over his trust for the interest of the Province, cannot be rendered advantageously by him. He begs to suggest that the debt should immediately be paid, and the Dredge put under the charge of the President of the Board of Works.

The Machine is invaluable for clearing and deepening the Harbours on Lake Ontario, provided a prudent and intelligent master could be had to put in charge and direct her operations, and with a view that the Legislature will act upon the suggestion of paying the debt and relieving the Commissioner from further responsibility, he hereunto annexes a statement of the whole debt incurred in the raising and repairing, together with the amount due as per returns to the last Session of the Legislature, and also a statement of work done and on which no settlement in point of payment has been made (No. 2.)

Under the Act the Commissioner is not invested with power to enforce payment. This is another reason whereby he is induced to point out the necessity of a speedy remedy by a Legislative enactment besides that of putting the Machine under the direction and charge of the President of the Board of Works.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

KINGSTON, 13th July, 1841.

(Signed,)

DAVID THORBURN,
Commissioner.

The Commissioner of the Provincial Steam Dredge, having this day received from Mr. Brown of Port Hope a copy of Minute in Council of the 28th May, (instant,) on the subject of his application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 26th instant, relative to raising and repairing of the Provincial Steam Dredge, and dredging of the Port Hope Harbour, is

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happy to observe that the Council is of opinion that the claim for interest may be beneficially postponed until the disbursement shall be met, however, he finds that the Council are desirous to be informed what the amount of the disbursement will be, as the Council were unable to gather information on that point from the documents submitted, that the Commissioner be therefore requested to estimate the expense of raising, repairing and employing the Machine at the Port Hope Harbour.

In obedience to the request of the Council, the Commissioner would beg leave most respectfully to remark, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Act authorising the building of the Steam Dredge and taking charge of the same requires the Commissioner to make Annual Reports through the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature, Sec. 5 Wm. IV. Chap. 30, and last clause, consequently in obedience with this authority, the Commissioner has invariably complied with the requirements.

His Excellency and Council will here observe, that there is no date laid down in the Act for the guidance of the Commissioner in making a charge for the services of the Machine, neither is there any funds directly provided for the working and keeping the Dredge in working order, consequently the Commissioner is left to act either under the authority of the House of Assembly or from his own judgment until otherwise directed or ordered from proper authorities. Such being the difficult, arduous and responsible position of the Commissioner, it becomes his imperative duty in his annual Reports, to lay before the Legislature, a full and particular account, not only of the places where the Machine has been at work, but also the sums of money paid out or to be paid out for keeping the Dredge at work; and on this point depends the amount of charge against any particular work; the council will therefore observe from the attested copy of an adopted Report of a Select Committee by the House of Assembly last Session, that the Commissioner is instructed to make a charge from the Port Hope Harbour Company when the Dredging of that Harbour is done so as to cover all charges in raising, repairing and all necessary disbursements that have or may accrue connected with the dredging of that harbour; and as the disbursements for wear and repairs cannot be ascertained till the work is completed, as from the nature of the work some places in that harbour being more severe on the machine than in others, the House of Assembly have with this Report as invariably with others, directed that the charge be in accordance with the outlay incurred in keeping the machine in working order.

The Committee would further observe for the information of the Council, that the Port Hope Harbour Company is in possession of a copy of the Report of the House of Assembly of last Session, that company therefore are fully apprised how the charge will be regulated by the Commissioner. The Council will likewise find in the Report of the House, accompanying his letter to Mr. Secretary Harrison, that the sum required for the raising and putting the dredge in working order is estimated at £250 besides a debt incurred for that work of £76 16s. 5d. for a chain due the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. These two items are at once imperative before dredging can be commenced; the Report also sets forth that the Port Hope Harbour will require the use of the Dredge for the period of six or eight weeks at least, the Commissioner would therefore in compliance with the request of the Council, lay before His Excellency and Council an estimated expense, predicated on the aforementioned adopted Report of the House of Assembly, relative to and completing the Dredging of the Port Hope Harbour.

1st. Estimated amount for raising and repairing the Dredge.	£250	0	0
2d. Debt due for a chain to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and payment demanded,	76	16	5
3d. Wages for the Captain, Engineer and Firemen, say for 60 days at 30s. per day,	90	0	0
4th. Materials and repairs to the Dredge for 60 days, say average 50s. per day,	150	0	0
5th. Firewood, say 3 cords per day at 10s. per cord,	90	0	0
6th. The number of Labourers with the scows in carrying away and depositing the dirt, will average not less than 30s. say at 4s. 4½d. Cy. per day, for 60 days,	998	15	0
Total,	1050	11	5

His Excellency and Council will thus observe that in the opinion of the Commissioner it will require the Port Hope Harbour Company to lay out a larger sum to complete the dredging of the Harbour of that Company than the amount that Harbour Company owes the Government for interest due on the Public Loan. If His Excellency and Council can devise any other way so as to enable the Commissioners to raise and repair the Dredge other than the plan the Commissioner has ventured to suggest for the approval of His Excellency and Council, he

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will be most happy to yield an implicit obedience to their views. The anxiety of the Commissioner faithfully to discharge his trust is the only apology he can offer for his having ventured to suggest to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for having brought the subject matter under His Excellency, and Councils deliberation, whether it would not be more for the public interest under the peculiar situation of the Port Hope Harbour Company as set forth to the Commissioner by John Brown, Esquire, in behalf of that Company to forego for the present their paying the interest the Company is owing to the public on account of a loan of money from the Government and allow the Company to lay out the means at their command for the raising and repairing the Dredge and dredging of their Harbour.

The Commissioner will wait with anxiety for a favourable decision of His Excellency and Council upon the matter now under their consideration and would only remark that the Council do not delay in deliberating on the same as the vessel lays in peril and the weather is favourable for the operation of dredging. All which is respectfully submitted by

DAVID THORBURN,
Commissioner of the
Provincial Steam Dredge.

QUEENSTON, 30th May, 1840.

QUEENSTON, 1st June, 1840.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Brown sent me a copy of the Minute of Council relative to the application I made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor about the dedging of Port Hope Harbour, from which minute I find the Council desire further information on the subject, and that no time might be lost, I at once acted upon Mr. Browns' copy and now send herewith an answer embracing the whole position I am placed in, and an estimate of what the dredging of Port Hope Harbour will cost, there is no doubt of the sum for dredging it to be somewhere about the estimate I have made, as you are aware of the necessity of an early decision of the Council about it, You will, I trust, see that the documents herewith sent be brought before the Council at the first sitting of the same.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID THORBURN.

S. B. HARRISON, Esq. TORONTO.

QUEENSTON, 13th July, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

My letter to you last week from Toronto would lead you to look for some action by the Executive Council on the matters referred by us respecting the interest due from the Port Hope Harbour Company and the application of such funds to be applied to the dredging of the Harbour of that Company, I pressed the subject on the Council for immediate action, and I have this day received the result of the deliberation of the Council which I hope will be found satisfactory, a copy of which I hereunto subjoin.

"In Council 9th July, 1840, recommended that the claim for interest due from the Port Hope Harbour Company be forborne until the expenses proposed by the Commissioner of the Dredging Machine shall be discharged, and that the interest due be then paid according to the order in Council of 28th May last."

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Actg. C. E. C.

DAVID THORBURN, Esq. QUEENSTON,

I send you a copy of my letter to the Executive Council on the proposed expenses to dredge the harbour, from which you will see that the Government will not call for any interest till the harbour is finished dredging, and my estimation of expenses is nearly correct; the term of your new extension of time by the Act of last Session will run out before you will be called

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upon to pay up the interest, I now trust you may see your way clear to get the dredge raised and repaired without delay and put to work; let me hear from you immediately if you now see your way clear, which I trust you may, and if so the management of the dredge is the next matter to be considered, this you may give me your views on also. The letter sent to the Council I showed the copy of to Mr. Hall, and he viewed the calculations to be judicious and as near as could be estimated. I do not see that my going to Port Hope would for the present be of any use as the nature of the repairs and my views are all with you in reports or letters since the House of Assembly reported last Session on the subject of the Dredge, my only regret is that the Council had not reported so definitely at an earlier day. I spent the greater part of last week at Toronto to try for a decision.

You will observe that the Minute of Council is predicated wholly on my letter on the proposed expenses a copy of which is herewith. I will wait with anxiety for your answer to this letter. I am, my dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

DAVID THORBURN,
Commissioner P. S. Dredge.

To JOHN BROWN, Esquire,
PORT HOPE,

Agent for Port Hope Harbour Company.

Statement in Appendix to Journal, 1839, £348 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Board of Commissioners of the
PROVINCIAL STEAM DREDGE.

To

JOHN BROWN, Esquire, for the following Materials and work done in raising and repairing the Steam Dredge and Scows lying at Port Hope Harbour, commencing 6th July, 1840, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
To Ropes and Blocks,	15	10	0
“ 280 feet square lumber for blocking and raising Dredge,	3	10	0
“ Barrell & Butterfield, Blacksmiths, account, vouchers if required,	6	8	4
“ John Huggins, Engineer, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ days at 8s. 4d.	21	2	11
“ Marsh Huston, Carpenter, 15 “ 7 6,	5	12	6
“ John Brown, do. 10 “ 7 6,	3	15	0
“ William Brogden, Millwright, 19 days at 10s.	9	10	0
“ John Bouskill, Carpenter, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ 5,	5	12	6
“ John Thompson, Blacksmith, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ 5,	12	13	9
“ James Feir, 6 “ 5,	1	10	0
“ Samuel Wainwright, 4 “ 5,	1	0	0
“ Nathan Chase, Carpenter, 1 “ 7 6d.	0	7	6
“ Wm. Irwine, Labourer, 13 “ £5 per Month,	2	9	11
“ James Clarke, do. 9 “ 5 “	1	14	0
“ Wm. Patterson, do. 8 “ “ “	1	10	9
“ John Greeny, do. 3 “ “ “	0	11	6
“ Alex. Shorden, do. 7 “ “ “	1	6	11
“ Francis Nugent, do. 4 “ “ “	0	15	4
“ Jesepe Pegg, do. 27 “ “ “	5	3	6
“ Josiah Breaky, do. 1 “ “ “	0	3	10
“ James Young, do. 1 “ “ “	0	3	10
“ John Cootes, do. 1 “ “ “	0	3	10
“ Wm. McCale, do. 1 “ “ “	0	3	10
“ Paid for Castings as per Bill, see Vouchers,	73	17	10
“ 4 Teams to and from Coburg with Castings, at 12s.	0	2	10
Carried forward,	£	177	8 1

Statement in Appendix to Journals, 1839, £1839 7 3½.—Continued.

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	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	177	8	1
To Paid 700 lbs. of Swedish Iron,	11	13	4
" 150 " Steel,	7	10	0
" 100 Bushels Coals,	1	10	0
" 120 lbs. of Cable Chain,	3	0	0
" 2 Pumps £2 10s.	5	0	0
" Best Feir, Supdt. 54 days at 14s. per day.	27	0	0
" Mr. Brown's own time 30 days, at 10s. per day,	15	0	0
" Richard Barret for a Copper Pipe,	0	7	6
" Niagara Dock and Harbour Company my acceptance in favour of Wm. Cayley, Esq. as per advice 13th January, 1841,	81	4	2
" Sundry Postages,	0	15	0
This amount the expenditure of 1840,	£ 330	8	1
April 8th, 1841.—Recommended the repairs of Dredge and Scows.			
" John Huggins, Engineer, 32 days at 10s. per day,	16	5	0
" J. Thompson, Millwright, 16 " 10 "	8	15	0
" Danl. Wilson, Blacksmith, 28 " 6 3d. "	8	15	0
" Alex. McCrae, Carpenter, 18 " 6 3 "	5	12	6
" Alex. Cummings, Labourer, 2 " 3 9 "	0	7	6
" James Pilkey, do. 8 " 3 9 "	1	10	0
" John Ferguson, do. 21 " 3 9 "	3	18	9
" James McAdams, do. 29 " 3 9 "	5	8	9
" James Wolgan, Carpenter, 10 " 8 9 "	4	7	6
" Orlando Moore, Blacksmith, 3½ " 6 3 "	10	3	1
" Benj. Chesnut, Carpenter, 7 " 6 3 "	3	3	9
" Martin Neale, Labourer, 1 " 3 9 "	0	3	9
" Thomas Henope, do. 2 " 3 9 "	0	7	6
" Mark Huston, Carpenter, 19 " 6 3 "	5	18	9
" Jno. Adams, Bricklayer, 1 " 7 6 "	0	7	6
" Jno. Boyce, Millwright, 8 " 7 6 "	3	0	0
" James Clarke, 14 " 3 9 "	2	12	6
" Wm. McCrony, 3 " 3 9 "	0	11	3
" Jno. Brown, Carpenter, 6½ " 6 3 "	2	0	7½
" Wm. Reid, Carpenter, 6½ " 7 6 "	2	8	9
" Mathew Cowley, 2 " 3 9 "	0	7	6
" Wm. Belch, 1 " 3 9 "	0	3	9
" John Thomson, 1 " 3 9 "	0	3	9
" H. Irvine, Calking Dredge, 2 " 10 "	1	0	0
" Do. do. and repairing 6 Scows at £2 10s. each,	15	0	0
" John Farby, 2 days at 3s 9d. per day,	0	7	6
" Nails 10lbs. and 217lbs. of Iron,	3	0	0
" Nails 3lbs. and 19lbs. Steel,	1	10	0
" Files 3 as per Bill,	0	16	9
" Canvas and Nails,	0	2	6
" Spikes 7½lbs. at 4d. per lb.	0	2	7
" Sweedes Iron for nuts, &c, 4d. 109 lbs.	1	16	8
" Charcoal 187lbs. at 30s.	2	15	7
" Banet's Bill for work furnished,	1	13	9
" Stone Coal from Toronto,	1	10	0
" 1 Team to Cobourg for Castings, and 1 do. for Patterns 12s. 6d.	0	12	6
" 1 Horse and Cart drawing bricks and Mortar,	0	7	6
" 1 Team drawing Lumber,	0	12	6
" Banet and Butterfield's Blacksmith's Bill,	3	3	6
" 13 lbs. Sweedes Iron,	0	4	4
" Nails and Spikes 27 lbs.	0	13	6
Carried over,	£ 451	18	4½

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Statement in Appendix to Journal, 1839, £348 7 3½.—Continued.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid Expenses of Freight, rope for working, 1 keg of Dredge,	1451	10	8½
“ 1 Keg of Chain as per Bill,	0	7	6
“ Sheet Lead and packing as per Bill,	6	16	0
“ Bricks, Plank and Lumber 50s.	2	14	10
“ 40lbs. of Oakum, 8d.	3	10	0
“ Passage Money to procure Oakum, Fills and other Materials,	1	6	8
“ A barrel of Rosin for Scows and Dredge,	0	10	0
“ 18lbs. of Leather for Bolts at 1s. 6d. per lb.	1	5	0
“ Keg of White Lead up to 1st day of July,	1	7	0
“ Add 51 days at 10s. per day, for Mr. Feir, not included in Statement 1839,	1	0	0
“ And for 1841, up to 1st July, 74 days at 15s. per day,	38	5	0
“	55	10	0
Total,	£	578	17 6

Bill due for the Year 1839, according to Statement rendered the Legislature Appendix to Journals 1839 and 1840.

Page 396 and 397 is,	£310	2	9½
Do. for 1840 is,	380	8	1
Do. for 1841 to July is,	242	9	1
Total amount of Expenditure,	£882	19	5½
Mem.—Item for Mr. Brown's charge of 30 days at 10s. per day,	15	0	0
“ in 1840, or £15 to be deducted if deemed expedient by the Commissioner.	£867	19	5½

Account of time returned to the Legislature, Appendix to Journals Vol. 1, part 1, 1839 and 1840 per statement.

Sundries,	19	Days.
Under repair,	36½	“
Bad Weather,	11	“
Working,	63½	“

A final Statement to be made when the dredging is completed as per Report, adopted by the House of Assembly, 8th February, 1840, page 400, Appendix Vol. 1, part 1, 1839 and 1840.

(Signed,)

BEST FEIR,
Superintendent,
Port Hope Harbour Company.

Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
1st July, 1841.

General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements from the 30th Jan'y.

Dr.	July 1st 1841.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Paid Messrs. Lyon and Howard, an old Account, ..	..	..	..	125	0	0
"	Jacob Randall formerly Master, ..	..	..	..	28	9	3
"	Joseph Amiseth Shlemon, formerly Engineer, ..	..	..	..	13	14	9
"	The Commissioner, an old Account, ..	95	1	10			
"	For Oakum omitted to his credit in account rendered, ..	3	7	0			
		98	8	10			
	Interest on do. since rendered being money advanced and due to the Commissioner, ..	8	17	2			
					107	6	0
	Advances as rendered by the Port Hope Harbour Company 1839, ..	310	2	3½			
	Advances by do. in raising the Dredge from the water and putting the Dredge and Scows in working condition per account herewith, ..	557	17	2			
					867	19	5½
	Commissioner's Account for Postage and other incidental expenses, ..	..	..	..	5	9	7
	Charge of Francis Hall, Esq. Engineer for his advice, ..	..	..	..	5	0	0
	Total, .. ..	£	..	..	1153	0	0½

KINGSTON, 13th July, 1841.

General Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Commissioner for the Provincial Steam Dredge from the 30th January, 1840, to 1st July, 1841.

1838—From 1st to 31st May, 27 days, £6 5s.	£	s.	d.
Less balance of repairs,	168	15	0
	74	3	7½
" 1. Balance due from Oakville Harbour,	94	11	4½
" 2. Desjardin's Canal, due,	52	17	9
" 3. Port Hope Harbour, the charge per day will hereafter be regulated by the time required to finish this work, not to be less than the expense of repairs allowed up to the 1st July, 1841, 111 at £5 is,	555	0	0
" Balance to be carried to new account,	450	10	11
Total,	£	1153	0 0½

DAVID THORBURN,
Commissioner
of the Provincial Steam Dredge.



REPORT

Appendix (S.)

3d August.

Of the Commissioners appointed to investigate certain proceedings at Toronto, connected with the Election for that City, laid before the House by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, dated Kingston, 3d August, 1841.

(Copy.)

To the *RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM*,
of Sydenham, in the County of Kent and of Toronto in Canada, one
of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Governor General of British North
America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by Letter of Instructions bearing date Montreal, 25th May, 1841, to investigate the circumstances of the late Election Riots in the City of Toronto, have, in accordance with those Instructions, particularly inquired into the following circumstances :—

“ The origin of the Riot.—Whether it was a mere casual act of violence arising from the accidental rencontre of men excited by the previous Election, or whether it appears that any assault had been conspired and purposed, and if so, by whom ?”

“ What precautions were taken by the Magistrates of the City, to prevent or repress any disturbance which might arise, and what was the Force employed by them for that purpose, if any ?”

“ What was the conduct of the Magistrates themselves and of the Civil Force under their orders when the first disturbance broke out ?”

What is the state of the Civil power and Police at Toronto generally, whether it is efficient and enjoys the confidence of the Inhabitants or not ?”

Having carefully perused the documentary evidence transmitted with the Letter of Instructions, having since by personal intercourse with a large number of the citizens of Toronto of all parties indiscriminately, made ourselves acquainted with the circumstances connected with the disturbance above referred to,—having patiently and minutely investigated all the subjects of enquiry to which our attention has been directed, and having committed to writing a variety of statements connected with the same, which statements are herewith submitted, we have the honor to report as follows, for the information of Your Excellency.

Previous to offering any observations on the circumstances which gave rise to this investigation, it is necessary to detail the facts as, according to the representations made before us, they appear to have occurred.

The Election for the City of Toronto terminated on the evening of Saturday the 20th March, in the return of the Sitting Members, Messieurs Dunn and Buchanan. It terminated without any collision of parties and without any extraordinary exhibition of feeling. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Monro, the Mayor of the City. These gentlemen had been supported during the contest by the full influence of the Corporation of Toronto, and by that of the friends of the Corporation. The friends of Messieurs Dunn and Buchanan resolved to honor the successful candidates with the customary Election procession, or chairing on the following Monday. On the intervening Sunday, a report became current, by whom propagated it is difficult to ascertain, that it was the intention of the friends of Messieurs Dunn and Buchanan to parade in procession certain emblems insulting to the parties with whom Messrs. Sherwood and Monro were alleged to be politically connected. This report had attracted the attention of the Magistrates, and was inquired into by Members of the Corporation. It was repudiated with indignation by Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, and by the leading gentlemen of their party. There is no reason to believe, that any such intention ever existed. A more alarming rumour had, however, obtained currency, that the Election procession of the morrow would be interrupted by a riot; of this rumour the Magistrates were apprized. It appears to have caused a general sense of uneasiness and apprehension in the public mind.

Appendix (S.)

3d. August.

It has been shewn conclusively that on the morning of Monday the 22nd March, one Allen who keeps the Coleraine Tavern, the scene of a fatal occurrence late in the day, and which had been employed as what is termed an open House by the Sherwood and Monro party, during the Election, had gone down into the Township of Scarborough and returned with a party of men notoriously Orangemen, and friends of the Corporation or party supporting the present Corporation of Toronto. An attempt has been made to identify the Mayor, Mr. Monro, with this transaction, but we find nothing beyond report to confirm the supposition. In the course of the morning, a large party of men had assembled at the Coleraine Tavern, principally countrymen and strangers to the city. As they increased in numbers they exhibited more unequivocally their intentions to disturb the peace of the City by menacing language and gestures, and by an ostentatious display of clubs and even of fire arms. It is necessary here to remark that the Coleraine Tavern is in the same street, in view of and about sixty yards from the City Hall, where the Mayor and Magistrates hold their usual Sessions, and where the City Police force is stationed. At about half past 12 P. M., the first open outrage was committed on the person of a Scotch Piper who, accompanied by two other individuals, were proceeding to join the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. The Piper was dressed in the Highland costume, and playing a Highland air. His pipes were adorned with the colors of the successful candidates. A party of ten or twelve men armed with sticks, sallied out of the Coleraine Tavern, crossed the street, tore the pipes from him, trampled them under their feet, and beat him and his companions severely. This outrage appears to have been most unprovoked. Some time after this occurrence, a large party of men openly armed with clubs, left the Coleraine Tavern and repaired to the scene of the first serious attack upon the Election procession, at the junction of Church and King Streets. They passed the front of the City Hall in their way, and were observed from the windows of the building by two of the Magistrates, Aldermen Gurnett and Powell—the Mayor was present at the time. Alderman Powell and one or two of the City Constables endeavoured to disperse them, but unavailingly. They disarmed many of their clubs, and some idea may be formed of the strength of the party from the fact stated, that one of the City Constables picked up and brought away with him a wheelbarrow load of bludgeons. No further exertion appears to have been employed by the Magistrates or Police, at this critical moment to prevent the meditated riot. The party proceeded and without further interruption assumed a position, as before mentioned, in Church Street at the corner of King Street, evidently awaiting the arrival of the procession. The procession left the Ontario Hotel about the hour of half past one o'clock, P. M.; and we have unimpeachable testimony to the good conduct and good feeling displayed by the persons composing it. On reaching the corner of King and Church Streets, the head of the procession was attacked by the party previously assembled. The Horsemen struck with sticks and driven out of the ranks, and its progress impeded. It proceeded, however, after a short interruption, and was assailed as it passed with volleys of stones and with clubs. The aggression appears to have been borne for some time with great endurance. Retaliation however, was provoked at last, and the persons composing the procession being vastly superior in numbers, dispersed their opponents, driving some up Church Street, while others took refuge in the City Hall. The scene of this riot was within sight of the City Hall, at a distance of about two hundred yards, and although, during this interval, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and one or two other private individuals with praiseworthy activity, exerted themselves to dissuade and restrain the rioters, yet it does not appear that any interference on the part of the Magistrates or Constables took place, until the parties composing the procession had been compelled to defend themselves.

About this time, or a little after, the head of the procession having reached and passed the Coleraine Tavern at the lower end of King Street, a disturbance took place at this Tavern, which led to the loss of life and to the calling out of the Military. This occurrence is beyond the sphere of our investigation, but we cannot help calling the attention of Your Excellency to statements which shew that the active interposition of the Magistrates and of a few efficient Constables at this moment would have avoided this lamentable catastrophe.

Having thus recapitulated the facts connected with these riots, it would be impossible for us to come to the conclusion that they originated in casual acts of violence, arising from the accidental rencounter of men excited by the previous election. The whole transaction bears the features and stamp of premeditation. The Election had terminated without violence or disorder. Two nights and one day had intervened. There is no justifiable reason,—there is no fair assignable cause for sending into the country for men of a particular sect, rather than party—for men notorious for violent prejudice and outrageous conduct. There is no pretext for assembling men of similar character at the Coleraine Tavern in the morning, or for deliberately taking up a position, armed for outrage, at the corner of King and Church Streets. There was no provocation for the attack on the Highland Piper and his companions, nor for the scenes of aggression and insult which attended the progress of the procession. On the most impartial consideration of the statements before us, we cannot come to any other conclusion, but that these disturbances had been conspired

and purposed—conspired by the party who had lost the preceding Election,—by the partizans of Sherwood and Monro. We would not impute to them—we would not without the most conclusive proof, impute to any class of men, under the circumstances related, a deliberate murderous intention, but we feel convinced that the rioters upon this occasion were men brought from a distance by persons, who, having been unable to gain the preceding Election, had collected there, for the purpose of assaulting the successful party.

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3d August.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring home to the instigators of these disturbances, the guilt of subornation. That such agents had been at work, is undeniable. Men of the class of life of which the rioters were composed, however strong the inclination to mischief, are rarely mischievous at their own expense, still less so when the mischief entails a certainty, or even an average risk of retaliation. At the same time, the men who possess the influence and the intelligence to instigate, will rarely compromise themselves by personal implication. Under these circumstances, all conclusions must be based on inference, and we think that the identity of the authors of this riot may be fairly inferred from the evidence.

We have already stated that the Mayor and Aldermen—the City Magistracy—had been made aware on the Sunday of the general impression among the citizens, that a riot would ensue on the Monday, and the precautions taken by them on the morning of that day, indicate their apprehension or sense of the meditated disturbance. By the Corporation enactment of 1834, the duty and responsibility of preserving the peace of the City, devolves upon the Mayor and Aldermen, who are the only persons competent (except Executive Councillors under 3d Vic. cap. 47) to act as Magistrates within the City limits. In discharge of this responsibility, the Mayor and Magistrates of Toronto swore in, on the morning of the 22d March, twenty-two Special Constables, who were stationed in the City Hall. In comparing this List of Constables (Appendix A.) with a List of Special Constables (Appendix B.) sworn in and employed during the Election, at a remuneration of five shillings per diem, which latter Special Constables had been objected to as having been chosen and sworn in by the Mayor, Mr. Monro, one of the candidates, and further as having displayed great partiality, we find fourteen of the twenty-two named, sworn in on the Monday, on the List of Special Constables employed during the Election, and we have the testimony of Mr. Alderman Gurnett to the fact, that these Special Constables were stationed in the City Hall, in preference to being placed in the Streets, lest from their being notably obnoxious to the persons composing the procession, their very appearance might provoke a collision.

Thus much for the precautionary measures adopted. The application of the same appear to have been hardly more efficient. With the exception of the energy evinced by Mr. Alderman Powell, and the more tardy, however well intentioned, exertions of Aldermen Gurnett and Dennison, we see no efforts made commensurate with the emergency, no attempt whatever to prevent the disturbances which were rapidly and evidently maturing. The occurrences above related took place, all of them, within earshot of the City Hall. Why did not the Mayor and his posse, after the attack upon the Piper, disperse the riotous assemblage at the Coleraine Tavern? Why did he not compel, or, if he could not legally compel, why did he not exercise his personal influence over Allen, the Tavernkeeper, who had kept open house for his party during the Election, to induce him to close his house and forbear from further provocation? Where were the other Aldermen? Why did not those that were present employ the whole force of Special Constables to disarm effectually the band of bludgeon men who had been partially disarmed by Alderman Powell? Why did they not follow and disperse them by lawful authority before they had an opportunity of re-assembling, re-organising and accomplishing the object of their machinations, at the Corner of King and Church Streets? We have heard much of the energy displayed by Constables and Magistrates when called into action, but we ask why was not one half of that energy more seasonably and more beneficially exercised in the prevention of the riot which must have been foreseen? If not foreseen it betrays a most extraordinary and culpable indifference to indications observable to every other eye in the community. But the precautions actually taken, imperfect and inadequate as they proved to be, shew that the evil was anticipated. The indecision or remissness evinced (in the application of the means at their disposal,) by the Magistrates as a body entrusted exclusively with the safety of the City at this critical moment, amounts practically in our opinion, to little less than a connivance, if not to an actual collusion with the rioters.

The conduct of the Mayor of Toronto on this occasion, appears to us to be liable to severe animadversion. He was the Chief guardian and depositary of the public safety. He had been one of the unsuccessful Candidates—a riotous assemblage of his political partizans had been organized at a notorious partisan's house, within view of his office windows,—violence

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3d August.

had been perpetrated, of which he had been formerly apprised, and yet we see no attempt made on his part to interfere or repress it. As far as he was concerned, the riot, or series of riots, proceeded in their various stages from violence to bloodshed without molestation. It is true that he then came up with the Military, but when we look at the statements before us, and see how easily the services of such an auxiliary might have been dispensed with by a remonstrance even on his part early in the day.—When we note his indifference, when apprized by Mr. Maitland of the attack upon the Piper, and his irritability when subsequently addressed upon the same subject by Mr. Turner, we are bound to pronounce our opinion, that he is especially amenable to the charge of a dereliction of duty in his capacity of Chief Magistrate and Principal Conservator of the Peace for the City of Toronto.

In pursuance of Your Excellency's instructions, we have endeavoured to ascertain the state of the Civil power and Police at Toronto, and in prosecuting our inquiries on this head, we have collected the opinions of moderate men of all parties. The annexed statements will shew that members of the Corporation themselves coincide in many of our conclusions, and we do not hesitate to affirm that many of those who incline towards the present Corporation, from feelings of personal attachment or individual regard, disapprove of the system under which it is constituted, and of the unlimited power placed at their discretion by Law. We have carefully perused the enactments (4th William 4th, Chap. 23.—1834.—7th William 4th, Chap. 39.—1837.—3d Victoria, Chap. 47.—1840.) under which the City of Toronto was originally incorporated, and the subsequent amendments to the same, and we find power thereby conferred on the Civil Magistrates, the very use of which, by men of any class, party or persuasion, could hardly be other than an abuse. The Corporation combines within itself, Legislative, Judicial and Executive functions. It appoints its own officers, remunerates them at discretion, and discharges them at will. It makes its own by-laws, enforces the same by its own Police, and executes them through its own tribunals. All offences beneath the ordinary jurisdiction of the Assizes, committed within the City, are tried either summarily before the Police Court, composed of the Mayor and Magistrates, or before the Mayor's Court which is the civic Court of Quarter Sessions. In the latter case, the Grand and Petty Juries are summoned by the City High Bailiff, under precept signed by the Mayor. Penal informations under Provincial Statutes and civic ordinances are laid by the City Inspector and decided before the same tribunal. In all these cases, the City Police or the City Officers appear to be so closely identified with the Magistrates on the Bench, and the whole machinery of Justice so completely monopolized in the same hands, that it would be impossible for the most immaculate body of men in the capacity of Magistrates, to avoid imputations engendered by the doubts, the cavils, and the want of confidence which such a system must infallibly entail.

The power of licensing or rather of deciding upon the qualifications of applicants for licenses—a power in the discreet and uncompromising exercise of which so much of public morality and good order depends, will and must be inevitably abused, if entrusted, to the caprice of an elective Magistracy. It will be prostituted to seduce the wavering, to reward the compliant, to punish the refractory. The influence exercised by Tavernkeepers at public elections, is notorious, and we feel that the means which the existing Corporation have employed for securing or coercing this influence, are sufficient to justify the preceding observations.

The Police force of Toronto consist of a High Bailiff and five Police Constables appointed by and dependent on the Corporation. It is evident that a force thus constituted must be liable, in times of political excitement, to be employed as political instruments in behalf of those to whom the Corporation or a majority of the Corporation may be friendly. The authority legally invested in these men, their habitual intercourse with the lower classes, the impression that they possess the ear of their employers, the favouritism they may be enabled to suggest, the petty and indirect tyranny they may be permitted to exercise, all combine to degrade a force of this nature into formidable engines of oppression; and when we find, as in the late Election, that the Corporation had cast itself into the political arena as a hot partizan of one of its own party—the Mayor of the City—in a bitter and unsuccessful contest, we can hardly be surprised, upon the ordinary principles of human nature, that a stringent and unscrupulous use has been made of the machinery at their disposition. A system under which the Judicial and principal Ministerial Officers of a Corporation are subject to removal at the will or caprice of the inhabitants as expressed at periodical elections, appears to be liable to many objections, amongst which a principal one is that the insecurity of the appointment forbids all respectable competition. We think that such officers should be chosen by the Corporation, but commissioned during good behaviour, by the Crown, all those to whom the collection or expenditure of public monies is entrusted being held responsible for the same under good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Crown. We are not averse to a system of biennial or triennial election of one half or one third of the governing body; but we consider that the functions of the Corporation should be in a great degree restricted to fiscal arrangements, and to objects of public improvement. We do not think it wise that any by-laws of a Corporation should come into legal operation until sanctioned by the Head of the Executive. We are

convinced of the inconvenience and insecurity of monopolizing the judicial and magisterial power in the hands of a Corporation. We would recommend (and the recommendation is supported by many highly respectable and intelligent citizens, whose opinions will be found in the Appendix,) the introduction of a paid Police Magistrate in no way connected with the Corporation, the Public or the Police, unbiassed by local prejudice or affection, independent of all parties, and responsible alone to the Crown, by whom he should be paid, for the faithful discharge of his duties in open Court exposed to public scrutiny and animadversion.

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The City of Toronto possesses no Night Watch. The necessity for such an institution is obvious. Within the last three weeks, one burglary and robbery to the amount of one thousand pounds has been committed. This burglary was effected in a house immediately opposite to the Police Office, and an Iron Chest, containing the money, removed without observation or subsequent detection. The person who has lost the money entertains so little hope of recovering the same through the instrumentality of the Police, that, in addition to a reward, he has placarded a promise not to prosecute in case of the restoration of his property. One highway robbery was perpetrated a few nights since in the immediate vicinity of a crowded thoroughfare—Yonge Street. The party robbed was so cruelly beaten, that he has been for some time despaired of. We find by Returns furnished by the Clerk of the Peace for the City, (Appendix C.) that in the City of Toronto, with a population of thirteen thousand and ninety-two,—seven hundred and ninety-nine arrests took place in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, for all classes of offences, while seventy cases were transferred to the Assizes. Taking the latter class of cases as a criterion, we find that in the City of Montreal with a population roughly taken at forty thousand souls, at the Criminal Term of February-March, one thousand eight hundred and forty, (corresponding in jurisdiction with the Court of Assize,) thirty two true bills were presented by the Grand Jury, for offences committed within that City, and the Criminal Term of August-September, seventeen “true bills,”—in all forty nine. In the interim between the two Terms, a material alteration and improvement had taken place in the system of Police. Without carrying the parallel further, we think that what is above stated, will bear out our conclusions. We are convinced therefore that the introduction of a well regulated and efficient Police force would be most beneficial to the City of Toronto. This force should be appointed, directed, and governed by authorities remote from, superior to, and independent of local bias or interference. It should be amenable to the laws alone, and subject, by well graduated links of responsibility, to the immediate and direct control of the Executive.

One great and engrossing topic has been forced upon our attention at every stage of this investigation, and we should fail in our duty if we neglected to bring it fully and unreservedly under the notice of Your Excellency: we refer to the existence of Orangeism which pervades with portentous influence every class of society, aggravating the evils of political acrimony, and reviving feuds and feelings, religious prejudices and party animosities, which had almost ceased to exist. We have every reason to believe that Orangeism is widely disseminated through the country. We know that its ramifications spread extensively through the City of Toronto. Transplanted and revived, in the first instance for objects, perhaps, of harmless conviviality, it has been, at length, converted into a purely political engine, divested, however, even of the pretexts which might have palliated its existence elsewhere. Orangeism in Canada is, in fact, the type of a party, and a use, whose high and manly loyalty would under other circumstances, have entitled them to respect, neutralize their own utility by the resuscitation of obsolete antipathies, unjustifiable in their object and futile in their end. There can be no doubt, moreover, but that the institutions of Orangeism have been used to serve private views, and promote selfish interests, and that the mischief which has been introduced has disappointed, by forcing a natural reaction, the expectations of its ill advised promoters. The information which we have the honor to lay before Your Excellency, in the Appendix, establishes, beyond dispute, the baleful effects of this association on all classes of society in the Country and in the City. Orange Lodges are extensively dispersed through the country. The members of these Lodges are numerous, and influential, from the apprehensions they create. Confidence in their numbers, their unity of purpose, the absence of combined opposition, and the impunity they have thus far enjoyed, institutions ostensibly devised for defence, have been wantonly applied to purposes of unprovoked aggression. Orangemen, wearing the colours and badges of the Society, have interfered at Elections, in which they could not possess, or affect to possess, any interest beyond that of Orange supremacy. The knowledge that such associations exist, the experience of the mischief they can inflict, the indefinable, and perhaps exaggerated, terrorism they inspire, create a general feeling of inquietude and insecurity, and must fatally impede the improvement of the country. Vain, indeed, will be the labours of the Government to encourage emigration, if the established settlers are driven from their farms, and the emigrants deterred from settling, by a political apparition which may perhaps have been one motive for their painful abandonment of their native land. In the City of Toronto, this evil influence has been more direct, obvious and tangible. We have reported

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3d August.

the evidence to shew that a large population of the present Corporation are Orangemen. The Officers of the Corporation and the Police, are, for the most part, open and avowed Orangemen. Orangeism has become the watchword and symbol of the party which supports the Corporation, and the most efficient, if not the indispensable recommendation to civic favour or employ. The prepossessions and aversions of those in power, are servilely imitated by dependants, and acts of subordinate intolerance are recorded in the evidence before us, of which individual members of the Corporation, wanting perhaps the inclination to inquire, may have been unconscious.

At the late Election, Orangeism was the Shibboleth of the Corporation party. At the riots which ensued, Orangemen systematically brought into the City from the surrounding Country were the most conspicuous actors. They assembled at the Coleraine Tavern, where two Orange Lodges sit, and on proceeding from thence to the place of rendezvous, at the corner of King and Church Streets, many of them were provided with a peculiar ribbon or badge, indicative, as we have been informed, of a preconcerted determination to commit violent outrage.

We cannot, therefore, conclude this Report, without expressing our earnest conviction, that the existence of Orangeism in this Province, is a great and growing evil, which should be discountenanced, denounced, and repressed, by the exercise of every authority and influence at the disposal of the Government.

All which is most respectfully submitted to Your Excellency,

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
NICHOLAS FULLAM.

Kingston, June, 1841.

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APPENDIX A.

List of persons sworn in to act as Special Constables on Monday, March 22nd, 1841.

Edward Farrell,	James Hopkins,
Thomas Cowan,	James Crothers,
Charles Spiers,	Samuel Robinson,
Alexander Stewart,	James Large,
John Mossop,	Richard Bingham,
James Beatty,	James Orford,
John Crawford,	David Sands,
William Lonsden,	Charles Roddy,
William Johnston.	Richard Clarse,
William Ross,	Gerard Gibson,
James Fielding,	Andrew Fleming,

The rate of remuneration was five shillings per man.

I Certify this to be a correct Return of the persons sworn in as Special Constables by the Mayor and Magistrates of the City of Toronto, on Monday, 22d March, 1841.

(Signed.)

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk of the Peace,

City of Toronto.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix (S.)

3d August.

List of persons appointed by the Mayor and Magistrates in Session, and sworn in to serve during the week of the Election, 1841.

Alexander Stewart,
John Mossop,
George Brown,
William Johnston,
Andrew Fleming,
James Fielding,
Samuel Nelson,
William Carswell,
Charles Roddy,
William Earls,
Patrick Farrell,
James Graham,
John Stuart,
Andrew McDermot,
John Mills,
Thomas Cowan,
Patrick Ward,
James Large,
Robert Bright,
Samuel Robinson,

James Beatty, Senior,
James Beatty, Junior,
William Ross,
James Chambers,
Edward Walsh,
William Kerr,
John Logan,
Simon Wiggins,
John Kerr,
James Orford,
James Crothers,
Samuel Hamilton,
Edward Mudford,
Patrick Walsh,
John Doolan,
William Londen,
James Smith,
Conway Bunlen,
John West,
John Donnelly.

Sworn to attend on Returning Officers.

John Watkins and Joseph Bond.

The rate of remuneration, 5s. Currency, per man, per day.

I Certify this to be a correct List of the persons sworn in as Special Constables by the Mayor and Magistrates of the City of Toronto, in Session, on Saturday, March 13th, 1841, to serve during the week of the Election.

(Signed,)

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk of the Peace,

City of Toronto.

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2d August.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Males and Females tried for Offences committed within the City of Toronto, from January 1st to December 31st, 1840.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Charges at Police Office.		Committed to Assizes.		Tried at Mayor's Court.		Disposed of summarily.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Assault.....	193	20	..	..	4	..	189	20
do. with fire arms or deadly weapons.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
do. with intent to commit Buggery	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
do. upon Constables in the execution of their duty.....	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Breach of Provincial Statutes and City Laws, for which penalties under twenty shillings were inflicted.	112	6	..	..	..	..	112	6
Contempt, refusing to give evidence.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Disorderly conduct, (Whores, Rogues and Vagabonds.).....	142	175	..	..	..	..	142	175
Disorderly Houses, (for keeping) ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	4
Drunk in Public Streets, unable to take care of themselves.....	120	37	..	..	..	..	120	37
Enticing Soldiers to desert.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
Buying Soldiers' necessaries.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Distilling without Licence.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Keeping Billiard Tables without Licence.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Peddling without Licence.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Selling Spirits without Licence.....	31	1	..	..	..	..	31	1
Larceny.....	82	44	30	20	21	12	31	12
Receiving stolen Goods.....	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	2
Frauds.....	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rape.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Riot.....	9	..	2	..	..	..	7	..
Threatening personal violence.....	54	7	..	..	..	..	54	7
Trespassing upon private property.	15	2	4	..	..	..	15	2
Selling Poison contrary to Statute.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Uttering Forged Money.....	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
Practising Medicine contrary to Statute.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total..	799	299	50	20	27	12	722	267

POPULATION OF TORONTO, JULY, 1840.

I Certify this to be a correct Return of all the Trials before the Mayor and Magistrates of the City of Toronto, during the year 1840, together with the Population.

(Signed,) CHAS. DALY,
Clerk of the Peace,
City of Toronto.

Males over 16	Males under 16	Females over 16	Females under 16
3571	2938	3744	2837

Total 13,092

List of Persons to whom Certificates for Tavern Licenses have been granted to keep Inns in the City of Toronto and Liberties, for the year 1841.

Appendix (S.)

3d August.

1	John T. Smith,	Market Square.	61	John Healy,	York Street.
2	William Campbell,	Front Street.	62	John Powers,	Front do.
3	James Bell,	Church Street.	63	John Short,	Lot do.
4	Thomas Moore,	King do.	64	Thomas Baily,	Bathurst do.
5	Thomas Thomas,	Front do.	65	Hugh Henderson,	Church do.
6	William Phair,	King do.	66	Joseph H. Smith,	King do.
7	John Manns,	Market Lane.	67	George Price,	Lot do.
8	Thomas Pearson,	Market Street.	68	John Bennett,	Lot do.
9	Steers Robinson,	Front do.	69	Susannah Mathews,	March do.
10	John Henry,	Newgate do.	70	John Baker,	King do.
11	Geo. W. Post,	New do.	71	Hugh McNeal,	Front do.
12	Bernard Short,	Bathurst do.	72	David Ross,	March do.
13	Robert Anderson,	George do.	73	Samuel Bain,	Lot do.
14	William Griffith,	Elizabeth do.	74	George Evans,	Lot do.
15	John McCarthy,	Church do.	75	James Feehan,	Kingston Road.
16	Arthur McMahon,	March do.	76	Dennis McEnery,	Market Lane.
17	John Earnest,	King do.	77	John Harley,	Market Square.
18	John Earls,	Lot do.	78	Patrick Ingoldsby,	Church Street.
19	John Parsons,	York do.	79	Patrick Mitchell,	George do.
20	Thomas Botterell,	York do.	80	Alexander McGregor,	Yonge do.
21	James Trotter,	Market Square.	81	Richard Crispin,	York do.
22	George Herron,	Lot Street.	82	Charles Northcote,	York do.
23	James Mirfield,	King do.	83	William Turriff,	Lot do.
24	Thomas Naylor,	Yonge do.	84	John McManus,	Market Square.
25	William Wallis,	Market Lane.	85	George Brown,	Lot Street.
26	Charles T. Gardiner,	Front Street.	86	Thomas Wright,	do. do.
27	John Elegia,	Yonge do.	87	James Dill,	do. do.
28	William Rolph,	Palace do.	88	Alexander Dill,	do. do.
29	John Murphy,	Yonge do.	89	F. M. Rossi,	King do.
30	John Stone,	Market Square.	90	Lewis Boore,	Front do.
31	John Raper,	Front Street.	91	Francis Bond,	Church do.
32	John O'Keefe,	Newgate do.	92	Daniel Dewdney,	King do.
33	Thomas Buttery,	Yonge do.	93	James Hickman,	do. do.
34	George McCallum,	Lot do.	94	James Graham,	March do.
35	John Henderson,	New do.	95	James Walsh,	King do.
36	Richard Woods,	Market Lane.	96	John Thomas,	Yonge do.
37	John C. Scholfield,	King Street.	97	John Wesley,	New do.
38	James McComb,	New do.	98	Asa Reynolds,	King do.
39	James Platt,	King do.	99	Stanous Daniels,	Yonge do.
40	John Baldry,	King do.	100	Henry Gillentson,	Lot do.
41	James Thompson,	Lot do.	101	Thomas Fanning,	King do.
42	Joseph Abraham,	Yonge do.	102	James Campbell,	Lot do.
43	Andrew Gibson,	Market Lane.	103	Thomas Dunlop,	King do.
44	W. H. Ross,	John Street.	104	Thomas S. Cowan,	Front do.
45	Peter Nangle,	Yonge do.	105	James H. Hutchinson,	do. do.
46	Daniel Peterson,	Front do.	106	Eben. Barclay,	Yonge do.
47	John Fleming,	Church do.	107	Francis Berry,	do. do.
48	W. H. Elliott,	Newgate do.	108	James Thomas,	do. do.
49	William Noble,	King do.	109	William Heather,	Palace do.
50	Robert McMichael,	Newgate do.	110	Robert Scott,	Front do.
51	Robert Barwick,	King do.	111	Peter Harkin,	Market do.
52	John P. Dunn,	Lot do.	112	Herod Noble,	Lot do.
53	Thomas Earls,	Newgate do.	113	William L. Stewart,	Market do.
54	Joseph Beatty,	Newgate do.	114	Robert Defreise,	Kingston Road.
55	Robert Alexander,	King do.	115	John M. Tuis,	Church Street.
56	John Baker,	King do.	116	John Earls,	Lot do.
57	Thomas Ryan,	Church do.	117	David McDonald,	Church do.
58	Thomas McConkey,	King do.	118	Isaac Johnson,	Lot do.
59	John Trueman,	Newgate do.	119	William White,	do. do.
60	John Anderson,	Lot do.			

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3d August.

BEER LICENSES.

1 Richard French,	Broad Lane.	12 W. D. Harper,	Lot Street.
2 John Barlow,	Market Street.	13 Daniel Simmons,	Spadina Avenue.
3 Patrick Graham,	Front do.	14 James Baxter,	Lot Street.
4 George Callon,	York do.	15 Hugh Poland,	Church do.
5 Robert Britton,	York do.	16 Robert Edwards,	Yonge do.
6 Ellen Hamilton,	George do.	17 John Marks,	King do.
7 Anne O'Neil,	Church do.	18 John Barwick,	Yonge do.
8 W. Rupson,	King do.	19 Robert Mansfield,	Spadina Avenue.
9 Michael Kane,	Yonge do.	20 Timothy Slyne,	King Street.
10 Michael Piggott,	Church do.	21 George Munro,	Lot do.
11 Henry Spivas,	King do.		

I Certify this to be a correct Return of the Certificates granted for Tavern Licences to sell Ale and Beer in the City of Toronto and Liberties, to this day.

Toronto, June, 19, 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.

No. 1.

Donald McLean, of the City of Toronto, Private Lodging House Keeper, states as follows: I have resided in this City for nearly two years. I am Doorkeeper to the Scotch Presbyterian Church. I was a member of Messrs. Buchanan and Dunn's Election Committee. On the morning of the Chairing, a Scotch Piper came to the Committee Room,—I know not by whom he was sent; he began tuning his Pipes, and annoyed the gentlemen engaged at business in the Committee Room. I went to him and told him he could tune his Pipes at my house; he went there: I followed him and returned with him for the purpose of joining the procession. I left my house with him and my son Laughlin McLean; we all three came down George Street into King Street. The Piper had Dunn and Buchanan's ribbons attached to his Pipes. We turned into King's Street on the south side, and passed up westerly. When opposite to Allan's Tavern, the Piper was playing,—the time must have been half past twelve; when opposite, a party of from seven to ten persons armed with sticks, came out of Allan's house, crossed the street, abused the Piper for wearing the colors he wore, tore the drones of the Pipes from him, and trampled them in the streets. Seeing some of them about to strike him, I interfered, and was instantly struck myself; I was knocked down on my hands and knees; the Piper was also severely beaten. I saw my son come forward to protect me, and I saw him brutally attacked by the party.

(Signed.) DONALD McLEAN.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

No. 2.

Laughlin McLean, son of the last witness, aged seventeen, continues the statement made by his father, as follows:—I saw my father struck twice. As the man who struck him endeavored to strike him again, I threw myself upon the assailant, and by my weight bore him to the ground. While in this position, I was cut in the head, as I believe, with a sharp instrument. I got up and

ran, followed by five men all striking at me: I received two or three blows from them; I was met by three more who struck at me, and received a blow on the side and one on the leg; two others met me, one seized me by the plaid and swung me round, the other struck me on the head. A man named Foster interfered to protect me and was assailed by them himself. I believe that my life would have been sacrificed, if Mr. McDonell, who keeps a shop at the corner of George and King Streets, had not seized me by the waist and lifted me up into his shop.

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(Signed,) LAUHLIN McLEAN.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

No. 3.

Alexander Young, of the City of Toronto, Sawyer, states as follows:—I can play the Pipes. On the day of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's Election procession, I got, by order of John Fraser, Esq., the Pipes of the St. Andrew's Society, to accompany the procession. I went to the house of Donald McLean, where I got dressed in a Scotch dress, and proceeded with him down George Street into King Street. We proceeded up King Street; I was playing the "Campbells are coming." I had Dunn and Buchanan's colours fastened to the Pipes. When right opposite to the Colrairie Tavern, nine or ten men came out, crossed over the Street and attacked me and Donald McLean, and his son Lauchlin; they tore the drones of the Pipes from me and trampled them under foot; they attacked me with their clubs, and beat me very severely. To save my life I was obliged to get off as fast and as well as I could. I got into a shop and so escaped from them.

In the presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER X YOUNG.
his
mark

No. 4.

Robert Sergant, Plasterer, says:—I have heard the above statement read; it is perfectly correct. The men who attacked the Piper wore Orange colours.

(Signed,) ROBERT SERGANT.

No. 5.

On Monday the 22d of March last, about one o'clock A. M. I was hurriedly called to attend a young man, whose name I found to be Lauchlin McLean, who was cut in two places on the head by some blunt instruments, probably bludgeons; he seemed badly abused and in great terror; he stated that he was rushed upon by several men who sallied out of Mr. Allan's Tavern. Before I got to Mr. McDonell's where McLean then lay, I heard considerable shouting and seemingly triumphant rejoicing, with many yells, opposite Allan's door and in the House. After I dressed McLean's wounds, George Duggan, Senr. came in, laughed, and seemed pleased at the occurrence. I then remarked to him that he acted gracelessly for so doing. I begged of him, (Duggan) to ask of those in Allan's house to desist from assailing unoffending persons. At twelve o'clock two men rushed from Allan's house, towards me, and asked why I dared say to Mr. Duggan, that if those in Allan's house would persist in striking men it would be burned down, I replied, I said no such thing to Mr. Duggan; and I was suffered to pass.

(Signed,) D. R. BRADLEY.

After the melancholy event took place, on the Monday of the 22d, I met Mr. George Duggan, (Coroner for the County of York, who said,—“now see the result of the procession,” in his manner of feeling exultation, at which I replied rather rashly, on account of what he had stated to those who ran from Allan's house to assail me; Duggan then called me some low names and abused me grossly.

(Signed,) D. R. BRADLEY.

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No. 6.

John Maitland, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, states as follows:—I have lived about ten years in or near this City, and am well acquainted with persons and events in Toronto. I did not vote at the late Election when Messrs. Buchanan and Dunn were the successful candidates. I remember the occurrences of the Election and Election procession well. On the 22d March, the day upon which the Election procession took place, about a quarter after twelve, I was proceeding easterly down King Street, towards my own house. On passing the Colrairie Tavern, walking on the opposite side of the way, I observed a large number of persons, some of them with clubs in their hands, standing at and about the door of the Tavern; they were all strangers to me, and appeared as if they had come from the Country, excepting one man, a special Constable, named Richard Lyness, Tax Collector, who had a Constable's baton in his hand, and Sherwood and Monro's ribbon in his button hole. At the same time I saw a Scotch Piper and two other persons come down George Street to the corner of King and George Streets: I think the Piper had the ribbons of Dunn and Buchanan attached to his Pipes; they were walking along quietly, the Piper playing. At this moment, one Foster, a Carter, stopped me, saying "Mr. Maitland, stop those Pipes, if they pass that house, (the Colrairie Tavern) they are sure to be killed." Before I could reply (being incredulous of the commission of such a deliberate outrage,) a party of ten or twelve persons crossed the Street deliberately—they did not run—tore the Pipes out of the Piper's hands, and belabored him and his two companions, named McLean, father and son, (the father is Doorkeeper to the Scotch Church,) most unmercifully. At this moment Foster said, "you see now, you see how they are beating them." I went forward at the instant, exclaiming "for God's sake what are you at, do not kill the men;" the younger McLean ran towards me, followed by some of the assailants who were beating him cruelly; he was struck down on his knees near me; I said to them "for God's sake do not kill the boy," and endeavoured to protect him. The boy recovered himself and escaped into a house hard by. I saw the whole party return again to Allan's house. I turned back and went to the Mayor's Office, which is in the City Hall, at a distance of about fifty yards or so from Allan's (the Colrairie Tavern.) I went in and found the Mayor and Alderman Armstrong there. Davis, the City Inspector, followed soon after me: I said "Mr. Mayor, I have to inform you of a Riot, three men have been attacked by a party from the Colrairie Tavern, with clubs as big as my arm, and nearly murdered:" he seemed very unwilling to listen to me, and said, "that if people wore party ribbons he could not undertake to protect them." I offered, if he would send a Constable or two with me, to point out the men who made the attack. He did not reply to this, but Davis spoke, saying "you can do nothing of the kind," whereupon I continued, "Mr. Mayor, I have come here as a citizen to inform you of a Riot, and expect to be attended to," or words to that effect. He turned round and said deliberately, "you may go to the Devil." I said "you may go to Hell yourself, Sir, if you like." Davis thereupon interfered with, "do you insult the Mayor in his own office, Sir," and thrust me over the Stove which stood in the office. I spun round and recovered myself. Seeing two Constables then standing in the room I made no resistance, but left the room. The Mayor made no remark whatever after he had pronounced the words last above mentioned, either to me or Davis. I came thence to Mr. Badenoch's, and from thence to Isaac Buchanan, Esquire, to both of whom I mentioned what had occurred. After the procession had left the Ontario House, and must have been in the west end of the Town, towards the Government House, I went up into King Street to Mr. Denham's shop, which may be about twenty doors from the corner of Church Street, on the South or opposite side of the way; while there, I observed about eight or ten men who having come up from towards Allan's Tavern, had passed the corner of Church Street and were proceeding westerly up King Street towards Yonge Street, as if to meet the advancing procession; they all had sticks, some of them concealed, but so ill concealed as to be remarkable. I said to Mr. Denham, on recognizing the men, "these are the men who thrashed the Piper, they are bent on some mischief now:" the men proceeded on about as far, I should think, as Yonge Street, and then turned back, retracing their steps to Church Street, where there was a mob already assembled, nearly half of whom wore the red and blue ribbon, the colours of Sherwood and Monro. The party first referred to mixed in with this mob: I was convinced by their manner and appearance, and conduct, that they intended to insult the procession. About twenty minutes or so elapsed before the procession came up: I saw it all pass; the head of the procession was first attacked, but after some little delay it moved on. The principal attack was made after about two thirds of the procession had passed; much confusion occurred. I was so situated that I cannot say who struck the first blow: I was on the opposite side of the Street, with the procession between me and the corner of Church Street. Upon perceiving the disturbance I moved forward. I saw the Sheriff very active and very anxious to keep the Peace; he called to me to assist him. I went into the crowd, and by words and personal exertions endeavoured to keep the two parties separate; we succeeded for some short time, at last I saw a hat fall from the head of a respectably dressed man; it was a good hat, but whether it fell off or was knocked off I know not; as it fell I saw some of the red ribbon men, evidently on

purpose, trample upon it and crush it in the mud, (the red ribbon men are of the Sherwood and Monro party.) I then saw a blow struck, which was instantaneously followed by a general riot;—Sherwood and Monro's party were driven back and dispersed. Finding that all further exertions on my part were useless, if not unnecessary, I came away.

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(Signed,) JOHN MAITLAND.

In presence of

WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

Toronto, 16th June, 1841.

No. 7.

Richard Miller, of the Town of Niagara, in the Niagara District, Barrister, states:—that he is a resident of Niagara, and in no way connected with the City of Toronto, by vote or local connection. That he happened to be in Toronto on Monday, the 22d March, on professional business. On this day the Election procession of the successful Candidates for the City of Toronto, took place. For the purpose of seeing the procession to advantage, he applied to Mr. Balfour of the Colonist Newspaper Office, requesting permission to witness the same from the window of his office, which is situated at the corner of King and Church Streets, and so situated as to enable an observer from this office, to see what was going on in the immediate neighbourhood in both these Streets. On looking out of this window, deponent saw a number of persons collected and others collecting at the corner of King and Church Streets; he observed that the greater part of these persons were armed with sticks, some of them openly—some of them under their clothes with an attempt at concealment,—many of them were active in collecting stones. The whole conduct of these persons convinced this deponent of their premeditated intention to attack the procession when it should approach, so much so that this deponent remarked to Mr. Balfour, that “he anticipated a riot, that “Sherwood and Monro's party would attempt to stop the procession.” In about a quarter of an hour afterwards the procession approached. On the approach of the horsemen who headed the procession, an attack was commenced upon them by the party previously assembled at the corner of Church and King Streets. Several of the horsemen were struck both with stones and sticks, some were obliged to take refuge down Church Street towards the Harbour, some pushed forward—some fell back—and the whole procession was interrupted for the moment; it proceeded, however, the assailants having extended themselves into King Street in front of Burnham's store. As the Waggon came up, some of which contained Females, they were attacked by a volley of stones, some of the attacking party even throwing their clubs at them; the procession continued nevertheless without noticing these attacks, or resisting or retaliating. He was astonished at the forbearance displayed by Dunn and Buchanan's party in the procession. When it had passed, many of the followers on foot were attacked, and, in his presence, most unmercifully beaten. The time occupied in what this deponent has above related, must have been at least twenty minutes. During this period, he saw no attempt made either by the City Magistracy or the City Police to protect the procession, or quell the riot. The City Hall, where the City Magistrates hold their Sessions, is situated in King Street, about two hundred yards from and in sight of the scene of the riot. Any persons in the City Hall or about it, could not have been other than cognizant of the riot as it occurred, and had any sufficient precaution been taken by the Magistrates, either by swearing in Special Constables, or otherwise, from the proximity of the riot to the City Hall, the same might have been suppressed at the first outbreak. It was notorious in Toronto, on the Sunday (the day previous) that a riot would ensue on the Monday. This deponent, a stranger, knew it, and unquestionably the citizens must; and the Magistracy ought to have known it. During the riot, Sheriff Jarvis, who is not a Magistrate, was very active in his exertions to restrain the rioters, and about half an hour after all was over, came to the spot with a small party of men, who, from the batons they bore, appeared to be Special Constables. Upon deponent being asked if the men in the attacking party were strangers to him, he replied “they were all strangers to him on both sides, that he was “a stranger himself, and knew no one but Sheriff Jarvis.”

(Signed,) RICHARD MILLER.

In the presence of,

(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

14th June, 1841.

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No. 8.

Connell James Baldwin, of the Gore of Toronto, Esquire, states as follows : I am a Captain on half pay unattached in Her Majesty's Service, and reside as above mentioned. I have lived in Toronto and its vicinity, for the last twelve years. On the morning of the 22nd March, the day on which the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan took place, about the hour of twelve, I was in King Street, nearly opposite the Market-House. I there heard that a Piper and two other individuals accompanying him, had been violently ill used and beaten in the course of the morning while peaceably passing Allan's Tavern, by a party of men who issued from that house. Upon hearing this I went to the shop of Alderman Dixon, and said to him "well, they have begun already, they have beaten a Scotch Piper in passing before Allan's Tavern"—his reply was, "there are two Magistrates at the City Hall," my rejoinder was, "what use are they there, if they do not do their duty," and left the shop. My conviction is, that if a few proper Police had been sent to Allan's house at that time,—to the house from which a violent assault had already been committed, and whence three or four hours afterwards, a fatal shot was fired, no further fatal results would have ensued, and no further riots would have taken place. Some time afterwards, I went to Dr. Baldwin's, and in his carriage joined the procession, and accompanied it in its progress. In passing along I observed several flags belonging to both political parties, also many Orange flags, and yet the procession moved on without offering insult or outrage to any of them. I did not perceive any disturbance until approaching the corner of Church and King Streets—there I saw a body of persons assembled, armed with clubs. On approaching them, I saw one of them point to the Carriage in which I sat, and I fancied at myself—upon this another reached forward and struck at the horse. Imagining that he intended to strike at me, I stood up in self defence; at this moment a stone was thrown, which struck Mr. Cathcart, who was in the Carriage. I saw Mr. Baird who is in the Sheriff's Office, endeavouring to restrain the assailants; but I saw neither Magistrate nor Constable; half an hour must have elapsed between the facts above stated and the fatal occurrence at the Colrairie Tavern. During this interval, I saw nothing of the Magistracy or Police, although during that interval, that part of the procession in which I was, passed the Market-house in which the Magistrates Sessions are held, and where, if any where, the Magistrates ought to have been. Although very well acquainted with the population of this City, it struck me that a large proportion of the assailing mob assembled at the Corner of King and Church Streets were strangers to the City. I witnessed the fatal occurrences at the Colrairie Tavern, which are irrelevant to this enquiry. The Colrairie Tavern is in the same street with, and about 50 yards from, the Market-house, or City Hall. I did not see any Magistrate or Constable make their appearance at the Colrairie Tavern, until just before the arrival of the Troops—the Troops had to come from the Osgoode Hall or King Street Barrack, either of which is at least half a mile from the Colrairie Tavern. Alderman Powell, I think, was reading the Riot Act when the Troops came up.

I have been a resident, with little intermission, of the City of Toronto, since I have been in this Country; many of my friends and relatives live here. I am well acquainted with the state of public opinion here, and of the opinion especially entertained of the Magistracy and Police of this City. I consider the Magistracy to be badly constituted, and its powers to be badly exercised. I consider their power to have been perverted to political objects and purposes. I consider these objects to have influenced the Magistracy in the granting of Licences, and in the distribution of civic favors and benefits. The Police are the creatures and dependents of the Magistracy—most of them are Orangemen, to the best of my knowledge. I consider them worse, and more inefficient than the Magistracy itself, and I am sure that in this view of the case I shall be borne out by the general and unbiassed opinion of the public.

(Signed,) C. J. BALDWIN.

Signed in the presence of,
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

Toronto, June 15, 1841.

No. 9.

On Friday the 18th instant, I went into Scarborough for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of a report which had reached the Commissioners, that Allan, the keeper of the Colrairie Tavern, had been sent under the order of Mr. Monro, Mayor of Toronto, and one of the unsuccessful Candidates, into Scarborough on the morning of the riot, (Monday 22d March) for the purpose of bringing up Orangemen who were subsequently engaged in

the disturbances, of that day. Foley, son to the Toll Gate Keeper at the Don Bridge, and Whaffle, the Toll Gate Keeper on the Plank Road, both affirmed the fact, that Allan had passed through those gates in the direction of Scarborough, very early on the morning of the 22nd March, in an empty waggon, and had returned two or three hours after with the same waggon filled with men. One Robert Oliver, a respectable farmer in Scarborough, Mrs. Elliott wife of one Thomas Elliott, of the same Township, and one Dermish, or Devenish, Town Clerk and Assessor and Collector of the same town, all corroborated the fact, that Allan had unquestionably been out at a very early hour on the morning of the 22d March, for men, and had taken in with him a number of Orangemen from Scarborough and from the Town line between Scarborough and York; and that it had been currently reported, and was believed there, that he had been sent out by Monro the Mayor. Nothing beyond a mere report could be alleged in confirmation of this latter assertion.

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(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

(Signed,) JOHN EASTWOOD.

Toronto, Saturday, 19th June, 1841.

No. 10.

John Power, Tavern Keeper, residing in Front Street, Toronto, states as follows:— I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession on Monday the 22d day of March last; I was accompanied by my wife and three children in my own waggon. When we arrived at the corner of Church Street, near Burnham's and the Court House, I saw a considerable number of persons collected; there were a great number of strangers among them. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis was among the crowd. As soon as my waggon drove opposite to these people, John Parr, an Orangeman, advanced some distance from his party, and attempted to throw a brick at me and my family; I cried out, "Parr, Parr, what, are you going to murder us!" I then addressed myself to Mr. Jarvis, and asked him were we to be murdered by his people; he made no reply. We then moved on a short distance, when the attack was made upon Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's carriage by the crowd, which led to the general riot, and the assailants were driven into the Court House, and Mr. Jarvis shut the door; I think he protected the assailants, and encouraged the attack on the procession. We then moved on as far as the City Hall and Mayor's office. I saw the Mayor, City Constables, and a numerous body of Orangemen looking out of the front windows in the City Hall. I think the Mayor had these people collected as a reserve body to promote the general attack on the procession. The Constables did not interfere to prevent the disturbance at the corner of Church street. We proceeded on until we came near to Allan's house in King Street: I saw a man in the window with a large pistol in his hand. I then made my wife and children get out of the waggon, and return home, as I anticipated a serious riot from the number of persons I saw in Allan's house, and knowing the general character of it to be an Orange Lodge District House:—*it was an open house during the Election for Sherwood and Monro's friends.* In about a minute after we moved on, and had passed Allan's house, I heard a shot fired from his front window. I then jumped from my waggon, and saw a man lying dead opposite to the house. I then drove home. From the part I took at the last Election, I am sure the Corporation will not grant me a renewal of my licence next year—indeed I do not intend to apply for it—it would be useless to do so. I must adopt some other mode of life. No man has a chance of justice, unless he is a partizan of the Corporation. If I was an Orangeman, I could get a licence without any difficulty.

(Signed,) JOHN POWER.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

18th June, 1841.

No. 11.

Mr. William Swaine, Professor of Music, and Teacher of the French Language, residing in King Street, Toronto, states as follows:—On Monday the 22nd day of March last, I was going down King Street, and accidentally met Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession. It was attacked by a multitude of persons armed with clubs

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and missiles of various descriptions. The procession continued to move forward, and did not retaliate the outrage offered at that time; but the assailants became more violent and desperate, and then a portion of the persons who formed the procession, returned and beat off the assailants; when they were beat off, I was one of the first who proceeded towards Allan's house in King Street; when I arrived, there were not more than fifteen or twenty persons opposite to the house. The first thing which attracted my attention was a man leaning out of the front window facing the crowd, with a large horse pistol in his hand. I am convinced that the appearance and conduct of this man excited the people, and was the cause of the unfortunate riot which took place before Allan's house. After remaining at the window for some time the man retired, and then the house was assailed with missiles. The same person returned to the window with the pistol in his hand, and the attack was then discontinued by the assailants, who remonstrated with the man for his conduct, and who again retired from the window. The attack on the house was renewed, and in a few minutes after, the shot was fired by some person who was not distinctly seen, and who appeared to conceal himself from the crowd. During the whole of the period I did not see any of the authorities, neither Magistrates nor Constables. If there had been proper precautions taken by the Corporation, I feel no hesitation in saying, that the unfortunate riot which took place might have been prevented. I believe the Corporation use all their power and influence to advance their political views, and to thwart the feelings and interests of all the Inhabitants who are opposed to them.

(Signed,) W. SWAINE.

Signed in the presence of

(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

WM. F. COFFIN.

17th June, 1841.

No. 12.

The statement of Mr. James Fitzgerald, residing in Richmond Street, Toronto:— On Sunday evening the 21st day of March last, in passing through Church Street, I met Captain Tench; while in conversation with him, a Mr. Dixon (I understand a brother of Alderman Dixon's) in passing saluted me, to whom I spoke as to the result of the Election. On Captain Tench's leaving me, Mr. Dixon asked me if I knew any thing of the intended chairing of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, I said, I did not, but such chairings were customary; he then told me that he was credibly informed that it was intended to have two coffins in the procession, one representing the Family Compact, and the other the Corporation, which were to be buried after the chairing was over, and said, if such proceedings took place it would end badly,— *that murder would be the consequence*,—and wished me to interfere with my countrymen, meaning the Catholics, as he believed I had influence with them. I expressed much surprise at his statement, and endeavoured to assure him that conduct of the kind he mentioned could not be thought of, and that he must be aware that Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan would not permit conduct so disreputable, and said that he must be misinformed, and that I hoped no Irishman could be found so degraded as to lend himself to such conduct; but finding that I did not shake Mr. Dixon's conviction, I left him, promising that I would make enquiry and let him know the result. Being, during this time, near the Tavern of T. Ryan on Church Street, and supposing he might know if any thing of the kind could be contemplated, I went into his bar-room, and from thence into a sitting room, calling on him to go with me. I stated the conversation that took place, and asked Ryan if he heard any thing of the kind, he said no such thing was ever thought of, and said if the other party, meaning Sherwood and Monro's, were successful, that conduct of the nature mentioned might be expected. I next enquired for Mr. Buchanan at the Ontario House, but not finding him there, I proceeded towards his office on Front Street; and on my way, I met a Mr. Hefferman (a school teacher)—there were one or two other persons standing with him on Front Street; I mentioned the conversation which took place between Mr. Dixon and myself: Mr. Hefferman expressed his disbelief of any such conduct, and said that he would rather walk up to his neck in water than join any procession where such conduct would be exhibited. I felt so satisfied from what I had learned from Ryan and Hefferman, that I thought it perfectly unnecessary to trouble myself further by seeing Mr. Buchanan on the subject. I asked Mr. Hefferman if he knew where Mr. Dixon lived, stating that I would wish to see him to endeavour to remove from his mind the false impression under which I supposed he laboured. Hefferman walked with me and pointed out to me Mr. Dixon's house, at the door of which I rapped for several minutes, but no one answered; I went from thence home. On the Monday morning following, the 22d March, about 8 o'clock, I saw several persons (I supposed from the country) at Mr. Combs Tavern, at the door

of Allan's Tavern, and in the street between Allan's and the store of Messrs. Shuter and Patterson. About an hour afterwards I saw from the window of Mr. Charles Robertson's store, a man passing at the opposite side of the street in the direction of Allan's Tavern, with a badge of the Dunn and Buchanan party conspicuously displayed. It occurred to me that this person would be attacked at Allan's; but when near the corner of Shuter and Patterson's store, he was met by two men with sticks, and was struck by both of them, he however escaped further injury by running to the opposite side of the street towards Moor's Tavern. Some short time after my attention was attracted by the music of the Bagpipes, and supposed it was a number of Mr. Buchanan's friends coming to join the chairing procession. I went out on the street to see them pass, when I saw a number of persons running from Allan's house to the opposite side of the street, and strike a person dressed in the Highland costume, and also a person wearing a light grey coat, which latter person I saw fall. At this moment I saw a man driving a waggon to within a short distance of this scene; he retreated upon his perceiving what was going on: a number of sticks &c. were flung after him by the men in the street, this person's name I afterwards learned was Thos. Dority (a Tinsmith) who was on his way to join the procession. In a few moments I saw coming towards me a person whom I recognized as the man who was knocked down a short time before; when he came up to me he himself said that he was struck down as I before mentioned. I requested him to go immediately to where Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan were, and inform them of what had happened, so that they, by referring to the authorities, might suppress further riot. I afterwards saw a number of armed men with sticks, and wearing purple ribbons, march from Allan's house in the direction of Church Street, who were met by Alderman Powell at the east corner of the burying ground,—he took from them a number of sticks which he brought, as I supposed, to the City Hall. The persons who were collected in and about Allan's house in King Street, wore Orange ribbons, and were armed with sticks. I have not the least confidence in the Corporation: the whole system is corrupt, and no man has the chance of advantage or patronage from it, unless he is a partizan or an Orangeman.

(Signed,) JAS. FITZGERALD.

June 18th, 1841.

No. 13.

John Craig, of the City of Toronto, Painter, states as follows:—I am an inhabitant of this city. I have been so for the last fourteen years. I am a member of the Common Council. I came voluntarily before the Commissioners to state what I know respecting the late Election riots. I was a supporter of Messrs. Sherwood and Monro; I was indeed a member of their Election Committee. The Election terminated on the Saturday night, the 20th. On Sunday the 21st, I heard it was the intention of Dunn and Buchanan's party to parade two coffins in the procession, one for the burial of the Family Compact, the other for the burial of the Corporation. This report created much excitement, so that, apprehensive of a riot, I came down myself to speak to Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's Committee on the subject. I was upon terms of acquaintance and good feeling, as far as we were personally concerned, with most of them. I was received with every possible courtesy by those members of the Committee to whom I spoke; they disclaimed any intention of parading the coffins, with much indignation, and assured me that nothing of the sort would take place. One person subsequently repeated the report to me, but it is a person I would not believe on his oath. I had interview with several of the members of the Corporation on that day, and stated to them what had occurred in the above conversation. On the following morning, the 22d, being assembled with other members of the Corporation and Magistrates at the Mayor's office, I volunteered to go down and witness the departure of the procession from the Ontario house, and to report how it proceeded, whether tranquilly or otherwise. I had much pleasure on being able to report to them on my return, that the procession was perfectly peaceable and orderly. No offence was offered, and no banner or badge exhibited which could give offence to any reasonable person. I particularly observed the good conduct of the procession in passing the house of Mr. Sherwood,—nothing was said or done. I think they exhibited more forbearance than our party would have done under similar circumstances, I think we should have had a shout. I reported all this to the Mayor, Aldermen Gurnett, Powell, Armstrong, and, I think, Dennison; almost while speaking, we observed a party of from thirty to thirty-five persons proceeding up King Street from the East; they appeared to me to be all strangers—at least there was no face familiar to me; they had all short white sticks in their hands, evidently for the purpose of fighting. Alderman Gurnett exclaimed, by G—d, this will not do, this must not be allowed. Alderman Powell echoed the observation and ran down

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into the street, accompanied by two Constables, he crossed over remonstrating with the party and taking from them a large quantity of clubs. Platt, the Constable, took a wheelbarrow load to the house of Fleming the Constable, and directed that they should be burnt. The parties from whom these sticks were taken, were, to the best of my belief, friends of Sherwood and Monro; and I have no question that they were from the Country. I believe they had come to town to engage in the election procession, if Messrs Sherwood and Monro had won, in expectation that Mr. Duggan would have been chaired with them. I have heard, and believe, that some of these persons had come in from Scarborough, Whitby—which is not the part of the Country for which Mr. Duggan was returned. I have heard that twenty or thirty Special Constables had been sworn in, and stationed in the City Hall. I know not who selected them, or who swore them in, or of what party they were; but I should think, as at the preceding Election, the majority of these Special Constables were of the party of Sherwood and Monro.

I was apprized by Mr. Perring, that the Piper had been beaten, and went towards the spot where the occurrence took place, with the determination to check to the best of my ability, what I considered to be a disgraceful outrage. On my return to the Mayor's office, I found the subject of this attack on the Piper, the subject of discussion. Mr. Alderman Gurnett expressed his disapproval of the hastiness of the Mayor in his conversation with Mr. Maitland. Others found fault with Mr. Maitland. I am not aware that the Mayor took any precaution by sending Special Constables either to Allan's Tavern or to any other place.

I have heard that numbers of person, had come to town, friends of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, under the impression that the chairing of Mr. Price, member for the 1st Riding, would take place on the same day. Messrs. Price and Duggan's Election took place in the same week. I do not know whether Mr. Price was chaired or not.

(Signed,) JOHN CRAIG.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

No. 14.

Arthur Clifton, residing in Lot Street, Toronto, states as follows:—I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession, on Monday the 22d day of March last. We proceeded quietly and peaceably, until we came to King Street and the corner of Church Street, where there was considerable assemblage of persons, headed by Mr. Jarvis and John Eris. The Procession went down King Street, until it came opposite to Allan's house, when I heard my name called out by a person of the name of Thomas Dandy, he cried out, Clifton, Clifton. I then stood up in the waggon and turned my head in the direction where Dandy stood, when he observed, "I did not think that you would wear such colors as these,"—green and blue ribbons were on the horses bridle.—I replied that there was no harm in the colours,—I shook my head at him. At this period, Allan was within hearing inside of his own door, and he came forward and put his hand in his left hand side pocket and drew out a brass barrelled pistol, and said "that if I would shake my head again, he would blow my brains out." The procession continued to move forward, and I did not attempt to resent the outrage offered to me. In about half an hour after, I heard that a riot had taken place at Allan's, and that a man had been killed. There was not a Magistrate or Constable present when Allan presented the pistol at me; but if there had been, I do not think that they would have prevented the outrage offered to me, I believe the crowd collected in Church Street and King Street were composed of Orangemen from Scarborough and different parts of the Country, who came in for the express purpose of interrupting the procession. I have no doubt but arrangements were made by the Orangemen to get up a row. I have no confidence in the Corporation; and unless Orangeism is put an end to, and that justice is fairly administered by the Magistrates, I am determined to sell my property, and go to the United States. I do not feel my life safe here, in consequence of having taken an active part at the last Election in favor of Messrs Dunn and Buchanan, and never leave home without being armed, for fear of being attacked by some of the Orangemen. I was walking towards the race-course last Sunday, when I was insulted by a party of twenty, headed by Allan of the Colrairie Tavern.

I kept a Tavern last year, but having interested myself in behalf of Messrs. Baldwin and Dunn's canvass, I felt satisfied that the Corporation Magistrates would not grant me a renewal of my Licence, and I let my house to an Orangeman, as I was sure he would obtain the Licence, which he has received.

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(Signed,) ARTHUR CLIFTON.

Signed in the presence of

(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

WM. F. COFFIN.

17th June, 1841.

No. 15.

Mr. Sheldon Ward, Builder, residing in Berkley Street, Toronto, states as follows:— I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession on Monday, the 22d day of March last: I was on horseback, and had a good view of the proceedings which took place. When it came to Church Street and King Street, it was assailed by a crowd of countrymen collected at the corner of Church Street, without the least provocation, as nothing could have been conducted in a more quiet and orderly manner; and it continued to move on peaceably, until the violence of the assailants became so alarming and outrageous, that a portion of the procession turned round and attacked the assailants, and drove them into the Court House: some escaped and ran into Allan's house, in King Street. Allan was present during this attack of the countrymen on the procession, and received a cut on his head. Some of the persons who commenced the riot, wore Sherwood and Monro's colors.

I saw Mr. Sherwood, Junior, brother to the defeated Candidate, very busy in the crowd, he appeared to be directing their movements. I again joined the procession, and we passed Allan's house. I saw Thomas Dandy at the front window, looking out; there were more men inside. There was no appearance of any disturbance at this time; but in about a minute I heard a shot fired from Allan's house; I heard four shots altogether. During the whole time I refer to, I did not see any of the local authorities. If there had been a Magistrate on the spot with a few Constables, I am sure the peace could have been preserved. I must however say, that I think Mr. Jarvis shewed an anxiety to quell the riot which took place in Church Street, but he was unaided, and seemed to have little influence over the mob.

On Tuesday, the following day, I met Mr. John Craig, a member of the Corporation, he informed me that "he went down the day before to the Ontario Hotel, in order to satisfy his own mind, as to the intention of the members of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's Committee to carry coffins in the procession, with offensive inscriptions on them—one for the burial of the Corporation—and the other for the burial of the Family Compact, and that he was glad to have ascertained that there was no such intention, and that the idea was repudiated by Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. That he saw no colors or any thing offensive or calculated to give offence to their political opponents—that he had lost no time in waiting on the Mayor, and some Magistrates who were in the City Hall, and acquainted them with the result of his enquiries, and the peaceable character of the procession, and prayed for God's sake that they would use their authority and influence to preserve the peace."

I met Mr. Alderman Dixon in the evening of the day the man was killed, and deplored the melancholy event which had occurred, and told him, that had the Magistrates performed their duty, no riot would have taken place; he replied, "that he did not leave his house during the procession, as he considered he had been a marked man by Dunn and Buchanan's party during the Election week."

I have been residing in Canada twenty-one years, and from my general knowledge of the people, I believe they have no confidence in the Corporation. I believe the Orange party is alone protected by the authorities. I believe the general opinion of the people is, that justice is not fairly administered by the Magistrates, and that the Police force is inefficient. In fact, I most sincerely wish the Corporation was done away with altogether; the whole body is corrupt.

(Signed,) SHELDON WARD.

18th June, 1841.

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John Bell, Carriage Builder, residing in Upper George Street, Toronto, states :—I have heard the above statement read, and believe it to be true. It contains my opinions respecting the Corporation and the Magistracy.

(Signed,) JOHN BELL.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.
18th June, 1841.

No. 17.

Joseph Pullen, Brush Maker, residing on King Street, Toronto, states as follows :—I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession at the Ontario Hotel, on Monday, the 22d day of March last, and left the Hotel about half past one o'clock : I was in Mr. Baldry's waggon. When the procession arrived at Church Street near the Court House, it was interrupted by a crowd collected and stationed in the street ; they were armed with bludgeons, and attacked the procession with their sticks. There were a number of Constables present, but who did not interfere to preserve the peace. The procession moved on peaceably notwithstanding the attack, and proceeded about fifty yards, when I turned round in the waggon and saw the attack continued with increased violence. A gentleman on horseback who belonged to the procession, cried out, "halt, come back, the bludgeon men are murdering our party." I then got out of the waggon, and being accompanied by a great number of my party, returned to the scene of riot, and attacked the assailants and drove them into the Court House, the doors of which were immediately closed. We then pursued another portion of the assailants up Church Street and Newgate Street. During this whole period I did not see the Constables (before referred to) until I returned to join the procession, and then I saw them in front of King Street. Had they interfered in the first instance, the disturbance would have been prevented. I saw Mr. Sherwood, Junior, brother to the defeated candidate, take an active part in the riot ; he appeared to be a leader, and saw him throw something at Mr. Baldry, who was one of the procession. I am well acquainted with the inhabitants, and believe that the persons who interrupted the procession were strangers, and reputed Orangemen ; and understand they came from the country to interrupt the procession and create a riot. I feel satisfied that the riot was premeditated on the part of the friends of the defeated candidates. If the Magistrates had taken proper precautions in the morning, and had the Constables performed their duty, the procession would have proceeded in a peaceable and orderly manner.

(Signed,) JOSEPH PULLEN.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

16th June, 1841.

No. 18.

Augustus Baldwin, Esquire, residing at Russell Hill, in the County of York, states as follows :—I recollect the circumstances which took place on the 22nd day of March last, attending Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession. I was a spectator in the street ; and about two o'clock I heard that a riot had commenced down King Street. I proceeded down towards the City Hall, and saw Alderman Dennison, with some Constables, disarming several persons of their sticks. I then heard that a row was going on in front of Allan's house. I went there, and found a great deal of irritating language passing, and I saw a man at the window with a pistol in his hand leaning on the window sill, looking at the people. I told him I was a Magistrate, and desired him to go away—he made no answer, but left the window. I think the reason of his leaving the window was to get

out of the way of the stones that were being thrown at the windows by persons in the street. There were no Constables present. I called out for assistance to disarm the people in the house. I went in at the front door, and went up stairs; and on my way up, I heard the discharge of a gun; on coming to the door of the room up stairs, I met a man with a gun in his hand; I am not sure if it was the same man whom I saw with the pistol in his hand standing at the window. I went to the window and saw a man lying dead opposite to Allan's house. I turned round and remonstrated with the man with the gun in his hand, for killing the deceased; his answer was, "damn him he deserved it." There were a number of men in the back room. A great number of stones were thrown into the house at this time. I got down to the ground floor of the house, and received several blows from the people who broke in after the shot was fired. I heard other shots fired. When I went into the house the shutters were not shut. I only saw a pistol and a gun—I do not know if there were any more fire arms in the house. The men up stairs had no sticks. If I had been assisted by two Constables, I am certain the man would not have been shot. I think the Mayor and Magistrates shewed throughout the day a total dereliction of duty. Had proper precaution been taken, no disturbance would have taken place. Allan's house is a notorious Orange house, and was an open house during the Election for Sherwood and Monro's party. There is a strong feeling in the public mind against the Corporation; and I think the abuses complained of ought to be reformed. It patronizes exclusively the Orange party. I believe the Police Constables are all Orangemen. I have heard of numerous complaints against the Magistracy, as to the mode in which Licenses are granted to Tavern Keepers; and I believe there is the greater partiality shewn in the distribution of Corporate patronage.

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(Signed,) A. BALDWIN.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

19th June, 1841.

No. 19.

Terence J. O'Neill, of Toronto, Auctioneer and Merchant, states as follows:— I have resided in the City of Toronto since 1832. I was present on the occasion of the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, on the 22nd March last. I was in a Gig with two friends—on passing the Corner of King and Church Streets, I observed an assemblage of persons evidently predisposed to attack the procession, and previous to my arrival at the above point, I saw that they had attacked the procession by throwing stones. I pursued my way to beyond the Colraine Tavern, without observing the slightest disposition on the part of any person in the procession to assail it. At some distance beyond the Colraine Tavern I heard of the continued disturbance at Church Street, and returned a short way towards it; being then informed that the disturbance was likely to be of little consequence, I rejoined the procession. Hearing, however, further, that the riot was in fact of a more serious nature than I at first thought, I borrowed the horse of a friend, and repaired in the direction of Church Street; however, on reaching the eastern end of the Church fence, I found that the rioters or assailants had taken to flight. During this interval of from fifteen to twenty minutes, while present in various parts of the procession, I saw neither Magistracy or Constabulary. I am perfectly satisfied that had any exertion been employed by the Magistrates, from the pacific deportment and intentions of Dunn and Buchanan's party, that the riot might have been quelled at the first outset, and the loss of life which occurred might have been averted.

It is my firm and conscientious opinion that the Corporation of Toronto, as now constituted, is destitute of the confidence of a great majority of the citizens, not only of my own,—the Reform, but of the Tory party. My opinion is, that any citizen who is not a partizan of the Corporation, would have but little chance of justice, if opposed by any such partizan before the Mayor's Court, or the daily Police Court. I am convinced that the Police system of the City is most defective; that the Police do not enjoy the confidence of the citizens. I have reason to suppose and believe that the Police Constables are all Orangemen; they, at least, are publicly and generally held to be such; they are appointed and paid by the Corporation, and are of course dependent upon it. I consider them to be partizans of the Corporation, and to be insufficient to protect that part of the population which is politically opposed to that body. I have every reason to believe that Orange Lodges are held at several of the Licensed Taverns, as licensed by the Corporation. I have reason to believe that licenses have been refused to men politically op-

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posed to the Corporation, because they were so opposed. I heard one Haskin, a Tavernkeeper, say that _____, a member of the Corporation, had obtained a license for him, on condition that he should vote for Sherwood and Monro; he added, that he had paid two sovereigns for the service thus done him.

(Signed,) TERENCE J. O'NEILL.

Signed in presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.
WM. F. COFFIN.

No. 20.

William Murphy, residing in Elizabeth Street, Toronto, states as follows:—I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession, on Monday the 22d day of March last. We proceeded on very quietly until we came to the corner of Church Street near the Court House, when we were attacked by a great number of persons; they all appeared to be strangers, and were led on by Earls, a Constable, who is commonly called "Tory Earls." They continued their attack upon the procession for some time before the outrage was resented; but at last they were beaten off, and took shelter in the Court House, which was open; but as soon as they got inside, the doors were shut. Earls went in with them. The riot originated with the strangers who were brought in from the Country for the purpose to attack the procession: I believe they were Orangemen; they wore Sherwood and Monro's colors. Earls, the Constable, also wore the same colors.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ^{his} X MURPHY.
mark

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

No. 21.

H. G. Bernard, Proprietor of the Ontario Hotel, Toronto, states as follows:—On the 22nd day of March last, I drove Messrs. Buchanan and Dunn, the successful candidates, in the Election procession. After passing the corner of King and Church Streets, where the carriage and procession had been assailed by volleys of sticks and stones, we arrived in front of the City Hall: there I saw Davis, the City Inspector, with a pistol in his hand. Mr. Buchanan saw him also. I remarked to Davis, "that is not a proper weapon for you to have, City Inspector as you are"—he replied, "I have a pair of them." Mr. Buchanan heard these remarks as well as myself. I have no confidence in the Corporation, as it is at present constituted. The Police force is quite inadequate to the duty required of them, and ought to be remodelled.

(Signed,) H. G. BERNARD.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.
17th June, 1841.

No. 22.

Elizabeth Boyle, residing at Mrs. Crogan's, George Street, Toronto, states as follows:—I recollect Sunday the 21st day of March last. I resided at that time, as a servant, at Alexander Watson's, who keeps a Tavern within two miles of Toronto, on the Kingston Road leading to Scarborough. I recollect a man rapping at the front door, about 12 o'clock on that night,

Mrs. Watson went to the door and enquired who was there; the man replied, "Tory Earls,"—the door was then opened, when I saw Allan the proprietor of the Colrairie Tavern, Toronto; he had two waggons with him; he returned the next day about nine o'clock, accompanied by nine or ten men in his waggon.—They all remained at Watson's and had some refreshment.

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(Signed,) ELIZABETH ^{her} BOYLE,
mark.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

No. 23.

I have heard the above statement read. I know all the publicans in the City and the neighbourhood, and I believe Alexander Watson, above referred to, has not a license, but is tolerated by the Magistrates of the District to sell spirits, because he is a Tory, and voted for the Tory Candidates at the last Election.

(Signed,) JOHN LINDSAY.

No. 24.

Midland District, } On the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1841, before me the
Town of Kingston, } Honorable Samuel Beasley Harrison, one of Her Majesty's Hono-
to wit: } rable Executive Council, and one of the Justices of the Peace in
and for the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, personally appeared Robert John
Turner, late of the City of Toronto and now of the said Town, Gentleman, and made oath,
that on Monday, the 22d day of March last, he the deponent was present in the procession in
honor of the return of the Hon. John Henry Dunn and Isaac Buchanan, Esq., as Members to
serve in Parliament for the said City, and that the said procession proceeded from the Ontario
House up Yonge Street to the west end of King Street, and thence having returned to Yonge
Street, turned again into King Street to proceed to the east end thereof, up to which time no
riot or disturbance whatever had occurred. That on the said procession having turned into
King Street, the deponent, who was on horseback, observed the windows, at the shop of Mr.
Dixon, who is an Alderman of the said City, closed, and pointed it out to some one who at
the time was riding beside him, and the deponent remarked to such person, "look at Dixon's
" windows closed, depend upon it there is a row coming." That having proceeded to
corner of Church Street, the deponent observed a number of men armed with bludgeons who
rushed forward and endeavoured to break up the procession, and several stones and other
missiles were thrown at the parties passing. That no Magistrate was present endeavouring
to quell the disturbance, with the exception of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who although not a Magis-
trate of the City, and having, as the deponent believes, no authority therein, did all in his power
to protect the peace. And the deponent further made oath, that the rioters at the said spot
having been driven back, the procession proceeded, and the deponent having been in the
front, he had proceeded therewith as far as the house of Mr. Small, in King Street, when he
heard firing, and some one rode forward and called to him to return with all the men he could
collect to assist the parties who were suffering; and the deponent accordingly returned, and
as he was going forward for the purpose aforesaid, Mr. Bernard, who was driving the carri-
age which had contained the Members, told the deponent that Mr. Dunn had particu-
larly desired him, the deponent, to go to Government House and get the Military called out.
That the deponent accordingly, and in order to avoid the mob collected, turned down to the
Market Street by a bye road, and as he passed the Ontario House, a person called to him, and
said, "there goes the Mayor, Mr. Turner," upon which the deponent observed the Mayor
riding slowly before him, and having overtaken him, addressed him as follows: "Mr. Mayor,
" I am most glad to find you, for you will of course, as chief Magistrate of the Town, ride with
" me to call in the Military," upon which, he, Mr. Monro, replied, "how dare you speak to me

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Sir?" that the deponent rejoined—"how dare I speak to you, Sir I to you, the chief Magistrate of the City, when the citizens are being butchered by dozens,—to whom should I speak if not to you? I insist upon your coming with me immediately and doing your duty by calling out the Military,"—when the said Mr. Monro replied, "leave me Sir, leave me to mind my own business." And the deponent further made oath, that the said Mr. Monro was riding away from the tumult and seemed determined, as it appeared to the deponent, not to make any attempt to aid and assist in the quelling of it, and that at the time of the conversation between him and the deponent, he the said Mr. Monro was, as far as the deponent could judge, perfectly cool and collected. And the deponent further made oath, that on the first day on which the Inquest was held by the Coroner, to make enquiry into the death of the man who was shot in the said riot, he the deponent was informed by William Conway Keele, Esq. that he the said William Conway Keele had been retained by the next of kin of the deceased, to appear before the Inquest, and to prosecute the inquiry on her behalf; and that the Coroner had adjourned the Court to consult the Attorney General, whether he was bound to admit Counsel or Solicitors on behalf of the next of kin; and the said Wm. Conway Keele having requested the deponent to attend with him, he did so, and on the re-opening of the Court, the Coroner having stated in open Court that he had been advised by the Attorney General, that the admission of Counsel or Agents on behalf of any party was in his own breast, and that he should not admit them; the deponent asked the Coroner whether, when the Attorney General gave him that advice, he the Attorney General did not add that it was customary to admit them, and that under the painful circumstances of the case he should advise their being admitted, to which the said Coroner replied, "I do not feel myself bound to answer that question;" upon which the deponent left the Court.

(Signed,) ROBERT J. TURNER.

Sworn before me

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON.

Executive Councillor and J. P.

No. 25.

William Musson, of the City of Toronto, Tinsmith, states as follows:—I have resided in Toronto for the last sixteen years. I know the present Mayor of the City, Mr. Monro, well. I was with the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, on the 22d March last. When the disturbance took place at the Colraire Tavern, Mr. Dunn, one of the successful candidates, requested me, and a person named Stockdale, to run and inform the Military. We proceeded at once to the Osgoode Hall Barracks. We there saw a Sergeant, and mentioned to him the object of our mission: he replied, that he could do nothing without an order from an Alderman or Magistrate. We returned in consequence down York Street; at the corner of York and King Streets, we saw Mr. Monro, the Mayor, on horseback, near the Government House. We went to him, and told him that we were looking for a Magistrate to order out the Troops to suppress the riot; he replied that he had just been to the Government House to procure assistance. We told him if he would go with us, the Troops would come out at his order; he answered, that it was no use, that the Troops would not obey him. We said, he could at least try. He answered it was no use, and refused to go several times. He added, that his horse would not go—that it was a borrowed horse;—the horse did go at last, and went as well as those ridden by my friend and myself. We went up to Osgoode Hall together; when there, he called to an officer at the window, saying that he wished some Troops to be sent out to suppress a riot, as lives were in danger:—he did not tell the officer that he was the Mayor. The officer at first appeared to pay little attention to him. The Mayor seemed desirous to come away, saying it was of no use. We urged him to make himself known as Mayor, and to demand the assistance of the Military; at last he did so, by saying to the Officer, that he was Mayor and requiring the assistance of the Soldiers. The Troops then came out without further delay. The whole of the Mayor's conduct betrayed a reluctance to do his duty and call out the Military for the protection of the peace.

(Signed,) W. MUSSON.

In presence of

(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

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Seymour H. W. Stockdale, of the City of Toronto, Saddler, confirms in every particular the statement above made by William Musson.

(Signed,) SEYMOUR H. W. STOCKDALE.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

No. 27.

John Doel, of the City of Toronto, Brewer, states as follows:—I am a native of Wiltshire, in England—I have been in this City twenty-three years—I was at one time a member of the Corporation for the three first years that the City was incorporated; I am therefore well aware of the working of the present Corporation. I consider the power of licensing as invested in that body, to have been injudiciously and injuriously conferred on them. It has been, and will be abused for political purposes. It has been employed as a bait to ensure the election of the present Corporation. To exemplify what I say, I will state that at the time when I and others lost our Elections, or a little before, it had been determined by the existing Corporation to reduce the number of Tavern Licenses, in the hope of diminishing drunkenness and debauchery—this has been done; the opposite party availed itself of this known fact, and declared a contrary intention of increasing the number of licenses, if they gained their Election. They did gain their Election, and they did increase the number of licences. I consider this to be a very improper weapon to be placed in the hands of any party for electioneering purposes. It will be abused in this way, without any reference to the good conduct, peace and morality of the community. I think that the Corporation should be divested of the power of licensing generally, and that the same should be placed in hands removed from or superior to local views, objects or prejudices.

I consider the present Corporation either to consist of Orangemen, or to be influenced by Orange prejudices, greatly to the injury of those who are not of the same party. I am a Reformer, and I am not an Orangeman. I have been denounced as a Rebel. My business as a Brewer has greatly suffered in consequence. I believe that many of the Tavern and Ale House Keepers, as licensed by the Corporation, are determined from dealing with me, from apprehension,—in fact, from the direct or indirect influence of the Corporation. Still there are several Orangemen who have dealt with me for years, and do so still, and have always behaved very honorably. I consider that the Police Constables exercise much influence over a certain class of the City Tavern Keepers.

On Saturday, the 13th March, I was proceeding up King Street, and just opposite to the Police Office, when my attention was arrested by hearing the name of Mr. Gamble mentioned by a small knot of persons. I drew near to hear what was said. A man named John Earls, brother to Earls the Police Constable, came up to me and abused me grossly. I made no reply, lest reply might have been employed as a pretext for offence. Finding this to be the case, Earls spit at me twice, trying to spit in my face; the saliva, however, fell on the collar of my cloak. I went with a countryman who had witnessed the occurrence, over to the Police Office. The Magistrates heard my statement,—John Earls was present; and after clearing the Court and considering the Law, stated, that “they were *obliged* to view the case as an assault,” and sentenced Earls to pay a fine of 10s.; whether he has paid or not I cannot say. This Earls is frequently employed as a Special Constable.

The members of the Orange Lodges generally walk in procession with colours and badges on the 12th July.

(Signed,) JOHN DOEL.

In the presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.
Toronto, 17th June, 1841.

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No. 28.

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John Swain, of the City of Toronto, states as follows:—I am a native of the City of York, in England. I am a Primitive Methodist, and have resided in this City for the last six years. I am a Tailor by trade. I have had a vote in the City all this time, but never exercised the privilege either by voting for the City Member or for the Corporation, until the last election. I am a peaceable man. I attend to my trade, and did not choose to exercise that right, because I felt that no man could do so according to his conscience with safety. I voted at the last Election for Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. I did so with much difficulty, and at considerable hazard. I was from six in the morning until eleven in the forenoon, in getting about five yards to the Hustings. I was during this time impeded by known partizans of the Corporation, whom I also know to be Orangemen—for example, there was Davis, the City Inspector—Trotter, the City Assessor,—Bell, the Inspector of Licenses,—Alderman Dixon, and many others, who did all in their power to intimidate and obstruct me. I consider every thing connected with the Corporation to be governed and guided by the principles of Orangeism. I feel convinced that no man under the influence, or who could be in any way affected by, the Corporation, can succeed in this City in trade or in occupations if not an Orangeman,—such is the favouritism and unfair protection afforded by the Corporation to all who are Orangemen or who have Orange connexions. The citizens can have no confidence, generally, in the course of justice as administered by the Mayor and Aldermen, under the Corporation enactments. I have myself gone to these Courts and attended to the proceedings, and witnessed what I consider to be instances of gross partiality displayed more especially towards and in favour of Orangemen. The Police, such as it is, I know to be Orangemen; instead of protecting the public generally, and without discrimination, it is notorious that they are actuated by an Orange bias. It is impossible, therefore, that those of the Citizens who are not Orangemen, can have any confidence in them, or in any constabulary appointed by a body of Orangemen, or men under Orange influence, such as the Corporation notoriously is. I was present when Mr. Molloy's statement was read to him; I never exchanged a word with him before: I fully agree to all he has said in that statement as far as regards the City of Toronto, and the working of the Corporation.

I never heard, nor do I believe any body else ever heard, of any idea or design to chair either Mr. Price or Mr. Duggan on the day of the Election procession of Dunn and Buchanan.

(Signed,) JOHN SWAIN.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) W. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

Toronto, 17th June, 1841.

No. 29.

Peter Harkin, of the City of Toronto, Tavern Keeper, states that he has been resident in Toronto about a year. He arrived in this City in the month of July last, from the County Mayo, Ireland, bringing with him above eight hundred pounds in gold. He is nephew of Walter McCuniffe, Esquire, one of the Common Council of Kingston, in Canada. When he arrived in the country, he proposed to keep a Tavern, having already followed this trade in Ireland, and was recommended to apply to _____ one of the Aldermen of Toronto, to obtain a license. He applied in consequence to _____, who told him at first that he would do nothing for Irishmen, that they had treated him badly. Upon pressing him further _____ consented to obtain a License for this deponent if he would give him two pounds. _____ first asked three pounds, but finally consented to accept two pounds. Deponent gave him one pound, with an agreement to pay him one pound more when he got the license. Some time after, on the 8th February, 1841, deponent obtained his license. On the same day _____ called at deponent's house, and received from deponent the second sovereign. On this occasion _____ congratulated deponent on getting his license, saying that he and another were the only two out of thirty seven applicants who had obtained a license; that he was the only man in Toronto who could have got the same for deponent. The following day, a lodger of deponent's, with whom deponent had quarrelled

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in consequence of deponent's having been obliged to remove him from the house, so as to have the number of rooms required by Law at his disposal, before a license can be obtained; this lodger, through malice, informed upon deponent for having sold before he obtained his license. In explanation of his having thus sold without license, deponent states, that having been told by the Inspector of Licenses, that he could not have his license until the above mentioned lodger had left the house, thereby placing the requisite number of beds at this deponent's disposal. Deponent spoke to _____ on the subject, who desired deponent to sell on, and that no harm should come of it; but to see that his lodger removed by the 14th January, which was done.

On the information of this lodger, deponent was convicted before Aldermen Gurnett and Dennison, and sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds and costs. Alderman _____ was present, but not on the Bench, and defended this deponent as a Counsel would do, and obtained from the sitting Magistrates a promise, that the fine should not be exacted; this deponent therefore went away without paying the fine, though he was ready with the money to do so.

This deponent further states, that about three weeks afterwards—previous to the approaching Election, Alderman _____ called upon deponent and asked him to vote for Sherwood and Monro. Deponent declined on the grounds that all his neighbours voted the other way—that he was dependent on the good will of his neighbours, and wished to vote with them. Alderman _____ offered deponent £30 down, or £5 a day, to keep open house for Sherwood and Monro's party, saying that it would bring him custom and be the better for him; deponent still declined. Alderman _____ went away much irritated, saying, "that he would be up to me (deponent) if in his power."

When the Election took place, deponent voted for Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. About four days after the Election, execution was issued for the fine above mentioned, against this deponent. The Constables came to seize the effects of this deponent. Deponent obtained permission to go down to the City Hall before the seizure took place. Aldermen Gurnett and Stottesbury were on the Bench. Deponent paid the fine to Mr. Daly, Clerk of the Peace, who refused to give him a receipt for the money. Mr. Gurnett expressed his regret for what had happened to this deponent.

Upon being questioned this deponent says, that _____ once looked at a child of his, and gave it a bottle of eye water, but this was after the two sovereigns had been paid to _____ for the purpose of obtaining a license for this deponent.

Since the Election, at the great fire which took place in Toronto, Alderman _____ accused deponent (who had exerted himself to the utmost to extinguish the fire,) of refusing to give assistance, and the following day fined deponent in a penalty of 5s. and 10s. costs, of which deponent was obliged to pay 10s. or his effects would have been seized.

(Signed,) PETER HARKIN.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

City of Toronto, } Before me George Gurnett, Esquire, Alderman of the said City, personally
to wit: } came and appeared, Peter Harkin, of the said City, who being duly
sworn, deposeth and saith that the above written statement by him subscribed, is true in all
its particulars.

(Signed,) PETER HARKIN.

Sworn at the City of Toronto, }
this 15th day of June, 1841. }

(Signed,) GEO. GURNETT,
Alderman.

No. 30.

Patrick Coulin, of the City of Toronto, Merchant, states: That he has been a resident in Toronto for the last eleven years. I am perfectly acquainted with the City and its

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population. On the occasion of Dunn and Buchanan's procession, on the 29d March last, I was in the procession. On approaching the corner of King and Church Streets, I there saw an assemblage of at least two hundred persons. I could swear that the greater part of them were from the Country. I knew many of them by name. The man who struck the first blow was one James Armstrong—he struck one of the leading horsemen of the procession, who turned down Church Street to escape him; he followed the horseman to strike him again. The men assembled at the corner of the two Streets, were principally from the Gore of Toronto, Streetsville, Scarborough. I am convinced that these men had been brought to town for the purpose of creating a disturbance. I saw the house of John Bennett, Tavern Keeper, full of them on the Sunday. John Bennett is a Saddler by trade, and I doubt if he has a license. During the progress of the procession, it was constantly assailed without any attempt at retaliation. While the riot was going on, I spoke to Aldermen Dixon, Stottesbury, and to Dr. King, begging them for God's sake to interfere and preserve the peace. Dixon would not even notice me—but although I made every exertion in my power, I saw no effort made by the Magistrates or Constables to suppress the riot or protect the procession. The riot took place within sight of the City Hall. It is my opinion that no man in Town will or can obtain a license from the Corporation, unless he engages to go with them. I have no confidence in the Police Force of the City. Many robberies take place, which I think might have been prevented, did the City Police do their duty. I was robbed myself last year of a quantity of Flour—the depredators were not discovered: I lost from fifteen to twenty barrels of Flour on this occasion.

(Signed,) P. COULIN.
Market Street.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

18th June, 1841.

Patrick Coulin, in addition to the above statement, says, that he has three brothers who were obliged to leave the Province, and go to the United States, in consequence of the conduct of the Orangemen towards them. That he saw Orange party ribbons on the persons of several men on the day of the riot.

No. 31.

James Kearney, Waggon Maker, residing in Yonge Street, in the City of Toronto, states: that he took a Public House previously occupied by one William Lyons as a licensed Tavern (the Toronto Inn) in the month of September last, purchasing at the same time Lyons's rights to sell spirituous liquors. The right conferred by this license, expired on the fifth January last. That previous to the expiration of the license, this deponent presented a Petition to the Corporation, certified by fourteen reputable inhabitants, for a continuance of the same. That he applied frequently at the proper Office, for an answer to his Petition, without success. That on one occasion in particular he saw Aldermen Dixon and Gurnett, and another person; that one of the three asked this deponent, (deponent knows not which) "how he intended to vote at the next Election," to which this deponent replied, "that he intended to vote according to his conscience." He received no positive reply from them to this application, and that he then left the office.

That the preceding conversation took place about the first day of February last, and the Toronto Election took place in the following month, at which this deponent interested himself in favor of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan.

That five weeks previous to the Election, James Bell, the Deputy Inspector of Licenses, called at the house of this deponent, and informed him after inspecting the same, "that no fault could be found with it, that it was a proper house to license." That subsequently to the Election, this deponent applied to the said James Bell on the subject of his license, and that he informed this deponent, "that the Magistrates did not consider him a worthy person to receive a license." That this deponent attributes the withholding the renewal of the license, to the part this deponent took at the Election before referred to. That in consequence of this act of partiality, this deponent has suffered a pecuniary loss. And

deponent believes that licenses were granted to other persons keeping Public Houses, in consequence of their having promised to vote for Messrs. Monro and Sherwood at the last Election. Appendix (S.)
3d August.

(Signed,) JAMES KEARNEY.

In presence of
(Signed,) NICHOLAS FULLAM,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

City of Toronto, } Before me George Gurnett, Esquire, Alderman of the said City, per-
to wit: } sonally came and appeared, James Kearney of Toronto, Waggon
Maker, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above written statement, by
him subscribed, is true in all its particulars.

(Signed,) JAMES KEARNEY.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, }
this 14th day of June, 1841. }

(Signed,) GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.

No. 32.

John Lindsay, of the City of Toronto, Boarding House Keeper, states as follows:—
I am a native of the North of Ireland. I am a Protestant. I arrived in this country in 1833
or 1834. Before I left Ireland I had been an Orangeman. On arriving here, I was induced
by the representations of many acquaintances from the old country, to join an Orange Lodge
in Toronto. Our first object in uniting again here as Orangemen, was more that of convi-
viality and good fellowship than any thing else. By degrees, however, Reform began to be
talked of, and then all Reformers were called friends of Popery and American Government,
and necessarily the enemies of Orangemen. Orangeism in Ireland and Orangeism in Canada
are two very different things. In Ireland we consider it a necessary protection for us Protes-
tants against Popery. Here it is used to prevent Reform and to oppress those who wish to see
things changed for the better. Shortly after I arrived in this country, the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe,
who had been Curate of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, whom I had there known, and
whom I accidentally met here, got for me the situation of City Constable. I held this about a
year, but not liking it, took a house to keep a Tavern; this house had neither stable nor yard
as the law requires, yet I had no trouble in getting a license as I was an Orangeman then,
and voted with Tories. I continued in this house about two years and a half, and then
took a large and commodious house in Church Street. It is one of the best and best suited
houses in the Town for a Tavern, having every accommodation the law requires. I conti-
nued to license this house (which I had taken for nine years) as the North of Ireland Tavern,
up to the end of 1839; up to this period I had been with the Orange party. In October,
1839, a meeting was held about ten miles out of Town on Yonge Street. Up to this period
I had taken no further part in politics than to give my vote for the Orange party. I had
believed that the Reformers displayed American Eagles on their flags, and that to vote with
Reformers was to vote against the Laws of England. I had, however, determined to go to this
meeting and to see into the truth of those statements myself. Shortly before the meeting
above mentioned, which was called a "Durham Meeting," took place, Davis the City Inspec-
tor, called upon me and stated that he was employed by Clarke Gamble and the Corporation,
to get people to go to this meeting in opposition to the Reformers; he offered me a seat in
a waggon—I replied that I had a horse and waggon of my own. He then offered me a dollar a
head if I would take out three persons with me. I replied that I meant to go on horseback.
The procession for the Meeting had left the City when I started: I overtook it on horseback.
On passing a waggon which contained Aldermen Dixon and Armstrong, and four of the City
Constables, and three or four more—ten or twelve in all, Alderman Dixon called to me and
asked me to put a piece of purple ribbon in my waistcoat—each of the party had a similar
piece of ribbon in his breast. I told him I did not see the good of wearing such a ribbon
at a Public Meeting; that I did not see the use of the like of that, except on the 12th July.
He remarked I should be sorry before I came back, if I did not. At the meeting I was tho-

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roughly disgusted with the conduct of the Constables who assailed the unoffending Reformers in the most insulting and brutal manner, under the very eye of the City Magistrates. I thought it disgraceful that these men who were paid out of my taxes and those of the Citizens, should leave the City which might require their protection and assistance, and neglect their duty to go out of their way to riot and abuse other people at a meeting with which the City Police had nothing to do. I was so disgusted and indignant at what I witnessed, that when the Meeting divided for the choice of a chairman, I went with the Reformers. A man named Blevans, who was then my landlord, called out to me, "Lindsay where are you going to? come out from among those Rebels!" I persisted, he then said to Sheriff Jarvis, "see where Lindsay is going to;" the Sheriff remarked, "never mind we will serve him out for this hereafter," or words to that effect. The day after the meeting, a neighbour of mine, Robert McMichael, who was then and is still a Tavern Keeper, told me that he had heard Magistrates of the City say, that I should never have a License in the City of Toronto again. In the month of January following, I petitioned in the usual form for a continuance of my License: I was refused. I petitioned several times to know upon what ground I was refused my license, but have never yet received reply or satisfaction. Alderman Armstrong told me privately, that the reason assigned for my not getting my license was that I had used disrespectful language to some of the Magistrates at the Durham Meeting. Having taken a house for nine years, and expended all my capital in stocking it as a Tavern, I was obliged to continue selling for my support. I have in consequence been informed against three times, since the 5th January, 1840. On the first refusal of my license, I gave over selling for seven months, in hopes of getting one. At last I found my stock begin to spoil and I was obliged to sell to preserve my property. The first prosecution was instituted against me in August, 1840. I have since then, in fines and costs, paid the sum of £31 currency, exactly; I had better pay that than be ruined. On one occasion, I was fined in £10, and costs, before Major Powell. I was sentenced to pay the money on the spot, or suffer execution on my effects. I prayed for two hours delay, and was refused; while I spoke, the Clerk of the Court prepared the execution; it was issued,—they seized my property—the very bed from under my wife, who was within a fortnight after confinement—and conveyed it away for sale. I borrowed the money, paid the fine and costs, and recovered my property before the sale took place. Previous to the late Election, Mr. Sherwood, one of the candidates, called upon me for my vote: I told him he belonged to the Corporation party, which I would never support; he said that "if at the present time I chose to apply for a License, he would use his influence, and he had no doubt but that I should get it." Mr. Monro, the Mayor, and another Candidate, met me in the street, and said, "that my License was sure to me, the only thing that kept it from me, was that he was unable to get the Magistrates to meet." Just before the Election, Davis, the City Inspector, called at my house, and told me that "if I would either not vote at all or split my vote, I should have either £10 a day, or £10 a week, to keep open house," which it was I do not exactly recollect, but my belief is that the offer was of £10 a day. I replied that "I would not do so, that I would not in any way have any thing to do with the Corporation—that I should vote for Dunn and Buchanan." I did vote for Dunn and Buchanan; since then I have been fined again £5, and costs, for selling without License. Within the last eighteen months I have put in as many as ten Petitions for License, and as many more to know why I had been refused. I believe that there are seven Orange Lodges in this City. Two Lodges sit in Allan's Tavern, (the Colbaine); Allan's was an open house for the Sherwood and Monro party at the Election; and I believe other houses where Orange Lodges were held to have been so also. I should have no hesitation in swearing to this statement now or hereafter.

(Signed,) JOHN LINDSAY.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

No. 33.

George Nichols, of the City of Toronto, Yeoman, states as follows: I have been in Toronto nearly seven years. I come voluntarily before the Commissioners to state what I know on the subject of their enquiry. I cannot be considered as a partizan, as I divided my vote at the last Election between Dunn and Sherwood. I did so purposely and studiedly in the hopes of securing the return of one Member of either party, and then of uniting both

parties in the endeavour to restore peace and tranquillity to the Country. I witnessed the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan from the window of Mr. Crawford's office, at the corner of King and Church Streets: I observed beneath, a party of persons assembled,—they might have been fifty in number, but I cannot be positive as to numbers. I witnessed the attack on Dunn and Buchanan's procession; it originated with the party previously assembled at the corner of King and Church Streets.

I was and am an Irish Orangeman, under the Orange institutions of Ireland: I was admitted and have been twice Master of an Orange Lodge in this City, but I acknowledge no jurisdiction apart from that of the Orange Institutions of Ireland. I entered the Orange Society here principally to expose the evil influence of Ogle R. Gowan,—to destroy if I possibly could an influence which had been evilly exercised elsewhere, and which I knew would be so here. Having known the man in Ireland, I foresaw what would be the consequence of his evil influence over these Societies in Canada, and I felt it a duty to frustrate it. The Orangemen of Canada are not legitimate Orangemen; they would not be admitted nor could they pass themselves off as such in Ireland,—they are called Gowanites, not Orangemen. The Orangeism of Canada is a bastardized Orangeism, professing neither the correct signs nor symbols of that in Ireland, nor are they in any way engaged in the same views or objects. Orangeism in Ireland was instituted as a protection, in case of need, against the aggressions and oppressions of Popery. I do not conceive that we were in any way enemies to Catholics in general. Here it is a purely political institution, introduced and abused for party purposes. I have witnessed the evils of the bastardized description Orangeism which exists here. I do not see the necessity or the advantage of any such Institution in Canada. There can be no apprehension of any Popish conspiracy or ascendancy here, and moreover, I gladly testify to the loyalty of the Catholics in Canada, having seen it proved here in Toronto during the revolt, both in actual action with the Rebels in Yonge Street, and opposite to Navy Island. I know that Ogle R. Gowan never had any authority from the Duke of Cumberland to assume the title of Grand Master, nor to use his name in signing Orange warrants,—all such signatures are forgeries. It is on evidence before the House of Commons, and can be proved by reference to the Journals of the House, that the Duke of Cumberland never had authority to appoint Ogle R. Gowan a Grand Master; and that although Ogle R. Gowan made a clandestine application to the Duke to this effect, it was refused, partly on account of this want of authority, and further on account of Ogle R. Gowan's notorious character, he having been expelled from the Orange Institutions of Ireland in consequence of his having absconded with the funds and books of the Institution. I consider that if these facts were known publicly, and further that no Canadian Orangeman could be admitted to co-fraternity with the Orangemen of Ireland, that it would have great effect in deterring both the people of the country and the deluded emigrant from entering into such Societies in Canada; I believe it would have a great moral effect in suppressing a Society which has no legitimate or creditable foundation.

There are I believe seven or eight Orange Lodges in Toronto. I know an Orange Lodge was held in the Colruine Tavern. I initiated James Bell, the Deputy Inspector of Licenses, into an Orange Lodge, or I presided at a Lodge he attended: I know him to be a Canadian Orangeman.

(Signed,) GEORGE NICHOLS.

In presence of
(Signed,) WILLIAM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.

Toronto 19th June, 1841.

No. 34.

James Salmons, of the County of York, Schoolmaster, but now resident in the City of Toronto, states as follows:—that on the 14th day of May, he made complaint before Alderman Gurnett, of a certain robbery which had been committed on him, as set forth in the Information marked I. That seven days were allowed to elapse between the making of the Information and the execution of the warrant which was only issued on the preceding day, the 20th May; that in consequence of this delay, an opportunity was afforded to the thieves or persons suspected of being the thieves, of concealing the stolen effects. That in fact when the warrant was executed, a portion only of the stolen effects were discovered. This deponent feels convinced that the negligence and delay evinced on this occasion, both by the Alderman and the Constable employed to execute the warrant, has been the reason why he

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3d August.

(Signed,) JAMES SALMONS.

In presence of
(Signed,) WILLIAM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.
16th June, 1841.

1.—Copy of Information.

Home District, City of } The information and complaint of James Salmons of the Township
Toronto, to wit: } of York, Schoolmaster, taken on oath before me George Gurnett,
Esq., Justice of the Peace for said District, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1840.

The said informant upon his oath, saith as follows:—on or about Tuesday the 5th instant, the School House occupied by me on Yonge Street, was broken into, and a quantity of property stolen therefrom or destroyed therein,—about four pounds in silver, a gold seal, and some cotton for shirts, cotton window curtains, and various other articles,—while the property destroyed comprised a number of valuable books and other articles. From various circumstances which have come to my knowledge, I have reason to suspect that this depredation was committed by Walter Mason, Daniel Harrison, Joseph Harrison, Archibald Robinson, James Vannstrand, and others, all of the Township of York. Wherefore I require that justice may be done in the premises.

(Signed,) JAMES SALMONS.

Sworn before me
(Signed,) GEORGE GURNETT.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.
JAMES SALMONS.

2.—Copy of Affidavit.

The prisoner, Joseph Harrison, states as follows:—I don't know how the handkerchief and compasses came into the carpet bag; this is the first time I ever saw them: nor do I know how the carpet bag came into my trunk—the carpet bag is not my property.

(Signed,) JOSEPH HARRISON.

Sworn before us,
(Signed,) CHARLES McVITTIE, J. P.
GEORGE GURNETT, J. P.

(True copy,)

(Signed,) WILLIAM. F. COFFIN.
JAMES SALMONS.

No. 35.

The Honorable Mr. McDonell, Inspector of Licenses, residing in Toronto, states as follows:—I have been Inspector of Licenses for this District, since one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. I appointed about a year ago, James Bell to be my Deputy Inspector: he keeps a Tavern in the City of Toronto.

(Signed,) ALEX. McDONELL,
Inspector Home District.

18th June, 1841.

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James Bell, Deputy Inspector of Licenses for the City of Toronto, states as follows:—I have been Deputy Inspector of Licenses, since one thousand eight hundred and forty. I keep a Tavern in Church Street, and am an Orangeman, but since I have held my present situation I have not attended any Lodge. I never exercised the influence of my situation as Inspector, for the purpose of promoting political views. I never held out any threat to Tavern Keepers that if they did not vote for particular persons that their Licenses would be discontinued. I do not know whether an Orange Lodge being held in a Tavern, is a recommendation to the Magistrates to grant a renewal of the License or not. I have heard it stated that there are five or six Orange Lodges in the City. The Lodge I belonged to comprized about fifty members. Mr. Alderman Armstrong was a member.

(Signed,) JAMES BELL.

No. 37.

Charles Daly, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, states as follows:—I am Clerk of the Common Council, also Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Mayor's Court: these two latter offices are almost identical. My salary for discharging the duties of these three offices, is Two hundred and fifty pounds, per annum. I am removable at the will of the Common Council. I was appointed to these offices, in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. The number of Wards in this City, under the original Corporation Act, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, was five; they have not been increased since,—the amount of population and assessment required to authorize such increase in the number of Wards not being coincident. In one instance from personal examination, I found that the population would authorize the increase, but not the assessment. I think you would find much difficulty in obtaining a printed copy of the City by-laws: I doubt if they are to be had. I am not aware that there are any regulations against retailing in the public Streets, beyond the Police rule, which prohibits obstructions of the pavement. The only persons compelled to take out Licenses, under the Act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for the benefit of the City funds, are, keepers of Theatres or public exhibitions, who are taxed at the discretion of the Mayor and Magistrates, in each individual case. The amount of the sum paid, depends on the nature of the exhibition, varying from five shillings to ten pounds; on Carters who pay twenty five shillings for first License, and two shillings and sixpence per annum, for subsequent renewal; Butchers, five shillings per annum; Fishermen who pay for licensing their nets—license charged on the net, at four pence per yard. There are no other persons licensed under the civic ordinances. Taverns and Beer shops are merely recommended for License by the Board of Magistrates. The sums arising from these Licenses go to the Provincial Chest. The Board decides as to the legal qualifications of the applicants for licenses, upon report from the Deputy Inspector of Licenses. He is appointed by the Inspector of Licenses, (a Government appointment) who is responsible for his acts. I consider that the Magistrates would, under the existing Law, be bound to act upon the report of the Deputy Inspector. I am not aware that there is any right appeal from his decision. There are regulations to prevent Hucksters from purchasing before a certain hour in the day; they pay a small fee for standing room in the market—one penny to eight pence per diem. There is a City Inspector of weights and measures, paid by fees under Statute. A City Weigh Master, who is paid a salary, and hands over the fees received for weighing to the City funds.

The Police force of the City consists of one High Bailiff, one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum; each Constable, eighty pounds—no fees. Two are always on duty, night and day at the City Hall. They execute criminal warrants, and, in accordance with Law, obey the lawful commands of every Magistrate. It is not their duty as Constables to detect infractions of the Provincial or Civic Laws, or to lay informations on breaches of the same. If they witnessed any such infraction, they would be in duty bound to mention it to the Magistrates. There is no summary punishment under the Law for resisting the Police in the execution of their duty. There is no Night Watch beyond the two Police Constables always on duty during the night. They are appointed by the Corporation, and removable by the same body at pleasure. I consider the present Police force adequate for the daily protection and peace of the City; but as far as the prevention of crime and security of property is concerned, I think it might be increased with advantage at night. If the increase is made

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at all,—to be effective, it must be extensive. I doubt if the increase of expense would be agreeable to the citizens, or if they would consider it repaid by the security conferred.

The Mayor and an Alderman or two Aldermen, constitute a daily summary Police Court. They sit at twelve o'clock, and hear all charges brought before them. The parties are disposed of according to their offences—some summarily—some transferred to the Mayor's Court or Quarter Sessions, others remanded to the Court of Assize, &c.

The Principal Civic Officers are the Chamberlain or Treasurer, paid by per centage on funds passing through his hands, provided it does not exceed three hundred pounds. Clerk of the Market, Mr. Harrison, salary one hundred pounds. Wm. Davis, the Street Surveyor or City Inspector, salary one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings; his general duty is to inform and prosecute for all infractions of Provincial or City Laws; his special duty is to watch and repress any encroachments or impediments in the public ways or streets. There is no Harbour Master, his duties being nominal. The City possesses the power of appointing Inspectors of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. but have never done so. There are two Assessors for the whole City, and five Collectors—one for each Ward; the whole seven are paid by a per centage. The City revenues may be about Seven thousand pounds per annum, of which, three thousand five hundred pounds direct taxation, two hundred and fifty pounds Licenses, and the residue from rents derivable from real property. The rents of Market Houses may be about eight hundred pounds. The Collectors are bound to provide security to double the amount of what by the assessment roll they are expected to collect. The City Council are the Judges of the adequacy of the security tendered, and such security is invariably exacted under formal bond of obligation. Two securities are required for each.

In all cases where the informer's share of the fine levied under Provincial Statutes ought to have been awarded to the City Inspector, as Informer *ex-officio*, the same has (by an understanding between that officer and the Corporation) been invariably paid over to the City Chamberlain, to form part of the City funds.

It has never occurred that the Mayor's Court has ever, since I have been in office, ordered the expenses of prosecution on failure of the same, to be defrayed out of the City funds.

(Signed,) CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Common Council.

In presence of
(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.
Toronto, June 19th, 1841.

No. 38.

John Molloy, of the City of Toronto, Commissariat, states as follows: I came to Canada from Ireland, nearly twenty years since, in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. My residence has principally been in Quebec, where I am extensively acquainted with the first gentlemen. I am well known to William F. Coffin Esquire, one of the present Commissioners of Enquiry. I was with him a member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec. On the part of that Association and of the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada, I was sent in September 1835, to England. I had interviews at this time with Lords Glenelg, Melbourne, Aylmer, Stanley, Ripon, the Duke of Wellington, and His Excellency the present Governor General when President of the Board of Trade. The public prints of the day, and documents which I have in my possession, and now show to the Commissioners, prove how earnest my exertions were in the cause of Canadian loyalty, of my Queen and my Country. Since my return, for the last three years I have been a resident in Toronto. For the last two years and a half I have held my present situation conferred upon me by the Commissary General, at the pressing instances of my numerous friends in Quebec—Dr. Skey, Mr. J. H. Kerr, and others. I have observed a good deal of what has been passing here. I consider this Province to be a very fine country, but Orangeism is its bane. Every man who is not an Orangeman is estimated by that party and denounced as a rebel, or at least as disaffected. I believe I am as loyal a man as ever stepped, and yet I abhor Orangeism. Good settlers are driven out of the country by it—Emigrants are deterred from settling. There is no use in Government taking measures for encouraging emigration—the existence of Orangeism will counteract all that can be done. I have known many who have left the country on this account. I know a man named Emond, now a Tinsmith in this City, who has abandoned his farm at Streetsville (I think) solely on that account. I will send him to the Commis-

sioners. I would not take land. I would on no account settle in this Province while Orangeism existed. I would prefer returning to the Lower Province, where, although there is a distinction of races, there is no distinction religious or otherwise between fellow-countrymen. I have a vote for the City. At the last Election I voted for Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. I had great difficulty in giving my vote. I attempted for three successive days to get to the Hustings for the purpose of voting. I was impeded and opposed by partizans of the Corporation. It was well known for whom I intended to vote. Aldermen Dixon and Armstrong particularly hustled and attempted to impede my way to the Hustings. On the fourth day I succeeded in voting. My vote was not questioned by the opposite party.

I was in King Street on the 22nd March, the day of the Election procession. Before the procession commenced, I think about one o'clock P. M. I saw a collection of people at the corner of King and Church Streets. I was convinced and said to a person at that time, from seeing these people, and from other circumstances, that there were bad designs in store. I did not join the procession. I had determined not to do so, from the apprehension I entertained that some murderous scene would ensue. My apprehensions were or had been increased by what I had heard fall from one Allan, the Keeper of the Coleraine Tavern, during the Election. This man is a Pensioner, and comes to the Commisariat Office to be paid. I know him well. I had heard him say, on hearing any remark of the probable success of Dunn and Buchanan: "wait, you have not seen the end of it, you will have another story to tell." This language was expressed in a menacing tone and accompanied by a threatening gesture. I felt convinced from this that some fatal occurrence would conclude the Election. I had moreover in passing his house during the Election, witnessed a number of wild looking country fellows in and about his house. All this conduced to deter me from accompanying the procession.

Since residing in Toronto, I have observed closely the working of the Corporation. My attention is habitually addressed to subjects of this nature. I consider the Corporation to be as great a bane to the City as Orangeism is to the Country. Were I in any way dependent on civil occupation in this City, I would quit it and go to a foreign country. The greater part of the Corporation and almost all their dependents are Orangemen. Orangeism is the only title to City favour, or promotion or benefit. A man who is not an Orangeman, let him be Catholic or Protestant or Heathen, would have no chance. The Mayor's Court is so composed, the Juries so summoned, the prosecutions so conducted and controlled, that the community at large can have no confidence in the justice it professes to administer. An Orangeman may have a chance, but no other man. I believe Aldermen Dixon, Armstrong, Duggan, Powell, and Gurnett, among others, are Orangemen. Walton, the Coroner; Kingsmill, the High Bailiff; Bell, the Deputy Inspector of Licenses; Davis, the City Inspector; Dempsey, the City Weigh house Keeper; Dixon and Trotter, the City Assessors, and Moule, the City Collector, are, to the best of my belief, and according to general reputation, Orangemen. Earls, brother to Earls the Policeman, is a notorious Orange bully. The whole City Police is composed of Orangemen, biassed by Orange feelings, and directed in the discharge of their duties by violent Orange prejudices. On the day of the procession, I saw a spear hanging out of the door of Common Councilman Craig, decorated with an Orange party flag and Orange party ribbons. Craig is of course an Orangeman. As to the City Police I feel that it is insufficient and in no way capable to protect the public. There is no Night Watch at all. I feel insecure now, and unwilling to go out at night on account of the absence of such watch. But were such watch to emanate from the present Corporation, I should feel still more insecure. I should have no hesitation in swearing to all I have above stated, if required.

(Signed) JOHN MOLLOY.

In the presence of
(Signed) WILLIAM. F. COFFIN.
N. FULLAM.
Toronto, 17th June, 1841.

I know Mr. Swain now present by sight and by repute: I do not know him personally. I never exchanged words with him before, but I know him to be a quiet peaceable citizen. I know such to be his character, and that he is a very respectable and well respected man. When going up to give his vote at the Election, I saw clubs shaken over his head and progs made at him with sticks from behind, and every means had recourse to, to intimidate him.

(Signed,) JOHN MOLLOY.

Having heard read the statement of John Molloy, and more especially that part of the same which relates to the Corporation and the corporate system of the City of Toronto, and to the pernicious influence of the principles of Orangeism on the operations of that system, I

Appendix (S.) fully agree to the accuracy of his statement, and willingly subscribe my name to the same as my own.

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In addition I beg to state, as I am particularly referred to in Mr. Molloy's statement, that I have already advertised my property in the Township of Toronto for sale, in consequence of the threats of the Orangemen on account of my liberal principles and religion. I was advised by a Magistrate in the first instance, not to purchase the property I refer to, as he said "that it was impossible I could live in that neighbourhood on account of my religion." I am a Roman Catholic.

(Signed,) JOHN ESMONDE.

Having heard read the statement of Mr. John Molloy, and more especially that part of the same which relates to the Corporation and the Corporate system of the City of Toronto, and to the pernicious influence of the principles of Orangeism on the operation of that system, I fully agree to the accuracy of his statement, and willingly subscribe my name to the same as my own.

(Signed,) WM. MATHERS,
J. A. SMITH,
THOS. SPOTSWOOD,
JOHN GIBSON,
THOS. THOMPSON,

A. BADENACH,
Grocer, &c. Ch. and King St.
WILLIAM QUIGLY,
ALEX. McGLASHAN,
MILES WILKINSON,
ROBERT CATHCART.

I fully agree in Mr. Molloy's statement, and in addition observe, that having been an Orangeman for two years, I know the injurious tendency of Orangeism on society, and more particularly in this Province. I am satisfied that the riot was premeditated on the part of the Orange Societies: I was told so by an Orangeman who came in from Yonge Street on the day of the disturbance.

(Signed,) THOS. ARMSTRONG.

21st June, 1841.

In addition to the above statement of Mr. Molloy's, I beg to state, that I joined Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's procession, and was attacked by an Orangeman from Scarborough, whose name is McGibbon:—the same man attacked Doctor Baldwin's Carriage without any provocation.

(Signed,) JACOB LATHAM.

No. 39.

From an anxious desire to see peace and good order established in this unhappy City, and with a view to afford the Commissioners now investigating into the causes which led to the unfortunate and melancholy occurrence which took place on the 22nd of March last, in this City, I deem it an imperative duty which I owe to the Constitution under which I live, and also to my people, to afford such information as may lead to the detection of the promoters of the riot, and also to prevent (by affording a share of evidence) similar and such like disgraceful occurrences.

On the day on which the procession of the Honorable J. H. Dunn and Buchanan, (the Members for the City of Toronto) was to take place, I was called on by a gentleman in the City, who wished me to take his carriage so as that I would join in the procession, in consequence of the aid and support rendered by me and people to the popular candidates. I declined the honor proposed from my avocations in life, and from an impression under which I laboured, that the day would not pass off in the most peaceable manner. Two hours before the procession moved off, I went to the Post Office by King Street, and on my way I heard that persons were beaten and mal-treated by a number of Orangemen who were congregated at a Tavern kept by a man of the name of Allan—a famous place of rendezvous for that class of persons. I am generally in the habit of walking that side of the Street in which that Tavern stands, but on approaching it, I observed a number of persons standing within and without the house. Lest, then, I should expose myself to insult

or danger, I crossed the street, and when I came immediately opposite the above named house, I was threatened in the most violent tone by these men—some of whom moved a few paces from the position in which they stood, as if towards me, raising their hands in a menacing manner,—calling me damned—&c. &c. I merely took off my hat to these gentlemen, and walked on to the Post Office. On my return from the Post Office, I came by the Ontario House, in order to see the order of the procession. Numbers of people were congregating to that place, many of whom had spoken to me about the persons that had been beaten at Allan's door. I must confess from the order I saw established—the respectable appearance and peaceable disposition manifested by the numbers then assembled, that I felt no small share of satisfaction; and I do positively state, that I did not find nor see any man, woman or child, who did not feel equally delighted at what they were about witnessing, and who did not express, either in words or manner, the strongest desire to cultivate peace with their opponents, and a disposition not to resist insults or abuse unless carried to extremes. Such was the state of things I witnessed some short time previous to the procession moving off. I turned then into Church Street in order to see the procession from some conspicuous place, and on my way I had been insulted *in the grossest of language by an Orangeman*, who was then and is as yet the Master Sweep of the Corporation, or in other words, the Fire Inspector. I said I should remain no longer on the streets for I saw *fury and rage depicted in the countenance of the Orange party whom I could not mistake from the Orange Badges they were then putting on*. I proceeded to Mr. O'Neill's house, Wellington Buildings, not far from the corner of Church Street; I placed myself in one of the upper rooms, whence I saw on the opposite side of the street, a number of persons in a watchmaker's shop, arming themselves with bludgeons and weapons, with a view, as it appeared to me, to attack the procession. When it arrived so far, my conjectures in that particular were soon realized, for no sooner did the procession move into King Street, from Yonge Street, when these men rushed out with their Orange ribbons on towards the corner of Church Street: they all attacked the procession, shortly after it made its appearance. I do most positively and solemnly declare, *that the Orange party, together with their associates, were the first to give battle*. It may not be out of order to state, that whilst I had been looking on from Mr. O'Neill's windows, Alderman Dixon, now one of the Magistrates of the City, was looking on also from his own windows, together, I believe with one of Major McGrath's Officers. Mr. Dixon could not but have seen the persons who were preparing for a fight at the watchmaker's shop to which I alluded—for his house is next Mr. O'Neill's: he saw the fight commence at Church Street, for he was looking out of his window, and remained all the time still and calm in the same position, until the shots were fired from Allan's house, (which I was every moment anticipating). I saw no more of Alderman Dixon—he retired from the window. I did not see one of the City authorities, previous to the shots being fired, put themselves in any position where they might make themselves useful. Sheriff Jarvis made his appearance when the Carriage of the elected members was passing on. He seemed to afford them a little protection, by merely raising his hands to keep back these persons who were in the act of rushing on; they appeared to take notice of the Sheriff for a short time, and did not pass on so violently. Whether the mob at the corner of Church Street, and those at Allan's Tavern, had been connected by any signs or demonstrations, I can't state; but so far as Orange feelings were in question, *I believe they were morally so throughout the City*. I have stated what I know as positive facts, with regard to the riot.

Having disposed of what has come under my cognizance with regard to the riot, it may not be deemed irrelevant for me to make some observations on the growth and state of Orangeism—and the absence of confidence the people have in the Courts of Justice, composed *as they are presently of partizans* of the strongest Tory and Orange principles, from the Bench down to the lowest Bailiff in its employment, though I cannot bring any direct proofs against the ostensible Ministers of Justice;—still we can find strong and circumstantial evidence to prove that peace nor confidence will not be restored to the Home District, unless a change be made in the Judicial Department, and in the Orange Magistracy of the Corporation of Toronto, *whose exclusive dealing in the way of employment and minor situations have been nearly confined to the Orangemen of Toronto and its vicinity*. On reading over the Report of the Earl of Durham on the affairs of British North America, in which I find very few mistakes, I discover one which has been made, *and which I contradict in the face of the world*. No doubt “but the late illustrious Earl has been grossly deceived by some renegade Catholic, who obtained some little emolumentary situation through Orange influence; there is not a Catholic in Upper Canada who possesses or practises his religion, that has ever joined an Orange Lodge, for it is contrary to the rules of that secret and well organized sworn Society to admit of any such thing;—and from the moment that individual professes himself a member of that sworn Society, or any other sworn Society, he never could participate of the benefits or advantages which his Religion holds forth as long as he remains so. The Orangemen I find are making formidable preparations for the next 12th of July. They are a strong party here, but easily beaten down if strong and decided steps be taken for the suppression of that body. For my own part I must confess that I fear some bodily injury from these people when called out at night to attend the sick. I am

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sometimes obliged since the last Election, to bring two or three persons with me for my protection; the Police of Toronto being so inefficient, and made up of Orangemen, that I, nor the liberal people of Toronto, have no security for life or property. There are many persons in Toronto well deserving of credence, who could give very important information to the Commissioners on the subject of their enquiry, and other essential matters, but they are really afraid of their lives to come forward, or some other temporal losses. However favorable to Orangeism some Members of the present Executive may be, (as I know there are two,) and however well inclined they may be to recommend the "wait a while," and that the strong arm of the Law should not be brought to bear upon them, or that they will dissolve of their own accord—such reasoning will not do. I am of opinion, and the majority of the people of Canada, that peace nor tranquillity can never exist in this Country as long as Orangeism is allowed to continue.

Toronto, 29th June, 1841.

(Signed,) W. PATRICK McDONAGH.

No. 40.

William Mathers, Gentleman, residing on Lot Street, Toronto, states as follows:—I was a member of the Corporation for two years. I was re-elected last January as Common Councilman for St. Patrick's Ward. I resigned in consequence of my inability to induce the other members of the Corporation to act fairly and impartially in the conduct of the Corporate affairs. Before I resigned my seat in the Common Council, Mr. Alderman Bolton informed me "that I was considered by him and the other members of the Corporation, the only "black sheep in it—that they were determined to be even with me if I voted for Messrs. "Dunn and Buchanan."

On the morning of the day of the riot, I met Mr. Trotter, a Member of the Corporation. I asked him if he intended to go to the procession; he replied "no, but that my party (the "liberal party) would get a good beating." Two or three days after the riot, I met Mr. Alderman Powell and entered into conversation with him respecting the riot. He observed "that the conduct of the Mayor was shameful on that occasion—and that he (Alderman Powell) had a great notion to resign his seat as an Alderman of the City."

Signed in the presence of
(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

(Signed,) W. MATHERS.

21st June, 1841.

No. 41.

John Eastwood, of the City of Toronto, Paper Maker and Stationer, states as follows:—I have resided in Toronto and the neighbourhood for the last twenty-four years. I have never until the last Election taken any part in Elections here. I never voted for the City before; I did so at the last Election: I voted for Messrs. Buchanan and Dunn. I came forward on this present occasion from an aversion to the present Corporate system, and from a wish to support the Government to which I considered the Corporation of Toronto to be inimical. I consider the Corporation to have grossly abused their power. There have been three serious, two fatal riots in this City and its vicinity—one on Yonge Street in 1839, at which was present some of the Aldermen with many of their subordinate Officers; another at Price's Election, immediately before the late City Election,—and the late riot in this City. I am morally convinced that the Corporation of Toronto was implicated in each of these disturbances, through the influence they exercise over Orangemen by means of their inferior Officers. A majority of the present Corporation are Orangemen. I was myself an Alderman in 1836-7. At this time there were thirty-six licensed Taverns which were considered quite sufficient for the use of the City. There are now one hundred and twenty, and I believe the number to have been increased to this extent, to subserve future partizan purposes. I consider this increase to have been very prejudicial to the peace and morality of the City. The present set

of men have obtained their present stations in the Corporation, by promising to increase the number of Licenses if they succeeded. When I was a Member of the Corporation, the whole Corporate Body came in and went out annually. From the time that the present Corporation came in (in 1837) little change has taken place. In that year, by the 3d Sect. 7 Will. IV. the Corporation was made elective biennially—one half only going out annually. The consequence has been, that the half that remain in ensure the re-election of those who go out—they have become thereby a close Corporation, and by the influence they exercise through their Officers, and by an abuse of their licensing powers, are enabled to do what they like in the City. The Common Council put Mr. Sherwood in nomination as Member for the City previous to the late Election, by a resolution now on the Journals of the Council. I consider the system as at present constituted, unworthy of public confidence. The Police of this City are violent partizans, dependent upon the Corporation, and apprehensive of being discharged in case any change takes place in that body. They are all Orangemen; and as the Orangemen support the Corporation, they will support an Orangeman, to the manifest injustice of any one who is not of that association. I think that the introduction of a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate would be an excellent change, and that the Police of the City should be independent of the Corporation. Both Magistrate and Police should be in every way disconnected from local prejudices or influence. Unless some alteration takes place in the constitution of the present Corporation, I will sell my property, and go to Lower Canada or some other British Province. I say this coolly and with deliberate determination. I did not consider my life in safety during the late Election. I was obliged to carry fire-arms for my protection, and I have loaded fire-arms now in my bed room, from actual apprehension—a thing I never had before in my life.

(Signed,) JOHN EASTWOOD.

In presence of
(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN.

NO 42.

George Gurnett, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the District, and one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, states as follows:—On Thursday the 11th March, a Special Session of the Magistrates was held for the purpose of selecting the Special Constables to act at the ensuing Election of the 15th March. The names of the Constables were chosen from a list prepared by the High Bailiff, and from other names suggested by Magistrates present. Forty names were selected from the whole. Observing that the men selected were exclusively of one party (excepting one Calvin Davis who I swore in myself), that is to say, all being of the party of Sherwood and Monro. I expressed my opinion that it would be better to select an equal number of moderate men from both parties. I think that Alderman Stotesbury agreed with me, but the contrary opinion prevailed. The men thus selected were sworn in on Saturday, the 13th; they were not all Orangemen, some were Catholics. I believe the majority to have been Orangemen. I am not an Orangeman myself. During the Election week there must have been at least 20 additional Constables sworn in by Magistrates acting independently. Alderman Dixon swore in at least 8 himself. I disapproved highly and protested repeatedly against this practice.

On Sunday the 21st March, rumours were rife of the intention of the friends of the successful Candidates, to make offensive demonstrations at the Election procession, of a nature to provoke a riot. Early on the morning of the 22d, the Mayor, Aldermen Dennison, Gurnett, Powell, Stotesbury, Armstrong,—the last did not remain long, six of the Magistrates, met in the Mayor's Office, and the subject was discussed. Two of them, viz: Mr. Powell and myself, went out to satisfy ourselves on the subject, and returned under the conviction that nothing of the kind would occur. As a precautionary measure, however it was agreed to swear in from 20 to 25 Special Constables—22 were sworn in and stationed in the City Hall. I considered it more expedient to station these men in the City Hall than in the Street, as from the greater part of them being partizans of Sherwood and Monro, they would naturally be obnoxious to the persons composing the procession, and might therefore rather provoke a breach of the Peace than keep it. The whole, or nearly the whole sworn in on this occasion, were from the list of Special Constables sworn in previous to the Election. I heard nothing myself at the time of the attack upon the Piper. This must be accounted for by the fact that I had gone from the Mayor's Office to the Police Office on public business. On my return to the Mayor's Office, I heard that Mr. Maitland had applied to the Mayor for assistance in the case of the Piper who had been knocked down. I heard also

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of a hasty reply made by the Mayor to Mr. Maitland, which I thought very indiscreet, and said so. This led to a an unpleasant altercation between the Mayor and myself. Had I been the Magistrate applied to on the occasion, I would have gone with four or five Constables—have arrested the parties complained of—have looked into Allan's house;—and if I had found other parties armed with clubs or fire arms, I would have arrested them too. I believe that energetic action of this nature would have had a good effect. It is possible that this course might have averted the subsequent riot, and the necessity of calling out the Military. Had Mr. Maitland come to me in the Police Office instead of going to the Mayor's Office, this is the course I should have pursued. Almost immediately after, we perceived a party of men coming from the eastward, going towards the Church—a great portion armed with sticks. I remarked, "these men are bent on mischief, it must not be allowed," or words to that effect. They were men I did not know,—strangers, apparently; and I could form no other conclusion, but that they were assembled with some hostile design. Alderman Powell went out with two or three Constables, and in a few minutes returned with a good number of sticks—we imagined the party had dispersed; we remained until the procession came up: it had passed about half of it, when we saw it stop and persons in the carriage rise and look behind, as if something had occurred further up the street westerly. At the same moment some persons came in and gave the alarm that there was a riot at the corner of King and Church Streets. Aldermen Powell, Dennison and myself, started at once, and took the whole Police double quick to the spot. When we arrived the fight had ceased,—the assailing party had been defeated and driven off; we succeeded in partially dispersing the crowd, and collected a wheelbarrow load of sticks. About half an hour might have elapsed when we heard the report of fire-arms. Mr. Powell and I turned round simultaneously, and we perceived a large crowd assembled about Allan's Tavern. I said, "now is the time to call out the Military." I ran for the Mayor, and found that he had already gone for the Military. They came up in fact shortly after, and I proceeded with them on foot to Allan's Tavern. The Sheriff Jarvis and myself were two of the first persons in the house. The Sheriff arrested Allan; I arrested Kelly and five others whom I found in a room in the upper part of the house. I found in an adjoining room a brass pistol, and a cartridge which had been bitten as if for priming; this room was adorned with the paraphernalia of an Orange Lodge.

I did not like the principle of an elective Magistracy. I like it for fiscal purposes and for improvements; but although I do not consider that the powers of an elective Magistracy have been abused here, yet there can be no doubt but that such a Magistracy must be liable to bias—must be influenced by party feeling towards friend or foe. The bias which a man must feel towards those who have supported him, must be evidently calculated to bias his judgment.

I believe that a Stipendiary Magistrate appointed by the Government, and a Police derived from the same source, would be more efficient towards the ends of justice, than a Police directed and justice administered by an elective Magistracy. This has always been my opinion. The worst feature of the elective Magistracy is its pernicious effect on the licensing system. The effect is a great and demoralising extension of Taverns and grog-shops. It is impossible for an elective Magistracy to resist the application of importunate voters, and the Tavern Licenses are increased in consequence.

(Signed,)

GEO. GURNETT.

In the presence of

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

No. 43.

Statement from the Mayor of Toronto.

Memorandum of the proceedings of the Magistrates on Monday, the 22nd March, 1841.

Between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M., there were assembled at the Mayor's Office: the Mayor, Aldermen Powell, Gurnett, Dennison, Stotesbury and Armstrong.

The subject proposed for consideration, was "are any, and if any, what measures is it necessary to adopt with reference to the Public procession announced for that day."

It has been rumoured for the previous day or two, that some demonstrations were to be made by the procession, of an offensive and insulting description towards the unsuccessful party—such as the parade of coffins to represent the death and burial of certain classes of the defeated party—which demonstrations it was apprehended would provoke collision, and might lead to riot and bloodshed.

On that morning, however, two of the Magistrates made it their business to enquire among some of the most influential of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's party, into the truth of the current report, and those Magistrates became satisfied that there was no intention of making the offensive demonstrations which had been reported,—or, that if such intentions had existed, they had been abandoned; and that there was every reason to hope that the procession would pass off quietly, without any offensive demonstration on the one side, or interruption on the other. When, therefore, it was suggested by the Mayor, whether it might not be necessary to call out the Military as a precautionary measure, it was objected, that the Military ought never to be called out, unless in case of extreme necessity; that no such necessity yet existed, nor was there any reason to apprehend that it would exist; and it was finally agreed by the Magistrates present, that, as a precautionary measure, from twenty to twenty-five special Constables should be sworn in, to be ready to act should occasion arise for their services; twenty-two Constables were accordingly immediately sworn in, and ordered to remain in the City Hall in charge of the High Bailiff, to be ready to act if required, it being considered inadvisable to parade this force in the streets at the time of the procession, as their appearance might provoke collision. Soon after this had been done, it was announced to the Magistrates that the procession had moved from the Ontario House, and proceeded to the west; and shortly afterwards, a number of persons who were not known to the Magistrates, were seen straggling up on the north side of King Street, from east to west,—many of them armed with sticks. One of the Magistrates expressed his apprehension that this indicated some hostile movement, and added, that the sticks should be taken from them; upon which Alderman Powell said he would take some Constables and go and disarm them. Mr. Powell went immediately with several Constables, and in a few minutes returned with a number of sticks which he had taken from those persons.

About half an hour after this, the head of the procession arrived opposite the City Hall, and continued to move on to the eastward until the greater part of it had passed; when the procession was observed suddenly to come to a halt, and at the same moment a messenger came to the Mayor's Office, announcing that there was a desperate fight near Church Street. Aldermen Dennison, Gurnett and Powell immediately called the whole Police Force out and started at double quick time for the spot, leaving the Mayor and Alderman Stotesbury in the Mayor's Office. On arriving at the spot, the Magistrates found a large crowd of persons at the intersection of King and Church Streets. This crowd consisted almost exclusively of the friends of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan; the party by whom it appeared an attack upon the procession had been made, having been driven away before the Police Force arrived. The crowd were in a high state of excitement,—most of them armed with sticks, which the greater part of them refused to give up, threatening with violent language and gestures to attack the Magistrates and Constables. Sheriff Jarvis, his Deputy, and the Magistrates used every exertion to calm the mob—to induce them to give up their sticks, and to pass on quietly; and after exerting themselves to this end, for about half an hour—sticks and clubs which filled a large wheelbarrow were taken away, and were driven off by Constable Platt to a house in Church Street for safety, and the crowd became considerably diminished in number. As soon as the Magistrates were able to turn their attention to any other point, they observed another large crowd lower down the street near the Colrairie Tavern, and presently the sound of fire arms were heard. The Magistrates on hearing this immediately determined on calling out the Military. On enquiry, however, it turned out that the Mayor had already applied for the Military, and had proceeded to Osgoode Hall on horseback, for that purpose; the Mayor however was not successful in immediately finding Colonel Airey, (34th Regiment,) consequently the arrival of the Military at the Town Hall was delayed 20 or 25 minutes; this is to be regretted, because, had no delay taken place, the Military would have been down in time to have prevented the riot at Allan's house. The Mayor and Alderman Powell proceeded on horseback with the Troops to the crowd at the Colrairie Tavern, and read the Riot Act. Alderman Gurnett proceeded to the same place on foot. At this time the windows, doors, and other parts of the front of the house were broken, and the crowd on the outside were in a high state of exasperation, demanding the arrest of the inmates of the house who had fired into the crowd,—killed one man, and wounded others. Sheriff Jarvis about this time brought out William Allan with his head covered with wounds and blood, and immediately afterwards Alderman Gurnett arrested Kelly, Dandy, Graham, Bennett, Bell, Reid, and another man, all of whom he found in a back room up stairs, whom he placed in charge of the Military to be taken to the Prison under the directions of the Sheriff. He also found a brass barrelled Pistol which had been recently discharged, and one ball-cartridge, but no other arms or ammunition could be found on the premises. I have no recollection of having expressed myself to Mr. Maitland in the language he mentions: I hope I did not, though from his insolent tone and manner to me in the discharge of my duty as Magistrate, the provocation would have been sufficient. I think that very shortly after Mr. Maitland quitted the Office, the persons armed with clubs before alluded to, came up the street, and the attention of the Magistrates was directed to them, before any enquiry could be made into the accuracy of Mr. Maitland's report. I had been desirous of calling out the Military before any riot

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commenced, as the only force which could act dispassionately in case of a disturbance. My brother Magistrates opposed this proposition, on the ground that the Military ought not to be called on except in cases of absolute extremity. An understanding, however, existed, that I should call out the Military in case of necessity. When the Magistrates went out with the Constables, I drew out my requisition. The riot had commenced then in Church Street. I was running home for my horse, when I met the Deputy Sheriff, who lent me his horse; it was a wretched animal, and stumbled a great deal. I went first to the King Street Barracks. I demanded the assistance of the Troops from the Officer on Guard. He told me he would turn out his men, but that he could not march until he got his orders from his Commanding Officer. I then proceeded up to the Osgoode Barracks, where I saw Captain Bradford, who, although awaiting the order of his Commanding Officer, turned his Company out and marched it down towards the King Street Barracks. I again started in pursuit of Colonel Airey, towards his residence, but finding that he had passed me by a bye road, I retraced my steps to the King Street Barracks, passing Captain Bradford's Company on the way, and found on my arrival there, that Colonel Airey had already proceeded with the Guard first above alluded to, to the scene of riot. I followed Colonel Airey and overtook him; we proceeded together to Allan's Tavern,—Alderman Powell read the Riot Act, and the Troops took possession of the Tavern. I have no recollection of any conversation with Mr. Turner; I think he spoke to me as he passed me, but what he said I know not: he is not a man with whom I would like to have any thing to do. Two young men on horseback accompanied me; they seemed to be strangers, and afforded me much assistance. The Grand and Petty Juries of the Mayor's Court are summoned by the High Bailiff, who, in this particular, is invested with the same powers as the Sheriff of the District, and I believe exercises them in the same way. The Magistrates have no legal authority to compel Tavern Keepers to close their houses during the day time. I think that in a case of extreme necessity, the Magistrates might evince sufficient influence to induce a Tavern Keeper to do so. I am convinced.—I know positively, that Mr. Sherwood never was put in nomination by the Corporation as a Corporate Body—it would be absurd to suppose such a thing. The City Chamberlain would not vote for one; he did not vote at all; he still retains his situation from which he is not likely to be removed.

I consider our present Police adequate for the detection, but not for the prevention of crime, especially at night. We have no Night Watch. I think an increase would be beneficial, but know not how to meet the expense. I do not think the citizens would willingly pay any additional taxes for such a force. Our income is about £6,500, and we pay £1,800 interest of debt. Robberies are committed here, but they are almost invariably detected. Codd's burglary is almost a solitary exception. A highway robbery was committed at night, four or five days since, in a lane leading to Yonge Street, the party assailed was knocked down, and so much hurt that his life was despaired of; he is however recovering—he was robbed of six dollars. We have already discovered one of the robbers—he is committed.

The Special Constables sworn in the morning of the 22nd March, were principally named by the Magistrates at the Board.

(Signed,) GEORGE MONRO,
Mayor.

In presence of
(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

No. 44.

Statement of T. C. Patrick, Esq., of Toronto.

Captain Tench of the 1st Regiment of Incorporated Militia was in company with the Honorable Colonel Vankoughnet, on the steps of Dunlop's the Confectioner's shop in King Street, on Monday the 22d of March, the day upon which the Hon. John Henry Dunn and Isaac Buchanan, Esquires, were chaired. That whilst observing the peaceable progress of the procession from the west end of King Street, Capt. Tench's attention was attracted to the assembling around them of parties of men furnished with bludgeons, and bearing an emblem by which he Capt. Tench knew them to be Orangemen. That from his acquaintance with the particular emblem borne, Capt. Tench anticipated that an attack on the procession was meditated; that he thereupon pointed out the men to Colonel Vankoughnet, and said, "that there was risk in continuing where they were; that it was no place for them to stay in; that mischief was inten-

"ded, and that they should hear of blood being shed before night." That he Captain Trench induced Col. Vankoughnet to accompany him down King Street, eastward, in advance of the procession, to avoid being involved in the fray he believed to be contemplated; that in their progress they observed the shutters of Mr. Alderman Dixon's store being put up, and more Orangemen collecting at the corner of King Street and Church Street. That they, i. e. Capt. Trench and Col. Vankoughnet, turned down Church Street; that they there met Mr. Sherwood the unsuccessful candidate;—communicated to him their apprehension of a row, and Capt. Trench pointed out other small parties of men with sticks and bearing an Orange badge similar to that before observed. Capt. Trench remarked to Mr. Sherwood, that the Magistracy should be made aware of the indications of disturbance, that they might be prepared. That Captain Trench prevailed upon Col. Vankoughnet, who was desirous of seeing the procession, to keep on the parallel lines of Front Street, "to be out of harm's way;" but Col. Vankoughnet not having heard of the attack at the corner of Church Street, and seeing the head of the procession opening at the top of Market Street, derided Capt. Trench's apprehensions, and would no longer be restrained from the indulgence of his curiosity, and eventually prevailed on Captain Trench to accompany him up Market Street towards King Street; but before they reached the junction of the two Streets, they heard the shots fired from the Colrairie Tavern, and retreated.

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The above statement is in the hand writing of T. C. Patrick, Esq. of Toronto, and was forwarded by that gentleman to the Commissioners at Kingston.

(Signed,) N. FULLAM.

No. 45.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry, Toronto.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request, I beg to offer the following general observations with respect to the operation of the amended Act of Incorporation of Toronto, passed in 1837. By that Act, the Aldermen and Common Council continue in office for two years, and it has been so arranged that the whole body does not retire together, but one half their number retires each year. This prevents the free exercise of their privileges by many of the inhabitants, from the influence which the Corporation has acquired, by the exercise of the powers conferred on it of granting Tavern Licenses, &c. The Corporation having become as much a political as a municipal body, the struggle at the Elections is carried on in no small degree, with the view of testing the political strength of parties—although from the difference of qualification which regulates the franchise for the Municipal Elections, and the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, the result of the former cannot be taken as a proper criterion to judge the relative strength of political parties.

It is obvious that under the present order of things, when the inhabitants have reason to be dissatisfied with, and desire to produce a change in the Members of the City Council, the prospect of their being able to succeed is very discouraging—for if they should succeed at any Election, in a majority of the wards, there would still, from the circumstance of half the old members remaining in office, be a majority of the Council opposed to them. This prevents many from taking that interest in the Municipal Elections, which under different circumstances they would consider it their duty to do. In fact, under the present system, they consider any attempt at improvement in that body hopeless. The feeling of the Commercial and other influential portions of the Inhabitants is opposed to the present Corporation; but from the corrupt influence which is used at Municipal Elections, it appears impossible to defeat the present incumbents and their nominees.

The Magistracy and Police of the City are considered inefficient; and they cannot be said to possess the confidence of the inhabitants. This has been sufficiently proved during the late Elections, and the unhappy scene which followed. At the Election, the Magistrates and Police Constables exerted themselves as active partizans in opposition to the gentlemen who now represent the City in Parliament, but when, after the Election, their presence was required to preserve order, and to prevent riot and bloodshed, they failed in the performance of their duty—they did not even appear until after serious breaches of the peace had been committed; although from what has transpired, they must have been cognizant of the fact, that preparations were making, or had been made by an organized party to disturb the peace.

The clause of the amended Act of Incorporation which continues the Members of the City Council in office for two years, and provides for one half to retire each successive year,

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I have heard attempted to be justified, on the ground that it rendered the body more conservative, and that it gave encouragement and afforded greater security to capitalists, in lending money for the use of the City; but in reply to this, it may be necessary only to state, that the Council has for years been obliged to maintain its credit by the periodical issue of small notes to a considerable amount, payable a year after date, with interest.

I concur in the opinion which I believe to be general, that for the benefit of the City and its Inhabitants, a change in the present Act is absolutely necessary; and I would respectfully submit, that the members of the City Council be chosen annually; that divested of all Magisterial authority their powers be exclusively confided to the improvements of the City; and that two or more stipendiary Magistrates be appointed by the Crown, for the City, with a sufficient body of Police, appointed by the Crown, or by the stipendiary Magistrates, under competent management and control. It might be worthy of consideration too whether for many of the petty criminal cases, which at present require to be tried by a jury before the Mayor's Court, provision might not safely be made to dispose of them summarily by the stipendiary Magistrates. At any rate those Magistrates, competent for the task, would be invested with criminal jurisdiction to the same extent as is now held by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Under the present Act, a person holding property in different wards in the City, votes at the Municipal Election in each and every ward where his property is situated; and it would be well to consider whether such persons ought not to be restricted to vote in that ward only in which they reside; or at any rate, to vote in only one ward at one Election. At present there are instances of persons holding votes in every ward in the City, which they exercise. I would further suggest whether it be proper to allow leaseholders of property in the City who reside forth of its limits, to vote at Municipal Elections.

There are other minute points in the present Act which require alteration, but suggestions as to these can, with greater propriety, be made to the Members for the City in Parliament, in the event of a Bill being brought forward on the subject, during the session.

Toronto, 19th June, 1841.

I am &c.
(Signed,) H. SCOBIE.

No. 46.

Statement of Mr. John Balfour.

British Colonist Office,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1841.

Conceiving it probable that I may be called upon to give evidence as to the origin of the disgraceful riots of this day, I commit to paper a simple detail of what I have witnessed while the circumstances are fresh upon my memory.

For some days past I have had it told me that the election *was not yet over*, and so far back as Friday evening, I heard Samuel Sherwood, in the Tavern of Mr. Gardiner, Church Street, use these words;—"by God, the boys are not waked up yet," by which I understood that it was his intention to get up a riot at the termination of the Election. He had previously insulted Mr. Mearns and myself in the grossest manner, but no notice was taken of his conduct. Mr. Mearns, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. R. Harvey, Attorney, were present when this threat was made use of. On Saturday I again saw him very actively engaged about the Hustings, in the company of persons who with himself insulted many of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's voters. While Mr. Webb, Senr. was giving his vote, Sherwood called out from the dickey of the Carriage on which he was sitting, "take away the d—d old sweep, he stinks," with other offensive language. These circumstances although not immediately connected with the riots of to day, were fresh in my remembrance when I saw a strong party with clubs, headed by the said Samuel Sherwood this morning, and convinced me that I was right in believing that Mr. Sherwood intended mischief when he made use of the expression already referred to, in Mr. Gardiner's Tavern.

It was my intention to have joined the procession, but could get no seat, and came up to this office with the intention of joining on its eastward progress, but I found that Mr. Sherwood's party (I call it his, because he was the prominent and active leader,) had much increased, and were armed with clubs. I therefore resolved on remaining in the office, from the windows of which I saw the whole of the after proceedings at that point. It is worthy of remembrance, that while this party was congregated and armed with clubs, Mr. H. Sherwood passed them without attempting to disperse them; he was cheered as he passed eastward. Mr. Richard Millar, of Niagara, had some time previous to this asked permission to be at the windows, and was also present during the whole of the riot at this point. He directed my

attention to the numerous clubs making their appearance, and the demand for stones and brickbats as the procession approached. The first person who came up was on horseback, and was immediately hooted by the club-men led on by Sherwood, and attacked by one of them who missed his aim and struck a heavy blow on the horse, which shied into Church Street, and followed by the ruffian who however returned without being able to strike another blow. The riot now became general as far as an unprovoked and brutal assault could be called so, and every horseman and waggon shared the same fate. It was not, I should think, until nearly an hour after the commencement of the attack, say 3 o'clock, that any Constables appeared, and that only when Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's party had completely beat off their brutal assailants.

The Sheriff and his deputies, together with the late Mayor, Mr. Powell, used every exertion to quell the riot, from the commencement of the attack in Church Street. It struck me that the persons who were most conspicuous in making the attack on the procession were strangers, and this impression is strongly borne out by Mr. Wells, who is an inhabitant of the City, and well acquainted with the townspeople, who informed me that they were strangers.

14th June, 1841.

(Signed,) JOHN BALFOUR.

So far as I have had opportunity of judging, I consider the Corporation of the City of Toronto as unworthy the confidence of the inhabitants, and that the authorities uphold and encourage Orangeism, which in my opinion is one of the greatest curses entailed on Canada.

14th June, 1841.

(Signed,) JOHN BALFOUR.

(Signed,) WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

No. 47.

Statement of John Bristowe, Esquire.

To the Honorable Robert B. Sullivan, W. F. Coffin, and N. Fullam, Esquires,
Commissioners, &c.

Gentlemen,

I herewith furnish you as requested with a brief statement of facts relative to the Toronto Riot, so far as I am able to give them, and also a few observations upon the state of our Police, and the exercise of Magisterial authority within the precincts of this City.

The facts are simply as follows:—A large assemblage of persons met together at the Ontario House, on Monday the 22nd day of March last, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of walking in procession through various parts of this City, according to general election usage. They were unarmed, and conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner. I was with the party from its setting out, to its breaking up after the death of Dunn, and I never in my life witnessed a large assemblage of persons more peaceably disposed. At the corner of Church in passing down King Street, from Yonge Street, within thirty yards of the Court House, where a number of public offices are kept, the procession was wantonly and savagely attacked by a large party of men armed with heavy clubs, who had been assembling at that point for a length of time previous to our passing, and many of the Reformers cruelly beaten; goaded, however, at length to resistance, they turned round upon their assailants, and drove them off, many of them taking refuge in the Court House. Most of this scene I was an eye witness of. I saw neither Magistrates nor Constables quelling the disturbance, with one exception, namely, Mr. Alderman Dennison. I am told, however, that Mr. John Powell was doing his duty there, and I am inclined to think that was the case, though I did not see him, as I have generally observed that gentleman active in endeavouring to preserve the peace. I have given my evidence at length touching the renewed riot at the Colrairie Tavern, and the murder of Dunn, which is with the evidence taken before the Coroner on the Inquest upon the body, and beg to refer you to that for what further light I am enabled to throw upon the matter.

Two leading questions will here necessarily present themselves to your notice. First, could the riot have been reasonably anticipated by the Magistrates of the City. Secondly, were any precautionary measures taken by them to prevent it. To the first I would remark, that they must have been perfectly well aware that a riot would probably ensue, from the masses of persons congregated together early in the day at the different *Orange houses*, all armed with clubs, and also the scenes of violence that took place long before the procession

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commenced moving. Mr. John Maitland is ready to prove that he saw a man and a boy knocked down by a party of seven or eight armed men, within one hundred yards of the Police Office—that he went into the Office of the Chief Magistrate, and stated the circumstance, when that functionary told him, “to go to the devil,”—and when one or more of his subordinates turned him out of the office, and no steps were taken by them to prevent disturbance. It is a notorious fact, that no peaceable Reformer dared to venture alone past Allan’s Tavern for some hours previous to the riot, in consequence of the threats of the armed band within, yet no measures were taken by the Magistrates to prevent the mischief they might cause. Other Orange houses were filled with armed men, many of whom it is supposed were brought in from the neighbouring Townships for the purpose of interrupting the movement of the procession, and many other persons were beaten or insulted by them in the course of the morning; to substantiate which, I beg to refer you to the list of witnesses in the possession of Mr. W. C. Keele, who acted at the Inquest in behalf of the murdered man’s relations.

I consider the conduct of the City Magistracy during the Election week, reprehensible, and I am convinced, that if a strong and impartial body of Special Constables had been sworn in at the commencement of the contest, or even within the last two days of it, that none of the disgraceful scenes which afterwards took place, would at this moment have called forth our regret, and required your investigation. In fact so partial and outrageous was the conduct of the Special Constables, most of whom it is believed were Orangemen, that it gave a colourable pretence for ignorant and infuriated partizans to indulge their excited passions against their opponents, the fear of punishment not being before their eyes to check and overawe them.

The Returning Officer could not, as he conceived, swear in a body of Special Constables, impartially and judiciously chosen, and the Chief Magistrate refused to swear in more or others than he had done at the commencement of the Election, declaring *that the power was rested in the Magistrates, and the responsibility rested upon them, and he, as Chief Magistrate, should make no alteration in the extent or constitution of the Special Constabulary force.* I believe this declaration was made in the presence of Mr. Dunn, Mr. Buchanan, the Returning Officer, and others;—at all events, in spite of repeated remonstrances, it was acted upon by that gentleman.

As to the *general* state of the civil power within the precincts of the City, it appears to be far from satisfactory. This, in a great measure, is attributable to the extreme violence of the political principles of those who possess it.

Party spirit, if it has not tainted the springs of justice, has discoloured the scales with which it has been meted out to the public. I believe the highest recommendations for Corporate Office have been furious zeal in the principles of Orangeism, and loud denunciations against the Whig, Liberal, Reform, Radical, *Rebel* principles of all who dared to oppose the exclusive and backward principles of the Tories, or Conservatives, as they love to call themselves.

I think also, the regular Police Establishment far too small for so large a place as Toronto. Had that body the inclination, it would not possess the numerical force to preserve the peace *at all times*. In the late riot, it shewed neither the one nor the other. I do not say the reason was “*they, the regular Constables, were all Orangemen,*” but I do say, that the *fact* is enough to excite disagreeable feelings against them, as well as against the local power that directs and controls them, under existing circumstances.

With great respect,
I have &c.

(Signed,) JOHN BRISTOWE.

Toronto, 7th June, 1841.

No. 48.

Toronto, 25th June, 1841.

SIR,

I have to apologise for not waiting on you agreeable to your letter, but I hope my anxiety of mind for my heavy loss, and my advanced time of life, will plead my excuse for not entering into any political controversy; at the same time, I must not hesitate to say that our City requires many useful reforms.

As you wished me to state the particulars of the robbery committed on my house, which is situated immediately opposite the City Hall and Police Office, the enclosed will fully explain it. (7th June 1841.)

The Robbers entered through a Cellar, then forced the lock of my Shop where the Iron Safe was, and carried it off.

I had to write a letter to the Mayor to guarantee the payment of the reward.

The robbery took place about 2 o'clock in the morning.

I am &c.

(Signed,) MATTHEW CODD.

W. COFFIN, Esquire.
&c. &c. &c

(Enclosure.)

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

I will pay the above Reward for any private information that will enable me to recover the money stolen on the 2nd instant. The strictest secrecy will be observed.

(Signed,) MATTHEW CODD.

Toronto, June 7th, 1841.

No. 49.

Toronto, 15th June, 1841.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of your note of this date, requesting my attendance at the Ontario House to give information respecting the unfortunate disturbance which took place in this City on the 22nd March last.

In reply thereto, I beg leave to say, that I have already, at the request of the Government, made a statement of the circumstances which came to my view and knowledge, and sent it to the Government House in this City on the 24th March last, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General—I must therefore beg leave to refer you to the statement then made, which, I dare say, can yet be obtained, on application being made for it.

Not being in any way interested in the late Elections, nor having any thing to do with political matters, I must therefore beg leave to decline giving a voluntary evidence at this distant period of time. But should the ends of justice require my attendance in evidence, I will at all times be ready to give such evidence, touching the matter in question, as came within my own view and knowledge.

I have &c.

(Signed,) THOMAS BELL.

To the Commissioners for investigating }
the late disturbance in Toronto. }

No. 50.

The present Police force in Toronto consists of George Kingsmill, High Bailiff, and four Constables, viz: George Platt, George Earls, Wallace, and one other whose name I am not acquainted with, he having been recently appointed in room of one Fleming. William Davis is the City Inspector: he is a Tavern Keeper, and an Orange Lodge meets at his house. The High Bailiff and Constables are all reputed Orangemen. One of the Aldermen is Master of a Lodge in Toronto, and has presided at Orange dinners on the 12th July. The Policemen are all active politicians, taking a prominent part at public meetings, and interfering both in the Municipal and Parliamentary Elections. These men have been the most prominent rioters on several occasions when breaches of the peace occurred; but I would especially mention the Yonge Street Riot, on the 13th October, 1839. The City Policemen on that unfortunate occasion headed the Tory mob, and beat and ill treated several unarmed and peaceable citizens. On that occasion, Wallace, then only occasionally employed as a Policeman, attacked me when quite unarmed, with a cane sword, with which he made a thrust at me in

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the presence of two or three witnesses, and I shall ever consider that my escape on that occasion was quite providential. This outrage was notorious, yet in two or three weeks its author was appointed a permanent Policeman. It may be asked why no redress was sought in the courts of justice? On the occasion referred to, the ringleaders, as it appeared to me, and others, were the Sheriff and Magistrates of the District. These gentlemen took no steps to preserve the peace, but by their violent speeches aggravated the passions of their partizans. A majority of the Grand Jury, selected by this Sheriff, were such as I have just described, and there was an unanimous feeling among the injured parties that it would be a mockery to seek redress in such a quarter. It is proper that I should state that I am not aware that Mr. Kingsmill, the High Bailiff, has ever taken an active part in any of the riots referred to, but he is a reputed Orangeman, and certainly a political partizan. My opinion is, that the present Police force is sufficient for the wants of the City; instead, however, of the Aldermen acting as Police Magistrates, as at present, I would recommend a Stipendiary Magistrate, receiving the salary now enjoyed by the Mayor.

One of the greatest difficulties in the working of the present Corporation is the power vested in the Aldermen of granting Tavern Licenses. It is a matter of public notoriety that many Taverns have been licensed that do not possess the accommodation required by law, and also that the Aldermen have used their power in this respect to promote party political objects. I would suggest that the Police Magistrate should be Chairman of the Licensing Board of Aldermen, and that every man possessing the necessary accommodation and producing certificates as to character, should have a right to his license, and that the law requiring such accommodation should be strictly enforced. A little enquiry among respectable citizens of all parties will satisfy the gentlemen conducting the present enquiry of the utter inefficiency of the present City Inspector.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS.

No. 51.

Kingston 29th June, 1841.

To the Commissioners of Enquiry into the cause of the Riots at Toronto, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

As I was unfortunately absent from Toronto during your investigation, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject.

My anxiety is not for the punishment of the misguided individuals, but for the extirpation of a horrid system of setting the law at defiance.

I take for granted that you must have come to the conclusion that the sole offenders in the late disgraceful outrages, were men calling themselves Orangemen, as also that you have had it clearly proved to you that these rioters could in no degree plead in extenuation either the defence of themselves or their religion, but that their state of embodiment was availed of by the enemies of liberal government, to turn these Orangemen to a purpose politically at the Elections.

But if the Orange party did not contend for any interest dear to themselves, of whom were they the tools?

I answer fearlessly that they were used by the Canadian Faction which has had for its double object the getting into office all its own Members, and their friends, whether fit or not, and the keeping the British Government in a perpetual state of dependence on them, and of suspicion of all others in the Colony but themselves.

This embodiment of selfishness, familiarly known as the Family Compact, cannot be found in form sufficiently attachable to be brought to justice as a party, and you will have found yourselves unable to arrive at any more remote cause of these troubles than is to be found in two bodies which owe their existence (as at present constituted) to the influence alluded to, viz:

- 1st. The Magistracy of the Country.
- 2d. The Toronto Corporation.

The Commission of the Peace will of course be remodelled, but the effect desired by the public will be attained by nothing short of its being declared illegal for any member of any secret political society to hold any Commission, Office, or License, or to serve on any Jury, Grand or Petit.

The Corporation of Toronto has always been a political engine: it was so at its commencement when the Reform party got hold of it. But this would have been cured by people's eyes being opened to see the impropriety of Aldermen and Common Councilmen being elected altogether on a political qualification. This was made evident by the Reformers being driven from office. But their opponents read in their fate what would be their own by and by, and with the view of perpetuating their power had a law passed doing away the yearly elections of all the members of Corporations.

At present only half go out each year, and it is an easy matter for those that remain, with the assistance of a staff of political Constables, to hawl back into their places their retiring friends.

I think it must thus appear very clear how the Orangemen should calculate on comparative impunity from those whose seats are only retained by their votes. I allow that this objection may be urged against all popular Magistrates to a certain extent, and the peculiar weight I claim for it in Toronto, is because Orangemen are an associated body acting against unprotected individuals.

While therefore I hope that these late proceedings will issue in the City constituency regaining its former influence over the character of the Corporation by yearly elections of all its Members, I would also express my conviction that the ends of justice will not be served till in Toronto we have an independent Judge appointed by the Crown, who shall have the appointment and control of the Police Establishment, and the Tavern Licenses, both which have been prostituted to political purposes.

The salary should be taken from the Mayor, and given to this Stipendiary Magistrate.

Unless Orangemen have the good sense to dissolve their Societies, some immediate and decisive steps must be taken to put them down, for if they continue to be able to set the law at defiance, the most deplorable consequences will be inevitable; many peaceable men both in Toronto and Country will join the Orange Society through fear and for safety; extensive Ribbon, and indeed general Societies will spring up as a matter of defence, who in their turn may assume offensive attitudes to their neighbours or the Government, and in case of war, the members of such parties will feel and will actually be in more danger from each other in the field than from the Americans.

I have &c.
(Signed,) I. BUCHANAN.

No. 52.

Toronto, June 21st 1841:

Gentlemen,

Having heard that a person of the name of Harkon has been before you, and had made statements upon oath, and as it is notorious that the same individual has been for some time giving publicity to statements prejudicial to my character, it is reasonable to suppose that the statements made before you, are similar in effect to those put in circulation by him. I therefore respectfully request you to furnish me with a copy of any statement that may have been made by that person against my private or public character before you, in order that I may have an opportunity of instantly and satisfactorily refuting it.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

I have, &c.
(Signed,)

To Messrs. COFFIN and FULLAM,
Commissioners, &c. &c.

(Copy of Reply.)

Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date.

As all the documentary evidence collected by us during our present inquiry, is intended for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, we would suggest to you the propriety of addressing the application contained in your letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

We shall not fail to include your communication with the other documents which it will be our duty to lay before His Excellency.

We have &c.

Signed,)

WM. F. COFFIN,
N. FULLAM.

Appendix (S.)

No. 53.

3d August.

Toronto, 12th June, 1841.

Gentlemen,

As you have requested me to commit to writing what facts connected with the Riots which took place at and after the late City Election came more immediately within my own knowledge, as also my opinion of the conduct of the City authorities upon that occasion, I have the honor to state, that on Monday, the 22nd day of March, the day upon which it was determined by the friends of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan to accompany them in procession through the City, I was on my way to the Ontario House where the procession was to start from; and about two hundred yards from Allan's tavern, when I was stopped by some of my friends who begged of me not to attempt to pass that house, or I certainly should be murdered, as two persons within a few minutes, who were passing quietly along, had been knocked down by a party of men with clubs and nearly killed; and that the party were then in Allan's. I however proceeded, as I was in a carriage, and, upon passing the house, observed a number of men with blue and orange ribbons in their coats, in the house, and at the door with clubs in their hands, with which they were beating the air, and the posts in front of the house; in fact their conduct was more like maniacs than reasonable creatures, and so firmly convinced me that an interruption of the procession was determined upon, that when I got to the Ontario house, I informed the people there assembled of what I had seen and heard, and advised them not to think of attempting to parade the streets without being prepared to defend themselves from assault, in consequence of which numbers did arm themselves with sticks. I need not proceed to narrate what occurred afterwards and during the procession, the blood stained streets of Toronto too indelibly record the delinquency of a partizan Magistracy. It may not be amiss, however, for me to state a material fact which was within my own observation, namely: that the partizans of Messrs. Sherwood and Monro, aided by a large number of people from the country, commenced the attack upon the procession at the corners of King and Church streets, without the least provocation, and pelted the sitting members, Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, with mud and brick-bats. I have since been informed, though I will not vouch for the truth of the statement, that a cart load of the latter was that morning placed at the corners of the streets where they intersect each other, without any apparent object, except the one of having offensive missiles at hand. At the time the attack commenced, I saw the Sheriff of the District in front of the attacking party with both of his hands lifted up, and apparently addressing himself to Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan; but from the noise, I was unable to hear what he said, except the word "overpowered,"—coupling their expression with his actions, I inferred he desired to have it understood by those he was addressing, that either he was overpowered, or that the procession would be overpowered. As soon as the carriages had passed, and the people on foot came up, a general row took place; and I am informed that the attacked drove the attacking party back, a number of whom retreated into the Court House, where it is said, they were protected by the Sheriff,—of this, however, I know nothing. But I feel bound to say, that I observed a number of respectable young gentlemen, many of whom had during the election shewed themselves attached to Mr. Sherwood's interest, at the corner of the north side of King street and west side of Church street, who, it struck me, had they been so inclined, might have prevented the attack. I do not recollect that I recognized at the time any of the Aldermen and Constables of the City on the ground. I proceeded in my carriage, and in passing Allan's tavern, I observed a number of persons at the door and in the house; there was a flag hanging out of an upper window,—my impression is it was the Union-Jack. I had got but a few yards past, when the procession was stopped by a cry that they were murdering our friends just above the market—at this time the whole procession got into such confusion that I drove home, left my carriage, and immediately returned; before I got more than half way back to Allan's, I heard that shot had been fired from the house, and two or three men killed—upon arriving at the place, I found the man named Dunn was shot dead—Langreil dangerously wounded in the hip, and heard that a son of Mrs. Cathcart and Mr. Dunn's servant were wounded, these latter I did see. The house was partly demolished, and a guard of soldiers at that moment arrived and put an end to further disturbance. I saw Aldermen Dennison and Powell there who appeared to be in a great bustle, but it did not strike me that their services were then of any importance. Mr. Gurnett was also there, and appeared active; and upon being informed that some armed men were concealed in a house in New Street, called upon me to accompany him with some Constables, that I might witness his determination to arrest them. I did so, but no men were found. The Mayor, Mr. Monro, and Alderman Boulton may have been upon the ground, but I do not recollect seeing them. In the course of a conversation I had with Alderman Dennison remonstrating with him against the unwarrantable neglect of the City authorities in not having at least the same number of Special Constables to preserve the peace that were kept on duty the week previous, during the Election, he stated, that he had so little an idea of a disturbance occur-

ring, that at the very time the shot was fired, he was up in the Mayor's Office discharging the Special Constables. I remarked that it was very extraordinary he should be discharging the Constables after, as I had been informed a Mr. Maitland had called upon the Mayor to inform him of the outrage that had been committed at Allan's in the morning, and to request protection for the Citizens, to which he replied, he had heard nothing of it. In the course of the evening, being informed that there was a determination on the part of some of the rioters to destroy the Rev. Mr. McDonough's house, I wrote a letter to the Mayor, informing him of the report, and calling upon him to provide necessary protection; upon the receipt of my note, he called upon me, and in the course of conversation I charged him with being responsible for what had happened, if what I had heard was true, namely,—that when called upon by Mr. Maitland for protection to the citizens, he had answered that he, Mr. Maitland, "might go to hell for protection;" to this he replied, that he had made use of words to that effect, but that it was when he was in a passion, being very much irritated at the annoyance he had met with from persons connected with both parties claiming the protection of the City authorities. The fact that Allan was seen to leave the City between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning with his waggon for the country,—that he then collected Orangemen together, stating, as I am informed, that he was sent for them by the Mayor, and to return to Town between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning with his waggon full of men from the country,—that he took these men to his house, and was shortly after joined by a number of other waggons full of men from the country,—that they had arms and ammunition arranged ready for use—coupled with what afterwards occurred, led me strongly to the conclusion that there was a combination for the purpose of preventing or disturbing the procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan's friends, and that it originated with or was countenanced by individuals of standing in the City. That the City authorities were grossly negligent in the discharge of their duties, is too evident to admit the shadow of a doubt, and I cannot help believing that some of them under the influence of political prejudices are well pleased at what they must have seen passing before their eyes, and were only awakened to a sense of their duty, by the sacrifice of the life of a fellow citizen. My observation of the manner in which justice has been administered by the City authorities for some years past, has convinced me of the absolute necessity for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, independent of the people. This or some other plan must be adopted to effect an alteration in the present system, before the Inhabitants of Toronto can expect to see the Laws honestly and purely administered.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JAMES E. SMALL.

Messrs. FULLAM & COFFIN,
Commissioners, &c.

Appendix (S.)

3d August.

POPULATION RETURNS of the late Province of Upper Canada for the year 1840, laid before the Legislative Assembly, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, pursuant to the Provincial Statute, 1st Vic. Cap. 21.

Appendix (T.)

5th August.

Kingston, 5th August, 1841.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Eastern District, | 9. Home District, |
| 2. Ottawa District, | 10. City of Toronto, |
| 3. Bathurst District, | 11. Gore District, |
| 4. Johnstown District, | 12. Niagara District, |
| 5. Midland District, | 13. London District, |
| 6. Prince Edward District, | 14. Talbot District, |
| 7. Newcastle District, | 15. Brock District, |
| 8. Victoria District, | 16. Western District. |

3.—GENERAL RETURN of the Population of the BATHURST DISTRICT for the year 1840.

Counties.	Townships.	Number in each Township.					Total in each Township.	Total in each County.
		Heads of Families.	Males under 16 Years.	Females under 16 Years.	Males above 16 Years.	Females above 16 Years.		
Carlton,	Goldburn.....	408	611	608	520	486	2225	9392
	Nepean.....	658	974	902	942	898	3716	
	March.....	105	187	150	155	125	617	
	Huntley.....	254	386	369	323	280	1363	
	Torbolton.....	45	72	52	83	67	274	
Lanark,	Fitz Roy.....	209	346	289	301	261	1197	
	Ramsay.....	437	651	571	594	530	2346	
	N. Sherbrooke..	60	74	66	75	74	289	
	S. Sherbrooke..	48	98	64	8	..	170	
	Pembrooke.....	27	34	36	48	30	148	
	Westmeath.....	77	135	134	135	94	498	
	Ross.....	20	38	32	33	28	131	
	Lanark.....	400	508	477	434	462	1881	
	Darling.....	42	54	48	59	43	204	
	Pakenham.....	136	184	191	204	157	736	
	Bathurst.....	375	504	553	501	474	2032	
	Horton... ..	90	82	54	97	62	295	
McNab.....	126	172	146	171	137	626		
Drummond.....	523	769	713	752	696	2930		
Dalhousie, & Levant }	228	328	321	300	278	1227		
Beckwith.....	332	487	456	427	399	1769	15282	
		4604	6694	6232	6167	5581	24674	24674

W. R. F. BERFORD,

Clerk of the Peace,

Bathurst District.

Appendix (T.)

5th August.

AGGREGATE of the different denominations of Christians in the Bathurst District 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Catholics.	Methodists.	Unitarians.	Quakers.	Baptists.	Mormons.	Universalists.	No Persuasion.	Independents.
Westmeath,	127	108	165	56	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke,	54	55	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	74	990	60	40	..	..	1	10	19	..	..
Levant, .. ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..
Torbolton,	51	180	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross,	48	51	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	..
Darling,	20	145	22	15	..	3	9	..	..	..	..
South Sherbrooke,	152	..	45	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sherbrooke,	12	222	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Drummond,	1206	948	520	207	..	..	104	..	..	35	4
Lanark,	358	1065	266	180	..	34	50	..	..	..	..
Pakenham,	231	246	150	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramsay,	478	1211	346	199	..	..	47	..	..	13	..
McNab,	22	497	58	10	..	2	7	..	1	3	..
Beckwith,	586	857	89	146	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
Bathurst,	630	774	712	126	..	..	..	43	..	7	..
Horton,	100	125	45	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldburn,	965	420	470	340	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
March,	423	36	117	21	..	..	9	..	..	8	..
Nepean,	965	569	1633	351	..	..	6	..	..	2	..
Huntley,	605	257	410	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitz Roy,	683	280	280	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7790	9049	5387	1958	35	39	276	53	29	95	4

W. R. F. BERFORD,

Clerk of the Peace,
Bathurst District.

Appendix (T.)

5th August.

5.—CENSUS of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, for the year 1840.

	TOWNSHIPS, &c.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total Number in each Township	Total Number in each County.
		Over 16 Years of Age.	Under 16 Years of Age.	Over 16 Years of Age.	Under 16 Years of Age.		
FRONTENAC.	Town of Kingston, -	1268	1111	1412	1037	4828	14691
	Township of do. -	1080	1083	1005	1043	4211	
	Pittsburgh, -	633	539	468	505	2145	
	Loughborough, -	394	450	361	391	1596	
	Portland, -	221	314	204	278	1017	
	Wolfe Island, -	199	134	160	118	611	
	Bedford, -	72	84	55	72	283	
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.	Ernestown, -	3867	3715	3665	3444	.....
	Fredericksburgh, -	1065	958	1022	965	4010	
	Richmond, -	613	596	570	581	2360	
	Adolphustown, -	531	553	449	539	2075	
	Camden, -	167	147	156	126	596	
	Sheffield, -	834	960	737	911	3442	
	Amherst Island, -	180	133	148	193	704	
		223	231	190	234	878	
	3616	3628	3272	3549	.....	14065
	Total - -	7483	7343	6937	6993	28756

I do hereby certify that the above Return hath been faithfully taken from the Original Returns as deposited in my Office for the year 1840.

Signed in Triplicate,

KINGSTON, JULY 3, 1840.

JAMES NICKALLS,

Clerk of the Peace,

Midland District.

General Return of Deaf and Dumb, Insane and Quakers in the Midland District, for the year 1840.

	TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Deaf and Dumb.		Insane.		Quakers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
FRONTENAC.	Town of Kingston, -	1	..	1	2	2	3
	Township of do. -	1	..	..	..	3	50
	Pittsburgh, -	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Loughborough, -	..	2	..	2	1	2
	Portland, -	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Wolfe Island, -	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bedford, -	..	..	..	..	..	..
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.	Ernestown, -	3	2	1	4	57	56
	Fredericksburgh, -	2	1	1	3	4	6
	Richmond, -	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Adolphustown, -	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Camden, -	..	..	..	..	2	4
	Sheffield, -	3	2	5	1	..	..
	Amherst Island, -	..	..	..	1	..	..
	
	5	4	6	6	7	10	
	Total - -	8	6	7	10	64	66

I do hereby Certify that the above Return hath been faithfully taken from the Original Lists as returned to my Office for the Year 1840.

Signed in Triplicate,

KINGSTON, JULY 3, 1840,

JAMES NICKALLS,

Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

6.—Census of the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT for the year 1840.

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Males over 16.	Females under 16.	Females over 16.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Total in each Township.	Church of England.	Kirk of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Dissenting Presbyterians.	Lutherans.	Baptists.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Episcopal Methodists.	Canadian Wesleyans.	Quakers.	Congregationalists.	Independents.	Christians.	Disciples.	Universalists.	
Hallowell,	940	962	892	885	5	3	3687	473	21	306	122	..	13	560	98	4	347	..	4	18	74	..	2
Marysburgh,	695	627	655	580	2	4	2563	721	192	286	15	..	19	677	483	126	30	..	..	..	9	..	6
Sophiasburgh,	641	648	617	592	..	1	2499	281	4	159	281	..	36	596	722	82	224	..	..	..	22	..	..
Ameliasburgh,	623	614	578	533	1	3	2352	345	42	105	205	5	92	1097	301	29	66	..	..	..	5	..	..
Hillier,	583	521	573	484	2	..	2163	484	53	89	122	..	38	389	63	39	187	30	..	..	..	..	..
Town of Picton,	297	261	218	277	1	..	994	273	51	144	37	..	..	93	7	5	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	3719	3633	3533	3351	11	11	14258	2577	363	1119	782	5	1983	3412	1674	285	892	30	4	62	110	..	8

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

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

7.—POPULATION of the District of

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Deaf & Dumb.			Insane.		
	Under	Over	Under	Over		Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.
	16	16	16	16							
<i>County of Northumberland.</i>											
Hamilton.....	1137	1213	1043	1125	4518	..	..	..	4	..	..
Haldimand.....	642	676	636	641	2595	..	1	6	..	1	45
Cramahe.....	769	738	729	494	2790	1	..	21	..	..	..
Murray.....	749	715	720	596	2760	1	..	21	{ 1	..	52 }
Monaghan.....	476	473	411	439	1799	2	..	..	{ 1	..	35 }
Otonabee.....	489	459	445	403	1796	{ 1	..	30 }	..	..	..
Douro.....	212	196	209	187	804	{ 1	..	26 }	..	..	..
Smith.....	385	353	344	218	1300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphodel and Belmont.....	155	164	158	134	611	..	..	..	2	{ 49 }	20 }
Percey.....	223	229	199	179	830	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seymour.....	192	322	208	203	925	{ 1	..	17 }	..	..	..
Harvey.....	16	21	13	19	69	..	1	14 }	..	..	..
Ahwick.....	15	33	13	28	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>County of Durham.</i>											
Hope.....	837	896	842	799	3374	..	..	..	2	1	..
Darlington.....	766	763	706	645	2880	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarke.....	691	758	615	664	2728	..	..	..	..	1	52
Cavan.....	840	664	751	614	2869	2	2	..	..	..	..
Emily.....	445	450	381	501	1777	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariposa.....	317	287	293	215	1112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manvers.....	156	143	125	121	545	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ops.....	339	352	337	294	1322	1	..	23	1	..	13
Eldon.....	199	221	213	166	799	2	1	18	..	..	..
Cartwright.....	63	94	54	61	272	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verulam.....	80	102	51	70	303	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fenelon and Bexley.....	37	50	27	39	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10230	10432	9523	8855	39040	12	5	..	11	3	..

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

NEWCASTLE, for the Year 1840.

Church of England.	Different Religious Denominations.															
	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholics.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Bible Christians.	Independents.	Disciples.	Universalists.	Irvinites.	Free Thinkers.	Mormons.	Christians.	Tunkards.	No Sect.	Congregatants.
1690	989	814	313	86	37	42	139	32	24	2	..	..	..	..	350	..
557	425	438	391	177	66	..	..	8	11	..	..	2	114	..	406	..
430	235	871	85	224	28	..	..	15	10	..	..	59	96	..	737	..
425	201	423	519	51	100	..	..	1	6	..	..	8	60	..	982	4
663	709	193	175	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	45	..
404	550	299	488	21	..	..	10	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
224	19	21	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
262	524	301	146	55	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	164	56	229	13	13	..	..	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
119	99	152	106	53	23	..	..	9	8	..	..	20	31	..	210	..
326	345	64	138	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
44	17	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
1294	919	584	175	55	34	195	..	2	30	..	..	1	43	..	42	..
409	533	952	74	87	16	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	262	45
488	904	871	74	225	91	11	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
1473	718	524	140	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
714	242	197	607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
106	450	234	..	98	79	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	42	..
251	164	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
467	121	71	637	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
44	685	8	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	62	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
171	88	1	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
91	29	15	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10929	9217	7295	4964	1218	517	576	149	67	153	2	21	102	633	1	13147	49

T. WARD,
per GEO. F. WARD
Dpy. Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (T.)
January 1841

8.—Return of the Population and Religious Denominations for the District of VICTORIA.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in District.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Catholics.	Westeyan Methodists.	Episcopal Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Lutherans.	Quakers.	Christian Church.	Universalsists.	Methodists.	Not Designated.
	Males		Females																	
	over 16	under 16	over 16	under 16																
Thurlow, including Belleville, ..	1065	1001	909	933	3908	..	..	690	496	528	654	689	116	208	7	137	..	..	..	282
Sidney, ..	800	809	698	790	3097	..	..	364	360	217	819	950	..	269	48	63	..	..	..	..
Rawdon, ..	273	275	199	257	1004	..	..	49	..	14	54	45	34	243	..	8	..	..	..	537
Huntingdon, ..	223	213	190	227	853	..	..	32	..	12	17	21	14	4	..	27	..	..	..	726
Hungerford, ..	166	183	128	168	645	..	..	145	74	207	169	20	..	..	2	12	..	7	..	9
Marmora, ..	75	86	69	80	310	..	..	91	..	102	73	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Madoc, ..	187	166	134	208	695	..	..	151	..	54	71	170	189	19	22	3	..	..	..	9
Tyendenaga, ..	543	638	453	553	2187	..	..	586	326	600	..	..	..	24	..	23	..	..	383	279
	3332	3371	2780	3216	12699	..	..	2058	1256	1734	1857	1895	385	757	79	273	7	7	383	1869
Town of Belleville, ..	386	296	390	291	1363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct and true Return taken from the Assessment Rolls.

EDMUND MURNEY,

Clerk of the Peace,
V. D.

Belleville, 22d June, 1840.

9.—General Return of the Population of the HOME DISTRICT for the year 1840.

Counties.	Townships.	Number in each Township.					Insane.	Deaf and Dumb.	Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Remarks.
		Males under 16 Years.	Females under 16 Years.	Males above 16 Years.	Females above 16 Years.						
York.	York,	1198	1188	1244	1152	4732	51043		
	Scarboro',	641	605	607	531	1 ..	.. ..	2385		
	Pickering,	876	746	937	889	.. ..	2 ..	3450		
	Whitby,	1320	1304	1273	1107	7 ..	2 ..	5013			
	Etobicoke,	543	445	550	472	.. ..	.. ..	2010	
	Toronto,	1303	1162	1352	1155	.. ..	.. ..	4972	
	Gore of Toronto,	291	287	299	244	.. ..	.. ..	1121	
	Chinguacousy,	999	1005	898	793	.. ..	.. ..	3695	
	Caledon,	358	298	441	414	.. ..	.. ..	1511	
	Albion,	502	486	472	414	.. ..	.. ..	1874	
	King,	680	612	638	534	1 ..	1 ..	2466			
	Vaughan,	1075	997	963	886	.. ..	.. ..	3921	
	Markham,	1433	1355	1309	1157	.. ..	1 ..	5255		
	Whitchurch,	787	651	749	650	1 ..	1 ..	2839			
	Uxbridge,	185	178	185	147	3 ..	.. ..	708		
	Reach,	226	267	187	151	.. ..	.. ..	771	
	Brock,	395	350	309	276	.. ..	.. ..	1330	
	Georgina,	130	130	119	107	.. ..	.. ..	486	
	North Gwillimbury,	132	132	127	120	.. ..	.. ..	511	
	East Gwillimbury,	410	411	423	402	.. ..	.. ..	1251	
	Scott,
Thorah,	172	91	160	91	.. ..	.. ..	514		
Mara,	60	53	56	45	.. ..	.. ..	214		
Rama,	4	.. ..	0	4	.. ..	.. ..	14	
Simcoe	West Gwillimbury,	Return not received.	
	Tecumseth,	600	536	482	428	2056			
	Adjala,	235	219	135	153	692			
	Mono,	270	230	206	217	923			
	Mulmer,	49	57	38	35	179			
	Essa,	113	98	100	82	393			
	Innisfil,	191	156	220	184	751			
	Sunnidale,	44	47	37	30	158			
	Vespra,	132	107	111	112	462	6406		
	Oro,		No returns received.	
	Orillia,			
	Medonte,			
	Flos,			
	Tiny,	56	50	51	43	200		No return received.	
	Tay,			
	Nottawasaga,	98	100	111	83	392			
	Amaranth,			
Artimesia,				
Collingwood,				
Luther,				
Melancthon,				
Matchedash,		No returns have ever been sent from these Townships.		
Osprey, Proton,				
Toscorontio,				
Uphrasy,				
St. Vincent,				
Zero,				
Total.	13 ..	71 ..	57449			

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

10.—RETURN of the POPULATION of the CITY of TORONTO and LIBERTIES, and with the Religious Denominations, extracted from the Assessors' Returns for the Year 1840.

WARDS.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Church of England.	Kirk of Scotland.	Independent Presbyterians.	Uni. Secg. Church.	Wesleyan Metho-dists.	Episcopal Metho-dists.	Prim. Methodists.	Catholics.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Apostolic Church.	Quakers.	Jews.	Unitarians.	No Religion.	
St. David, Liberties,	1145	872	1210	885	2017	2095	1730	568	126	94	521	12	32	729	96	156	23	..	..	10	5
	145	153	148	146	298	294	302	17	10	4	64	5	11	174	..	13	..	..	..	2	..
	1290	1025	1358	1031	2315	2389	2032	585	136	98	585	17	43	903	96	169	23	..	..	12	5
St. Andrews, Liberties,	660	608	758	573	1268	1331	1107	187	136	56	261	25	14	243	129	63	57	1	..	18	2	
	19	15	10	14	34	24	21	9	..	4	8	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	679	623	768	587	1302	1355	1428	196	136	60	269	25	14	263	129	63	57	1	..	18	2	
St. Patrick, Liberties,	392	383	461	404	775	865	790	202	99	40	133	20	16	110	99	81	42	1	..	6	1	
	187	186	199	186	375	385	391	63	12	1	72	7	17	118	29	41	3	6	..	..	..
	579	571	660	590	1150	1250	1181	265	111	41	205	27	33	228	128	122	45	7	..	6	1	
St. Lawrence, Liberties,	479	281	401	242	760	643	687	220	14	9	98	..	12	276	26	52	3	1	..	..	1
	144	145	144	150	289	294	321	22	8	8	33	..	5	155	8	14	19	..	..	..	..
	623	426	545	392	1049	937	1008	242	22	17	131	..	17	431	34	66	22	1	..	..	1
St. George, Liberties,	342	265	389	214	607	603	583	174	12	2	73	..	30	253	8	65	10	..	..	..	..
	58	28	26	23	86	49	72	11	7	..	29	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	400	293	415	237	693	652	655	185	19	2	102	..	30	269	8	65	10	..	..	..	..
Total.....	3571	2938	3741	2837	6509	6583	6304	1473	424	218	1292	69	137	2094	395	485	157	9	4	36	9	13092

Exclusive of Military, Transient Persons, &c.—I Charles Daly, Clerk of the Peace of the City of Toronto, do Certify that the above is a correct Return of the Population, and Religious Denominations of the City of Toronto and Liberties, as extracted from the Assessors' Returns. Clerk's Office, Toronto, February 9, 1841.

CHARLES DALY.
C. P. City of Toronto.

11.—Census of the Population of the several Townships in the GORE DISTRICT, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males.		Females.		Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Total in each Family.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	United Synod.	Other Presbyterians.	British Wesleyans.	Canadian Wesleyans.	Episcopal Methodist.	Roman Catholics.	Quakers.	Independents.	Baptists.	Other Denominations.	Not belonging to any particular denomination.
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16																
	16	16	16	16																
County of Halton.																				
Trafalgar,	1166	1118	1094	992	2	4	4376	1008	582	280	73	908	207	115	267	14	13	200	25	626
Esquesing,	766	690	724	639			2819	467	849	283		223	223		99			135	150	
Nelson,	730	791	709	791	3		2908	781	122	299	52	513	105	205	118	11	19	28	19	654
Nasagaweya,	329	290	288	237	1		1144	183	528	64		67	146	6	33	8		66	24	
Ertu,	352	294	342	268			1256	83	238	27		60	33	9	9			68	110	
Eramosa,	213	235	206	208		1	863	29	39		306	60	30	61	88	31	59		78	
West Flamborough,	246	337	301	302		1	1284	217	62	249	75	197	76	90	72	2	94	75	29	241
West Flamborough,	575	663	565	581	1		2384	424	650	62		402	19	111	343	22			103	
Puslinch,	394	492	374	357		4	2290	762	540		62	278	16	16	357	35	216	34		2
Guelph,	266	297	222	217			1002	126	679	59	11	33			80			6		9
Nicol,	91	61	78	54			284	19	73			10			2			35	3	
Garafaxa,	275	289	213	212			939	202	77		14	32			53	262			59	205
Woolwich,	1135	1107	1058	923	3	10	4223	362	125	23	68	167	25	8	635	1347			867	623
Waterloo,	505	474	512	410			1901	121	11	4	18	218	32	4	236	66			565	626
Wilnot,	1569	1471	1463	1261	2	2	5764	504	1647		1135	488	12	253	86	207	7			1017
Dumfries,	670	625	704	574	2		2573	169	384	330	47	167	192	250	69	129		185		619
Beverly,																				
Total Halton County,																				
	9944	9839	9379	8456	14	22	37627	5645	7252	1680	2263	3749	1116	1129	2945	2134	408	832	1932	4622
Brantford,	1331	1256	1201	1142			4930	1554	553	121	27	977	26	142	141	14	95	369	8	911
Ancaster,	770	743	734	718		10	2965	696	314	21	237	698	208	220	82	52		201		218
Glanford,	251	237	262	220			971	279	11		104	431	31	67	22			11		15
Barton,	334	334	322	337		1	1335	356	128	11	185	223	159	25	42	23	16			136
Town of Hamilton,	655	838	705	788			2986	1294	471	18	98	423	67	6	383	25	47	24		133
Saltfleet,	530	528	490	509		3	2560	483	73		92	545	97	138	36	13		139	38	486
Binbrook,	225	239	210	179			853	213	107		118	31		96	39				8	211
Total Wentworth County,																				
	4104	4175	3924	3893		14	16100	4875	1657	171	861	3298	588	694	745	137	158	775	54	2060
Halton,	9944	9839	9379	8456	14	22	37627	5645	7252	1680	2263	3749	1116	1129	2945	2134	408	832	1932	4622
Total of the Gore District,																				
	14048	14014	13303	12349	14	26	53724	10520	8909	1851	3124	7077	1704	1823	3690	2271	566	1607	1986	6682

ROBT. BERRIE,
Clerk of the Peace, G. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace Gore District,
HAMILTON, 1st JULY, 1840.

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

14.—Amount of the Population and of the Religious Denominations in the TALBOT DISTRICT, 1840.

District of Talbot.	Males		Females		Total.....	Insane.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Church of Rome.	B. Connexion, Methodist.	Episcopal Methodists.	Canadian Wesleyan Methodists.	Close Communion Baptists.	Open Communion Baptists.	Free Will Baptists.	Seceders from Church of Scotland.	Congregationalists.	Presbyterians.	Independents.	Menonists.	Tunners.	Quakers.	Lutherans.	Universalists.	Non-Conformists.
	under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16																					
	2478	2289	2343	2119	3	3	659	216	87	1064	164	448	140	156	17	52	8	260	27	72	22	41	22	36	12

WM. W. WILSON,
Clerk of the Peace,
Talbot District.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Simcoe, 10th July, 1840.

Appendix (T.)
5th August.

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

1.—Aggregate Amount of the Ratable Property in the Eastern District, for the Year 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.						MILLS.			Horned Cattle from 2 to 1	Cattle, Cows, or other Carriages with 2 wheels, for pleasure	Wagons kept for pleasure	Amount of valuation of Property assessed	Amount of Rates at One Penny per £1 0 0.	Amount of additional Rate of one halfpenny per £1 0 0 for Gaol & Court House.	Amount of Wages for Members of Assembly.	Amount of Assessment of one eighth of a Penny per £1 0 0 for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	Total Amount to be collected in Currency.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Additional fire places.	Frame under 12 Stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick or Stone.	Additional fire places.	Frame, Brick or Stone, Two Stories.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by Water with part of Stones.	Additional pairs of Stones.										Zaws.	Stone Houses for fire or grain.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.
Finch, -	11093	1200	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	90	248	27 3 6	13 11 4	9 2 7	3 8 0	£ s. d. 53 5 11
Mountain, -	17218	3971	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	218	461	51 17 1	25 18 4	23 11 2	6 9 11	3 8 0	£ s. d. 107 19 10
Cornwall, -	38126	13185	139	341	21	28	4	26	30	4	2	2	1041	1608	266 14 4	133 7 4	63 12 10	33 3 11	3 8 0	£ s. d. 496 18 11
Charltonburgh, -	58561	17214	24	189	4	7	10	10	12	3	6	13	1132	1953	253 11 1	126 17 0	60 16 3	31 5 1	3 8 0	£ s. d. 473 3 3
Osnaburck, -	33436	11138	34	191	21	10	6	10	10	2	8	12	795	1136	168 9 11	84 4 11	56 11 0	20 19 7	3 8 0	£ s. d. 330 11 0
Williamsburgh, -	32478	7460	12	120	4	11	9	9	8	1	4	8	673	958	128 3 0	61 1 6	58 11 0	15 19 6	3 8 0	£ s. d. 265 15 0
Marilla, -	23078	6274	4	71	3	16	4	4	1	1	3	5	512	859	102 1 2	51 0 7	46 11 10	12 15 0	3 8 0	£ s. d. 212 8 8
Lancaster, -	41724	8618	18	121	1	8	4	4	1	2	4	9	696	1156	142 15 0	71 7 6	31 13 9	17 18 1	3 8 0	£ s. d. 266 14 4
Lothiel, -	41151	6638	10	81	1	5	3	3	3	2	3	8	609	1048	116 15 2	58 7 7	27 15 11	14 13 11	3 8 0	£ s. d. 217 12 9
Kenyon, -	45571	4120	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	457	864	88 12 2	44 6 1	20 17 11	11 4 5	3 8 0	£ s. d. 105 0 6
Winchester, -	10841	1219	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	224	25 19 7	13 14 4	11 17 4	3 4 10	3 8 0	£ s. d. 51 1 8
Roxborough, -	13927	1305	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181	272	27 8 8	13 14 4	9 4 10	3 9 6	3 8 0	£ s. d. 53 16 11
Total	375068	82373	545	11015	60	87	12	66	61	18	14	39	83	136563	659	1389 14 4	699 17 2	423 15 3	175 2 6	2698 9 2

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace,
Eastern District.

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

6.—Aggregate Assessment of the Midland District for the Year 1840.

LAND.	Town Lots.	HOUSES.										MILLS.					CARRIAGES.					Assessment at two pence in the pound for District purposes, and 1-8 of a penny for Lunatic Asylum.	Representatives' Wages.													
		Acres Uncultivated.	Acres Cultivated.	Kingston.	Bath.	Squared or Hewed on 2 sides, 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed under two Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared Timber two Story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone 1 Story 2 fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, Brick or Stone 2 fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Water, one pair of Stones.	Additional pairs.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Stone Houses.	Stone Horses.			Horses 3 years old.	Oxen 4 years old.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle.	Close & Wheels.	Phaetons or open Wharves.	Carriages, Cigs, &c.	Wagons, Hicoure.	Valuation.				
Frontenac.	Kingston.	35971	—	817	—	30	3	339	132	4	7	39	43	84	517	2	3	7	84	6	—	146	—	172	138	—	2	15	1016	101728	901	2	3 1/2	0		
		21694	4820	—	—	27	8	227	42	1	—	54	23	61	67	2	3	4	1	—	—	971	316	254	612	358	2	1	620	51397	459	0	8	65	2	
		14641	8242	—	—	34	5	61	1	—	—	18	2	9	11	2	4	4	—	—	—	316	360	116	660	144	6	—	—	22148	196	19	10 1/2	13	1	6 1/2
		14240	4242	—	—	5	—	45	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	195	138	377	185	—	—	—	—	20352	192	11	10 1/2	11	17	9
		13563	3018	—	—	4	—	13	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	189	62	321	75	—	—	—	11631	103	0	11	6	10	5 1/2
		3754	766	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	3	—	—	—	11	70	90	31	—	—	—	2633	93	6	5	1	11	11 1/2	
		107395	83462	817	—	107	12	685	177	6	7	117	68	159	600	5	5	19	97	6	5	2288	812	3713	1120	423	1648	220523	1956	10	4	104	2	6		
Lennox and Addington.	Ernestown.	37168	21373	—	34	6	331	9	—	—	31	2	38	10	5	4	9	5	2	3	1088	204	1962	740	—	—	—	—	66392	588	4	11	39	7	8	
		23053	16463	—	—	20	1	185	29	—	11	4	9	3	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	758	159	1236	323	—	—	—	—	42075	282	0	11	25	14	7
		23604	7310	—	—	9	—	106	2	—	—	—	14	12	4	3	4	6	10	3	423	116	835	157	—	—	—	—	23349	260	0	2	17	6	4	
		4744	6003	—	—	7	—	59	30	—	—	3	2	9	4	—	3	9	3	6	2	206	50	309	22	—	—	—	—	13514	119	19	9	8	0	9
		41718	12688	—	—	1	—	71	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	6	2	615	266	1204	350	—	—	—	—	33956	345	0	2 1/2	23	11	3
		11280	2194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	82	72	139	44	—	—	—	—	6556	58	1	11 1/2	3	18	11
		148796	70166	—	34	45	1	756	73	1	—	57	8	73	29	15	12	32	25	9	12	3375	1045	6188	1743	—	—	—	539	206748	1832	0	6	120	4	3
		256191	153628	817	34	152	13	1441	250	7	7	174	76	232	629	20	17	51	122	15	17	5613	1857	9901	2863	424	21	57	427271	3788	10	10	224	7	9	

I do hereby certify that the above statement hath been faithfully taken from the Original Rolls as deposited in my Office.

Signed in triplicate,
March 11th 1841.

JAMES NICKALLS,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.

8.—Return of the Ratable Property in the City of Toronto, and Liberties extracted from the Assessors Rolls for 1840.

WARDS.	Annual value of Tenement.	Quantity of additional Lands.	Remaining Acres.				Separate Tenements.						4 Wheel close Carriages.	4 Wheel open Carriages.	Cists and pleasure Wagons.	Horse Sleights.		Stone Horses.	Horses over 3 years old.	Cattle over 2 years.	Dogs.	Bitches.	Total amount of Assessment.	
			1st additional Acre.	2nd additional Acre.	3rd additional Acre.	Remaining Acres.	Under half an Acre.	Under one Acre.	Under two Acres.	Total number of Acres.	1st Acre.	2nd Acre.				3rd Acre.	Remaining Acres.							
St. David, Liberties,	17726 5 1719 0	46 88	5 15	5 14	4 12	32 47	39 12	4 18	4 8	4 35	4 38	4 21	425	18	22	31	14 0	11 0	0	137 24	143 46	111 27	9 2	20196 5 4557
St. Andrews, Liberties,	10159 0 168 0	21 2	5 1	5 1	4 0	7 0	16 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	0	2	13	16	8 0	9 0	0	72 4	93 6	71 4	3 1	11551 10 276
St. Patrick, Liberties,	10327 0	23	6	6	4	7	16	4	3	2	3	0	3	2	13	16	8	8	9	76	89	75	4	11830 10
St. Lawrence, Liberties,	4824 5 2404 10	39 520	5 12	5 11	5 11	24 486	20 19	6 6	0 3	42 97	7 23	7 23	21 902	1	8	10	2 6	12 8	0	40 56	63 110	30 36	3 1	6506 5 6363 10
St. George, Liberties,	7228 15	559	17	16	16	510	39	12	3	101	30	30	923	2	17	17	8	20	0	96	173	66	4	12868 15
St. George, Liberties,	10287 0 2339 10	0 217	0 7	0 6	5 5	0 199	29 31	2 8	0 0	0 240	0 24	0 17	185	1	12	25	3 1	8 4	0	79 54	68 34	39 15	1 0	11690 0 4573 0
St. George, Liberties,	12626 10	217	7	6	5	199	60	10	0	240	24	17	185	1	14	28	9	25	0	133	102	54	1	16263 0
St. George, Liberties,	7307 0 349 0	22 1	8 1	6 1	4 1	4 0	11 0	4 1	2 0	9 0	3 0	1 0	2	12	12	10	9 0	9 0	0	40 7	52 11	55 3	5 0	8950 10 436 0
St. George, Liberties,	7656 0	23	9	7	5	4	11	5	2	9	3	1	0	2	12	10	9	9	0	47	63	58	5	9386 10
Total,	£ 57283 10	956	59	54	46	799	177	53	16	1828	99	90	73	1578	78	104	48	74	0	513	616	291	25	75092 0

I CHARLES DALY, Clerk of the Peace of the City of Toronto, do certify that the above is a correct return of the ratable property and Taxation of the City of Toronto and Liberties, as extracted from the Assessors Returns.

The rate imposed for the year 1840, was one Shilling and one penny half-penny in the pound upon the rateable property in the City, and one fourth of that amount in the Liberties.

Amount calculated to be received, £3524 3 4
 Commutation of Statute Labor by Male Inhabitants not otherwise assessed, 100 0 0
 Dog Tax imposed by an Act of the Common Council, 106 5 0

Clerks Office,
 Toronto, 9th February, 1841. CHARLES DALY. Total Taxation, £3730 5 4

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

9—Aggregate Account of the Ratable Property in the Home District for the Year 1840.

Table with columns: TOWNSHIPS, LANDS, HOUSES, MILLS, and various property categories like Cultivated, Pasture, Stone Horses, Horses, Oxen, Milch Cows, etc. Includes a total row at the bottom.

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

Table with columns: County of Simcoe, various townships (West Gwillimbury, Tecumseh, etc.), and various property categories similar to the first table. Includes a total row at the bottom.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Toronto, 29th December, 1840.

GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace,
Home District.

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

10.—Aggregate Account from the Assessment Lists for the different Townships in the Talbot District, for the Year 1840.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Square Log Houses 1 Story.	Square Log Houses 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame Houses 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame Houses 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone Houses 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone Houses 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills 1 run of Stones.	MILLS.			Store Houses.	Merchants' Shops.	Stad Houses.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 3 to 4.	Close Carriages 4 wheels.	Carriages, Gigs on 2 wheels.	Pleasure Wagons.	Amount of Valuation of Assessed Property. Currency.	£	s.	d.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.													Grist Mills 1 run of Stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.														
Charlotteville,	20895	11084	7	0	1	165	27	12	16	1	0	0	0	3	7	0	2	5	352	167	616	196	2	1	3	30026	0	0			
Houghton,	5029	1055	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	45	52	92	38	0	0	0	4276	0	0			
Middleton,	10672	1296	0	0	0	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	61	78	144	67	0	0	0	6216	0	0			
Walsingham,	10465	4951	3	1	0	90	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	0	209	118	399	132	0	0	5	15307	0	0			
Windham,	14548	8532	5	0	0	89	14	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	244	198	457	119	0	0	3	20179	0	0				
Woodhouse,	14867	8319	2	0	1	194	20	28	20	0	0	1	0	3	10	2	8	0	315	160	562	156	0	2	10	28912	0	0			
Townsend,	26332	15332	4	0	0	191	10	5	7	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	2	2	473	372	901	305	1	5	39325	0	0				
Total.	102808	50575	21	1	2	747	77	55	50	2	2	1	2	9	5	37	4	15	71698	1145	3161	1013	3	4	26	144235	0	0			

Clerk of the Peace Office, for the Talbot District,
SIMPSON, 9th July, 1840.

WM. M. WILSON,
Clerk of the Peace, T. D.

Rate of Assessment for the year 1840.—1d. per pound, District Tax £600 19 7¹/₂
 1/2d. per pound, building Court House, 300 9 10
 1/2d. per pound, Members Wages, 150 4 11
 1/2d. per pound, Lunatic Asylum, 75 3 0
 Total to be collected, £1126 17 7¹/₂

11.—Return of the Ratable Property in the Brock District, for the Year 1840.

NAMES OF TOWN-SHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Merchants' Shops.	Stnd Horses for covering Mares for hire or gain.	Horses 3 years old and Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Close Carriages with 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Phetons or other open Carriages with 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Amount of valuation of Property.	Rate at one penny per pound.	Amount added to pay Members Wages.	Amount added to pay for the erection of a Gaol and Court House.	One eight of penny in the pound for the erection of an Asylum.	Total amount to be collected.									
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Hewed Timber, on 2 sides, of 1 story.	Additional fire-places.	Frames of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, Brick or Stone Houses of 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone Houses of one Story.	Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills wrought by water with only 1 run of Stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Distilleries.																								
Norwich,	31774	10684	10	0	94	2	12	4	0	0	0	1	8	0	6	2	462	351	1138	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33214	2	0	138	7	10	17	5	11	311	7
Bienheim,	22524	5952	7	0	72	7	5	1	0	0	1	0	10	1	2	230	264	528	250	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20184	16	0	84	7	0	10	3	189	9	
Zorra,	45473	7495	0	0	54	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	229	477	928	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26657	12	0	112	1	5	3	17	8	250	18	
Woodstock,	3	57	0	0	1534	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	57	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2853	12	0	11	2	9	3	2	26	14		
Blandford,	7899	4819	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	63	77	131	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6032	16	0	25	2	9	3	2	56	11		
Nissouri,	21246	4122	1	1	11	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	141	208	466	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12738	4	0	53	1	6	6	12	119	8		
Dereham,	12783	2375	1	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	78	153	358	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8984	4	0	37	8	4	13	7	84	4			
Burford,	23171	12178	3	3	119	17	17	13	0	0	1	0	4	6	399	273	672	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29865	9	0	124	8	9	15	11	142	8	279	19	
East Oxford,	14351	3727	1	1	0	49	4	16	18	2	0	1	1	1	124	189	394	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14049	14	0	58	15	9	7	6	4	131	19		
Oakland,	3695	4469	1	1	0	49	5	8	4	0	0	1	2	0	170	54	247	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10769	14	6	44	17	5	5	12	2	100	19		
Oxford North and West,	21118	6026	2	0	100	5	27	31	3	7	2	3	10	3	305	221	662	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25437	2	0	106	14	9	13	4	11	239	4		
Grand total,	204033	588065	26	3	600	90	100	97	10	8	11	7	42	9	14	2221	2377	5471	2591	1	2	35	190	787	5	6797	3	789	7	0	794	18	7	99	7	1790	16	

A true abstract of the Ratable Property in the District of Brock, taken from the Assessment List for the Year 1840, as returned to my Office by the several Assessors for the said District for the said Year, dated the 21st day of December, 1840.

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

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

Appendix (U.)

5th August.

12.—Aggregate Statement of the Assessments of the London District, and filed of Record in the Office of the

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.											MILLS.				
	Uncultivated,	Cultivated Arable Pasture or Meadow.	Square or hewed Timber on 2 sides, 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Square or hewed on 2 sides, 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame Houses under 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame Houses of 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone of 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or Stone of 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water with one pair of stones.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Store Houses.	Merchants' Shops.
Bayham,	30057	6010	0	0	0	0	122	8	11	10	0	0	0	4	120	1	6	
Dunwich,	17538	2926	3	0	0	0	39	1	3	1	1	4	0	1	0	3	1	
Supplement,	18275	270	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yarmouth,	42001½	15881	7	0	1	0	238	29	50	22	0	0	3	1	4	4	8	
Malahide,	34087	9531	1	0	0	0	115	1	9	2	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	
Delaware,	42262-3	1144½	0	0	0	0	40	4	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aldborough,	10982	3058	2	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Southwold,	35901	13346	2	0	1	1	165	1	7	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	
Mosa,	18382	2883	12	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Lobo,	24793½	3604	2	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Westminster,	8999	11225½	18	2	1	1	123	54	13	23	1	0	1	4	4	0	3	
London (Township),	67082½	17039	34	0	4	0	68	0	12	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	
London (Town),	73	83	1	0	2	0	203	17	65	33	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	
Carradoc,	19733	2087	3	2	0	0	19	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dorchester (North),	4301	453	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	
Dorchester (South),	9313	1470	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adelaide,	38019	2877	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ekfrid,	24514	2509	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	
North Easthope,	13055	1455	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Easthope,	6667	1502½	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stephen,	2212	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biddulph,	10035½	513½	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hibbert,	941	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stanley,	6588	524	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Usborne,	3032	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Downie,	8588	1112½	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Williams,	13937	1323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
McKillop,	3732	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Hullet,	2326	215	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ellice,	3532	768	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	
McGillivray,	8360	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colborne,	18722	954	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Tuckersmith,	10443	1155	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	
Goderich, (Township)	24184	2802	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Goderich, (Town)	3803	180	11	0	3	1	29	8	37	30	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	
Total,	579342 2-3	111128	106	4	18	4	1244	152	233	146	6	5	6	3	40	15	73	1069

Appendix (U.)

5th August.

as taken from the Returns received from the Assessors of Townships (Clerk of the Peace, for the Year 1840.

Stud Horses.	Horses of 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Pleasure Wagons.	Close Carriages.	Curricles or Gigs.	Amount of valuation of Property Assessed, Currency.	Amount of rates at one penny per pound, Currency.	Amount added to pay Members' Wages for 1840, avoiding fractions, Currency.	Amount added to pay for building the Gaol and Court House at London avoiding fractions, Currency.	Amount added to pay towards the erection of a Lunatic Asylum for Upper Canada, as authorised by Act of P. Parliament, Currency.			Total amount to be collected, Currency.
												£	s.	d.	
0	298	286	628	318	0	0	0	27051 8 0	112 14 3 2-5	11 5 5	37 11 5	14 1 10	175 12 11 2-5		
1	108	130	238	214	1	0	0	9510 4 6	39 12 6 9-40	3 19 3	13 4 2	4 19 1	61 15 0 9-40		
0	4	6	21	7	0	0	0	4111 0 0	17 2 7	1 14 3	5 14 2	2 2 10	26 13 10		
4	592	625	1346	412	0	0	2	53009 4 0	220 17 5 1-5	22 1 9	73 12 6	27 12 2	344 3 10 1-5		
1	386	311	820	384	0	0	0	30983 12 0	129 1 11 3-5	12 18 3	43 0 8	16 2 9	201 3 7 3-5		
1	51	69	118	49	7	0	1	6341 1 8	26 8 5 1-12	2 12 10	8 16 2	3 6 1	41 3 6 1-12		
0	90	155	249	194	0	0	0	8125 8 0	33 17 1 2-5	3 7 9	11 5 8	4 4 8	52 15 2 2-5		
5	471	530	1131	307	0	0	0	38577 15 0	160 14 9 3-4	16 1 6	53 11 7	20 1 10	250 9 8 3-4		
0	107	202	359	127	0	0	0	11252 14 8	46 17 6	4 13 4	15 13 0	5 17 2	73 3 0		
0	125	280	493	246	0	0	0	14032 14 0	58 9 4 7-10	5 16 0	19 9 10	7 6 2	91 2 3 7-10		
0	411	439	1029	315	0	0	0	35978 16 0	146 3 2 4-5	14 12 4	48 14 5	18 5 6	227 15 5 4-5		
3	1236	1631	1599	471	1	0	0	48323 14 0	201 6 0 7-10	20 2 8	67 2 0	25 3 2	313 13 11 7-10		
0	113	12	115	3	5	0	3	17197 17 10	71 13 1107-120	0 0 0	23 17 8	8 19 2	104 9 11107-120		
0	87	189	321	143	2	0	0	11833 8 0	49 6 1 2-5	4 18 8	16 8 8	6 3 3	76 16 8 2-5		
0	12	47	74	31	0	0	0	2510 16 0	10 9 2 4-5	1 0 11	3 9 9	1 6 2	16 6 0 4-5		
0	64	103	195	71	0	0	0	5737 12 0	23 18 1 3-5	2 7 10	7 19 5	2 19 9	37 5 1 3-5		
0	63	198	356	204	0	0	0	14355 16 0	59 16 3 4-5	5 19 8	19 18 9	7 9 7	93 4 3 4-5		
1	82	209	305	278	0	0	0	10803 16 0	45 0 3 4-5	4 10 1	15 0 1	5 12 7	70 3 0 4-5		
0	16	139	181	105	0	0	0	3608 0 0	23 7 4	7 15 9	0 0 0	2 18 5	34 1 6		
0	10	102	149	83	0	0	0	4106 13 0	17 2 2 13-20	5 14 1	0 0 0	2 2 10	24 19 1 13-20		
0	6	30	39	28	0	0	0	1043 8 0	4 6 11 2-5	1 9 0	0 0 0	0 10 11	6 6 10 2-5		
0	19	77	98	30	0	0	0	3354 12 0	13 19 6 3-5	4 13 2	0 0 0	1 14 11	20 7 7 3-5		
0	1	8	13	8	0	0	0	331 16 0	1 7 7 4-5	0 9 3	0 0 0	0 3 6	2 0 4 4-5		
0	3	54	71	44	0	0	0	2553 13 0	10 12 9 13-20	3 10 11	0 0 0	1 6 7	15 10 3 13-20		
0	5	36	56	17	0	0	0	1543 8 0	6 8 7 2-5	2 2 10	0 0 0	0 16 1	9 7 6 2-5		
0	15	102	129	40	0	0	0	4429 17 0	18 9 1 17-20	6 3 1	0 0 0	2 6 2	26 18 4 17-20		
0	22	162	221	125	0	0	0	5872 8 0	24 9 4 2-5	8 3 1	0 0 0	3 1 2	35 13 7 2-5		
0	5	34	62	25	0	0	0	1595 8 0	6 12 11 2-5	2 4 4	0 0 0	0 16 8	9 13 11 2-5		
0	5	12	17	12	0	0	0	881 4 0	3 13 5 1-5	1 4 6	0 0 0	0 9 2	5 7 1 1-5		
0	10	80	83	25	0	0	0	2653 8 0	11 1 1 2-5	3 13 8	0 0 0	1 7 8	16 2 5 2-5		
0	5	40	49	25	0	0	0	2334 0 0	9 14 6	3 4 10	0 0 0	1 4 4	14 3 8		
0	13	62	117	36	0	0	0	5992 8 0	24 13 6 2-5	8 4 6	0 0 0	3 1 8	35 19 8 2-5		
0	13	98	142	61	0	0	0	5083 12 0	21 3 7 3-5	7 1 2	0 0 0	2 13 0	30 17 9 3-5		
0	41	208	322	121	0	0	0	10595 4 0	44 2 11 1-5	14 14 4	0 0 0	5 10 5	64 7 8 1-5		
0	62	7	66	20	3	0	0	8220 12 0	34 5 0 3-5	11 8 4	0 0 0	4 5 8	49 19 0 3-5		
16	4555	6673	11238	4570	19	0	6	415866 8 8	1732 15 6 13-30	229 19 4	484 9 11	216 12 0	2663 16 9 13-30		

Clerk of the Peace Office, LONDON, 1st December, 1840.

JOHN B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

15.—Aggregate Account of Assessment for the

Names of Townships in the Counties of LINCOLN & HALDIMAND.	LANDS.		HOUSES.											Mills.						
	Uncultivated.	Arable.	Town Lots in Niagara, Queenston, Indiana, York and Simcoe.	Squared or hewed Timber on two sides, 1 Story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared Timber, 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed under 2 Stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, Brick or Stone 1 Story, with not more than 2 fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, Brick or Stone 2 Stories with not more than 2 fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water with 1 pair of Stones.	Additional pairs of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses for covering Mares for hire or gain.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.																				
Bertie, - - -	18961 1-3	11583 1-2	0	125 2	7 4	88	25	16 24	15	12 3	2 2	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caistor, - - -	9017	2392 1-2	0	7 1	0 0	5	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clinton, - - -	13794 3-4	10962 1-2	0	20 0	6 0	194	21	7 0	20	11 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Crowland, - - -	10496	6047 3-4	0	23 0	1 0	74	1	0 0	0	2 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gainsborough, - - -	19393 1-2	8034 3-4	0	9 0	0 0	58	26	1 0	26	4 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grantham, - - -	11980	10423 3-4	0	30 2	3 2	371	48	19 4	61	52 5	9 5	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grimsby, - - -	16975 1-2	8767	0	15 0	0 0	155	18	4 4	3	21 4	1 1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Humberstone, - - -	14481	5671 3-4 1-8	0	51 3	17 2	59	1	0 0	15	11 1	0 0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Louth, - - -	9590	6827	0	34 0	3 0	78	42	7 0	0	8 0	1 0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Niagara (Town)-	457	849	344	7 1	0 0	212	2	5 4	81	129 0	0 0	2	16	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ningara, - - -	10539	10187 3-4	55	15 0	1 1	153	51	12 5	35	83 4	0 0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pellam, - - -	16543 3-4 1-3	9168	0	23 0	0 0	106	9	2 0	14	6 3	3 2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stanford, - - -	10644 3-4	10507 3-4 2-5	0	5 0	0 0	310	53	12 6	54	65 3	1 2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thorold, - - -	13139	10337 3-4	0	4 0	0 0	239	32	11 8	24	12 8	6 7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wainfleet, - - -	16150	5226 1-4	0	38 0	5 0	26	5	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Willoughby, - - -	8763 1-2	4714	0	34 0	2 0	43 1-3	0	0 0	0	3 2	0 0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total,	200925 1-4 2-3	122300 1-8 2-5	400	440 15 45 17		217 1-3	318	130 57	399	435 35 23 66	90	6 12								
HALDIMAND.																				
Haldimand, - - -	8328	1917 3-4	0	10 1	1 1	54	11	5 1	16	10 4	2 12	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Camborough, - - -	14447	3715 1-2 1-5	0	12 2	0 0	20	5	1 2	5	10 2	0 4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cayuga, - - -	18118	2699 1-2	0	10 3	0 0	3	0	15 4	2	2 0	0 1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dunn, - - -	7728	1220 1-2	0	4 0	1 1	15	9	0 0	10	13 1	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moulton, - - -	5211	965 1-3	0	9 0	0 0	45	13	1 0	7	11 2	1 3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Rainham, - - -	11260 1-2	4216 1-3	0	19 3	1 0	33	4	1 0	2	3 0	0 1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherbrook, - - -	2004 1-2	1325 3-4	0	15 0	0 0	4	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Walpole, - - -	14420	4498 1-2	0	11 0	1 0	37	2	2 3	2	1 2	0 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total,	81517	20759 1-5	0	90 9 4 2		211	44	25 10	44	50 11 3 28	16	1 2								
Grand Total,	28242 1-4 2-3	143059 1-8 3-5	400	530 24 49 19		2382 1-3	362	155 67	443	485 46 26 94	106	7 14								

Appendix (U.)
5th August.

District of Niagara, for the Year 1840.

Horses of 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 1 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle 2 to 4 years old.	Close Carriages with 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open Carriages with 4 wheels, kept for pleasure only.	Carriages, Gigs or other Carriages with 2 wheels kept for pleasure.	Wagons for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment.	Amount of Tax at one penny rate per pound.	Amount in addition for Members' Wages.	Lunatic Asylum.	For the payment of the District Debts.	Total Amount to be Collected.
599 183	180 43	893 216	0 0	7 0	0 0	14 0	34689 16 0	144 2 3	23 19 74	17 18 14	35 19 91	221 19 91	
556 214	1054 288	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	24 0	34235 19 0	142 17 52	23 15 82	17 15 82	35 13 74	220 2 54	
311 81	403 134	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 0	16505 11 0	69 0 5	11 0 74	8 11 44	17 3 82	106 5 2	
374 131	593 201	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	22472 8 0	93 12 8	15 11 0	11 12 54	23 7 62	144 4 54	
641 180	393 180	0 0	4 4	2 2	2 2	57 0	46938 15 0	195 11 6	32 10 11	24 9 82	48 19 44	301 9 6	
496 191	801 271	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	14 0	29474 8 0	122 16 22	20 10 04	15 4 82	30 12 24	189 3 24	
332 101	486 139	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	8 0	19261 7 6	80 5 11	13 6 82	9 19 18	20 0 5	123 11 44	
330 162	598 176	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	20336 10 0	84 14 0	14 2 0 0	10 10 6	21 3 2	130 10 34	
199 4	172 16	1 11	1 1	1 1	1 1	25 0	38671 0 0	161 2 2	26 17 5	20 1 3	40 5 82	248 7 0	
536 220	682 239	0 9	9 9	1 1	1 1	25 0	34797 2 0	144 19 2	24 2 11	18 0 10	36 4 74	223 8 04	
453 197	717 276	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 1	8 0	26736 11 0	111 8 0	18 10 74	13 16 48	27 15 54	171 10 04	
581 82	792 144	0 0	0 0	5 5	5 5	25 0	39663 2 0	105 5 1	27 9 104	20 10 62	41 6 0	254 11 64	
507 152	745 232	0 10	10 10	1 1	1 1	0 0	35571 9 0	148 3 4	24 13 44	18 8 34	37 0 6	228 5 54	
259 161	446 170	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	15780 13 0	65 15 04	10 18 10	8 3 24	16 8 14	101 5 24	
252 70	396 67	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	14356 14 0	59 16 44	9 18 14	7 8 6	14 18 9	92 1 04	
6565 2184	9917 2838	2 51	14	209	437165 15 6	1821 9 22	303 3 11	226 10 0	454 16 5	2805 19 64			
157 131	304 80	0 0	1 1	4 4	13995 7 0	58 6 42	11 12 84	7 4 5	14 11 24	91 14 84			
143 70	255 65	0 1	1 1	3 3	10412 2 0	43 7 74	8 13 2	5 7 104	10 16 6	68 5 14			
101 150	244 85	0 0	1 1	4 4	10402 10 0	43 6 194	8 12 74	5 7 04	10 15 114	68 2 54			
42 72	100 29	0 0	0 0	1 1	5487 10 0	22 17 24	4 11 0	2 16 64	5 13 114	35 18 84			
52 49	140 61	0 0	0 0	2 2	7319 19 0	30 9 104	6 1 44	3 15 34	7 11 104	47 18 5			
159 105	311 139	0 0	0 0	4 4	11663 17 0	48 11 11	9 13 104	6 0 64	12 2 54	76 8 94			
41 36	86 39	0 0	0 0	0 0	2959 13 0	12 6 8	2 9 24	1 10 104	3 1 64	19 8 34			
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Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
NIAGARA, 3d December, 1840.

CHARLES RICHARDSON
Clerk of the Peace.

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Statute 10, Geo. IV. intituled "An Act for settling the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston."

To His Excellency Charles Baron Sydenham, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The following Report was forwarded to Toronto by the hands of James Mathewson, Esquire ; but upon enquiry at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, it was not to be found.

The Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Statute 10th Geo. IV. intituled, An Act for settling the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston ; beg leave to report as follows :—

The Commissioners in their former Reports stated their various proceedings up to January, 1836. Since that period they have exerted themselves to wind up the affairs of the Institution, but new obstacles are constantly presenting themselves, which has prevented its accomplishment up to this late period.

The Commissioners had received some lots of unimproved land from some debtors to the Institution which they exposed for sale by Action in June, 1836, under the authority of an Act 6th Wil. IV. Chap. 22, the same being previously advertised for sale several months. The said lands were in the wilderness, scattered about in different parts of the Province, the Commissioners were at great expense and trouble trying to find out their quality and value, but most of the information they received was uncertain, consequently the sale and purchase was a mere speculation, with the exception of a small quantity in the Township of Kingston. A great portion of said lands was purchased by our Clerk, Mr. John Vincent, as the highest bidder at the Auction, the amount to be applied to his account of salary being above seven years when due to him with the interest. The residue of the proceeds to be applied to the same purpose. The office rent and other contingent accounts of the commission, which the Clerk had nearly discharged from his own private funds, and which the present senior Commissioner is bound in honor and equity to discharge. Only one purchaser at the sale accepted a deed and paid the purchase ; several objected to the titles, and required the Commissioners to give warrantee deeds upon their personal responsibility, which they declined.

It was finally concluded that the Clerk take all such lands as he would risk the titles ; pay the contingent expenses ; the balance to be applied as so much payment of his salary ; to exonerate the private property of Mr. Strange, but to receive the amount of his salary due from the first available funds belonging to the Institution.

The titles of nearly all the lands deeded by Mr. Smith Bartlet, are defective, from previous deeds not being recorded. The witnesses to the deeds in some of them are not to be found, others in different parts of the Province and in the United States, that they cannot be got together at this time, and perhaps never will, to make the affidavits the law required. The Clerk was sent to the United States after witnesses, and got some at a great expense. The trouble and expense with some of the lots was more than their actual worth.

The Commissioners beg leave to direct the attention of the Legislature to what they consider a gross fraud in Thomas Dalton and others. With other property he mortgaged the broken front of lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston, which the Commissioners never released, they being informed, Mr. Robert Drummond intended to purchase it from Mr. T. Dalton, cautioned and forbid him to purchase the same. The deed to Dalton was not recorded, and the arrangement was made with, we believe, John Ellisbe, he being the late grantee on record, to execute a deed to Mr. Drummond, which was done.

Among the property given under a warrantee deed by Mr. Smith Bartlet to the Commissioners were lots No. 23, in the 3d Concession, and number 13, in the 6th Concession of Edwardsburgh in the Johnstown District. The Clerk was sent down to examine them, and found both occupied by persons, who said they had deeds from a member of the Jessup family. Mr. Bartlet has deeds of the property from the same family. The Commissioners are already engaged in two law suits on behalf of the Institution, without funds to pay the expenses ; they accepted this duty at the request of the Legislature, and consider it the duty of the latter to furnish ways and means to institute law-suits necessary to protect the creditors of the Institution after taking the affairs of the Institution under their charge. Some Members of the Legislature wished a detailed account of the transactions with the principal debtors, and also of other matters for their information, the Commissioners have annexed a particular report.

The Commissioners a short time since, were cited to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer the complaint of Robert Stanton for the non-payment of a contingent account he claimed for services done by order of the late Directors ; a contingent account of 29 2s. 1d. Services as

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their agent, from December 23d 1822, to April 8th 1823, £66 17s. 6d. Mr. Stanton had been informed the Commissioners had not the amount of funds to pay their own expenses, and that the Senior Commissioner had been employed in the bank affairs ten years without any remuneration for his trouble, and was also personally liable for the disbursements on the account of the office. The Clerk was sent to Toronto to take measures in defence of the suit.

The following is one of the interrogatories with the Commissioners answer. If due diligence had been used by the Commissioners, might not many more debts have been collected?

The Commissioners in their former Report, stated to the Legislature the many difficulties they had to encounter from the working of the Act under which they were empowered. The affairs of the Institution were greatly deranged, the long period since the failure, had materially altered the circumstances of many of the Debtors; some had become insolvent, others had placed their property out of their hands, and many shewed no disposition to pay their debts unless compelled by law, many were pleased at the result of the large arbitration, hoping the Commissioners would have no funds to prosecute law-suits. The Legislature had omitted to make that salutary provision to proceed against such persons, otherwise it is reasonable to suppose many dishonest persons would have paid their debts.

It is the opinion of the Commissioners from the facts brought under their notice, that the amount due from the two principal debtors, was sufficient to pay all the liabilities of the Institution, and several thousand more than was demanded within the limitation of the Act 10th Geo. IV.

The Commissioners beg leave to renew their former solicitation, that a committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, be appointed to investigate their proceedings, on which Mr. John Vincent, Clerk to the Commission will attend, he being the most competent person to give any explanation which may be required, on all matters and things done in the premises.

The Commissioners once more earnestly request to be released from this very unpleasant public duty, continued many years beyond expectation.

The Clerk many years since, requested to be paid and discharged, that he might be at full liberty to engage in business more profitable to his family which could not properly be done, until the duties of the Commission terminated.

By referring to the proceedings of the Commissioners, it may be seen that the present Senior Commissioner never sanctioned any of the proceedings with Dalton, but opposed receiving what was called an award, or the release of his property, until his debts were paid, he always considered the transactions fraudulent and dishonourable.

The following statement was made by the Commissioners under oath to the Court of Chancery on the state of the funds.

Proceeds of 2,163 acres of Land sold by Auction in June, 1836, and situated in various parts of the Province by order of the Commissioners, - - -	£848	5	0
Deduct for Lands, with little Prospect of a Title, - - -	220	0	0
	£628	5	0

Disbursements as are at present ascertained, viz: Clerks Salary and interest in part, Office Rent, Stationary, Postage, Advertising, Printing, Fees to Auctioneer, Surveyor and Lawyers, Recording Deeds in part, Clerks travelling expenses, procuring Witnesses to Deeds, taxes in part on Wild Lands, but no interest since 1836. £668 18 0, several other disbursements to be added. The Commissioners although without funds, are engaged in two Chancery suits—annexed is the copy of an account current sent by Dalton in 1829, to the Commissioners.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

KINGSTON, 1st January, 1840.

(Signed,)

JOHN STRANGE,
THOS. MACNIDER.

Since the last Report of the Commissioners was made, the Commission became void by the decease of John Strange, Esquire, in September last.

In the case of Thomas Dalton various proceedings were had in the courts of law and equity. At the last summer assizes, the damages were assessed or at least brought before a jury for that purpose. The Clerk attended to give evidence, but was not called to explain, the judge told the jury in his opinion, there was no damage in the non-payment of £900 payable in paper depreciated to 6d in the dollar, the opinion of the Commissioners may be known on that subject by perusing the annexed printed Report (preserved among the files of the Session.) It was agreed between Dalton and the board that accepted his award; that they would not receive, nor Dalton claim any right to pay in depreciated paper, either instalments or interest thereon when past due. The Commissioners considered it their duty to get something of value for a

debt of £4968, due about 10 years before. Mr. Dalton applied to the Judges in Bank, for an order to pay what was called £900 in bills and certificates given by the Commissioners agreeable to his award, stating it to be a great hardship to have to pay £900 in money, when he could buy bills and certificates at 6d for the dollar, meaning that he wished to pay one dollar to the Commissioners what he declares was only worth 6d. By this method Dalton would get rid of a debt for £90, when he owes the public with interest taken at bank usage since the date of his bond to about £10,000.

The Counsel was instructed to plead the injustice such an order would be to the creditors of the Institution. Had the interest on the instalments past due been assessed to the £900, it might make a dividend of five Shillings or more in the pound, without the interest about four Shillings, suppose Dalton purchased at four Shillings in the pound, one fifth of the certificate holders might get a dividend or an amount equal to one; and the other four fifths nothing, and Dalton would pocket their shares.

The Judges refused to sanction Daltons request, and he Dalton placed it in the Court of Chancery and a string of interrogatories forwarded to the Commissioners office, which will occupy several weeks to answer. The late Report of the Commissioners noticed the fraud of Dalton and others respecting broken the front of lot No. 19, in the front, which requires to be attended to, and also the lands disputed in Edwardsburgh.

There are several duties which required the Commissioners to complete, which were omitted at the decease of Mr. Strange, and the competent authority must be supplied by the Legislature.

It is necessary that some titles of land sold to the clerk be executed. The cause of omission was, it was expected the evidence of the Clerk might be required to complete former titles or in matters of trespass in surveys which the Commissioners have to attend to.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN VINCENT,

Clerk of the Commissioners,
Of the late Kingston Bank.

KINGSTON, 20th July, 1841.

The Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston, in account with Thomas Dalton Cr. By my Bond secured by Mhrtgage, both dated the 10th of December, 1822, for quarterly instalments of £125;

	£3600
Payment made,	178
	£3422

This sum £3422, being payable by agreement in Kingston Bills, which having depreciated to 6d in the dollar is worth £342.

Dr. to amount of instalments paid to the Bank on 94 shares of the Capital Stock at £8 per share payable in Halifax Currency at 5s. in the dollar,	£752 0 0
By value of my Bond in Kingston Bills,	342 1 0
	409 19 0
Balance due T. Dalton,	409 19 0
To loss by sacrifice on property,	600 0 0
To Salary House Rent and Board to Robert Coleman,	200 0 0
To loss by Debts, Coleman taking my Books,	250 0 0
To loss in Law Suits, Coleman and others,	172 0 0
To loss by being thrown out of trade 6 years at £700 per year,	4200 0 0
	£5831 19 0

NOTE.—Dalton owed the amount of a draft and several sums paid him as presented, of notes made by other people, which are not paid.



RETURN to an ADDRESS from the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 13th July, 1841, praying for "Copies of the defence or answer of the Hon. John Gauler Thompson, Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé, together with the depositions or affidavits and papers in support thereof, to the accusations or impeachment, voted by the Assembly of the late Province of Lower Canada, against the said Provincial Judge, the 12th March, 1836, and presented to the then Governor-in-Chief the 16th of the same month, and Copy or Copies of any Despatch or Despatches to the Governor of Lower Canada, from the Government in England, disposing of the said accusations or impeachment, or relative thereto." Appendix (W.)
9th August.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

Kingston, 6th August, 1841.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Thompson, to His Excellency the Right Hon. The Earl of Gosford, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 31st October, 1836.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In obedience to the commands of Your Excellency, conveyed to me in the letter of Mr. Secretary Walcott, of the 14th May last, directing me to furnish such explanations and defence to the charges advanced against me, accompanying an Address of the House of Assembly received by Your Excellency on the 16th of March last, as it might be in my power to offer, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency for your consideration, the following statement and explanation.

I would premise, that immediately upon the receipt of Mr. Secretary Walcott's letter, I would have lost no time in preparing this statement, if I had not been prevented by the want of important documents, which could only be had at Quebec, and Your Excellency having been pleased to convey to me, in Mr. Secretary Walcott's letter of the 22d August last, in answer to my letter of the 2d of the same month, permission to absent myself from the District of Gaspé at the end of the term then sitting, to facilitate my obtaining these documents;—I arrived at Quebec the 21st instant, and have since diligently employed myself to comply with the desire of Your Excellency.

In common with other Judges and public officers of His Majesty, I am assailed by charges founded upon *ex parte* examinations, unchecked by the sanction of an oath, without an opportunity of cross-examining the persons produced against me, or of offering exculpatory evidence, before a body of which my accuser is a member; having the command of the whole of the funds of the Province to aid him in his vindictive accusation, and having the choice of whomsoever he pleased as witnesses, if that term can be applied to individuals so selected. Besides these grave inconveniences, I am exposed to others, peculiar to my own situation. The Judicial duties which I am called upon to discharge, are performed at various and widely distant places of a remote District; with a mixed, and to a certain extent, transient population, having few persons of education to whom I can look for support, and with a Bar limited in number and circumscribed in its practice, amongst whose members are found my accuser and his principal coadjutor. The situation of a Judge would be unenviable indeed, if not only his office but his honor can be thus jeopardized. In entering, then, upon the explanations required by Your Excellency, I beg most respectfully to say, that I do so from duty to Your Excellency as the Representative of His Majesty in these Provinces, and from a sense of what I owe to my own feelings and reputation, without, however, meaning to forego any of those just means of defence which the Law assures to all the King's subjects, without distinction of rank or station.

The charges preferred against me are four in number, and that I may not incur the risk of mis-stating them, I give them in the words of the Assembly. I am accused—
1st. Of having been guilty of a contempt of the Laws of the Country, by evincing repugnance, negligence, and unpardonable indifference to the performance of certain portions of my judicial duties; and of having, by my general conduct, opposed numerous obstacles to the dispatch of business, and to the due administration of justice, to the great detriment of the interests of His Majesty's subjects in the Inferior District of Gaspé.

Appendix (W.)

9th August

2ndly. Of having, in my Judicial capacity, been guilty of a shameful neglect of duty, and of malversation in the exercise of my judicial functions; having, among other things, arrested and impeded the due course of the Law by illegally delaying and refusing my ministry to several of His Majesty's subjects in the Inferior District of Gaspé.

3rdly. Of having, in my Judicial capacity, violated the enactments of the Statutes of the Province of Lower Canada, relating to the jurisdiction and constitution of His Majesty's Provincial Court of the Inferior District of Gaspé, and the rights and privileges inherent to all His Majesty's subjects, and solemnly guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights; in having, in consequence of intemperance, rendered myself incompetent to hold several of the terms of the said Provincial Court; and owing to the same cause, in having only imperfectly held divers other terms of His Majesty's said Provincial Court.

4thly. That I have, in consequence of my intemperance on the Bench, and while the Court was sitting, been guilty of conduct which renders me unworthy of His Majesty's confidence; and that I cannot hold the Office of Judge in this Province in a manner compatible with the honor of His Majesty's Government, and the interest of the people of this Country.

Of the forty-three printed pages of Examinations taken before the Committee, twenty-four pages are occupied with the examination of Mr. Joseph Francois De Blois, the accuser of Mr. James Ferguson Winter, who had been Sheriff of this District, and deprived of his Office for misconduct, and of the late Mr. Edouard Thibaudeau, in his lifetime a Practitioner at Gaspé, and a Member of the Assembly. Of the remaining 14 witnesses who speak to facts at all material, some were persons who had been suitors, or interested in suits, determined in the Court at Gaspé, and were dissatisfied with the determination given in their particular causes; others of notoriously bad character, and several of them in a rank of life not entitling them to credence upon their mere word. The statements nearly all embrace facts which are alleged to have occurred as far back as the year 1827, and in 1828 received the investigation of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor in Chief in these Provinces, and from which I stood exculpated by His Excellency after due examination. The charges then made were preferred by two or three persons unknown to me, whose complaints were not supported by any of the Practitioners of the Bar, or Officers of the Court, including Mr. Joseph Francois De Blois, the late Mr. Edouard Thibaudeau, and Mr. James Ferguson Winter, the late Sheriff of the District. Subsequently to the period when the facts complained of were alleged to have occurred, Mr. De Blois, unsolicited by me, and certainly very unexpectedly, volunteered to write a letter to me, expressive of the great satisfaction he had in seeing me occupy the seat of Judge of the District, and apprizing me of the dangers to which that situation was exposed. Mr. De Blois was at this time, and continued for some time afterwards, in respectable practice in the District, and I had no reason, down to a comparatively late period of time, to believe that he was in any way dissatisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duties. The introduction of a new competition for public favor in the profession, in the person of Mr. Hamilton, who had previously been returned as a Member to the House of Assembly, for one of the two Counties within the District, and the favorable manner in which he was received as a practitioner, followed by a material diminution approaching to a total loss of Mr. De Blois' practice, seem to have excited sentiments in the breast of Mr. De Blois, which were soon converted into personal hostility against myself. Down to the time that Mr. De Blois, as Member of the Assembly, preferred the present complaints against me, I had no reason to believe that the late Mr. Thibaudeau was dissatisfied with my judicial conduct. In a petition presented by him to the Assembly, and dated the 19th of October, 1829, purporting to contain a statement of all the grievances of the District, no complaint is made against me. Mr. James Ferguson Winter, the third person above named, also an Officer of my Court, had conducted himself with so much impropriety, that in consequence of representations proceeding from various sources, His Excellency Lord Aylmer, whilst Governor in Chief over these Provinces, dismissed him from his office as Sheriff of the District, and it is from the epoch of these complaints, and of the report which I was officially required to make upon them, that his hostility dates. Previous thereto he had, in 1828, in the most formal manner, contradicted the rumors prejudicial to my character, which are now received, and affixed his signature to an address establishing the contrary. It is no small aggravation of the hardship of the main charge, that it should have proceeded from, or be supported by, two individuals of the habits of the late Mr. Edouard Thibeadeau and Mr. James Ferguson Winter, the unfortunate passion of the former of whom for spirituous liquors has, I regret to say, led to a premature death, the latter of whom is altogether lost to society, and reduced to the lowest state of degradation, by habitual and unrestrained drunkenness. The two first of the foregoing charges in vague and general terms accuse me of opposing numerous obstacles to the dispatch of business, and to the administration of justice, and of having impeded the due course of law, by illegally delaying and refusing my ministry to several of His Majesty's subjects in the District.

There is no specification contained in the charges. I am left to gather from the Report of the Committee the facts upon which these charges are predicated. It is made a matter of subject of complaint against me in the Report, that ever since my residence in the District I have been in the habit of proceeding to the several places where the Courts of Justice are held, only the day before the opening of the terms of the Courts, and of going away again immediately after the last sitting of the Court, and that this has been the case almost at every term.

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9th August.

Judges upon Circuit are generally considered to have discharged their duty if they are present at the times fixed by law for the Circuits, and then perform the duties which the law imposes upon them. I am not aware that my presence at other times previous, or subsequent, to the period fixed for the Circuits, was required, or would be useful. Previous to the opening of the Court and receiving the Returns, no judicial act can be done by me. Time for ministerial acts is afforded during the ten days of the sitting of the Court. At its termination my judicial duties end, and the parties receive from the Prothonotary after the period limited by law, executions upon the Judgments rendered.

If, after having discharged my duty at the place fixed for one of the sittings of the Court, I had delayed my departure for the next place of sittings, I must have incurred the risk of being too late for the second, or other Circuit Court, and might have subjected myself to just blame. The inconveniences stated by Mr. Thibeadcau and Mr. De Blois, to arise from my not remaining longer at the places where the different Circuits are held, relate to the issuing of Writs of Summons, of Writs of *Saisie* before Judgment, and of Writs of Execution after Judgment. Now the place where the office of the Prothonotary is held, the Records of the Court kept, and where the Officers of the Court and Attorneys reside, is New Carlisle, within four miles of which place I myself reside. The spirit which dictated these accusations may be judged of from its being made a subject of accusation against me, that after the expiration of the ten days of the sitting of the Court, I did not remain some indefinite period to issue Writs, which, in the usual course and practice of the Court, are regularly sued out at New Carlisle. As no complaint could be, so none was ever made to me on this head.

A like spirit has dictated the next subject of complaint in the report, which is, that my place of residence is five miles from the Court House in New Carlisle. The Report conveyed to me the first intimation that any inconvenience was supposed to have arisen to the practitioners, or suitors, from the situation of my place of residence. In a country so new, five miles are comparatively a very short distance, and the range of selection of places of residence is extremely limited.

My immediate predecessor, the late Hon. Mr. Caron, during the time he filled the situation of Judge of the District, occupied a house in the immediate neighborhood of, and a little beyond that which I have occupied.

His predecessor, the late Judge Crawford, resided also out of New Carlisle, and at a distance of about three miles from it. I have, besides, a stated day of attendance at the Court House at New Carlisle, for the ordinary chamber business.

The number of writs of *Capias* or Attachment issued out of the Court at New Carlisle in the year, is not considerable, and I have no reason to believe that the distance of my residence has proved any inconvenience to suitors in this respect.

The next ground of complaint in the Report, is alleged repugnance to and neglect of my judicial duties in the dispatch of business, commonly done at Chambers.

This charge must be met by an unqualified denegation.

The Committee complain, also, that during my residence in the District, I have frequently left the seat of Jurisdiction for the purpose of coming to Quebec, a distance of about one hundred and eighty leagues from the town of New Carlisle, whereby creditors were subjected to the loss of their legal recourse against their debtors, and that in one case among others, that of Wm. Carter, plaintiff, against Timothy Lafforge, defendant, (No. 375,) the consequence had been a very considerable loss, to the plaintiff. Like my predecessors, I have occasionally visited Quebec upon my necessary business. In no instance have I done so without the approval of the Head of the Government for the time being. I am not aware of any inconvenience having arisen therefrom to private suitors. The only case specified in the Report of the Committee, is the above mentioned case of Carter against Lafforge. In this case Mr. De Blois was the Attorney for the plaintiff, and the alleged facts relating to this case rest upon his own statements, which I am constrained to say are untrue.

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I beg to refer to the affidavit of Mr. Carter, his client, herewith submitted, establishing that in this, as in other instances, Mr. De Blois misled the Committee as to matters of fact, and that I am entirely innocent of the offence with which he charges me.

I may add, that if inconvenience had arisen from my absence, however much I might feel for the party suffering such inconvenience, the absence which might have given occasion to it being with permission from the proper authority, could not be considered a culpable dereliction of duty on my part.

The Committee next specify, as an act of special misconduct on my part, my refusal, in the beginning of October, 1827, of a *fiat* for a writ of *Capias*, in an action brought by Pierre Aubin against Pierre Duval; next my refusal in the first instance, and the granting, after some delay, in the month of July, 1828, when the plaintiff had virtually lost his recourse against his debtors of a *fiat* for writs of *arrest*, *simple* and *saisie arret* in a cause wherein Robert Ferguson was plaintiff, and Robert Pitt and others were defendants, and Andrew Dean and another, Garrishers, and lastly, my refusing and delaying, and afterwards granting in the month of November, 1828, my *fiat* for a writ of *revendication* in a suit wherein the late Germain Dionne was plaintiff, and William Pickford, defendant.

In the first of these cases, the affidavit presented to me by Mr. De Blois' client, Pierre Aubin, did not appear to me to be in Law sufficient to entitle him to a *Capias*. According to my recollection of this case, the claim set up by Pierre Aubin was in damages for a trespass committed by Pierre Duval in seizing and selling goods belonging to Pierre Aubin, under color of a judgment rendered in Jersey, or Guernsey, in favour of the former against the latter. The statute authorizing the arrest of the person by mesne process only in cases of debt, I did not feel myself authorized to grant the *Capias*, and accordingly refused it. The facts alleged to have occurred in the case of Ferguson against Pitt and others, as stated by Mr. De Blois, Mr. Winter, and Mr. Thibeau, have no foundation in truth; and here again I have it in my power to rebut the assertion of Mr. De Blois by the affidavit of Mr. Ferguson, the gentleman who employed him in that case transmitted herewith. In the last case, of Dionne against Pickford, I declined in the first instance signing the *fiat* under an impression from what was stated to me by the party applying for the writ, that the timber which he was desirous of seizing had been worked up and formed part of a ship building for the defendant. Upon subsequent explanations received from Mr. De Blois, the plaintiff's attorney, I granted the *fiat*.

These constitute all the acts which the diligence of the accuser has been able to specify, as supporting the first and second charges, out of a multitude of cases brought before me during a period of nine years that I have filled the situation of Judge of the District of Gaspé. I may perhaps, be permitted to offer, as presumptive evidence of attention on my part to my official duties, that so small a number of cases have even been brought into question by my accuser, who had such abundant means of detecting and specifying irregularities if they had existed. But I trust it will be found, that my innocence of these charges does not rest upon a mere presumption, and that I have shown that in the instances specified in the report, I am wholly free from blame.

Over and above the matters contained in the charges, there are in the report, complaints I should be justified in passing over in silence; but in justice to my own feelings, I cannot do so. These are—

1st. The closing and order for enregistration of the inventory of the Widow of one Jean Louis Laurent.

2ndly. The appointment by me of a Curator to James Ferguson Winter, as an absentee.

And 3rdly. My having given a draft on the Cashier of the Quebec Bank, payable to Patrick Euright or bearer, on the 10th of October, 1834, which was not paid. As to the first of these complaints, I would observe that in a District circumstanced as Gaspé is, it is not easy for the inhabitants to cause inventories to be made when required by the law of this Country, in the form in which that law enjoins. I have never felt myself at liberty to refuse the closing and enregistration of inventories produced by the survivor of married persons, in whatever form the inventory might be made. The party enregisters the inventory at his or her own peril; and even where the inventory was insufficient for certain legal purposes, such as that of determining the community, it might and usually would form an important piece of evidence in the liquidating and settling the respective claims of the heirs of the deceased husband or wife, and the survivor. So far, then, from taking blame to myself for this proceeding, I conceive that I should have been highly culpable if I had acted otherwise than in the manner I have done. Yet my acts in relation to this inventory, are referred to by the Committee as "so many irrefragable witnesses of the absolute ignorance in point of legal knowledge, and of the Judicial incapacity of the Judge of the District of Gaspé."

Then, as to the appointment of a Curator to James Ferguson Winter. On the 18th of January, 1836, a Petition was presented to me, praying that a Curator might be appointed to the Estate of James Ferguson Winter, as an absentee, by one of his creditors. Appendix (W.)
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This Petition was accompanied by an affidavit on the part of one Daniel Marrett, and one John Marrett, stating that it was to their knowledge that the said James Ferguson Winter had left the District about eighteen months before the making of the affidavit, and that he had since left the Province of Lower Canada. Upon this Petition and affidavit, I could not do otherwise than give the usual order for calling together the friends of the party to give their advice as to the election of a Curator, and upon their subsequently appearing before me on the 19th of the same month of February, pursuant to this order, and electing Robert Sherar as Curator, I confirmed the appointment as the law required.

It appears by affidavits subjoined to the Report of the Committee, of various individuals resident at Quebec, and taken in the following months of April and May, that at the time when the Curator was appointed, he, James Ferguson Winter, was living at a Tavern in Quebec. But this was a fact of which I had no judicial nor even personal cognizance at the time when the appointment was made. There has been introduced into the Report a private transaction altogether unconnected with my official duties, relating to a draft drawn by me in favour of one Patrick Euright, upon the Cashier of the Quebec Bank. Since the year 1832 Mr. Freer, the Cashier of that Bank, has held a power of Attorney to receive my salary from Government. Expecting that Mr. Freer would receive the amount of my warrant on the 10th of October, 1834, I made the draft in question in June payable on the 10th of October of that year, on the faith of the Government warrant issuing in my favour.

I was justified in this expectation by a paragraph in the Quebec Gazette of Mr. Neilson, of the 16th April, 1834. However much I do regret the inconvenience to which Mr. Euright was put by the non-payment of this draft at maturity, it was from circumstances over which I could exercise no control, and is but one of the very remote mischiefs suffered by innocent persons from the non-payment of public officers. The draft in question was given, by me to accommodate my landlord, and to be applied to the payment of rent which had accrued and was to accrue, my landlord owing this sum to Patrick Euright. The statement made by Patrick Euright, as to what occurred between him and myself at my house, after his return to Gaspé, are altogether incorrect, though I am willing to believe that they proceed from the misconceptions of an uneducated and suspicious mind. With respect to his subsequent arrest at the suit of one Peter Duval, I could not in any manner interfere with it, otherwise than by advancing money to satisfy the claim, the justice of which Patrick Euright denied, and which, in my dearth of money, it would not have been in my power to do. It is painful to be obliged to enter into details so purely personal as these; but I have felt it my duty to leave no part of the Report, however irrelevant, unanswered.

In the two last charges of the Assembly, I am accused of habits of intemperance, which rendered me incompetent to hold several of the terms of the Court, and made me hold divers other terms imperfectly; and of having in consequence of intemperance on the bench, and while the Court was sitting, been guilty of improper conduct. On a charge so general as this, covering a period of upwards of nine years, and embracing every portion of my life, public and private, during that time, unscrupulous accusers have many advantages, and it becomes necessary to examine and weigh the character and credit of the persons by whom the accusation is supported. It is in relation to this charge that the statements of Mr. De Blois, the late Mr. Thibaudeau, and Mr. James Ferguson Winter, and the credit due to those persons, are required to be particularly considered.

The statements of these gentlemen apply, in the first instance, to the alleged acts of intemperance, in the year 1827, and to the failure of the sittings of the Court in consequence thereof.

Now in the month of April, 1828, Mr. De Blois wrote to me the letter of compliment and credit already adverted to. Mr. James Ferguson Winter, about the same time, upon the occasion of some secret complaints having been made against me, to the Earl of Dalhousie, took an active part in defending my character and conduct in a petition, signed by himself and by about 140 of respectable inhabitants of the District. It has already been stated, that Mr. Thibaudeau, in the petition bearing date the 29th October, 1829, purporting to contain all the grievances of the District, had not felt himself authorized to introduce any complaint against me.

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10th August.

It is thus that these individuals have raked up and given new currency to calumnies which they had themselves, from a mere sense of justice on a previous occasion, discountenanced and contributed to put down. The accusational spirit which pervades the examination of these gentlemen, cannot be overlooked; but the opinion recorded by two of them in 1828, so soon after the facts complained of are alleged to have occurred, must render innocuous the contradictory statements now put forward by them. As to Mr. De Blois, it is further to be observed, that at a later period he was actively employed in attempting to obtain signatures against me, praying for my removal, frequently saying that if he could obtain my removal, he would succeed to my office—that he, my accuser, was one of the members of the Committee by whom this report was made, and that a great part of the report and evidence was written by him.

I have already had it in my power to show, that the statements of Mr. De Blois were untrue in other particulars; and as to facts, where his mis-statements must have been wilful. He can, therefore, be entitled but to little credence, when speaking as to my general character and conduct.

If the object of the accuser had been to obtain the truth, he would have caused to have come before the Committee, men of character, having a stake in the country, Magistrates and others, whose statements could be depended upon. He would have abstained from taking the examinations of low and illiterate persons, still less of any one of notoriously bad character. He would have placed upon the files of the Committee the examinations of those who were favorable to me, as well as those who were otherwise. To witnesses of undoubted honor and respectability, he would have put questions, to bring out all the material facts to which they could speak, and would have been careful that there should be no suppression of facts tending to my justification. How far the accuser has observed this course, will appear from a succinct review of the examinations upon which the Report and charges are founded.

The first person produced is Mr. Nicholas Boucher. Passing over the alleged rumours of intemperance on my part, which were circulated by Mr. De Blois himself, the fact which he was called upon to establish, is, that though I came to Percé in 1827, no Court was held there at that time. Mr. Boucher had learned that I, finding myself unwell, had returned to Paspébiac in the schooner *LaReine*, Charles Poirier, master. Now Mr. De Blois knew that I left Percé on the second day of the term, unwell, and that there were no writs returnable before the Court. This was the first Circuit after my appointment, and the prothonotary not knowing my Christian name, could not fill up the lists of the writs, in consequence of which the Attorneys, and amongst these Mr. De Blois himself, requested the returns to be made at Douglas Town, which was accordingly done. The report of my having been intoxicated in going on board this vessel, ought not to have been inserted in the examination of Mr. Boucher, as my character was thus implicated by mere hearsay. Mr. De Blois must have known that this was not evidence; but not only were statements received against me which were inadmissible, but the examination of Mr. Charles Poirier, proving the falsehood of these rumors, was most unwarrantably suppressed. None of the other persons on board the vessel were produced, or examined, before the Committee. If they had been so, the falsities of this rumor would have been apparent.

Mr. Henry Bisset Johnson, the second witness, is, I have reason to believe, one of the two other persons who, in 1827, secretly preferred complaints against me at the Civil Secretary's office. So far as these complaints relate to 1827, he here repeats them; but is constrained to admit, that since the year 1828, inclusively, "he had occasion to be present during the different terms of the Provincial Court in the Courts of Gaspé, and did not see the Judge, "under the influence of drink, either during the sitting of the Court, or out of the Court."

John Bissin, mariner, is the third individual produced before the Committee. He was the mate of a vessel stranded in Malbay, in the Autumn of 1834, and brought his action against the master in the Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, for the recovery of wages as the mate of that vessel. Amongst other grounds, his claim was resisted on the ground of habitual drunkenness and general misconduct. His action having been dismissed by me, he is considered a fit person to pass in judgment upon the character and conduct of the Judge of the District of Gaspé.

Nicholas Allard is examined as to my conduct at Carleton in July, 1832. I had at that time just returned from Quebec, where the cholera was raging, and was under treatment for what I considered premonitory symptoms of that disorder. I do not mean to conceal that, after leaving Quebec, and during the circuit, I considered myself in great danger, but I deny all

gether the character which this individual is made to give to my appearance and conduct at Carleton. This individual, again, is not in a walk of life entitling him to any credit in a matter of this kind. The credit due to his statement may be tested by the fact, that upon his being spoken to about the singular evidence which he had given, he said "*en detail pas sous serment la.*"

Appendix (W.)
18th August.

If the Committee had been desirous of obtaining correct information concerning my habits, they would have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the examination of George Millar Douglas, Esq., Physician, who attended me and my family professionally, during his residence in Bonaventure, to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the rumors against me, which the Committee have treated as evidence. Though this gentleman is examined as to some immaterial facts, and though he states that he was my physician, yet none of the Members of the Committee venture to put any question to him respecting my habits as to temperance; or, if any such question was put, the answer as in the case of Mr. Poirier, must have been suppressed.

The next individual examined was Patrick Euright, whose statements apply particularly to a private transaction already referred to.

Mr. Germain Durand seems to have been examined with a view of shewing, that the preferring of the petition of Mr. De Blois against me must have come to my knoweldge in the month of December last.

Pierre Thivierge, mariner, Etienne LeBreux, joiner, a notorious drunkard, and Louis Boulet, another mariner, are produced to establish partiality on my part towards Mr. Hamilton, rumors of intemperance, actual intemperance, and unfitness for the judicial situation; and their examinations are followed by that of Mr. John Green, who is examined to the same points, and who is proved to be a man totally destitute of character and not worthy of belief upon his oath. These examinations, with the examinations of Messrs. De Blois, Thibaudeau and Winter, form the whole body of evidence, if it can be so called, upon which these charges rest. I entreat your Excellency's attention to the character of the persons by whom these calumnies may have been originally propagated, and were supported before the Committee of the Assembly. The magistracy of the District, the clergy, the principal merchants, the large land-holders, are passed over.

A confederacy of two or three persons to effect my ruin, command the public fund through the House of Assembly. My accuser sits on the Committee to whom his own petition is referred, conducts the examinations, and writes the Report, which is printed at the public expense, and widely circulated throughout the District within which I reside, and through the Province generally, before any opportunity is afforded me of counteracting, in any way, its poisonous effect. I might have satisfied myself with a bare denegation of facts, resting upon a foundation like the above. But where my character is essentially and unjustly assailed, and this so artfully as to obtain and receive the countenance of the Assembly, I must go one step further, and establish upon the oaths of respectable and honorable men the utter falsehood of the charges against me. I beg leave, therefore, to submit to your Excellency the affidavits of the following gentlemen.

Amasa Bebee, Esq., of New Carlisle, Prothonotary.
Thos. Busted, Esq., J. P., Restigouche.
Francois Ahier, Esq., J. P., St. George's Cove.
James Roone, Esq., J. P., Percé.
Rev. Wm. Arnold, Missionary for Gaspé.
Edward Flynn, Esq., J. P., Percé, Jno. Fawvel, Esq., Agent for Chas. Robin & Co., Percé.
Martin Sheppard, Esq., Sheriff, New Carlisle.
David Le Bouillier, clerk to Chas. Robin & Co., Bonaventure.
Joseph Stowe Tuzo, of L'ance au Beaufils, Gaspé.
Henry O'Harra, Esq., sub-collector of His Majesty's customs, New Carlisle.
Charles Marrie Labillois, Esq., Surgeon, Migonachia.
Wm. Carter, Esquire, J. P., Port Daniel.
Robert Ferguson, Esquire, J. P., Restigouche.
Joseph Bert, Farmer, Bonaventure.
Joseph Meagher, Esquire, J. P., Carleton.
Hugh Aitkin, Esquire, J. P., Restigouche.
Jacques Lamy, Pasbebiac.
Farquhar McRae, Esquire, J. P., and grand Voyer, Hopétown.

Appendix (W.)

9th August.

Charles Verden, Esquire, J. P., Malbay.
 George Mathew, Clerk, Bonaventure Island.
 Peter Duval, Esquire, J. P., Bonaventure Island.
 John Hardeley, Esquire, of Paspébiac.
 John R. Hamilton, Esquire, Advocate, New Carlisle.
 Daniel Marratt, master carpenter, New Carlisle.
 Charles Poirier, mariner, Bonaventure.

To these is to be added the expression of public confidence contained in the Address to me of the Inhabitants of Gaspé, on the occasion of the Reports made to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie in 1827, and the counter petition to the Assembly, dated the 2d of January, 1836, signed by several hundred Inhabitants of the District.

In the fullest reliance on the justice of Your Excellency,

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

His Excellency the Right Honorable }
 the EARL OF GOSFORD, Governour }
 in Chief, &c. &c.

A. (1.)

Amasa Bebee, Esquire, one of His Majesty's joint Prothonotaries for the District of Gaspé, maketh oath and saith, that he has been Prothonotary of the Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé for upwards of twenty years, that in such capacity he has constantly attended the said court, never having been absent during term time for one half hour. Deponent further saith, that from the arrival of Mr. Justice Thompson in this District, in the year 1827, up to this date, the said Judge hath regularly attended the courts in the several parts of the said District to the general satisfaction of the Inhabitants of the District. Deponent further saith, that in the year 1827, at Percé, there being no business before the Court, after the first day of the term, the said Judge did not remain the whole term, he not being in a state of health to permit his presiding at the court, and at the request of Joseph Francois De Blois, Esquire, and the other Attornies of said court, the court was not held during the whole term. Deponent further saith, that Mr. Justice Thompson, during the whole time he has been in the District, has conducted himself with sobriety, and any allegation, statement, or accusation of his being under the influence of spirituous liquors on the Bench, or in Court, is false. Deponent further saith, Mr. Justice Thompson, both in his public and private character, is highly esteemed and respected, and the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé have the most entire confidence in the said Provincial Judge, whose integrity has never been questioned, except by a few individuals of no character.

A. BEBEE.

Sworn before me at New }
 Carlisle, this 6th day }
 of June, 1836. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(2.)

Province of Lower Canada, In- }
 ferior District of Gaspé. } Personally came and appeared before me, Amasa Bebee,
 Esquire, Commissioner for receiving affidavits in the District of Gaspe, *Thomas Busteel*, of Res-
 tigouche, at present at Carleton, both in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé,
 one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, who being duly sworn upon
 the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say : that he has known and been acquainted with the
 Hon. John Gauler Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court for the said District
 since the year 1827, and since his acquaintance with the said Judge, has always found the
 conduct of that public functionary guided by the strictest morality, sobriety and impartiality
 in the discharge of his official duties, and has never at any time known or perceived that the
 Judge was intemperate in his habits, or vindictive, arbitrary or partial in his judicial decisions ;
 but on the contrary, this deponent places the utmost reliance in the justice, integrity and im-

partiality of the said Judge. That far from the character and judicial knowledge of the said Judge not being in estimation in this District, he possesses the confidence and approval of the far greater proportion of the intelligent & respectable portion of the Inhabitants of this District. That having had frequent opportunities of being in Her Majesty's Provincial Court, while the said Judge presided therein, this deponent can state with confidence, that he never saw the said Judge affected from the use of ardent spirits, and had such been the case, his conduct would have shown the effects of his indulgence; but on the contrary, the conduct of the said Judge has always, to this deponent's knowledge, been guided by the strictest propriety. That from an attentive perusal of the evidence taken before the House of Assembly of this Province, in its last Session, respecting the said Judge, this deponent feels no hesitation in believing, and firmly believes, that evidence destitute of foundation, and originating from malice, vindictiveness and envy. And further this deponent saith not.

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THOMAS BUSTEED.

Sworn at Carleton, this 6th day of }
July, 1836, before me. }
A. BEBEE, Commissioner.

(3.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. } Personally came and appeared before me, Amasa Bebec, Esquire, one of the Commissioners appointed to receive affidavits for this District, *Francois Ahier*, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath and saith: That he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, and has been acquainted with the said Judge since his arrival in the year 1827. And this Deponent further saith, that from that period to this day he has attended the several Courts held at Percé and Douglas Town, and has never noticed that the said Judge was under the influence of spirituous liquors either during the sitting of the Court or out of Court, nor did this deponent ever suspect that such was the case; and this deponent further saith, that had the conduct of Judge Thompson been such as attempted to be represented before the House of Assembly, he must have most certainly observed it. And this Deponent further saith, that from his personal knowledge and acquaintance with the habits and character of the said Judge, he is perfectly convinced that the accusations brought by Mr. De Blois before the Assembly of Lower Canada, are false, and without foundation. And this Deponent lastly saith, that the said Judge is esteemed and respected by the Inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, who have the most entire confidence in the said Judge, and in the decisions of the said Provincial Court,

FRANCOIS AHIER, J. P.

Sworn at Douglas Town, this 10th day }
of August, 1836, before me. }
A. BEBEE, Commissioner.

(4.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. } *James Rooney*, Esquire, of Percé, in the County of Gaspé, in the District and Province aforesaid, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he has known Mr. Justice Thompson for upwards of nine years, to wit, since the year 1827, the year Judge Thompson first arrived as Judge of the said District; that this deponent was a passenger with Judge Thompson that year on his way from Douglas Town to Percé; that the circumstances stated in Mr. Henry Bisset Johnston's examination before the Committee of Grievances of the House of Assembly, did not take place, nor was Judge Thompson on that occasion under the influence of spirituous liquors. And this deponent further saith, that he has attended the courts held in the County of Gaspé, to wit, at Percé and Douglas Town, every term since Judge Thompson has been in this District, and that far from Judge Thompson's being under the influence of spirituous liquors, he, this deponent, never suspected that he was intemperate until Mr. De Blois' petition to the House of Assembly gave rise to such a report. And this deponent lastly saith, that Judge Thompson is generally respected throughout this District, and that his conduct as Judge of the Provincial Court has never been questioned until Mr. De Blois's petition

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to the House of Assembly first charged him with crimes and misdemeanors unknown to the Inhabitants of this District.

JAMES ROONEY.

Sworn at Percé, this 19th day of }
August, 1836, before me. }

A. BEBEE, *Commissioner for taking Affidavits.*

(5.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. } Personally came and appeared before me, Amasa Bebee, Esq., one of the Commissioners appointed to receive affidavits in the said District, Rev. William Arnold, Missionary for the County of Gaspé, in the said District, who being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he has resided in the said District as Missionary, as aforesaid, since 1826, and has been personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Provincial Judge of the said District, from the day of his arrival in this District to the present moment; that he was in the habit of frequenting Judge Thompson's house almost daily, and at all hours from that period to the fall of 1828; and has had frequent intercourse with the said Judge from the said last mentioned year to this day. This deponent further saith, that during the whole of the period aforesaid he never saw Judge Thompson under the influence of Spirituous Liquors, nor did he suspect him of intemperate habits until Mr. De Blois' Petition to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada first charged him with it, together with other misconduct. This deponent further saith, that the character of Judge Thompson has always appeared to this deponent, as well on the Bench, as in private life, to be unexceptionable; and his habits gentlemanly and free from intemperance. This Deponent further saith, that he has read the report of, and the evidence taken before the Committee of Grievances of the House of Assembly, as published by their order, and the facts therein stated appear to this Deponent to be grounded on malice and envy. This Deponent, from his long acquaintance with the said Judge, must have noticed such conduct on his part, had it ever taken place. Deponent further saith, that he has frequently attended the Courts at Douglas Town, and the other parts of the District, and the accusations of partiality and want of dignity in his department, brought by the said Joseph Francois De Blois, against the said Judge, are, from the personal observations of this deponent, without foundation, and untrue, and the inhabitants of the District entertain the most entire confidence in the decisions of the Provincial Court.

WM. ARNOLD,
Missionary for the County of Gaspé.

Sworn before me, this 24th }
of August, 1836. }

A. BEBEE, *Commissioner for taking Affidavits.*

(6.)

Edward Flynn, of Percé, in the County and District of Gaspé, Coast Officer of His Majesty's Customs for the said District, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for the said District, and has been acquainted with the said Judge ever since his arrival in the said District. That the said Judge resided in the house with this deponent the three first years that he was in the District, whilst on the circuit at Percé. That this deponent hath attended the sittings of the Provincial Court at Percé most every day from the time that the said Judge arrived in the District, and that he hath never noticed the said Judge to be under the influence of spirituous liquors in Court, and had the said Judge been in such a state this deponent must most certainly have noticed and known it. Deponent further saith, that he firmly believes, and is certain from his own personal observation, that that part of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, which accuses the said Judge of being under the influence of spirituous liquors during the sitting of the Court at Percé, is malicious and false.

EDWARD FLYNN.

Sworn before me at Percé, the }
27th August, 1836. }

PETER DUVAL, J. P.

(7.)

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21A August

Province of Lower Canada, }
 Inferior District of Gaspé: } Personally came and appeared before me, Peter Duval, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said District, John Fauvel, of Percé, in the County of Gaspé, and District aforesaid, Agent at Percé aforesaid, of the House of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., who, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he has known Mr. Justice Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court of the said District, since the year 1827; the year Judge Thompson first arrived as Judge of the said District, and this deponent further saith, that from that period to this day he never saw Judge Thompson under the influence of wine or other liquors, either during the sitting of the Court, or out of Court, nor did this deponent ever suspect that such was the case; and this deponent further saith, that had Judge Thompson's habits been intemperate, he must have perceived it from the frequent opportunities he had of seeing him. And this deponent further saith, that he has read the Report of the Committee of Grievances of the House of Assembly, and the evidence in support thereof, as printed and published by order of that House; that the facts stated in the evidence alluded to, as criminating the character of Judge Thompson, are false and without foundation. And this deponent lastly saith, that Judge Thompson is highly respected and esteemed by the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, and that the charges brought against him by Mr. De Blois are founded either in malice or from interested motives.

JOHN FAUVEL.

Sworn at Percé this 12th day of }
 September, 1836, before me. }
 PETER DUVAL, J. P.

(8.)

Martin Sheppard, Esquire, of New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, and District of Gaspé, Sheriff of the said District, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, and hath been acquainted with the said Judge from the time of his arrival in the said District in the year 1827. Deponent further saith, that from that period he hath attended the several circuits in the said District, with the exception of the Carleton term of 1832, and hath never noticed that the said Judge had been under the influence of spirituous liquors whilst on the Bench. This deponent must have noticed such conduct had it ever taken place. Deponent further saith, that he has seen the evidence before the Committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and is perfectly convinced from personal observation, that that part of the same which accuses the said Judge of intemperance on the Bench, and during the sitting of the Court, and of partiality, is without foundation and false, as he, this deponent, must have seen the said Judge in the said state of intemperance whilst on the Bench, had he ever been in such a situation. Deponent further saith, that he verily believes that the accusation brought by Joseph Francois De Blois, Esquire, against the said Judge, is so brought from vindictive motives, inasmuch as the said Joseph Francois De Blois has lost his practice before the said Provincial Court, and attributes the said loss to John R. Hamilton, Esquire, one of the Advocates residing in the said District, being a relation of the said Judge's. Deponent further saith, that John R. Hamilton, Esquire, whilst at Percé, in the years 1834 and '35, occupied a small room in the Court Hall, unoccupied by any of the Officers of the Court, which said room was occupied in 1836 by William Day, Deputy Sheriff, and that the said Judge never made use of the said room as a Judge's Chamber, he always making use of the room in which he resided whilst at Percé, for such purposes. Deponent further saith, that he has frequently travelled on the circuit with the said Judge, and were he the intemperate character he is represented by Joseph Francois De Blois, he must have noticed the same.

M. SHEPPARD.

Sworn at New Carlisle, this 20th day }
 of September, 1836, before me. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(9.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
 District of Gaspé. } David Le Bouillier, Gentleman, of Paspébiac, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District and Province aforesaid, Clerk of the House of Messrs.

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Charles Robin & Co., being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he came to the District of Gaspé aforesaid in 1827, where he has resided up to the present time. That he has known the Honorable Mr. Justice Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court of this District, since his arrival in June of the same year. That in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a comfortable dwelling, the said Judge occupied a house belonging to the said Messrs. Charles Robin & Co. until the month of October of the same year—the said house being the winter residence of the persons in the employ of the said Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., and being required by them, the said Judge was compelled to rent uncomfortable and inconvenient lodgings until the house which he now resides in was completed, owned by Mr. James Laing, who has often expressed his satisfaction to this deponent at having leased it to Judge Thompson, as no other person in the District would have given an equal rent for it. The rent of houses in the neighborhood does not exceed £25 per annum; and this deponent further saith, that from the arrival of Judge Thompson to this day he never saw Judge Thompson under the influence of liquor, either during the sitting of the Court or out of Court; nor did this deponent suspect that such was the case. And this deponent further saith, that having had frequent opportunities of meeting Judge Thompson, as well in public as in private, it must have come within his notice if the said Judge had been addicted to habits of intemperance; and this deponent further saith, that the charges brought on, against Judge Thompson, are false and malicious—the said Judge being universally esteemed and respected by the inhabitants of this District.

DAVID LE BOUTILLIER.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, this }
30th day of September, 1836. }
H. O'HARA, J. P.

(10.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
Inferior District of Gaspé. } Personally came and appeared before me, Josiah Cass, Junior, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said District, Joseph Stowe Tuzo, Gentleman, of L'anc au Beaufils, in the County of Gaspé, and District aforesaid, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he has known Justice Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court of the said District, since the year 1828; and the deponent further saith, that from that period to this day he never saw Judge Thompson under the influence of wine or other liquors, either during the sitting of the Court or out of Court, nor did this deponent ever suspect that such was the case, until the proceeding of the House of Assembly upon Mr. De Blois' petition became public through the newspapers; and this deponent further saith, that had Judge Thompson's habits been intemperate he must have perceived it from the frequent opportunities he had of seeing him. And the deponent further saith, that Judge Thompson is highly respected and esteemed by the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, and that the charges brought against him by Mr. De Blois are founded either in malice or interested motives.

JOSEPH S. TUZO.

Sworn at Cape Cove this 26th }
day of September, 1836. }
JOSIAH CASS, J. P.

(11.)

Henry O'Hara, Esquire, of New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, Sub-collector of His Majesty's Customs for the County of Bonaventure, and Justice of the Peace for the said District, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the said District, and hath been on terms of intimacy with the said Judge for upwards of thirty years. Deponent further saith that he hath frequently attended the several terms of the Provincial Court held in the several parts of the District, ever since the arrival of the said Judge, and he hath never noticed that the said Judge had been under the influence of spirituous liquors or wine, whether on the Bench or at any other place; had such been the case this deponent must have noticed the same; on the contrary, this deponent hath always observed the said Judge to maintain the decorum and close attention to the business before the Court which his duty required. Deponent further saith, that he has seen the major part of the evidence taken by the Committee of Grievances of the Assembly of Lower Canada, on the Petition of Joseph Francois De Blois, one of the members of the said Committee,

and this Deponent truly believes that the charge of intemperance is false—Deponent further saith that he never even suspected that accusations similar to those brought against the said Judge by the said Joseph François DeBlois, could have ever been thought of, and that it is from the Petition of Joseph François De Blois, that he first learnt that the Judge was accused of intemperance never having heard such a thing mentioned except by one Mr. Johnston of Point St. Peter's and that about six or seven years back.

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9th August.

H. O'HARA, S. Coltr.

Sworn before me, at New
Carlisle, this 3d October 1836. }
JOHN WILKIE, *Commr. under 48th Geo. 3rd.*

(12.)

TRANSLATION.

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. }

Before me, *Hilarie Michaud* Esquire, Justice of the Peace residing at Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, in the Inferior District of Gaspé; personally appeared *Charles Marie Labillois*, Esq. of Miguacha, in the County and District aforesaid, Surgeon, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposed and said, that about the beginning of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, he was sent for by the Honorable Mr. Justice Thompson, of the said District, then at Carleton, and found the said Mr. Justice Thompson in a state of great alarm, believing himself attacked with the Cholera Morbus, having been at Quebec, with his family at the time the disease broke out there, and having landed from the Steamer *Royal William*, on board which the disease had appeared; that the firm belief that he was attacked by the said disease, joined to the extremely weak condition of his nerves, threw him into a state of fear and general weakness which are the precursory symptoms of the Cholera, and reduced him to such a condition as to render him incapable of attending to any business for some days, during which time he was attended by the Deponent Dr. Labillois: and the Deponent further saith that he has practised in the said District as a Surgeon for seventeen years,—and further saith not.

CHs. M. LABILLOIS,
Physician and Surgeon.

Sworn before me, at Carleton, }
this 18th February 1834. }
H. MICHAUD, J. P.

(13.)

William Carter, Esq. of Port Daniel, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he has been personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court ever since his arrival in the District in 1827, and from that year to the present day has frequently seen the said Judge in his own house on business, at New Carlisle, during the sitting of the several Courts held there, (this Deponent having generally attended the said Courts,) and the conduct of the said Judge as well on the Bench as off the Bench, has always been upright, impartial, free from intemperance and the immoderate use of spirituous liquors—Deponent further saith that he has attended the several terms of the Provincial Court in March and September held at New-Carlisle since the year 1827, and it is with astonishment that this Deponent has heard that the said Judge had been accused of being under the influence of spirituous liquors during the setting of the Court of the said Terms, it being to the personal knowledge of this Deponent that the said Judge was perfectly sober during the whole of the above mentioned period, and the inhabitants of the District having the most entire confidence in the said Judge. Deponent further saith that from his long acquaintance with the said Judge, having had free access to his house at all hours ever since his arrival in the District, and having as already stated attended the several terms of the Court held in New Carlisle and the District, he has not the least hesitation in swearing that the accusations brought against the said Judge before the Assembly, are false and malicious, more particularly those of partiality and intemperance. Deponent further saith that he is the same *William Carter* referred to in the evidence of *Joseph François De Blois*, Esquire, before the standing Committee on Grievances in a suit in which this Deponent was Plaintiff against one *Timothy Lafurgy*, and the statement therein made by the said *Joseph François De Blois*, that the Judge was under the influence of liquor when an application was made for a *Capias*, is false.

Appendix
(W.)

9th August

Deponent saith that he never made such application never made an affidavit in order to the same but applied for a writ to attach the moveable estate of the Defendant, Lafurgy, which was granted him by the said Judge, for which he paid Joseph Francois De Blois, the sum of eleven pounds and James Ferguson Winter, Esquire, the then Sheriff, twenty seven pounds.

Deponent further saith that he never saw the said Judge under the influence of spirituous liquors, and that were the said Judge an intemperate man he would most certainly have noticed it during the long period the Judge has been residing in this District.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Sworn before me, at Port Daniel }
aforesaid, this 18th June 1836. }
H. O'HARA, J. P.

(14.)

Robert Ferguson, Esquire, Ristigouche, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, Merchant, residing in the Province of New Brunswick, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, and has been acquainted with the said Judge ever since his arrival in the District in the year 1827. That this Deponent hath attended the Provincial Courts during the sitting thereof in Carleton and Carlisle since the said year 1827, and the conduct of the said Judge hath always been upright, impartial and free from intemperance. That this Deponent is astonished that accusations similar to those brought before the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, could ever have been thought of as from the knowledge this Deponent has of the general character and habits of the said Judge, he, this Deponent, has no hesitation in proclaiming them to be false. Deponent further saith that he is the same Robert Ferguson referred to in the evidence of Joseph Francois De Blois, Esquire, and Edward Thibaudeau, Esquire, and James Ferguson Winter, Esq. and the statement made by the said Joseph Francois De Blois, James Ferguson Winter and Edward Thibaudeau, is false—The particulars of the case referred to in their evidence is as follows. In the year 1828, this Deponent addressed himself to Joseph Francois De Blois, in order to obtain an attachment against Robert Pitt, Samuel McKay and James McKay, who were indebted unto this Deponent in a very large sum of money, Mr. De Blois declined acting and recommended this Deponent to Edward Thibaudeau, Esq. Deponent thereupon applied to Edward Thibaudeau, Esq. who advised Deponent to return to Ristigouche and make up his account in full from his books against the said Robert Pitt, Samuel McKay and James McKay. Deponent acted accordingly and the next morning returned from Ristigouche with his account, and pressed and requested Mr. Thibaudeau to prepare an affidavit or the necessary documents, inasmuch as the said Robert Pitt, Samuel McKay and James McKay were then on board, but could not proceed with their Vessel owing to the contrary winds—Mr. Thibaudeau refused to act until the Court was over, and before the Court was over the wind became fair and the said Robert Pitt, Samuel McKay and James McKay absconded, this was before an application was made to the said Judge for a writ of attachment and before this Deponent was sworn to the affidavit prepared by Mr. Thibaudeau. The Judge, never refused to grant the writ, and it was through Mr. Thibaudeau's neglect that the said Robert Pitt, Samuel McKay and James McKay escaped from the Province of Lower Canada, and most assuredly not owing to any refusal, delay, or neglect on the part of the said Judge.

Deponent further saith that he never made statements similar to those mentioned in the evidence of Joseph Francois De Blois, and the evidence of the said Joseph Francois De Blois is most wickedly false.

ROBERT FERGUSON

Sworn before me, at Carleton, }
this 29th June 1836. }
JOSEPH MEAGHER, J. P.

(15.)

Joseph Bert of Ristigouche in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, Farmer, and Trader being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he knows Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé, ever since his arrival in the District of Gaspé, in the year 1827. Deponent further saith that he resided at Carleton near the Court Hall, from 1816 to the year 1832, and generally attended the Court held at Carleton, more particularly the years, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31 and '32—Deponent further saith that the said Judge during the above years always conducted himself as well on the Bench as off the Bench with perfect temperance and sobriety, and the statement made before the Assembly of Lower Canada, by Joseph Francois De Blois, Esq. that the said Judge had been *drunk* during the above mentioned terms, is most wickedly false and without foundation—Deponent further saith that he is perfectly convinced that the Petition of the said Joseph Francois De Blois, before the said Assembly was presented by him, the said Joseph Francois De Blois, through interested and vindictive

motives, and his conviction is founded upon the said Joseph Francois De Blois statements to this Deponent—Deponent further saith that the said Joseph Francois De Blois has frequently told this Deponent that if he could succeed in having the said Judge dismissed from Office, he the said Joseph Francois De Blois, would be appointed Judge in the room of the said Mr. Thompson—Deponent further saith that he is indignant at the evidence of the said Joseph Francois De Blois as well as that of the several witnesses, particularly Nicholas Allard whose statements respecting the said Judge being in a state of drunkenness in term and out of term during the Carleton terms is false and without foundation—Deponent further saith that he never heard any person state that the said Judge had ever been under the influence of spirituous liquors since the residence of the said Judge in the District of Gaspé, previous to seeing the Petition of Joseph Francois De Blois, with the exception of the said Joseph Francois De Blois himself, who has for years back circulated libels and caricatures against the character and family of the said Judge in order to irritate the said Judge, who has always treated the conduct of the said Joseph Francois De Blois, with silent contempt. Deponent further saith that the said Joseph Francois De Blois, is now going from house to house in order to obtain signatures to a Petition approving of his conduct, saying at the same time that it is for the good and interest of the inhabitants of the District; but that the said inhabitants have the most perfect confidence in the decisions of the said Judge and the highest esteem for his legal attainments and character, and this Deponent hath heard this opinion from the inhabitants themselves.

Deponent further saith that he was present at the House of Frederick Bijeau at Carleton, when Germain Durand, one of the witnesses examined before the Assembly; was present at the time alluded to in the evidence of the said Germain Durand, and the statement made in the said evidence that the persons then assembled approved of the accusations brought by the said Joseph Francois De Blois, is false, not one word was said respecting the accusations brought by the said Joseph Francois De Blois.

Deponent further saith, that from his personal observations he is perfectly convinced that the said accusations are malicious and false.

JOSEPH BERT.

Sworn before me, at Carleton, }
this 9th July 1836. }

JOSEPH MEAGHER, J. P.

(16.)

Joseph Meagher, Esq., of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, Justice of the Peace, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, and has been acquainted with him ever since his arrival in the District of Gaspé in the year 1827. Deponent further saith that he has attended during the sitting of the Provincial Courts in Carleton, since the year 1827, and more particularly in term held at Carleton in 1832, during which last-mentioned term he was present every day. Deponent further saith that the said Judge is universally esteemed throughout the District of Gaspé, from his impartiality, learning and temperance. This Deponent having had frequent intercourse with the said Judge and having attended the several Courts considers the statements made before the Assembly of Lower Canada to be false and without foundation, more particularly the accusation of the said Judge having been under the influence of spirituous liquors during the sitting of the Court at Carleton in 1832, this Deponent having conversed with the said Judge and attended the Court every day, would most certainly have noticed such conduct on the part of the said Judge. Deponent further saith that he resides at Carleton next to the Court Hall, and also next to the house wherein the said Judge resides during his stay at Carleton, and should the conduct of the Judge be such as attempted to be represented before the Assembly he must have noticed it. Deponent further saith, that the said Judge was unwell in 1832 during the term at Carleton, so much so that the Court was held in his room one day. Deponent is positive that the Judge was unwell on that day and not under the influence of spirituous liquors, because he (this deponent) saw him and conversed with him, and had the Judge been under the influence of spirituous liquors he must have noticed it. Deponent further saith, that during the present spring he saw Nicholas Allard, one of the witnesses examined in Quebec before the Assembly and having spoken to him about the singular evidence he gave before the Assembly he answered this deponent "*on étoit pas sous serment là*, we were not under oath there." Deponent further saith that the inhabitants have the most perfect confidence, in the decisions of the said Judge, and he has never heard any other than Jos. Francois De Blois, Esq., complain of the said decisions together with one Mr. Peter Winter, another practitioner in the said Court.

Deponent further saith that from his knowledge of the character and conduct of the said Judge he firmly believes the accusations brought before the the Assembly by the said Joseph Francois De

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Blois, to be false and without foundation, and attributes the conduct of the said Joseph Francois De Blois to his having lost most, if not the whole of his practice before the said Court.

JOSEPH MEAGHER.

Sworn before me at Carleton, }
 this 8th July, 1836. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(17.)

Hugh Aitkin, of Ristigouche, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, Justice of the Peace, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court and has been acquainted with the said Judge ever since his arrival in the District of Gaspé, that he hath attended the Courts at Carleton and never hath noticed that the said Judge either during the sitting of the Court or off the Bench hath been under the influence of spirituous liquors, that this deponent hath always considered the said Judge to be temperate, impartial and upright, and hath never heard any individual in the District of Gaspé complain of the decisions of the said Judge. Deponent further saith that from his acquaintance with the said Judge and from his personal observations he firmly believes that the accusations brought before the Assembly by Joseph Francois De Blois, Esq., are false and without foundation. Deponent further saith that he attended the Provincial Court held at Carleton, in the year 1832, and the Judge was very ill and obliged to adjourn the Court one day that it was excessively warm, deponent is positive that the said Judge was not under the influence of spirituous liquors and that the illness of the said Judge did not proceed from the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, this deponent conversed with the said Judge on that same day and resided during the whole of the said term held in Carleton in 1832, in the same house with the said Judge, and had the said Judge been under the influence of spirituous liquors during the said term or indulged to excess in the same this deponent must have noticed the same. Deponent further saith that in the same year and during the sitting of the Court, this deponent as one of the Justices of the Peace presented a petition to the said Judge in order to induce the said Judge to preside at the Quarter Sessions, that were to be held the very day after the term of the Provincial Court, and had the conduct of the Judge been such as represented before the Assembly, this deponent would never have thought of petitioning the said Judge to preside at the Quarter Sessions. Deponent further saith that the inhabitants of the District have the most perfect esteem for the said Judge, and confidence in the Provincial Court.

HUGH AITKIN.

Sworn before me at Carleton, }
 this 8th July, 1836. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(18.)

TRANSLATION.

Province of Lower Canada, }
 District of Gaspé. } *Jacques Lamy*, of Paspébiac, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District and Province aforesaid, Landholder and Farmer, appeared before me, Henry O'Hara, Esquire one of the Justices of the Peace of the said District, on this present twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposed and said: that he has been acquainted with Mr. Justice Thompson since the month of June 1827: that he has resided at Paspébiac aforesaid, from the autumn of the said year until the present time: that he then occupied one of deponent's houses at Paspébiac, and the following year had apartments at Mrs. widow Gallie's near deponent's residence; that he resided afterwards in a house of deponents which he built for Mr. Justice Thompson, on condition that he should take it for as long as he remained in the said County, at the rate of sixty-one pounds Currency, a-year, including the hay requisite for a horse and a cow, and firewood: and deponent further saith that he is satisfied with his bargain, and has reason to believe that if the house were to let, he would find no person able to give him so much for it in consequence of the poverty of the Country. And deponent further saith, that he is acquainted with John Green, who gave evidence before the Committee on Grievances of the House of Assembly of the said Province; that the said John Green was never in the service Mr. Justice Thompson: that the said John Green is a man of the lowest class, and so unworthy of credence, that deponent would believe nothing he said, even on oath; that the said John Green has been for a long time absent from the District, leaving a wife and several children to be taken care of by their neighbours and friends. And deponent further saith that from the year 1827, to the present time he has had occasion to see Mr. Justice Thompson every day in Court, out of Court, and at home, and that he never saw him in

liquor—a report was spread that such was the case, and strangers believed it, but it was Mr. De Blois who spread that report. And further deponent saith not; and hath made his usual mark of a cross, declaring himself unable to sign his name.

his
JACQUES x LAMY.
mark.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, }
this 22d day of July, 1836. }
H. O'HARA, J. P.

(19.)

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé } Personally came and appeared before me, Henry O'Hara, Esquire,
one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this District, *Farquhar McRae*, Esq., of Hope
Town, in the County of Bonaventure in the District and Province aforesaid and also *Grand Voyer*
and in the Commission of the Peace for the said District, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith
that he is personally acquainted with the Honorable Justice Thompson, Judge of the Provincial
Court for the said District and has been so acquainted with him since his arrival in this District as
Judge. That he has since that period to the present seen him in almost all the terms of the Provin-
cial Court for the said District and also out of Court almost daily and that on his circuit as *Grand*
Voyer for said District for these several years past, did lodge in the same house with Judge Thomp-
son at Percé, and that his business frequently requires his attendance at New Carlisle when he is
on these occasions to pass Judge Thompson's residence going and coming: that he has frequently
and in many instances called on Judge Thompson at different hours of the day and night, and never
perceived that he was in a state of intoxication or under the influence of liquor at any time—nor has
he the said deponent any reason to suspect that Judge Thompson's habits were intemperate, and de-
ponent further saith that he knows John Green, a witness examined before the Committee of Griev-
ances of the House of Assembly, that he never knew him to be in the service of Judge Thompson,
but was in the service of the late Judge Caron, that the said John Green is a man of low worthless
character, and ultimately absconded this District, leaving behind him a wife and several children
depending on their friends and neighbours, and that he, the said deponent, would not believe him on
his Oath. And deponent lastly saith, that he has the highest opinion of the zeal, talent, integrity
and impartiality of Mr. Justice Thompson and would believe his removal from the District would
be an injustice done to the public.

FARQUHAR McRAE, J. P.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, }
25th July, 1836. }
H. O'HARA, J. P.

(20.)

Charles Verdon, Esq., of Malbaye, in the county and District of Gaspé, Justice of the Peace,
being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, maketh oath, and saith, that he is personally acquainted
with Mr. Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé and has been
acquainted with the said Judge since his arrival in the year 1827. Deponent further saith that from
that period to this day he has attended the several Courts held at Percé and Douglas Town and has
never noticed that the said Judge was under the influence of spirituous liquors either during the
sitting of the Court or out of term. Deponent further saith that were the conduct of the said Judge
such as attempted to be represented before the Assembly he must have most certainly noticed the
same. Deponent further saith that from his personal knowledge and acquaintance of the habits and
character of the said Judge he is perfectly convinced that the accusations brought before the As-
sembly of Lower Canada by Jos. Francois De Blois, Esq., are false and without foundation. De-
ponent further saith, that he knows one John Bissin, one of the witnesses examined before the As-
sembly, that the said John Bissin is a worthless character, and a great drunkard, deponent is positive
that the evidence given by the said John Bissin that he saw the said Judge under the influence of
spirituous liquors on the Bench in the year 1835, is false.

Deponent further saith that the said Judge is universally esteemed by the inhabitants of the Dis-
trict of Gaspé, who have the most entire confidence in the said Judge, and in the decisions of the
said Provincial Court.

CHARLES VERDON.

Sworn before me at Douglas Town, }
this 16th August 1836. }
A. BEBEE, Commissioner.

Appendix (W.)

9th August

(21.)

Inferior District }

of Gaspé. } Personally came and appeared before me John Le Boutillier, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County and District of Gaspé in the Province of Lower Canada, Mr. *George Mathew*, Clerk for the establishment of the late Peter John Duval, Esq., of Bonaventure Island in the said District of Gaspé, Merchant, deceased who made oath and saith, that he has regularly attended at the Court House at Percé during its sittings in the year 1828, and all the intermediate years until the present year 1836 and at Douglas Town in the year 1834, but never saw the Hon. John Gauler Thompson in the least manner incapable of performing his Judicial duties, this deponent has also attended at the lodgings of the said Hon. John Gauler Thompson at Percé, at different hours upon business and has always found the Honourable Judge in a state of perfect sobriety. And this deponent further saith that it is with the deepest regret that he has read the deposition of Patrick Euright (having a more honourable opinion of the man) before the Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, wherein he, the said Euright states (not having the fear of God before his eyes) that he is not indebted to the establishment of the aforesaid Peter Duval, or any person of that name, in any sum or sums of money whatever, which this deponent is capable of proving to be false.

GEORGE MATHEW.

Taken before me at Percé, }

it is 19th August, 1836. }

JOHN LE BOUTILLIER, J. P.

(22.)

Peter Duval, Esq., of Bonaventure Island, in the County and District of Gaspé, Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, maketh oath and saith that he is personally acquainted with Mr. Thompson, Judge of the said District, and hath known him from his arrival in the said District. Deponent further saith, that he hath attended the Courts held at Percé ever since the year 1827 including the said year and hath never noticed, that the said Judge was or had been under the influence of spirituous liquors either on the Bench or when the Court was not sitting, and this Deponent would most assuredly had noticed such conduct, had it ever taken place. Deponent further saith that he has read the evidence taken before the Assembly of Lower Canada, and he is perfectly convinced from his own personal observations and his knowledge of the character and habits of the said Judge during a residence of nine years in the District, that that part of the evidence which accuses him of partiality and intemperance, is false and without foundation. Deponent further saith, that he has also read the evidence of Patrick Euright, and that his statement, that he is not indebted unto the firm of Peter Duval and Company, is false, the said Patrick Euright being indebted unto the said firm in the sum of £12 15s. 9d. Currency for which sum he, this deponent, requested John R. Hamilton, Esq., Attorney *ad negotia* of the said firm, to arrest the said Patrick Euright, and this deponent never had the conversation with the said Euright which he states took place at Bonaventure Island between them. Deponent further saith, that he is perfectly convinced that the accusations brought by Mr. De Blois against the said Judge are false and malicious and the inhabitants of the District in general have the most entire confidence in the said Judge and in the decisions of the said Provincial Court.

PETER DUVAL.

Sworn before me at Percé, }

this 27th August 1836. }

JOHN LE BOUTILLIER, J. P.

(23.)

Province of Lower Canada, }

District of Gaspé. } Mr. *John Hardley* of Paspeliéace, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District and Province aforesaid, Agent at Paspeliéace aforesaid, of the House of Messrs. C. Robin and Company, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he came to the District of Gaspé aforesaid in 1822, where he has resided up to the present time. That he has known the Honourable Mr. Justice Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for this District since his first arrival in June 1827, that from the month of June, the period of his arrival, to the month of October of the same year, the said Judge occupied and resided in a house belonging to Messrs. Charles Robin & Co. at Paspeliéace, in consequence of the difficulty of his procuring a suitable dwelling, that house being the winter quarters of the persons employed by the above named firm. Judge Thompson was obliged to take small and inconvenient rooms, until the house in which he now resides was com.

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pleted by one Jacques Lamy the proprietor, who has frequently expressed his satisfaction at having leased that house to Judge Thompson, as no one else in the District would give the same rent for it, nor does the rent of any of the houses in that neighbourhood exceed £20 a year. And this deponent further saith that from the arrival of Judge Thompson in this District, to this day, he never saw Judge Thompson under the influence of wine or other liquors either during the sitting of the Court or out of Court, nor did this deponent ever suspect that such was the case. And this deponent further saith that had Judge Thompson's habits been intemperate he must have perceived it from the frequent opportunities he had of seeing him as well in, as out of Court, and this deponent further saith that he has read the report of the House of Assembly, and the evidence in support thereof as printed and published by the order of that House, and that he considers that the facts stated in the evidence alluded to as criminating the character of Judge Thompson, are absolutely false and without foundation, and this deponent further saith, that on his arrival here in 1822, James Ferguson Winter (afterwards Sheriff of the District of Gaspé for a short period) was in the employ of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co. for upwards of a year, when for reasons well known to himself he was dismissed their service. And this deponent further saith, that the said James Ferguson Winter since the fall of 1832 has been absent from this District, and in the winter of 1834 to 1835, it was currently reported here that he had gone to the United States of America, several individuals having given such information to this deponent. And this deponent further saith, that John Marett, Daniel Marett, John Day and Thomas B. Munro the persons named in his, the said James Ferguson Winter's examination before the Committee of Grievances of the House of Assembly are not connected in any manner with the House of Charles Robin & Co. directly or indirectly nor in any manner under their control, nor do they (as this deponent verily believes) entertain any ill will against the said James Ferguson Winter. And this deponent lastly saith, that Judge Thompson is highly respected and esteemed by the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, and that he verily believes that the charges brought against him are founded in malice and from interested motives.

JOHN HARDLEY.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, }
 the 30th Sept. 1836. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(24.)

John Robinson Hamilton, Esquire, of New Carlisle, Advocate, being duly sworn deposes and saith, that he is one of the Practitioners of the Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, and hath in such capacity attended the several terms of the said Court held at Percé and Douglas Town in the years 1830, '34, '35 and '36, at Percé and Carleton in the year 1831, at Carleton in the years 1831, '35 and '36, and the September term of New Carlisle in the year 1830. Deponent further saith that he was present in Court during the sitting of the Court every day of the above mentioned terms, and he hath never noticed that the Hon. John G. Thompson, Provincial Judge of the said District was or had been under the influence of spirituous liquors or wine during the above mentioned period. Deponent further saith, that he boarded in the same House with the said Judge, in Carleton in the year thirty one, and he is positive that the said Judge was not under the influence of wine or spirituous liquors during the said term, as he, this deponent, must have noticed it. Deponent further saith that he has read the evidence taken by the Committee of Grievances of the Lower Canada Assembly, and that part of the evidence of the several persons there examined which accuses the said Judge of intemperance during the Carleton Circuit of 1831, is false. Deponent further saith that James Ferguson Winter, Esq., late Sheriff of this District of Gaspé, did not attend the said Carleton term, held in 1831. Deponent further saith that he attended the several terms held at the different places in the above mentioned years, and he is positive that the said Judge was not under the influence of wine or spirituous liquors during the said terms, as he, this deponent must have noticed it. Deponent further saith, that that part of the evidence taken before the said Committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada, which states that the said Judge had been under the influence of wine and spirituous liquors during the periods above mentioned, (that is to say) during the terms of the several years that this deponent hath attended the Provincial Court (as above mentioned) is false and without foundation. Deponent further saith, that the evidence given before the Assembly of Lower Canada by Patrick Euright relative to this deponent is false, the particulars of his case and the transactions which took place are as follows, this deponent received instructions in the year 1834 from Peter Duval, Esquire, of Bonaventure Island, to take proceedings against the said Patrick Euright in order to recover the sum of £12 7s. due unto the firm of Peter Duval and Company by the said Patrick Euright, was also informed by the said Peter Duval, that the said Patrick Euright had absconded, that he might perhaps return on a visit or to settle his affairs, the said Peter Duval then requested this deponent to attach the body of the said Patrick Euright, should he return, and appointed this deponent Attorney *ad negotia* of the said firm of Peter Duval and Company, in order that this deponent could or might take the necessary affidavit to arrest the said Patrick Euright. Deponent further saith, that having

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been informed in September thirty five, that the said Patrick Euright was in New Carlisle, and on the eve of leaving the Province he, this deponent, immediately took the proper steps in order to secure the person of the said Patrick Euright. Deponent further saith, that after the said Patrick Euright had been arrested, the said Euright informed this deponent, that he had a claim against the said Judge, which said claim he, this deponent, offered to purchase from the said Patrick Euright, this offer of the said deponent was unsolicited and unasked for by the said Judge, but was the transaction of this deponent from which he, this deponent expected to realise a profit. Deponent further saith that the said Patrick Euright not having the document on which the claim against the said Judge was founded, he this deponent, did not purchase the said claim and afterwards discovered that the said Patrick Euright had received part of the said claim. Deponent further saith that the said Judge never spoke to this deponent about the claim which Patrick Euright had against him, before the arrest of the said Patrick Euright. Deponent further saith, that the said James Ferguson Winter was dismissed from his office of Sheriff at the request of the inhabitants of the District and owing to his neglect in office. Deponent further saith, that he entertains no ill will towards the said James Ferguson Winter, and that the said James Ferguson Winter having been actually reported absent from the Province of Lower Canada, he this deponent applied on the behalf of several of the creditors of the said James Ferguson Winter in order to have a curator appointed to his absent estate. Deponent further saith, that he, this deponent never applied to or requested from the Agent of the said James Ferguson Winter, John Whitton, Jun. to give unto this deponent the Books and Accounts of the said James Ferguson Winter, he this deponent never spoke to the said Agent on the subject, this deponent was not aware that the said James Ferguson Winter had any other claims, than claims against James Ferguson Winter, he this deponent having now in his possession for the purpose of recovery, Mortgages, Judgments, Promissory Notes and Accounts against the said James Ferguson Winter to the amount of several hundred pounds. Deponent further saith that he has been intimately acquainted with the said Judge for the last sixteen years, the Judge being married to the natural aunt of this deponent, and this deponent hath never once seen the said Judge under the influence of wine or spirituous liquors.

JOHN R. HAMILTON.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, }
 this 30th Sept. 1836. }
 H. O'HARA, J. P.

(25.)

Daniel Marett, of New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure in the District of Gaspé, Master Carpenter and Bailiff, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists doth depose and say that he has known the Honourable Mr. Justice Thompson, Judge of the District of Gaspé from the time of his arrival in the said District. Deponent further saith that he was the undertaker who built the house of Jacques Lamay in the year 1829 and '30 referred to in the evidence of Etienne Lebreaux, before the Committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada: Deponent further saith that the statement of the said Etienne Lebreaux, before the said Committee, "that the said Judge came regularly several times a day to give his orders," and also his statement that the said Judge was under the influence of spirituous liquors, is false, the said Judge never having once during the whole period conversed with the said workmen or with the said Etienne Lebreaux, he the said Etienne Lebreaux being a notorious drunkard and generally in a state unfit to attend to his work, so much so that this deponent was obliged to dismiss him from the employ. Deponent further saith that he attended the terms of Percé and Douglas Town, of the year 1831, as Deputy Sheriff under James Ferguson Winter, then Sheriff, and in such capacity attended the Court every day and he never noticed that the said Judge was under the influence of spirituous liquors, which this deponent must have noticed had it ever taken place. Deponent further saith, that the said James Ferguson Winter did not attend the said last mentioned terms of the Provincial Court, but remained at Paspeliéace. Deponent further saith, that he has attended all the terms of the Provincial Court held at New Carlisle from the time of the arrival of the said Judge in the District of Gaspé, and that he hath never noticed that the said Judge was or had been under the influence of spirituous liquors during the sitting of the Court, or off the Bench, this deponent must have noticed such conduct had it ever taken place. Deponent further saith that he attended the Court held at New Carlisle in the year 1827, every day, and never noticed that the Judge was under the influence of spirituous liquors, nor heard any person say so, nor did this deponent ever suspect that the said Judge was in such a situation. Deponent further saith that he is the same person referred to in the Evidence of said James Ferguson Winter, taken before the Committee of Grievances of Lower Canada and that he the said deponent has no spite against the said James Ferguson Winter. Deponent further saith, that he is one of the individuals who declared that James Ferguson Winter was absent from the Province of Lower Canada, he the said deponent did so from having seen a letter from James Ferguson Winter to John Whitton, Jun., wherein the said James Ferguson Winter stated that he was then on his way to Philadelphia, in the United States of America. Deponent saw the said letter

about two years since, and it was publicly rumoured that the said James Ferguson Winter had left the Province of Lower Canada, this deponent also enquired from the said John Whittom, Jun., whether the said James Ferguson Winter had left the Province, and the said John Whittom, Jun. could not tell, deponent believed that the said James Ferguson Winter had left the Province. Deponent further saith that he acted as Deputy Sheriff in the year 1831, and during the said year the said James Ferguson Winter was in a state of habitual drunkenness, and that the said James Ferguson Winter was considered a confirmed drunkard.

DANIEL MARETT.

Sworn before me at New Carlisle, }
the 1st day of October, 1836. }

H. O'HARA, J. P.

(26.)

Province of Lower Canada, }

District of Quebec. } *Charles Poirier*, of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, at present at Quebec in the District of Quebec and Province aforesaid, Mariner, being duly sworn deponenth and saith—He is the owner and master of the schooner "La Reine," and has been such owner and master for upwards of ten years, that he was summoned some time last fall by the House of Assembly, of Lower Canada to give evidence before the Committee of Grievances upon certain charges brought before that House by Mr. Joseph Francois De Blois, an Attorney of the Provincial Court for that District against Mr. Justice Thompson, Judge of that Court. That this deponent appeared before the said Committee and gave his evidence by answering all such questions as the Members of that Committee thought proper to put to him—and this deponent further saith that his evidence was not then taken down in writing nor does it appear from the printed proceedings published by order of that House that any notice was taken of his evidence, and this deponent further saith that he can give no other reason for the rejection of his evidence than its being favorable to Judge Thompson and directly contrary to that of John Green, James Ferguson Winter and Joseph Francois De Blois. And this deponent further saith that he has known the said John Green for upwards of twelve years and can safely swear that he is a low worthless character, so much so that no one would employ him, in the District of Gaspé. And this deponent further saith that the said John Green previously to his giving evidence against Judge Thompson suddenly absconded from the District of Gaspé, leaving his wife and several children depending upon their connections and neighbours. And this deponent further saith that he has known James Ferguson Winter another witness produced against Judge Thompson for upwards of fifteen years that he was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co. of Paspeliac, in the the District of Gaspé, Merchant, but was from his conduct dismissed from their service, that he afterwards was appointed Sheriff of that District but was not long in office before his conduct induced the Governor in chief to remove him, and this deponent lastly saith that the said John Green and James Ferguson Winter reside in the outskirts of the suburbs of this city depending altogether upon the precarious chances of the day for support.

his
CHARLES ✕ POIRIER,
mark.

Sworn before me at Quebec, this }
28th day of October, 1836. }

H. GOWAN, J. P.

I certify that this deposition was read to the deponent, in my presence, who declared his incapacity to sign his name, but persisted in the truth of all the declarations set forth in this deposition.

H. GOWAN, J. P.

(True Copies.)

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

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— B. —

Letter from A. W. COCHRAN, Esquire, Civil Secretary, to the Honourable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 29th November, 1827.

SIR,

His Excellency the Governor in Chief directs me to acquaint you that he has heard, with great regret, reports from various quarters of certain circumstances in your private demeanor and conduct which tend to bring disrepute upon the public station you hold, and call for immediate interference on the part of His Excellency. The result of an enquiry which he has caused to be made, leaves no doubt on His Excellency's mind of the truth and notoriety of the fact, that you have given way, both in public and in private, on various occasions, to habits of intemperance. His Excellency has no choice but to appoint another person in your place, but, for the sake of your family and yourself he would prefer that you should resign: he wishes you however distinctly to understand that if you are not disposed to take this option, your removal must take place, after the 1st June by a public revocation of your Commission.

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

A. W. COCHRAN,
Secretary.

The Hon. Judge Thompson,
&c., &c., &c.

I certify the above to be a true copy, from the original draft in my possession of a letter which was written and dispatched by me, at the above date, to Judge Thompson, by the directions of the Earl of Dalhousie, but which was not registered in the letter book of the civil Secretary's Office, in consequence of instructions to that effect given to me by his Lordship, on the letter being submitted to him before being sent.

A. W. COCHRAN.

Quebec, 29th October, 1836.

Address to the Hon. Judge THOMPSON, from Inhabitants of the District of Gaspé.

To the Hon. JOHN GAWLER THOMPSON, Judge of the Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé.

SIR,

It is generally reported that your Honor intends leaving this District for Quebec, at the opening of the Navigation which gives us an opportunity of expressing our sincere wish for your welfare, hoping that your intended voyage will be short, pleasant and agreeable and that you will promptly return to exercise your functions as Judge with that ability and diligence which you have hitherto manifested.

We beg leave to express the pleasure we feel in assuring your honor that the mild and conciliatory manner in which you have conducted the arduous duties of your Office since your arrival among us has given general satisfaction.

Your nomination as successor to that highly respected Judge the late Honble. Mr. Caron is another instance of His Excellency's anxiety for the welfare of this District.

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

(Signed by the Reverend J. O. BOISVER, and 120 others.)

Letter from J. FERGUSON WINTER, Esquire, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

Paspebiac, 26th April, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

Our Loyal and affectionate address to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, our Excellent and highly respected Governor in Chief, has this day been returned to me, as the present state of our roads, rivers and creeks renders travelling quite impracticable, we must therefore be satisfied with the signatures we have; and they are not few considering the short distance, within which they have been obtained; the little time in which it has been done, our scattered population, with all other local inconveniences there are two hundred and eighty seven.

The general wish is, that you should be the bearer of the address and present it to His Excellency—I have no doubt but you will readily accede to this, and willingly and agreeably, perform this honorable task. I therefore send you the address, with the translation attached to it which has accompanied the original for the satisfaction of those who did not understand the English language: for that reason it would, in my humble opinion be very desirable that the same translation should appear in the Gazette, I would with infinite pleasure, have done myself the honor of delivering you the address personally, had not prudence dictated the propriety of my remaining at home to day, on account of the weather, bad roads, and my still convalescent state. As Captain Auffrey, on board of whose Schooner you purpose going, intends to sail to Quebec, on the first days of the ensuing month, if your passage is the least favourable you will have abundance of time to see all your friends, and be back by the 15th June, this will give you fifteen days before the Carleton term.

I hope your aged and respectable father will have perfectly recovered his health when you see him; I doubt not but himself, as well as your other relations and friends, will be agreeably surprised with your visit and will feel much inclined to retain you altogether among them, after the privation they must have experienced since you and family left the circle of their society. They have an affectionate claim on you, the District of Gaspé have greater, a more important one, which I have no reason to doubt, the District expects will supersede the laudable, affectionate claims of your Quebec friends and relations.

Sincerely wishing you a safe, pleasant, agreeable voyage, and a prompt return

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

J. FERGUSON WINTER.

Honourable

Judge THOMPSON, Present.

Letter from Mr. JAMES DAY to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

Paspebiac, 27th April 1828.

DEAR SIR,

Several persons having requested me to present you the address prepared and signed by you before your departure for Quebec. It is with much pleasure I do it. It is to be remarked that many more signatures might have been obtained for every body was most willing to sign it, but it was thought unnecessary to take any but heads of families and principal persons, I sincerely hope your trip will be pleasant and that you will soon return amongst us, to make a long stay in the District of Gaspé as our Judge.

I am with sincerity and respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JAMES DAY.

To the Honourable

Judge THOMPSON.

Letter from ROBERT SHERAR, Esquire, and 21 others to the Hon. Judge THOMPSON.

New Carlisle, 1st May 1828.

SIR,

Since signing an address to you on the circumstance of your departure for Quebec, a report has been in circulation in this place which we are induced to believe is too well founded, that a secret

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conspiracy has been carried on last Autumn and during the Winter against you by some persons at Quebec, in which several ill disposed people of this District have been induced to join. We are confident from the unlimited opportunities we have had since your arrival in this District of observing your manner of conducting the proceedings in Court during the terms held in this place, your regular attendance at the Court Hall, on Saturdays in vacation, readiness to attend to business at your chambers, and opportunities we have had of meeting you in private, that any attempt to disturb your peace or injure your character or circumstances must arise from envy and malice or interested and selfish views.

Under those circumstances we consider it our duty to assure you that we approve of, and are fully satisfied with your conduct, and in saying this we do not hesitate to pledge ourselves that we speak the sentiments of the public in general, in this part of the District, and should it be required (which we trust will not be the case) we are ready to certify and depose to these facts and sentiments, in the most solemn manner.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed by ROBERT SHERAR and 21 others.)

To the Honble.
Mr. Justice THOMPSON, Paspobiac.

Letter from ROBERT SHERAR, Esquire, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

New Carlisle, 2nd May 1828.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is with much regret I cannot see you this day, as requested by Mr. Euright, having taken a very bad cold with an inflammation of the throat since I last had that pleasure. I cannot with safety undertake so long a ride, I however think I am better this day, than I was yesterday, and hope I will be able to do myself that pleasure before your departure. Robert Caldwell, (Schooner *Minerva*) requests me to inform you that he will sail for Quebec, on Wednesday at latest, this is the Vessel Sarah goes with, a new Vessel and well found. I herewith enclose you a letter expressing the dispositions and sentiments of the public in general in this part of the District, on a subject which should have remained (where it was contrived) in secret darkness, hoping you will excuse this imperfect, though correct outline of the public sentiment.

I am dear Sir, yours very truly,

ROBERT SHERAR.

To Mr. Justice THOMPSON, Paspobiac.

TRANSLATION.

Letter from J. F. DE BLOIS, Esquire, Advocate, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

New Carlisle, 27th April 1828.

To the Honorable JOHN GAWLER THOMPSON.
HONORABLE JUDGE,

Your arrival among us gave birth in the hearts of the Inhabitants of this District, not to that indiscreet joy which breaks out among a blind and inconsiderate populace, but to a pure and delightful feeling, the happy effect of a love of social order and of religious respect for the Magistracy. At this moment every one was consoling himself for the loss of the Honorable Mr. Justice Caron, and giving way to the flattering hopes founded upon the presence of his successor among us. It was doubtless an honorable act on the part of those who being formed for noble sentiments, prepared for you a day of voluptuous enjoyment; all in fine, held out the promise of a happy day. What will the end be? Such was the reception given to your predecessors, they were like you, received with open arms, by those citizens who, contented with a happy mediocrity, desire only to live in peace in the bosom of their families under the powerful Egis of the law. Nevertheless, upright, enlightened and esteemed as they were, they were not long before they experienced bitter disappointments even among this small population so favorably disposed if intrigue were not incessantly at work to

lead it astray. If like them you were in possession of the public esteem, why might not the same troubles which they experienced, be reserved also for you! That which all feared with so much reason has been but too surely realized! By what strange fatality are the Judges of this District destined to be by turns the objects of esteem and hatred, of veneration and calumny! The elements of society, here, supply the means of solving the problem—allow me to say a few words on the subject. It was the fate of the late Honorable Mr. Justice Crawford, to be the Apostle of Jurisprudence in the District of Gaspé. Who would believe it? at two hundred leagues from the Capital, the most frightful and deplorable anarchy prevailed:—Merchantile egotism was the supreme law and the most atrocious injustice,—acts of violence, robbery and even murder, prevailed. Every thing was permitted everything remained unpunished. What sufficient barrier shall be opposed to this deluge of evil; which threatens to overwhelm the peaceable portion of society? one man.—I am wrong—I should have said, the austere virtue of a Magistrate, whom, neither privations of every kind, nor the severity of the seasons, nor dangers, nor perils can arrest in the performance of his important duties. He will be seen in every part of the District administering justice, while he affords the Country the scandalous spectacle of a Judge exposed to the most disrespectful reflections, the most bitter sarcasms, to insult itself; because merchantile egotism will be offended at the reign of the law, and finding nothing to reproach in the Magistrate, will arrogate to itself the right of censuring the man, with a design to degrade the judicial authority in the eyes of an insensate multitude. Thus it was in those days the intention of the Legislator, and the noble devotion of the Judge were rendered of no avail. In consequence of the fatigue and privations of every kind to which he was subjected and the deadly troubles inseparable from his situation the intellectual faculties of this worthy Magistrate become gradually weaker, and he falls a victim to one of the disorders which form a scourge of humanity. In vain twelve of his fellow subjects absolve him from the crime which it is sought to fix upon his memory; an unhappy prejudice of the members of his communion deprives him of the funeral honors due to his rank—His ashes are deposited on a desert island, until justice and reason shall resume their sway and order the mortal remains of this Magistrate to be removed and thus wipe away the last insult to the memory of a Judge whom the people of another hemisphere would revere. What do I say. I can even now cease to be unjust, I ought then to avow for the honor of this District, that there are citizens in it, who bitterly deplore this unjust and cruel destiny. At this period the Legislature glancing at this District, saw that in consideration of the increased wants of society it had become necessary to increase the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Gaspé, a law was passed and sanctioned, and the Honorable Alexis Caron received the Commission of Judge, before he came among us, fame proclaimed his talents and knowledge as a Judge, and his eminent qualities as a citizen; his firmness and apparent severity, tempered by a happy urbanity, contributed not a little to inspire a salutary fear in those who under his predecessor had disregarded their duty; order seemed to be restored throughout—never was the merchantile egotism more completely under controul; nevertheless its hostile spirit still exists, and although now without power to show its malignity, it will contrive means to satisfy it. Some actions instituted in the Superior Term having been delayed through several terms by reason of irregularities in the proceedings which impeded the fixed determination of the Judge and prevented him from doing justice to the parties, a pretext was found which had long been vainly sought for; a stifled murmur was heard, the Court was taxed with coldness and indifference! Then was this spirit of malignity satisfied by having attained the object it aimed at, that of creating suspicions unfavorable to the operation of the law and injurious to the prudence, the wisdom and the integrity of the Judge. Such are the efforts made to lead public opinion astray! Who was the author of this attempt? An invisible being who will escape punishment because he has been able to conceal his venomous features in thick darkness. The late Judge saw with indignation this shameful calumny—he who justly repudiated alike a correct judgement given in a manner inconsistent with the forms, required by law, and an incorrect judgement accompanied by all the legal formalities. Such were with regard to this honourable magistrate, the first steps of malevolence, when the fatigue, the toils and the privation which his judicial zeal made him regard as light, precipitated him to the tomb! He saw his death approaching calmly and with the resignation of a christian philosopher, he soon slept the slumbers of the just in the bosom of eternity. The Government delayed not to give to this District a new pledge of its tender solicitude, by appointing your honor as the jurisconsult who was to dry our tears and to put a period to our regret. If I had a less profound respect for him whom I have now the honor of addressing, and if I were not afraid in bearing testimony to the truth, to wound his delicacy, it would be easy for me to throw a glance over the present, and to trace the annoyance under which you now labor to its source, in order to draw inductions which would place calumny in strong contrast to your meritorious judicial labors. I would call from the archives of the Provincial Court, mute but eloquent defenders of the truth, and I would appeal with unbounded confidence to the public voice. But what! this voice has already made itself heard in an address, in which it grieves over your departure, and utters heartfelt prayers for your return! What more do we need? Can citizens ever deceive themselves upon points in which their dearest interests are involved? Never, and therefore have they reason to believe that you will be restored to them. It

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is time that I should be silent; I have already trespassed too long upon your indulgence. Be pleased to accept the most earnest wishes for your future prosperity, from one who is, with the most profound respect,

Honourable Judge,
Your very sincere and
Devoted Servant,

J. F. DE BLOIS,
Advocate.

NEW GARLISLE, 26th April, 1828.

I do hereby certify that no writs were issued by me returnable at Percé during the term of August 1827.

A. BEBEE.

List of causes remaining undecided by the late Honourable Justice Crawford and Caron, when Mr Justice Thompson came into office, and those issued and decided since.

Nos.	Parties.	When writs issued.	When decided.	By whom decided.	Sum sued for.
10	Melanthen W. Barlin, vs. W. Cathbert,	20th June, 1826.	10th July, 1827.	Hon. J.G. Thompson	£ s. d. 12 0 0
27	Jno. Milne, vs. John Lefeavre,	2d May, 1825.	29th Sept. "	Ditto.	17 4 4
138	Robert Sherar, vs. Peter Louiset,	4th Nov. "	3d May, 1828.	Ditto.	6 11 4
137	Robert Sherar, vs. Pierre Darrach,	1st " "	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 17 9
166	Augé Poirier, vs. Lament Bordages,	1st July, 1826.	13th May, 1828.	Ditto.	100 0 0
168	Augé Poirier, vs. Joan Albert,	11th Sept. "	24th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	35 0 0
214	Frans. Buteau, vs. Pat O'Brian,	4th Aug. 1827.	22d "	Ditto.	40 0 0
152	Augé Poirier, vs. J. B. Anglehart,	6th Sept. 1826.	12th "	Ditto.	3 14 4
149	Augé Poirier, vs. M. Le Brassau,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 15 0
148	Augé Poirier, vs. Etienne Castillon,	6th Sept. 1826.	19th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	5 8 5
166	Augé Poirier, vs. Antoine Ferrand,	Ditto.	12th "	Ditto.	10 16 9
148	Augé Poirier, vs. Etienne Castillon,	6th Sept. 1828.	19th "	Ditto.	5 8 5
166	Augé Poirier, vs. Antoine Ferrand,	Ditto.	12th "	Ditto.	10 16 9
171	Augé Poirier, vs. J. W. Sullivan,	12th Sept. 1828.	20th "	Ditto.	3 12 0

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Nos.	Parties.	When writs issued.	When decided.	By whom decided.	Sum sued for.
172	Augé Poirier, vs. Jacques Bauville,	12th Sept. 1828.	12th Sept. 1827.	Hon. J.G. Thompson	£ s. d. 9 13 6
161	Augé Poirier, vs. Jos. Dugais, Jun ^r ,	6th Sept. 1828.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 2 5½
159	Augé Poirier, vs. J. B. Lamare,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 12 10
186	Mich. Buckley, vs. George Brown,	29th June 1827.	17th March 1827	Ditto.	50 0 0
188	Jas. Thompson, vs. Augré Dugas,	Ditto.	10th July "	Ditto.	3 18 0
195	Romaine De Guedict, vs. A. Stewart,	5th July 1827.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 0 0
196	Romaine De Guedict, vs. Peter Elwood,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 0 0
241	Joseph Walker, vs. Jas. Sherar,	4th Sept. 1827.	18th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	9 19 0
242	Hugh Smith, vs. Jean Le Buoffe,	5th "	12th "	Ditto.	10 10 0
243	Jas. Shannon, vs. Jean Lamie,	5th "	20th "	Ditto.	10 0 0
244	M. Buckley, vs. Geo. Brown,	Ditto.	13th "	Ditto.	10 0 0
245	Jean Lamie, vs. Jacques Anglehart,	Ditto.	20th July, 1827.	Ditto.	10 0 0
247	John Cullen, vs. Jos. Keeper,	7th Sept. 1827.	14th "	Ditto.	4 15 3
248	John Cullen, vs. John Gallon,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 12 8
249	Jno. Cullen, vs. Jos. Lessage,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 15 0
250	John Cullen, vs. Hubert Bergel,	Ditto.	17th July, 1827.	Ditto.	10 11 2
251	John Cullen, vs. Louis Bardage,	10th Sept. 1827.	29th "	Ditto.	11 19 10
252	John Cullen, vs. Hyliere Poirier,	Ditto.	12th "	Ditto.	33 0 0
253	Daniel Hall, vs. Alex. McNeil,	Ditto.	20th "	Ditto.	10 0 0
254	John Cullen, vs. Germain Anellette,	Ditto.	19th "	Ditto.	7 5 10½
255	John Cullen, vs. Mich. Buteau,	Ditto.	19th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	9 14 10½

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Nos.	Parties.	When writs issued.	When decided.	By whom decided.	Sum sued for.
258	Jean Lamie, vs. Alex. Heward,	10th Sept. 1827.	19th Sept. 1827.	Hon. J.G. Thompson	£ s. d. 5 1 6½
259	John Cullen, vs. Hypolite Le Gouffe,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 17 2
261	Jean Lamie, vs. Philip Anglehart,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 9 0
262	Jean Lamie, vs. Geo. La Rocque,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 4 0
263	Jos. Keefe, vs. Pierre Arbour,	Ditto.	20th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	2 8 0
266	John Cullen, vs. Jos. Fournier,	Ditto.	29th "	Ditto.	12 15 6
265	John Cullen, vs. Michael Obert,	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto.	16 2 0
267	John Cullen, vs. William M'Kenzie,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	50 0 0
268	John Cullen, vs. Chs. Berjol,	Ditto.	15th March 1828	Ditto.	61 0 0
269	John Cullen, vs. Jos. Gauthier,	Ditto	18th "	Ditto.	33 0 0
272	John Cullen, vs. G. Forsyth,	Ditto.	20th "	Ditto.	25 0 0
273	John Cullen, vs. Isaac Bernard,	Ditto.	13th "	Ditto.	20 19 0
275	John Cullen, vs. Theophile Berjol,	Ditto.	20th March 1827	Ditto.	5 5 5
276	John Cullen, vs. Allen Berjol,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 8 3
278	Robert Sherar, vs. John McAdams,	Ditto.	17th Sept. 1827.	Ditto.	9 0 0
283	Jacques Lamie, vs. Jacques Anglehart,	14th Sept. 1827.	20th "	Ditto.	2 6 0
284	John Cullen, vs. John Assels,	Ditto.	20th March 1828	Ditto.	26 2 0
298	William Carter, vs. Charlemagne Daguay,	26th Jan. 1828.	8th "	Ditto.	9 19 0
299	Daniel Hall, vs. Alex. McNeil,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 16 0
300	Roger Barret, vs. Alex. McNeil,	Ditto.	7th March 1828.	Ditto.	1 7 0
304	Geo. Kimball, vs. Alex. McNeil,	25th Jan. 1828.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 11 3

Nos.	Parties.	When writs issued.	When decided.	By whom decided.	Sum sued for.
305	Jean Lamy, vs. Jacques Huard,	25th Jan. 1828.	7th March 1828	Hon. J. G. Thompson	£ s. d. 0 18 0
307	John Milne, vs. Alexr. Lambert,	Ditto.	4th "	Ditto.	2 10 0
308	John Milne, vs. Hector Ross,	Ditto.	6th "	Ditto.	9 6 6
318	Nic. Le Brasseur, vs. Jean Lamie,	27th "	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 0 0
314	Jno. McGinnis, vs. Jno. Connors,	Ditto.	8th "	Ditto.	6 9 7
317	Robt. Penkim, vs. Michael Kennedy,	Ditto.	7th "	Ditto.	11 0 0
320	Lawrence Kechan, vs. Jean Lamie,	Ditto.	8th "	Ditto.	4 0 0
323	James North, vs. James Assels,	5th March 1828	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 10 0
324	Laurence Kechan, vs. Jean Lamie,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 9 9½
236	Geo. Boyle, vs. Hugh Carning,	20th Aug. 1827	25th Aug. 1827	Ditto.	74 11 3
235	Germain Dionne, vs. James Whating,	Ditto.	24th "	Ditto.	9 0 0
233	Louis Boucher, vs. Jas. Ray,	18th "	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 1 0
	Louis Boucher, vs. Baptiste Thevergie,	Ditto.	20th "	Ditto.	5 10 1
120	Germain Dionne, vs. Bary McLurney,	31st July 1826	21st "	Ditto.	7 1 3
118	Germain Dionne, vs. J. Bte. Couillard,	Ditto.	17th Aug. 1827.	Ditto.	6 9 0
131	Jean Caudin, vs. Jean Mourantsel,	9th Aug. 1826	21st "	Ditto.	100 0 0
132	Thomas Snow, vs. Jean Mourantsel,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	50 0 0
133	Pierre Bienvenue, vs. Jean Mourantsel,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	70 0 0
130	Michael Furlony, vs. Jos. Stow Tuzo,	11th "	Ditto.	Ditto.	25 0 0
209	Augé Poiré, vs. Jas. Bodin,	1st Aug. 1827.	17th "	Ditto.	4 1 11
202	Mich. Furlony, vs. Peter Girard,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2 17 0

Appendix (W.)

9th August.

Nos.	Parties.	When writs issued.	When decided.	By whom decided.	Sum sued for.
205	Mich Furlong, vs. Jas. St. Croix,	1st August 1827.	17th Aug. 1827.	Hon. J.G. Thompson	£ s. d. 1 19 0
204	Mich. Furlong, vs. John Poor,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 0 0
207	Michl. Furlong, vs. Thomas Goannon,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 12 6
208	Mich. Furlong, vs. William Donnaly,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 14 6
210	Mich. Furlong, vs. Stephen Boyle,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 2 0
212	Isaac Dechesne, vs. Chs. Gueriout Jun.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 10 0
213	Germain Dionne, vs. J. B. Thevierge,	4th August 1827.	18th Aug. 1827.	Ditto.	11 2 2
215	Frs. Buteau, vs. Frs. Gagné,	6th August 1827.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 12 11
216	Frs. Buteau, vs. Elie Cass,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 15 3
217	Frs. Buteau, vs. Charles Rail	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 3 3
218	Francois Buteau, vs. Jos. Arbour,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 19 10
219	Frs. Buteau, vs. Silvester Rail,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 17 8
220	Francois Buteau, vs. Pierre Alaigle,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 0 0
221	Francois Buteau, vs. Jean Quenneur dit La- flamme,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	10 13 7
222	Fras. Buteau, vs. A. Rail,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 16 3
223	Fras. Buteau, vs. J. B. Collin,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8 9 3
224	Fras. Buteau, vs. Fras. Hayden,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	7 13 10
225	Fras. Buteau, vs. Jas. Quenneur dit La- flame,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 18 6
226	Frs. Buteau, vs. Jean Couillard Depres	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	9 12 11
227	Fras. Buteau, vs. Richard Morine,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4 10 6

I hereby certify that this list contains all the causes decided in the Provincial Court, remaining when Mr Justice Thompson came into office, and those issued and decided since.

New Carlisle, 14th April, 1828.

A. BEBEE, P. P. C.

I do hereby certify that no writs were issued by me returnable at Percé during the term of August 1827.

A. BEBEE, P. P. C.

MEMORIAL of the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to His Excellency the EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

To His Excellency GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order, of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in and over the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of JOHN GAWLER THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Excellency's Memorialist received at Paspébiac, on the 28th day of December last, from the Honorable Andrew William Cochran, Civil Secretary to your Excellency, the letter bearing date the 29th day of November last, whereof a Copy accompanies this Memorial.

That your Memorialist upon the receipt of the said letter attempted forthwith to proceed by land to Quebec, personally to justify himself from the unfounded charges which had been made against him in his absence and apparently supported by evidence which had not been communicated to your Memorialist.

Penetrated with gratitude for the favors already conferred by your Excellency upon your Memorialist, it was to the last degree painful to him to find that your Excellency had been deceived by designing men and led to believe that your Memorialist had been guilty of most improper conduct.

Your Memorialist finding it impossible to travel to Quebec, on the Winter roads, availed himself of the first opportunity in the Spring to come hither personally to defend his honor and his character and to repel these charges.

Your Memorialist hopes that your Excellency will see in this motive an adequate excuse for the temporary absence of your Memorialist from his District. Your Memorialist begs leave to lay before your Excellency with the present Memorial, certain papers and documents from which your Excellency may be led to form some judgment of the weight due to the charges which have been made against him.

In the mean time, and before that full and complete refutation of these charges which your Memorialist pledges himself to make, your Memorialist humbly solicits leave of absence from his District, for the space of ten days, and that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that Copies all letters, examinations or documents implicating the character of your Memorialist in the possession or custody of the Civil Secretary of your Excellency, be communicated to your Memorialist, and your Excellency in granting this prayer will add one additional favor to the multiplied ones, for which as well your Memorialist as his family lie gratefully indebted to your Excellency.

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

Quebec, 16th May 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S Reply to the Preceding Memorial.

CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS,
Quebec, 22nd May 1828.

SIR,

I have not failed to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Chief, your letter of the 21st inst. and I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you that it appears to him in so favorable a light as to lead him to the persuasion that the reports in circulation and the statements made to His

Appendix (W.)

29th August.

Excellency, which gave rise to the letter addressed to you by me, by His Excellency's Orders, on the 29th November last, must have been founded in an erroneous view of your conduct.

Under that impression, confirmed by the tenor of the addresses and testimonials presented to you, in terms so credible to you character by the persons among whom you have lived and constantly associated, His Excellency feels it but just to decline going further into the subject: And the unfavorable impression being removed from his mind, His Excellency has only now to request that you will resume your duties in the District of Gaspé, to which you will be conveyed in the Kingfisher, if you wish it.

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

A. W. COCHAN,
Secretary.

To Honorable
Judge THOMPSON.

His Excellency will see you any time between 12 and 2 o'clock, To-morrow.

A. W. C.

(True Copy.)

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

Petition of Landholders and Proprietors of the County of Gaspé, to the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada.

TRANSLATION.

Province of Lower Canada, }
County of Gaspé. }

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Province of Lower Canada in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of divers Landholders and Proprietors of the County of Gaspé,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners entertaining apprehensions, lest ill designing individuals may have represented the County of Gaspé under false colours, and raised in the mind of your Honourable House, doubt about the uprightness and sincerity of their intentions, eagerly seize the opportunity of a humble Petition, to express their devotion and respect to the three Branches of the Legislature of this Province, and at the same time to assure them that they never shared the sentiments, nor were concerned in the proceedings, of some blind partisans of the often arbitrary administration of the late Governor Lord Dalhousie: that indeed, it was with a mingled feeling of astonishment and sorrow, that they heard, after the expulsion of Robert Clristie, Esq., from the Commons of this Province, that the election of a new Member worthy of sitting in the House, had been fixed by the Returning Officer for the fifteenth day of April last, at a time when it was impossible to repair to the Basin of Gaspé, where the Election was to take place, without putting their lives in the greatest jeopardy, and they cannot dissemble that the devoted agents of the present Representative, had recourse to such a manœuvre only with a view to secure his re-election, and send him back to the Provincial Parliament, against the manifest desire of the Commons, and the general wish of the County. That foreseeing the misfortune of not being represented in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and the losses which must be the consequence, they beg leave to raise their voices and apply with confidence to the House, in the fixed belief that their zeal towards promoting the general welfare of this Province, and of this County in particular, may induce the House to lend a favorable ear to the recital of their most pressing wants, and that the wisdom and intelligence of the House will suggest remedies proportionate to their grievances: and in this firm persuasion, have the honor to submit the following as their grievances: 1st That the vast extent of the County of Gaspé, the rapid increase of its population, and particularly the diversity of interests between Gaspé and the *Baie des Chaleurs*, render necessary a new division of the County, and

an increase in the representation. 2d That the elections of a representative for the County of *Gaspé*, are exclusively held at *New Carlisle* and at the Basin of *Gaspé*, that is to say, only in those parts of the County where the house of *Robin*, whose interest is contrary to that of the County, exercise an undue influence over the inhabitants, who are almost all indebted to it, whereby the Petitioners are in fact deprived of representation, by being debarred of the advantage of having a representative of their own choice. 3d. That from the Basin of *Gaspé*, to the *Ance à Beaufile*, that is to say, in the short distance of twelve leagues, there are at least ten Justices of the Peace, and from the *Ance à Beaufile* to the upper part of *Ristigouche* which is an extent of at least sixty leagues, there are no more than fourteen Justices of the Peace, one of whom resides in the neighbouring Province, so that there are in all, twenty four Justices of the Peace, three of whom are Canadians of French origin, although the eight ninths of the population are natives of the country and of French origin. 4th. That the bad state of roads, and the total want of them in several parts of the County, render the communications extremely difficult; put restraints on the internal intercourse in the County, and stop the display of industry. 5th. That there is not one single Ferry regularly established in any part of the County, although from the Bay of *Gaspé* to *Ristigouche*, there are twelve rivers, three of which only are fordable when it is low water. 6th. That the Revenue applied to the office of Grand Voyer for the County of *Gaspé*, though adequate to enable that officer to perform his duties with advantage to the County has never produced the expected result. 7th. That the County of *Gaspé*, is the only important part of the Province that has been deprived of the advantage of having a regular communication within his own limits by means of Post Offices; a deprivation severely felt in its civil, political, and commercial intercourse with the Capital and other Towns of the Province. 8th. That the term of ten days for holding the two Superior Courts at *New Carlisle* and *Percé*, is insufficient for the due administration of justice in those two parts of the County. 9th. That the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Court for the Inferior District of *Gaspé*, is limited to a sum too low, considering the actual importance of the interests of the County. 10th. That the trade of the County of *Gaspé*, with the Mother Country and the British Isles, the differences originating on account of navigation, and the great distance between the important parts of the County and the Capital, necessitate the organization of a Court of Admiralty in the County. 11th. That the four Resolutions which the present Representative of the County of *Gaspé*, endeavoured to make the House adopt, with respect to the mode of establishing a premium on fish, far from being intended for the general interest of the County, were really tending to favour only few individuals, and particularly the House of *Robin*. 12th. That the Missionaries of the Roman Church in the County of *Gaspé*, have no security for the recovery of their tithes, and no coercive measures are in the power of Missions. 13th. That the Ordinance of twenty-ninth *George* Third, Chapter three, sections eleven and twelve, may have a dangerous result for the District and County of *Gaspé*, was much as it is derogatory to the Ordinance twenty-fifth *George* Third, Chapter two. 14th. That the Provincial Statute of ninth *George* Fourth, Chapter forty-two, section ten, intituled "An Act relating to the Fisheries of the County of *Gaspé*," granting a privilege to the *dernier Equippeur*, is exceedingly dangerous to the County, inasmuch as *Equippeurs* supply provisions merely during the fishing season, and for eight months in the year, the inhabitants are obliged for their subsistence, to apply to traders who are prevented from advancing them any thing on account of that privilege of *dernier Equippeur*. 15th. That the Provincial Statute of fifty-ninth *George* Third, intituled, "An Act to secure the inhabitants of the Inferior District of *Gaspé*, in the possession and enjoyment of their Lands," does not afford any relief for the evils which the Legislature intended to remedy, and does not bestow on the inhabitants of the County any title for the conveyance of property. 16th. That the Commissioners appointed under the aforementioned Act, have not fulfilled the ends of the said Act, have left the inhabitants in a worse condition than they were previously, and yet have exacted from them large sums of money, though the Legislature had amply provided for the expenses of their Commission.

New Carlisle, 19th October 1829.

(Signed by the Revd. L. S. MALO and 320 others.)

— D. —

Letter from J. B. GLEGG, Esq. Civil Secretary, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 11th February 1831.

SIR,
I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to transmit you the enclosed Petition from several Inhabitants of *Percé*, in the District of *Gaspé*, praying that an Indian (named

Appendix (W.)

9th August,

Jean Jennot Pamliotte) who they state has been confined in the Percé Gaol, for more than a year on suspicion of being an incendiary, may be brought to trial and representing also the want of additional Magistrates in that part of the Country, and to request you will report thereon for His Lordship's information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

J. B. GLEGG,
Secretary.

The Honourable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON,

Memorial of JACQUES LEBLOND and 16 others to His Excellency Lord AYLMER,

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord AYLMER, Governor and Commander in Chief, of all His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and their dependencies, Administrator of the Government, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned principal Inhabitants of Percé in the District of Gaspé, Province of Lower Canada,

Humbly Sheweth,

That Jean Jennot Pamliotte, an Indian was committed on the 26th August 1829, to His Majesty's Common Gaol at Percé, by James Crawford, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District of Gaspé, on suspicion of an incendiary in the house of André Lagogendière (also an Indian) at Gaspé Basin, and likewise on the oath of George Boyle, Esq. as a dangerous person to be at large. That the said Jean Jennot Pamliotte, has been detained a close prisoner in the said Jail from the date of his commitment until the present day, on the Jail allowance without being brought to a trial, although a Court of Judicature was held at Douglas Town in the said District in the month of August last. The Court of Sessions which should have been previously held at Percé in the same month, was passed over for want of a *Quorum*. That the prisoner through long confinement (though receiving uniformly much from the humanity of the Jailor) is ill and crippled from cold owing to the neglect of the Sheriff of the District, in not procuring Stoves or causing them to be placed in such a manner as to convey some heat into the Cells and making rules for the interior order and Police of the Jail according to Law.

Therefore your Memorialists humbly pray your Lordship to take the prisoner's case into consideration to the end that he may the sooner be brought to a trial. This wholly from a principle of Justice and humanity. And that His Majesty's liege subjects may not in future be liable to the same cruel treatment and unlawful detention.

Your Lordship's Memorialists also beg humbly to submit that the want of two or more Magistrates in this place and neighbourhood (a distance of upwards of twenty leagues of coast and comprising a population exceeding three thousand souls) is amongst the most pressing wants inasmuch as the roads and other laws cannot be put in force, and that the amelioration of the Country is greatly retarded.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed by JACQUES LEBLOND and 16 others.)

Percé, 21st December 1830.

Letter from J. B. GLEGG, Esq. Civil Secretary, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 30th April 1831.

SIR,

The accounts of the Sheriff's expenses of the District of Gaspé for the last two years, having been received, and frequent complaints made by individuals who have not been paid sundry articles supplied for the use of the Gaol, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor

Appendix (W.)

11th August.

Chief, to request you will demand from that Officer, his reasons for having so long neglected to comply with the regulations established in that respect of rendering his accounts half yearly. I am also desired by His Excellency to acquaint you that he (the Sheriff) has not called for any monies on account of his contingent expenses for the last two years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

J. B. GLEGG,
Secretary.

To the Honourable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON.

Letter from the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to JAMES FERGUSON WINTER, Esquire
Sheriff of the District of Gaspé.

Paspébiac, 22nd June 1831.

SIR,

On my return from Quebec, I found on my table, a letter from the Civil Secretary, dated 30th April last, stating that the accounts of the Sheriff's Expenses of the District of Gaspé, for the last two years, not having been received, and frequent complaints made by individuals who have not been paid for sundry articles supplied for the use of the Gaol, that he was directed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to request that I would demand from you your reasons for having so long neglected to comply with the regulations established in that respect of rendering your accounts half yearly.

I therefore beg you that you will communicate your reasons as above required previous to my leaving this for Carleton, so that I may be enabled to comply with His Excellency's request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

JAS. FERGUSON WINTER, Esq. Sheriff.

Reply of the SHERIFF.

Paspébiac, Sheriff's Office.

HONORABLE JUDGE,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated, 22nd instant, in reply to which, I respectfully submit what follows:

That as a British Subject, and as a Sheriff of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, I do not conceive that the vast legal powers which your honor is invested, powers which by the *Laws* and *Constitution* of Canada, must be distinct and separate both from the Executive and Legislative powers, and that, in such a degree, and manner that their anomaly or heterogeneous union may not even be suspected, I repeat it that I do not conceive that the vast legal powers with which your Honor is invested, can either, authorize or justify you in interfering or meddling with the matter contained in the letter from the Executive, mentioned in yours. Let your Honor only recollect that I am the Defendant in a cause actually pending, in the Honorable, His Majesty's Provincial Court, founded on pretended causes of complaint, to which you allude in your above mentioned letter, complaints whether founded or unfounded, on which your Honor will have to decide judicially.

As Sheriff I cannot be ignorant, that if at any time, I should knowingly and voluntarily act an unconstitutional part towards His Majesty's Government, the Executive of Lower Canada will not be at a loss by legal and constitutional means, to compel me to respect and execute those laws, which I am most particularly and emphatically bound to observe. In this supposition, might not your honor as Judge, be called upon for an opinion by His Majesty's Representative? Might you not be constitutionally consulted in such matters? Convinced also that as Sheriff my only duties

Appendix (W.)

9th August.

towards His Majesty's Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé, are to respect, maintain and support its authority and to execute its legal orders and decrees, I believe I would act an unconstitutional part and derogate from those duties, were I particularly and circumstantially to answer your honour's letter; as I cannot be persuaded that John Gawler Thompson, Esq., from whom I have received the above mentioned letter, is any other than the Honourable John Gawler Thompson, Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé. But from respect for His Excellency's request I have the satisfaction to inform Your Honour, that I have previous to the receipt of your letter, had the pleasure to obey His Excellency's commands in this respect as promptly as advantageous circumstances have permitted.

I have the honor to be,
Honourable Judge,
Your most obedient and very humble servant,

J. FERGUSON WINTER,
Sheriff, District Gaspé.

To the Hon. John Gawler Thompson,
Provincial Judge for the Inferior
District of Gaspé. }

Letter from the Honorable Judge Thompson to J. B. Glegg, Esq., Civil Secretary.

NEW CARLISLE, 10th July, 1831.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th April last, which reached me on the nineteenth of June following, communicating His Excellency's commands to demand from the Sheriff of this District, his reasons for having so long neglected to comply with the regulations established respecting the rendering his accounts half yearly—his accounts of the expenses of this District for the last two years not having been received, and frequent complaints made by individuals who have not been paid for sundry articles supplied for the use of the gaol.

In compliance with His Excellency's commands, I wrote to the Sheriff and received his answer, which answer together with a copy of my letter to him upon that subject I herewith inclose.

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

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

J. B. Glegg, Esq., Civil Secretary, Quebec,

Petition of Inhabitants of Percé to the Honourable Judge Thompson.

To the Honourable John Gawler Thompson, Provincial Judge for the Inferior District of Gaspé.

The humble remonstrance of the undersigned Principal Inhabitants of Percé in the County of Gaspé,

Most respectfully represents,

That the undersigned feel with deed regret that notwithstanding their former remonstrance respecting the imperfect and extraordinary state of the jail at Percé in the County of Gaspé and the unwarrantable conduct of the Officer of the Crown charged *ex officio* with the superintendance thereof, the evils thus become the just subject of complaint so far from being removed are daily on the increase, and would call for prompt redress. That the above abuses endangering the lives of His Majesty's liege subjects and bringing Justice into disrepute are deducible from the following causes is sufficiently manifest.

1st. That James Ferguson Winter, Esq., Sheriff of the Inferior District of Gaspé has hitherto wantonly neglected to purchase stoves and other indispensable necessaries and arms for the use of the said gaol.

2d That the biscuit that the said Sheriff furnished last autumn to the said gaol was manifestly unwholesome and such so as is not eatable.

3d That the prisoners who have been hitherto committed to the said gaol have endured in winter the most extraordinary privation, nay, one of them, melancholy to relate, died lately of cold after a detention of twenty months on suspicion of felony, without trial, although a Court of Quarter Sessions was held at Douglas Town in the said County, twelve months after his commitment, and should have starved but for the extreme humanity of the present gaoler and neighbours.

4th That the said Sheriff has hitherto neglected to cause the apprehension of three burglars who were regularly committed last winter to the said jail and who broke out thereof after about two months detention and have ever since remained unmolested in this County to the evil example of youth and the injury of public justice which they actually set at defiance.

5th That the said Sheriff has as yet neglected to make rules for the interior Police of the said jail, and to account upon oath on the first judicial day of every term as required by law.

6th That the said Sheriff is irregular and false in his returns to the services, to the damage and loss of the parties few having the means of meeting the enormous expences consequent on multiplied suits which would create amongst the people a disgust for the courts themselves.

7th That the said Inhabitants apprehend much of the neglect of the said Sheriff arises from a want of means, obstiacy and a too precarious credit and have therefore no confidence in him, while at the same time the security held out by the Bail Bond is only personal. Wherefore the said Inhabitants justly entertaining the highest respect for your honour, your regard for justice and wish to promote the ends thereof, request that you will be pleased to forward these, their grievances to the proper authority to the end that the said Sheriff may be dismissed from office as he has not well and truly demeaned himself in the execution of the duties thereof according to law.

Percé, County of Gaspé, }
23th Nov. 1831. }

Letter from H. CRAIG Esquire, Civil Secretary, to the Honourable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 30th January, 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, inclosing a Petition from several Inhabitants of Percé representing the bad state in which the gaol at that place is kept complaining of F. Winter, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, and praying that he may be removed from office.

Having submitted the Petition to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, I have received his commands to transmit to you a copy thereof, which I enclose, and to request you will transmit the same to the Sheriff calling upon him at the same time to answer within fourteen days to the allegations contained in the said Petition, failing to do which His Lordship will consider that he has nothing to advance in refutation of those allegations and shall proceed to act accordingly. I need scarcely add my request that you will report the result of the communication, you are required to make in this matter for His Lordship's information.

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

H. CRAIG,
Secretary.

Letter from H. CRAIG, Esq., Civil Secretary, to the Honourable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS
Quebec, 6th February, 1832.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting you to communicate to James F. Winter, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, the copy of a Petition addressed to yourself by several in-

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habitants of that District, and which you forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, being a complaint against the official conduct of that Officer; requesting you to call upon himself for a refutation of what was alledged against him. I have received the commands of His Lordship to transmit to you the enclosed copy of another Petition since received from several inhabitants of the County of Gaspé, also complaining of the official conduct of the Sheriff and praying for his suspension from office, which I am to request you will in like manner communicate to Mr. Winter and acquaint me with the result for His Lordship's information.

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

H. CRAIG,
 Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Thompson,
 New Carlisle.

Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Gaspé, to His Excellency Lord Aylmer.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord AYLMER, Governor in Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Gaspé,

Most humbly sheweth,

That by the Provincial Statute regulating the Office of Sheriff, that officer is obliged to account upon oath on the first Judicial day of every term of the Courts in the several Districts of this Province, that accounting so at short intervals, monies should not accumulate in the hands of that officer.

That notwithstanding such enactments, Your Excellency's petitioners regret to say, that James Ferguson Winter, Esq., the Sheriff of the Inferior District of Gaspé has wantonly absented himself from the Courts held in this County, during the two terms last past, comprising the period of two years.

That the said Sheriff not having accounted for so long a period; its a contempt and great injustice. And your petitioners apprehend that the security given to the public by the Bail Bond is inadequate.

That the said Sheriff has neglected his duty towards the gaol of this County, to such a degree, as to endanger the lives of the prisoners, who have been in winter, committed to the said jail, to the discredit of the Government, and the indignation of all the world. That the prisoner, viz. Peter Gasquier actually detained in the said jail, (as the late Indian was) endures such privation as call for this representation of the neglect and inefficient conduct of the said Sheriff in procuring stoves, biscuit, and other minor necessaries required for keeping the said jail and prisoners.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take the premisses into consideration to the end that the said Sheriff may be suspended from office or in such other manner as in Your Excellency's wisdom may seem fit.

And Your Excellency's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(158 Signatures.)

County of Gaspé, 24th Dec. 1831.

Letter from the Hon. Judge Thompson to the Sheriff of the District of Gaspé.

PASPEBIAC, 28th Feb. 1832.

SIR,

I received by yesterday's mail a letter from Mr Secretary Craig referring to his previous letter of the 30th January last communicated to you in mine of the 20th instant transmitting a copy of another subsequently received from several inhabitants of the county of Gaspé, complaining of your conduct

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as Sheriff of this District and praying for your suspension from office, requesting me to communicate the same to you and acquaint him with the result of His Lordship's information.

I therefore enclose the copy of the Petition transmitted to me, satisfied that you will write me an answer thereto without delay.

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

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

James Ferguson Winter, Esq.
Sheriff, District of Gaspé,

Letter to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to the Sheriff of the District of Gaspé.

Paspebiac, 20th February 1832.

SIR,

I yesterday received a letter from Mr. Secretary Craig, dated 30th January last, enclosing a Copy of a Petition of several Inhabitants of Percé, complaining of the Gaol at that place, and your conduct as Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, requesting me to transmit the same to you, and to call upon at the same time for an Answer within fourteen days to the allegations contained in the said Petition, failing to do which His Lordship will consider that you have nothing to advance in reputation of those allegations and will proceed to act accordingly. I therefore enclose the said Copy of a Petition and request you will send me your answer within the time prescribed, as His Lordship expects from me a Report of the result of the present communication.

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

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

JAS. FERGUSON WINTER, Esq. Sheriff,
District of Gaspé.

Letter from the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to the Sheriff of the District of Gaspé.

10th March 1832.

DEAR SIR,

The letters which I communicated to you on the 20th and 28th February last, being official communications from His Excellency Lord Aylmer, ought to have been answered before this—but having been informed that your health has been any thing but well for the last month, I have not yet answered them; I trust you will be able to do so before Thursday next, as I then must report them.

Yours truly,

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

Letter from the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to the Sheriff of the District of Gaspé.

10th March 1832.

DEAR SIR,

Your Note of yesterday is just handed me, my fresh attack of the Epidemical disease so current this Winter in this District, has been the cause of my delay in answering yours of the 20th ult.

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I sent you a Note informing you thereof the 4th since that time (the receipt of yours) I do not think I have been more than one full day able to write. I am now better, and have got up regularly these two days, but being so weakly, and the answer to His Excellency, to be transmitted through you, requiring great attention, it will take me a little time—I began it Friday afternoon and did very little, but rather more yesterday—you shall have it without any wilful delay.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON WINTER,
Sheriff, District of Gaspé.

Honorable

J. GAWLER THOMPSON,
Judge, District of Gaspé.

Letter from the Sheriff of Gaspé to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

The Hon. JOHN GAWLER THOMPSON, Judge, District of Gaspé.

Paspébiac, 15th March 1832.

SIR,

Your letter of the 20th and 28th ult., I received on the following days, each covering a Petition from Mr. Jno. Le Bout illier of Percé, with several signatures alleging numerous complaints against me, as Sheriff of the District of Gaspé. For the cause of delay in my answer I beg leave to refer you to my notes of the 4th and 11th Instant, your note of the 10th Instant to me, as well as your letter above mentioned, shew me that your orders from His Excellency, for prompt answers are peremptory and limited as to time.

These Petitions though grounded upon falsehoods, and agitated by malice, deserve and require particulars answers, only because they are communicated by His Excellency the Governor in Chief's command. The same cause, which I assigned to you the 11th Instant (my bad state of health) has to this time, yet prevented me from giving such answers as will fully justify me, and satisfy His Excellency; therefore as I find you are limited for time in your answers, lest you should incur any blame I think it necessary for the present, to give the following short answer, reserving to myself the right of answering more particularly within fifteen days. In answer to the Petition, dated Percé County of Gaspé, 28th November 1831—and County of Gaspé, 24th December 1831—I have for the present merely to state that they are false, and that I altogether and entirely deny the allegations therein contained and alleged against me—I am convinced that most of the allegations though fundamentally false, will require explanations, such as the bad biscuit, &c. &c. &c. I therefore reserve the right of giving His Excellency a more ample and satisfactory answers to the above mentioned Petition within a fortnight.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

J. FERGUSON WINTER,
Sheriff, District of Gaspé.

Letter from the Honorable Judge THOMPSON to Lieut. Col. CRAIG, Civil Secretary

New Carlisle, 16th March 1832.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January last, which reached me on the 19th ultimo, enclosing a Copy of a Petition of several Inhabitants of Percé, representing the bad state in which the Gaol at that place is kept and complaining of the Sheriff of

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this District, praying that he may be removed from office, also communicating His Excellency's commands, that I should transmit the same to the Sheriff calling upon him at the same time to answer within fourteen days to the allegations contained in the said Petition, failing to do which, His Lordship would consider that he had nothing to advance in refutation of those allegations.

In compliance with His Lordship's request I wrote to the Sheriff upon the subject, and enclosed your certified Copy of the Petition—his answer and the correspondence connected with it, I now enclose for the information of His Lordship.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

Lieutenant Col. CRAIG,
Civil Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

True Copies,

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

— E. —

Letter from C. YORKE, Esquire, Civil Secretary to the Hon. Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 25th April 1829.

SIR,
I had yesterday the honor to receive your letter of the 11th March, requesting to be allowed to visit your family at Quebec, on the opening of the navigation and also to adjust some private affairs, representing also that no inconvenience would result from your absence as you proposed returning to your post the 4th or 5th June, and the Courts do not commence before the beginning of July, and I am directed to acquaint you that under those circumstances His Excellency has no objection to your proceeding to Quebec, and I am to convey to you the necessary permission accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient humble Servant,

C. YORKE,
Secretary.

The Honorable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON.

Letter from H. CRAIG, Esquire, Civil Secretary, to the Hon. Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 26th March 1832.

SIR,
Having submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, your letter of the 3d Instant, requesting leave of absence for three or four weeks in May next, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Lordship has been pleased to accede to your request.

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

H. CRAIG,
Secretary.

The Honorable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON.

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Letter from H. CRAIG, Esquire, Civil Secretary, to the Hon. Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 6th May 1833.

SIR,

Having submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, upon request for leave of absence for two or three weeks to proceed to Quebec, on private affairs I have the honor to inform you that His Lordship has been pleased to accede to your request.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. CRAIG,
Secretary.

To the Honourable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON.

Letter from H. CRAIG, Esquire, Civil Secretary, to Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 23d March 1835.

SIR,

I have not failed to lay your letter of the 27th ult. before His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and I have great pleasure in communicating to you, that His Lordship has been pleased to accede to your request, and to grant you leave of absence for three weeks in the month of May next.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. CRAIG,
Civil Secretary.

The Honourable
Mr. Justice THOMPSON,
New Carlisle,
(True Copy.)

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

— F. —

EXTRACT from the QUEBEC GAZETTE of the 16th April 1834.

“ We understand that orders have been given to make out the Warrants for the payment to all the Public Officers of another Quarters Salary.”

— G. —

Vice Admiralty Court, }
Lower Canada. }

The Schooner Agnes,
(Action of John Bessin.)

TUESDAY the 4th Oct. 1836.

On the summary Petition given in by Ogden and Davidson, bearing date the 3d day of May, 1836, and admitted in this cause on behalf of the said John Bessin.

Benjamin Henry Lemoine, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Merchant, aged twenty five years, a witness produced and sworn to the facts, stated in the said summary Petition, saith:—I sailed in

the Schooner Agnes from Quebec to the West Indies in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and know the promoter who sailed in the said schooner on the said voyage. He appeared on the ship's articles as mate of the said schooner, but he acted on the said voyage in every respect contrary to what deponent considers a mate ought to act, as he was mutinous and threatened to thrash the Captain. Deponent cannot recollect what the amount of wages was for which the promoter signed the ships articles, but believes it was four pounds Currency, per month. The voyage of the said schooner from Quebec continued about fifty-three days. Deponent sold her cargo in St. Vincent, consisting of fish, flour, pork and other articles. The schooner remained at St. Vincent twenty-two days, and after having taken in a cargo of rum proceeded for Quebec on the fifth of September and after a lapse of about thirty-nine days the said schooner made the harbour of Malbay in distress and was stranded there on or about the 18th day of October, 1834. During the whole of the said voyage the promoter was on board the said schooner. The promoter during the said voyage was not obedient to the lawful commands of the master of the said schooner, but continually disobeyed his order and was mutinous, and refused to keep a log on the voyage home, and was in deponent's opinion, incapable of doing so from continued drunkenness.

In deponent's opinion the promoter is an habitual drunkard. After the said schooner had been stranded at Malbay, in the Inferior District of Gaspé the promoter worked at saving the wreck.

B. H. LEMOINE.

Repeated and acknowledged before the worshipful Henry Black, Esq., the 7th October, 1836.

Present,

W. POWER,
Register.

Same day, 4th October, 1836. Same witness examined on cross interrogatories given in by Aylwin.

The witness was admonished as required and answered,

To the 1st interrogatory.—I have seen the original of the protest now shewn to me and marked as deponent's exhibit No. 1. The same exhibit is to the best of my knowledge a true copy of the original which I have seen.

To the 2d interrogatory. I have perused the said protest and know the contents thereof to be true, and am satisfied that from the advanced state of the season, there being upwards of a foot of snow on the ground at the time, and no possibility of saving either the cargo or vessel, the captain and crew had no other alternative left them, than to proceed as mentioned in the protest.

To the 3d interrogatory.—I am acquainted with the hand writing and signature of John Bessin, the promoter in this cause and have often seen him write, and the letter now shown me and filed as the Defendants exhibit No. 2, in this cause and subscribed with the promoters name is in the hand writing of the said John Bessin the promoter, and the signature "John Bessin," set and subscribed to the said letter is also in the hand writing and the proper signature of the said John Bessin.

To the 4th interrogatory.—I am acquainted with the signature of Amasa Bebee and John Wilkie, Prothonotary, of the Provincial Court of the Inferior District of Gaspé and know their signature, and the signature "*Bebee and Wilkie, P. P. C.*" set and subscribed to the Defendants exhibit, No. 3, now shewn me and purporting to be office copies of proceedings in a cause wherein John Bessin was Plaintiff and John Taylor, Defendant and Charles Verdon and Samuel Colas were tiers saisies, is the proper signature of the said Bebee and Wilkie every where the same appears, in the said office copies, and of the proper hand writing of the said Amasa Bebee and John Wilkie as Prothonotary of the said Provincial Court.

To the 5th interrogatory.—The promoter Bessin was mutinous, he refusing to obey the orders of his captain, he threatened the lives of the passengers and was for several days after leaving the West Indies in a state of beastly intoxication.

To the 6th interrogatory.—The promoter left the vessel after she was stranded and in my opinion perfectly satisfied, and at the time of the stranding of the vessel perfectly agreeing with the captain and crew in the necessity of the case, namely, in considering the vessel a total wreck, in so far that he requested of me a recommendation as he intended immediately to proceed to Quebec, so as to procure himself a berth to proceed to Europe the same fall.

To the 7th interrogatory.—The said schooner was wrecked about the 18th October, 1834, in the harbour of Malbay. She has never been navigated since, but was floated off (on being lightened of her cargo) some time after she had been wrecked, she now lies, and has since the fall of 1834, lain at the head of the harbour of Malbay.

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To the 8th interrogatory.—The promoter to my knowledge has received in part his wages, but I cannot state the sum paid him. Further the deponent saith not, and hath signed.

B. H. LEMOINE.

Reported and acknowledged before the worshipful Henry Black, Esq. the 7th October, 1836.

Present,

W. POWER,
Register.

Vice Admiralty Court, }
Lower Canada. }

I hereby certify that the eight foregoing pages contain a true copy of the evidence given by Benjamin Henry Lemoine, Esq., in a cause lately pending and determined in the said Court; wherein John Bessin was the promoter, against the Schooner Agnes, John Taylor, Master, Defendant.

[L. S.]

W. POWER,
Register.

Quebec, 10th December, 1836.

— H. —

Petition of Inhabitants of the County of Bonaventure and Gaspé, to the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petitions of the undersigned inhabitants of the counties of Bonaventure, and Gaspé in the Inferior District of Gaspé.

Humbly represents,

That several of your Petitioners have at the elections for the County of Bonaventure supported Joseph Francois De Blois, Esq., one of the members representing the said County in the present Provincial Parliament. That your Petitioners have learned with astonishment that the said Joseph Francois De Blois, as well in his own name, as in his capacity of representative of the people and in the name of the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé in general hath presented a petition to your Honourable House complaining in severe and immeasured language of the conduct of the Honourable John Gauler Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.

That several of your Petitioners have been and are at present suitors in the Provincial Court either as Plaintiffs or Defendants and in justice to the said Judge they beg leave to state to your Honourable House, that they have always had entire confidence in the decisions of the said Honourable John Gauler Thompson whose integrity, uprightness and impartiality have never been questioned by your Petitioners or the Inhabitants of the District of Gaspé and as a strong proof of the truth of this allegation they have leave most humbly to submit to your Honourable House that notwithstanding that the said Honourable John Gauler Thompson, hath been Judge of the Provincial Court for the said District of Gaspé for upwards of eight years, that more than two thousand cases have been decided by the said Honourable Judge during that period and that though by the Judicature Bill of the said District an appeal lies from the said Court, to the Court of Kings's Bench for the District of Quebec, yet there has never been one single judgment rendered by the said Honourable Judge reversed, although the said Joseph Francois De Blois has been a practitioner in the said Court during the whole of the said period, and for seven years has been concerned in almost every contested suit.

That your Petitioners actuated solely by a sense of justice, reject with indignation that part of the Petition of the said Joseph Francois De Blois which accuses in their name and as the representative of the people, the said Judge of natural imbecility, of insufficiency in point of intelligence, character and sagacity, of a want of decency and dignity in his conduct, of aversion for and general incapacity to execute his important duties, of neglect, ignorance and contempt for the Laws of the country, of being partial, capricious, arbitrary and vindictive, of using his power as a Judge to satiate his passions and rendering it an instrument of vengeance, of illegality, refusing to act in his capacity of Judge, of fettering and even stopping the course of Justice, of granting unto those whose interests he wished to advance an unjust protection, of threatening several of His Majesty's subjects with his resentment, of interfering at the last general election, and of not holding of several Terms of the Provincial Court for the said District of Gaspé, your Petitioners therefore beg leave to assure your Honourable House that all the foregoing complaints against the said Honourable John Gauler Thompson are unfounded, unjust, libellous, false and calumnious.

That the fact of this, the Petition of men totally disinterested, is sufficient to convince your Honourable House of the esteem in which the said Honourable John Gauler Thompson is held in the District of Gaspé, of the perfect confidence which the said inhabitants have in the said Provincial Court, and in the integrity, honor and legal attainments of the said Provincial Judge.

Wherefore your Petitioners beg and entreat your Honourable House not to decide upon the Petition of the said Joseph F. De Blois, before a full, entire investigation of the matters of complaint therein contained, and trust that your Honourable House will be pleased to examine not only such witnesses as may be produced by the said Joseph Francois DeBlois, in support of his petition, but also such other witnesses of integrity, respectability and impartiality as will be brought forward by your Petitioners so that ample justice may be rendered by all parties and that your Honourable House will not be accessory in depriving your Petitioners and the loyal subjects of His Majesty in the District of Gaspé of the services of an individual whom they highly respect and esteem.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed by FARQUHAR McRAE, J. P., and 930 others.

New Carlisle, 2d January 1836.

— I. —

Petition of Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Gaspé, to the Honourable Judge Thompson.

To the Honourable John Gauler Thompson, Provincial Judge, for the Inferior District of Gaspé in the Province of Lower Canada.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Gaspé, aforesaid.

Very respectfully sheweth,

That for some time past, no Sessions of the Peace have been held in this place, for the due administration of justice and dispatch of public business in consequence of which divers depredations and violations of the Laws have been perpetrated with impunity. That your Honor's Petitioners have from time to time taken cognizance of divers complaints and informations and have proceeded in binding the aggressors under recognizance to the good behaviour, &c. and to appear for the final adjustment of such complaints, but from the want of a sufficient number of Justices to form a quorum entirely precludes your Honor's Petitioners from discharging the duties incumbent upon them, which greatly tend to the preservation of our lives and property.

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That the inconveniences alluded to are greatly detrimental to the prosecution of public justice, and the maintenance of good order, and can only be obviated by the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace, conformable to the Act providing for the same, and that without the co-operation and assistance of your Honour at the next ensuing Sessions of the Peace to be holden at New Carlisle for the District of Gaspé aforesaid. Your Honour's Petitioners greatly fear that the most respectable and peaceable portion of the community will be exposed as heretofore.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honour will graciously be pleased to co-operate with us in order to remedy the impending evils, and your Honour's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

FARQUHAR McRAE, J. P.
WILLIAM CARTER, J. P.

Hope Town, 28th Dec. 1831.

Letter from the Sheriff of Gaspé to Lieut. Col. Craig, Civil Secretary.

Paspébiac, Sheriff's Office.
9th July, 1832.

SIR,

Last January the Honourable Mr. Justice Thompson, Provincial Judge for the Inferior District of Gaspé, sat and presided at the Court of Quarter Sessions or General Sessions of the Peace held at New Carlisle.

As I humbly conceive that the almost innumerable and glaring incompetencies of the Provincial Judge, to sit or preside at the Sessions of the Peace, in this District, are so obvious, being diametrically opposed to the constitution and laws of the land, therefore not to be warranted on any pretence, had I not then been confined to my bed through severe illness, and obliged to attend at the Sessions by Deputy, I would have objected to the competency of the Court, and refuse to make my return of Jurors. This to me would have been a most disagreeable alternative, though a compulsory duty, as I cannot, nor dare not knowingly do, nor participate in an illegal Act. To avoid the disagreeable position in which I shall find myself in case of a recurrence. I humbly crave His Excellency the Governor in Chief's instructions and interference.

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

J. FERGUSON WINTER,
Sheriff, District Gaspé.

Lieutenant Col. Craig,
Civil Secretary, Quebec,

Letter from H. CRAIG, Esq. Civil Secretary, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 17th August 1832.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to transmit to you the enclosed letter dated Paspébiac 9th July, 1832, from J. F. Winter, Esq., Sheriff of the Inferior District of Gaspé,

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relative to your having sat and presided at the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace held at New Carlisle in January last and I am to request you will be pleased to communicate to me, for His Lordship's information, such observations as you may have to offer on the subject of that representation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. CRAIG,
Secretary.

The Honorable
Mr. Justice Thompson,

Reply to the preceding Letter.

PASPEBIAC, 14th Sept 1832.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, inclosing one from the Sheriff of this District relative to my having sat and presided at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Carlisle in January last, requesting me to communicate such observations as I may have to offer upon the subject, for His Excellency's information. In conformity with His Lordship's commands, I have to state that I did preside at that Court, no session having been hold for upwards of a year for want of a quorum: Mr. McRae and Mr. Carter being then the only qualified Magistrates residing in this District between Point Peter in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the River Ristigouche at the Western extremity of the Baie Chaleurs.

The unprotected state of the peaceable portion of the inhabitants induced those gentlemen to Petition me as the Chief Magistrate of the District to assist them on that occasion. I complied with their request, and would have continued to preside in that Court had I not been relieved from that additional duty by the subsequent receipt of a new commission of the peace.

The incompatibility complained of, is imaginary, the Judge of the District of St. Frances with a similar jurisdiction to this, presided, and I believe still presides, at the Sessions there.

In opposition to the gratuitous legal opinion of the Sheriff of this District, I shall offer that of the Legislature of the Province, who by the Stat. 5, Geo. 4, Ch. 22 Sect. 1st, not only admitted the compatibility, but actually allowed the sum of ninety pounds sterling to the Provincial Judge for his travelling expenses in holding the Sessions that year. The jurisdiction has not been altered since that period. I herewith enclose the letter communicated and petition referred to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. G. THOMPSON,
Provincial Judge, Gaspé,

Lieutenant Col. Craig,
Civil Secretary, Quebec.

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Petition of two Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, to the Honorable Judge THOMPSON.

To the Honourable John Gauler Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court in and for the Inferior District of Gaspé.

The Petition of Farquhar McRae and Robert Caldwell, Esqs., two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District.

Humbly Sheweth,

That divers complaints and informations have been taken and received by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace which it is necessary and expedient for the conservation of the public peace and for the general interest of the public at large, to lay before the next General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in New Carlisle to-morrow.

That owing to the absence at this time of the two other Justices resident in this part of this County of Bonaventure, it will become impossible for your Petitioners without the intervention of your honour to hold the next General Sessions of the Peace for the want of a quorum. That should the next General Sessions of the Peace not be holden as by law established, many offenders will escape the correcting hand of justice, and an inducement held out for the commission of crime by an almost certain assurance of escaping punishment.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honour will take the Petitioners and state of the country into his serious consideration, and that moved by motives so forcible, and the public interest, your Honour will preside at the next General Session of the Peace to be holden at New Carlisle to-morrow.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

FARQUHAR McRAE, J. P.
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. P.

New Carlisle, }
10th January, 1833. }

Another Petition of two Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé to the Honorable Judge Thompson.

To the Honourable John Gauler Thompson, Judge of His Majesty's Provincial Court, in and for the District of Gaspé.

The Petition of Robert Caldwell and William Carter, Esquires, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District.

Humbly representeth,

That your Petitioners being apprehensive that a quorum of Magistrates will not be found to preside at the next General Session of the Peace to be holden in New Carlisle in the said District, from the eleventh to the sixteenth day of January instant, inclusive, by which the public interests and sundry important affairs would be retarded and neglected; beg leave respectfully to solicit your Honour to complete such quorum, and to preside at the next General Session of the Peace to be holden at New Carlisle for the furtherance of the ends of Justice, and the promotion of the general interests of the country at large.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. CARTER, J. P.
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. P.

District of Gaspé, }
New Carlisle, 8th Jan. 1834. }

Petition of Inhabitants of the Township of Carleton to the Judge of the Provincial Court of the District of Gaspé.

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TRANSLATION.

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. }

To the Honourable the Judge of the Provincial Court of the District of Gaspé.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Township of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure.

Humbly sheweth,

That for several years past there has been no General Session of the Peace for want of Magistrates.

That it has become necessary for the public good that a Session of the Peace should be held this year at Carleton.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that you will be pleased to sit at the Sessions to be now held.

M. MICHAUD, J. P.
JOSEPH MEAGHER, C. M.
NICOLAS LANDRY, C. M.
C. W. LABELLOIS, C. M.
J. G. LEBEL, N. P.

Carleton, 10th July, 1834.

Petition of two Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé to the Judge of the Provincial Court.

TRANSLATION.

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Gaspé. }

To the Honorable the Judge of the Provincial Court.

The Petition of HUGH AITKIN and HILARY MICHAUD, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the said District.

Humbly Sheweth :

That after having taken cognizance of the business which is to be brought before them in the course of the present Session, they find themselves under the absolute necessity of begging that your Honor will sit with them.

Wherefore your Petitioners, in full confidence of your justice, flatter themselves that this present Petition will be assented to for the public good.

HUGH AITKIN.
H. MICHAUD.

Carleton, 11th July, 1834.

True Copies,

JNO. G. THOMPSON.

Appendix (W.)

9th August.

COPY of a Despatch from Lord GLENELG to His Excellency the EARL OF GOSFORD.

No. 168.

DOWNING STREET,
24th January, 1836.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 6th December, No. 135, enclosing Copies of certain proceedings which had taken place in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in an inquiry instituted by that House into the conduct of Mr. J. G. Thompson, Judge of the Provincial Court of the Inferior District of Gaspé, together with a Copy of Mr. Thompson's answer to the charges brought against him.

I approve of your Lordship's refusal to suspend Mr. Thompson from his office, pending the enquiry, and also of your having afforded that Gentleman an ample opportunity of meeting the accusations brought against him, before transmitting them for the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

As those accusations refer in great measure to Mr. Thompson's conduct in his judicial capacity, I have felt it my duty humbly to advise His Majesty, to submit them to the consideration of the Judicial Committee of His Privy Council.

That Committee will no doubt admit both the accusers and the accused to a hearing at their Bar, and you will accordingly refer the Assembly of Lower Canada, to that Body as the Tribunal most qualified to investigate charges preferred against a Judge in one of His Majesty's Colonies.

But although I have not thought myself at liberty to adopt any decision on the accusations brought against Mr. Thompson, I feel it to be my duty to notice the manner in which the investigation has been conducted. It is stated that on the Committee of the Assembly appointed for that purpose Mr. De Blois, the Petitioner against Mr. Thompson had a seat and it does not appear that any notice was given to Mr. Thompson of the proceedings against him, or that he had the opportunity of producing any witnesses in his behalf, or of cross examining those who were called in support of the allegations of the Petitioner.

When I observe the very strong testimonies on Oath, afterwards adduced by Mr. Thompson to your Lordship in defence of his character, and in refutations of the charges brought against him, I cannot but deeply regret that he had not an opportunity of making his defence before the Committee of the Assembly, nor in the absence of that evidence, can I admit, that the case was fully investigated by the Committee, or that much weight can be attached to the conclusion stated in their report. I do not assume to myself the right of determining what their decision might have been, had Mr. Thompson's defence been before them as well as the evidence in support of the accusations against him, but it appears to me obviously contrary to the first principles of justice to subject an accused party to the penalty which his offence, if satisfactorily proved, would merit, without affording the fullest opportunity of proving his innocence.

After an attentive consideration of the case as it has been submitted to me, I do not feel myself justified in suspending Mr. Thompson from the exercise of his judicial functions, until a competent Court shall have decided on the merits of the case after weighing the evidence which may be adduced on Oath both in support and refutation of the charges preferred against him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

The EARL OF GOSFORD,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN to an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Appendix (X.)
 GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 4th August, 1841, praying for "Copies of all Procla- 9th August.
 "mations or Instruments issued to erect Municipal Districts in the late Province of
 "Lower Canada, under the Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, Chapter 4,—and to fix
 "the number of Councillors for every Parish or Township in each such District,
 "and also for determining the places of meeting of each District Council; and also a
 "List of the Wardens and other Officers appointed in virtue of the said Ordinance;
 "and Copy of such Instructions as may have been given to the above Officers con-
 "cerning their Office."

(Signed,)

D. DALY, *Secretary.*

Secretary's Office, }
 Kingston, 6th August, 1841. }

 SCHEDULE.

1. Proclamation establishing Municipal Districts in the former Province of Lower Canada. (Montreal, 15th April, 1841.)
2. Proclamation fixing the place of meeting for each District Council. (Kingston, 20th July, 1841.)
3. Proclamation determining number of Councillors to be elected for each place. (Kingston, 20th July, 1841.)
4. Proclamation correcting certain inaccuracies in the Proclamations of the 15th of April, 1841, and 20th July, 1841, relative to Municipal Districts. (Kingston, 2d August, 1841.)
5. List of Wardens appointed under Ordinance 4th Victoria, Chapter 4.
6. Instructions to said Wardens, with four Inclosures. (Kingston, 26th July, 1841.)

 No. 1.

Province of }
 Canada. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
 Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—GREETING :

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Governor of our late Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better Internal Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein" it is among other things ordained and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, by his Proclamation under the Great Seal thereof, to be issued by and with the advice of our Executive Council in that behalf, to create and constitute such and so many Districts in our said Province, for the purposes of the said Ordinance, as to him shall appear expedient, and to fix, appoint and declare the limits of such Districts respectively:—And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of our Reign, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the powers vested in the Governor of the said Province, to be exercised by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the said Province, shall from and after the day, when our said late Provinces shall be united and form one Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, in so far as

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the same shall not be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act, be vested in and may be exercised by our Governor of our said Province of Canada, with the advice of our Executive Council for the said last mentioned Province:—And whereas the provisions of the said Ordinance are not inconsistent or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act, and it appears expedient to our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honorable CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of our 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, our Governor of our said Province of Canada, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for the said Province, that certain Districts hereinafter mentioned, should be erected and constituted for the purposes of the said Ordinance, within that part of our said Province, which, at the time of the passing of the said Ordinance, formed the said Province of Lower Canada, —and that the limits of such Districts, respectively, under the names hereinafter assigned to the same, should be such as are hereinafter fixed, appointed and declared:—Know Ye therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of our 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, our Governor of our said Province, by and with the advice of our said Executive Council of our said Province of Canada, hath, by virtue of the powers in him vested by the said Ordinance, and by the said Act of Parliament, for the purposes of the said Ordinance, created and constituted, and by this our Royal Proclamation doth erect and constitute within that part of our said Province, which, at the time of the passing of the said Ordinance, formed our said Province of Lower Canada, the several Districts hereinafter mentioned, and hath fixed, appointed and declared, and doth hereby fix, appoint and declare the limits of the said Districts, respectively, as followeth, that is to say:—

The first of the said Districts to be called the District of Quebec, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River St. Lawrence, on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the South West by the division line separating the Seigniories of Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles and Bourg-Louis from the Seigniories of Des Maure or Saint Augustin, Faussambault, and Township of Gosford, the said line prolonged North West to the Northern boundary of the Province, on the North East by a line running from Cap de l'Abattis on the Saint Lawrence, on a course Northwesterly parallel to the Seigniorial line of Beauport to the aforesaid Northern boundary of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with the Island of Orleans, and all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Quebec.

The second of the said Districts to be called the District of Portneuf, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, and on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Quebec before recited, on the South West by the North East bounds of the Seigniorie of Champlain or South West boundary line of the Seigniorie of Batiscan, as far as it extends, and thence by a North West line to the Northern boundary of the Province, being the line of division between the Territorial division of Quebec, and the Territorial division of Montreal, on the North side of the River Saint Lawrence, pursuant to "An Ordinance to establish new Territorial Divisions of Lower Canada, and to alter and amend the Judicature, and provide for the better and more efficient administration of Justice throughout this Province," passed by the Governor General and Special Council, under the Great Seal of the Province, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; which District so bounded and described comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with all the Islands in the Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Portneuf.

The third of the said Districts to be called the District of Saguenay, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the South West by the North East boundary of the District of Quebec before recited, on the North East by the Eastern limits and boundaries of the said Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with the Isle aux Coudres, and all the Islands in the Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Saguenay.

The fourth of the said Districts to be called the District of Rimouski, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River Saint Lawrence, on the South East in part by the Southern boundary of the Province, and by the Western boundary of the County of Gaspé, and the Western and Northern boundary of the County of Bonaventure, the same being the boundary or division line between the Territorial division of Quebec and the Territorial division of Gaspé, in virtue and under the authority of the Ordinance in that behalf before recited, on the South West by

the North East boundary line of the Seigniorie of the River du Loup, and the said line prolonged South East to the Southern boundary of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended in the above recited limits, together with the Island of Bic, Green Island, and all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Rimouski.

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The fifth of the said Districts to be called the District of Kamouraska, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River Saint Lawrence, on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Rimouski before recited, on the South West by the North East boundary line of the Seigniorie of Saint Roch des Aulnets, and the said line prolonged South East to the Southern boundary of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Kamouraska.

The sixth of the said Districts to be called the District of Saint Thomas, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River Saint Lawrence, on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Kamouraska before recited, and on the South West by the North East limits or boundary line of the Parish of Saint Joseph de la Pointe Lévi, thence Southeasterly along the aforesaid North East line of the said Parish of Saint Joseph, from the River St. Lawrence to the depth thereof, thence Southwesterly along the said depth or rear line of the said Parish of Saint Joseph until intersected by the North East boundary line of the Seigniorie of Lauzon, thence South East along the said North East line of the Seigniorie of Lauzon and the Seigniorie of Joliette to the North West boundary of the Township of Frampton, thence Northeasterly along the said line, to the Northerly angle of the said Township of Frampton, thence Southeasterly along the North East bounds of the said Township of Frampton, and Townships of Cranbourne and Watford, and the said line prolonged South East to the Southern boundary of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with Crane Island, and all other Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Saint Thomas.

The seventh of the said Districts to be called the District of Dorchester, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River Saint Lawrence, on the South East by the North West bounds of the Seigniories of Joliette, Saint Etienne and Saint Giles, and a part of the Seigniorie of Sainte Croix, also by the North West bounds of the Townships of Nelson and Somerset, and a part of the River Bécancour, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Saint Thomas before recited, and on the South West by the North East boundary line of the Seigniorie of St. Pierre les Becquets, and the Township of Blanford, extending Southeasterly from the River Saint Lawrence to the River Bécancour, thence Easterly along the said River Bécancour until intersected by the Westerly bounds of the Township of Somerset, the same so far constitutes part of the line dividing the Territorial division of Quebec from the Territorial division of Sherbrooke, in virtue and under the authority of the Ordinance in this behalf before recited, thence Northeasterly along the Westerly line of the said Township of Somerset to the North West angle thereof, thence Northeasterly along the division line between the said Township of Somerset and the Augmentation of Somerset, and Augmentation of the Seigniorie of Lotbinière, until intersected by the division line between the said Township of Somerset and Township of Nelson, thence continuing Northeasterly along the line separating the aforesaid Township of Nelson from the aforesaid Augmentation of the Seigniorie of Lotbinière to the North Eastern angle of the Township of Nelson aforesaid, the said line prolonged and traversing the Seigniorie of Sainte Croix until it intersects the North East boundary line of the said Seigniorie of Sainte Croix, thence Southeasterly along the said line to the depth, or Southwesterly angle of the Seigniorie of Des Plaines, thence Northeasterly along the depth or rear line of the said Seigniorie of Des Plaines to the most Eastern angle thereof, thence North West along the North East bounds of the said Seigniorie of Des Plaines until intersected by the depth or rear line of Fief Gaspé, thence Northeasterly along the aforesaid rear line of Fief Gaspé until intersected by the South West boundary line of the Seigniorie of Lauzon, thence South East along the aforesaid line to the Southwesterly angle of the said Seigniorie of Lauzon, thence Northeasterly along the depth or rear line of the said Seigniorie of Lauzon to the Northeasterly angle thereof, and point of intersection of South West bounds of the District of Saint Thomas before recited, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, and Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite or nearest to the shores of the said District of Dorchester.

The eighth of the said Districts to be called the District of Chaudière, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the South East bounds of the District of Dorchester before recited, on the South East by the Southern boundary of the Province, on the North East by the Southwesterly bounds of the District of Saint Thomas before recited, and on the South West by the Division line between the Territorial division of Quebec, and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke, in virtue and under

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the authority of the Ordinance in this behalf before recited, which line of boundary extends Southeasterly from the River Bécancour along the North East bounds of the Townships of Stanfeld, Arthabaska, Chester, and Wolf's Town, and the said line prolonged Southeasterly to the River Chaudière, thence Southerly up the said River Chaudière to Lake Megantic, thence through the middle of the said Lake Megantic to the mouth of the River Arnold, and from thence to the Southern bounds of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Chaudière.

The ninth of the said Districts to be called the District of Nicolet, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River St. Lawrence, Lake St. Peter, and a part of the Bay of Yamaska or Lavallière, on the South by that part of the Northern boundary of the Township of Milton situated East of the Seigniorie of De Ramzay, and by the Northern bounds of the Townships of Roxton and Ely, and on the South East by the South East boundaries of the Townships of Durham, Kingsey, Tingwick and Chester, and a part of Halifax, on the North East by part of the South West bounds of the District of Dorchester, and part of the Westerly bounds of the District of Chaudière before recited, constituting also a part of the division line between the Territorial division of Quebec and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke, and on the South West by the South West boundary line of the Seigniorie of Yamaska extending from the middle of the Bay of Yamaska or Lavallière Southeasterly to the intersection of the River Yamaska, thence Southerly up the said River Yamaska until intersected by North East boundary lines of the Seigniories of Saint Charles and De Ramzay, to the Easterly angle of the said last mentioned Seigniorie of De Ramzay, being also one of the angles of the Township of Upton, thence Southerly along the rear line of the said Seigniorie of De Ramzay, or Western bounds of the Township of Upton, until intersected by the aforesaid North West bounds of the Township of Milton, which boundary line thus described, constitutes a part of the division line between the Territorial division of Montreal and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke, thence Easterly along the North West bounds of the Townships of Roxton and Ely until intersected by the South West or rear boundary line of the Township of Durham, thence North West along the rear line of the said Township of Durham to its Western angle, thence Northeasterly along the North West bounds of the said Township of Durham to the River Saint Francis, thence North West down the said River Saint Lawrence until intersected by the North West boundary line of the Township of Kingsey, thence Northeasterly along the North West bounds of the said Township of Kingsey to the North East angle thereof, thence Southeasterly along the rear bounds of the said Township of Kingsey until intersected by the North West bounds of the Township of Tingwick, thence Northeasterly along the North West bounds of the said Township of Tingwick, the Township of Chester, and part of Halifax, until intersected by the South West bounds of the District of Chaudière before recited, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs and their respective Augmentations, all the Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence and Lake Saint Peter opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Nicolet, and within the space of half of the middle of the Bay of Yamaska or Lavallière aforesaid.

The tenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Sherbrooke, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the South East bounds of the District of Nicolet before recited, on the South and South East partly by the Province line and Southern limits or boundaries of the Province, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Chaudière before recited, constituting a part of the division line between the Territorial division of Quebec and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke, and on the South West by part of the Southwesterly bounds or rear boundary line of the Township of Durham, and part of Melbourne, until intersected by the Westerly boundary line of the Township of Brompton, thence Southerly along the said Westerly boundary line of the Township of Brompton and Township of Oxford, until intersected by the North West boundary line of the Township of Bolton, thence Easterly along the said North West boundary line of the Township of Bolton aforesaid, until intersected by the division line between the sixteenth and seventeenth ranges of the said Township of Bolton, thence Southerly along said line until intersected by Lake Memphremagog, and thence Southerly through the middle of the said Lake Memphremagog to the Southern boundary of the Province, which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Townships and their respective Augmentations, and all the Parishes comprehended within the above recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Sherbrooke.

The eleventh of the said Districts to be called the District of Missisquoi, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North by the Southerly bounds of the District of Nicolet before recited, and part by the South Westerly boundary line of the Seigniorie of De Ramzay, Westerly along said line until intersected by the Easterly or rear line of the Seigniorie of St. Hyacinthe, on the South by the Southern boundary of the Province, on the East by the Westerly bounds of the District of Sherbrooke before recited, and on the West by the Easterly boundary or rear line of the Seigniorie of Saint Hyacinthe, from the aforementioned South West bounds of De Ramzay, Southerly along said line of the Seigniorie of Saint Hyacinthe, to the Southeasterly angle thereof or point of intersection of the Northeasterly bounds of the Augmentation of the Township of Farnham, thence Northwesterly along said line of the Augmentation of Farnham until intersected by the River Yamaska, thence South-

erly up the said River Yamaska, until intersected by the North East bounds of the aforesaid Township of Farnham, West of the said River Yamaska, thence Northwesterly along said line until intersected by the Eastern boundary line of the Seignior of Monnoir, thence Southerly along the aforesaid line of the Seignior of Monnoir until intersected by the Northerly boundary line of the Township of Stanbridge, thence Westerly along said line until intersected by the Easterly boundary line of the Seignior of Sabrevois, the same being the North West angle of the aforesaid Township of Stanbridge, thence Southerly along the Easterly bounds of the Seigniories of Sabrevois and Noyan to the shores of Missisquoi Bay, thence Southeasterly along the shores of the said Bay of Missisquoi to the Southern boundary of the Province, which line of boundary thus described also constitutes a part of the limits or division line between the Territorial division of Montreal and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke; which District so bounded and described, comprises the Seignior of St. Armand, and all the Townships and their respective Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits of the said District of Missisquoi.

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The twelfth of the said Districts to be called the District of Richelieu, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River St. Lawrence, and part of the Bay of Yamaska or Lavallière, on the South East by the North West bounds of the Seignior of St. Hyacinthe, and the River Yamaska, and rear line of the Seignior of Saint Charles, Yamaska, on the North East by part of the South West bounds of the District of Nicolet before recited, and on the South West by the South West boundary line of the Seignior of Boucherville, and extending Southeasterly along the said South West boundary line of the Seignior of Boucherville to the depth or rear line thereof, thence Northeasterly along said depth or rear line of the said Seignior of Boucherville until intersected by the South West boundary line of the Augmentation of the Seignior of Belœil or Southerly angle of the Seignior of Varennes, thence Southeasterly along said line or South West bounds of the Augmentation of the Seignior of Belœil until intersected by the North West or rear boundary line of the Seignior of Chambly, thence North Easterly along said line until intersected by the South West boundary line of the Seignior of Belœil, thence Southeasterly along said line to the River Richelieu or Chambly, thence across the said River, and along the South West boundary line of the Seignior of Rouville to the depth thereof, or North West bounds of the Seignior of Saint Hyacinthe before mentioned, thence Northeasterly along the Northwesterly bounds of the said Seignior of Saint Hyacinthe, the Easterly angle of the Seignior of Rouville, thence Northwesterly along the North East bounds of the Seignior of Rouville until intersected by the Southeasterly or rear line of the Seignior of Saint Charles, thence Northeasterly along the said rear line of the Seignior of Saint Charles, and rear line of the Seignior of Saint Denis, until intersected by the South West boundary line of the Augmentation of the Seignior of Saint Ours, thence Southeasterly along the South Westerly bounds of the Augmentation of Saint Ours aforesaid, and Southwesterly bounds of the Seignior of Saint Ours to the River Yamaska, thence Northeasterly down the said River Yamaska, and across said River, and along the Eastern boundary of the Seignior of Saint Charles until intersected by the Northeasterly bounds of the Seignior of Saint Charles, or part of the South West bounds of the District of Nicolet before recited; which District so bounded and described, and traversed by part of the River Richelieu, comprises all the Seigniories and Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits, together with Isle du Moine, Isle au Raisin, and all other Islands situate and lying at the head of Lake Saint Peter, south of the ship or south channel opposite and nearest to the Point of the Bay of Yamaska or Lavallière, the said Point included, and all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Richelieu, and all the Islands in that part of the River Richelieu comprised within the limits of the aforesaid District of Richelieu.

The thirteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of St. Hyacinthe, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the Southeasterly bounds of the District of Richelieu before recited, on the East, South East, and North East, by the Westerly and Southwesterly bounds of the Districts of Nicolet and Missisquoi before recited, and on the South in part by the Northerly bounds of the aforesaid District of Missisquoi to the Easterly boundary line of the Seignior of Monnoir, thence Northerly along said line until intersected by the South West boundary line of the Seignior of Saint Hyacinthe, thence Northwesterly along said line until intersected by the Southeasterly or rear line of the Seignior of Rouville, or Southeasterly bounds of the District of Richelieu before recited; which District so bounded and described, comprises the Seignior of Saint Hyacinthe, and all the Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Saint Hyacinthe.

The fourteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Saint John's, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West in part by the River Saint Lawrence, and in part by the Southeasterly bounds of the Seignior of Chateaugay, on the South by the Southern boundary of the Province, on the East by the Westerly bounds of the District of Missisquoi before recited, constituting also a part of the division line between the Territorial division of Montreal and the Territorial division of Sherbrooke before recited, and on the South East by the North East bounds of the Seignior of Chateaugay, extending from the River Saint Lawrence along the aforesaid boundary line of the

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Seigniory of Chateauguay to the depth thereof, thence Southwesterly along the said line of depth or North West bounds of the Seigniory of Lasalle until intersected by the North East boundary line of the Seigniory of Beauharnois, thence Southeasterly along said boundary line to the Easterly angle of the said Seigniory of Beauharnois, thence in continuation along the North East bounds of the Township of Hemmingford to the Eastern angle thereof, thence Southwesterly along the aforesaid boundary line of the said Township of Hemmingford to the Province line or Southern boundary of the Province; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories and Fiefs, the Township of Sherrington, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Saint John's, together with the River Richelieu traversing the same, and the Islands therein, and all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Saint John's.

The fifteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Beauharnois, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the North West by the River Saint Lawrence and Lake Saint Francis, on the South by the Province line or Southern boundary of the Province, on the North East and East by the Southwesterly bounds of the District of Saint John's before recited; which District so bounded and described, comprises the Seigniory of Beauharnois with all its interior sub-divisions, the Seigniory of Chateauguay, the Indian lands, all the Townships and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits, together with the Grand Isle, Isle aux Chats, and all the Islands on the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Beauharnois.

The sixteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Montreal, shall comprise the whole of the Island of Montreal, Isle Perrot, and all that part of the Province or tongue of land situate and lying between the River Saint Lawrence, part of Lake Saint Francis, and the Grand or Ottawa River, to the Western boundary of the Province, South of the aforesaid Grand or Ottawa River, the same being the division line between the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Fiefs, Seigniories, Townships and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited exterior bounds and limits of the said District of Montreal, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence and in the Grand or Ottawa River opposite and nearest to the shores of the aforesaid District of Montreal, save and except the Isle Bizard.

The seventeenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Sydenham, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded in front or on the South by the Grand or Ottawa River, on the North in part by the Northern boundary of the Province, and by the prolongation of the Southwesterly boundary line of the District of Leinster to be hereafter described, on the West by the Western limits or boundary of the Province, and on the East by the Easterly boundary line of the Seigniory of Petite Nation, thence Northerly along the said line, to the depth or rear line of the said Seigniory of Petite Nation, thence on a prolongation of the said line Northerly until intersected by the Southwesterly bounds of the District of Leinster before mentioned; which District so bounded and described, comprises the Seigniory of the Petite Nation, and all the Townships and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits, together with all the Islands in the Grand or Ottawa River opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Sydenham.

The eighteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of the Lake of Two Mountains, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded in front or on the South and South East by the Grand or Ottawa River, the Lake of the Two Mountains, and River Saint Lawrence, on the North in part by the Southwesterly bounds of the District of Leinster to be hereafter described, on the West by the Easterly bounds of the District of Sydenham before described, and on the East and North East by the West and South West bounds of the District of Terrebonne, namely, commencing at the River Saint Lawrence, or the division line between the Seigniory of Rivière du Chêne and the Seigniory of Blainville, thence North Westerly along the said division line until intersected by the Easterly boundary line of the Seigniory of Lac des Deux Montagnes or Augmentations thereof, thence Northerly to the depth or rear line of the aforesaid Augmentation, thence Westerly along the rear line of the said Augmentation of the Seigniory of the Lac des Deux Montagnes to the Northwesterly angle thereof, thence in continuation Westerly along the Northerly bounds of Chatham Gore, until intersected by the Easterly bounds of the Township of Wentworth, thence Northerly along the said line to the Northern angle of the said Township of Wentworth, thence Northerly and on a prolongation of the said line until intersected by the South Westerly bounds of the District of Leinster before mentioned, thence Northwesterly along the aforesaid South West bounds of the District of Leinster until intersected by the Easterly boundary line of the District of Sydenham before recited; which District so bounded and described, comprises the Chatham Gore, and all the Seigniories, Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Lake of Two Mountains, together with Isle Bizard, and all the Islands in the Grand or Ottawa River, Lake of Two Mountains, and the River Saint Lawrence, opposite and nearest to the shores of the aforesaid District of the Lake of Two Mountains.

The nineteenth of the said Districts to be called the District of Terrebonne, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, on the West and South West by the Easterly and Southeasterly bounds, of the District of the Lake of Two Mountains before recited, and on the North East by the Southwesterly bounds of Leinster, namely, commencing at the River Saint Lawrence, on the division line between the Seigniories of Terrebonne and its Augmentations, and Lachenaye, thence Northwesterly along the said division line until intersected by the Southeasterly bounds of the Township of Kilkenny, thence Westerly along the said line to the Southwesterly angle of the said Township of Kilkenny, thence Northwesterly along the Southwesterly bounds thereof, to the depth or rear line of the said Township of Kilkenny, thence Northwesterly along the Northeastly boundary line of the Township of Abercromby to the depth or rear line of the said Township of Abercromby, until intersected by the Easterly bounds of the district of the Lake of Two Mountains before recited; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, Townships and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the above recited limits or exterior bounds of the District of Terrebonne, together with Isle Jésus, and all the Islands in the channel formed by the said Island and the North shore of the River Saint Lawrence, and all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest the shores of the said District of Terrebonne.

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The twentieth of the said Districts to be called the District of Leinster, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the South West by the North East bounds of the District of Terrebonne, a part of the Districts of Lake of Two Mountains and Sydenham before recited, on the North East by the Southwesterly bounds of the Seigniorie of Lavaltrie and its Augmentation, extending Northwesterly from the River Saint Lawrence along the aforesaid line to the depth or rear line of the said Seigniorie of Lavaltrie and its Augmentations, thence in continuation Northwesterly along the Southwesterly bounds of the Township of Kildare to the depth or rear line thereof, thence North West on a prolongation of the said Southwesterly bounds of the Township of Kildare aforesaid, to the Northern boundary of the Province; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, Townships and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the aforesaid District of Leinster.

The twenty first of the said Districts to be called the District of Berthier, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the South West by the North East bounds of the District of Leinster before recited, and on the North East by the South West bounds of the Seigniories or Fiefs of Maskinongé and Carufel, being the division line between the aforesaid Seigniories or Fiefs of Maskinongé and Carufel, and the Seigniories or Fiefs of Petit Bruno and Du Sable or Nouvelle York, extending from the River Saint Lawrence Northwesterly to the depth of the said Seigniorie or Fief of Du Sable or Nouvelle York, and thence by a line, on the same course, Northwesterly to the Northern limits of the Province; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs, with their respective Augmentations, all the Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits or exterior bounds of the District of Berthier, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Berthier.

The twenty second of the said Districts to be called the District of Three Rivers, shall be and is hereby declared to be bounded on the South East by the River Saint Lawrence, on the North West by the Northern boundary of the Province, on the North East by the South West bounds of the District of Portneuf before recited, and on the South West by the North East bounds of the District of Berthier before recited; which District so bounded and described, comprises all the Seigniories, Fiefs, and their respective Augmentations, all the Townships and their Augmentations, and Parishes in whole or in part comprehended within the before recited limits or exterior bounds of the said District of Three Rivers, together with all the Islands in the River Saint Lawrence opposite and nearest to the shores of the said District of Three Rivers,—of which Our loving subjects and all others concerned, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

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 well beloved the Right Honorable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Our most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Montreal, in Our said Province of Canada, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

Appendix (X.)

No. 2.

9th August. }
 PROVINCE OF }
 CANADA. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern.—GREETING :

WHEREAS in and by a certain Ordinance of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, made and passed in the fourth year of Our Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein," it is among other things in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the said late Province in that behalf to be issued, to appoint and determine the place of meeting for each District Council in the several Municipal Districts to be constituted under the authority of the said Ordinance: and whereas in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada," it is among other things in effect enacted, that after the Union of the said late Province with the late Province of Upper Canada, in the manner by the said Act provided, the powers which by any Act of the Legislature of the said late Province of Lower Canada are vested in or required to be exercised by the Governor of the said late Province, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, shall, in so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act, be vested in and exercised by the Governor of Our Province of Canada, with the advice of such Executive Council as We may appoint for the affairs of Our said Province of Canada: and whereas the said enactment of the said Ordinance is not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act:—**NOW KNOW YE** therefore, that Our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Sydenham, Our Governor of Our said Province of Canada, hath, by and with the advice of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province, appointed and determined, and by this Our Royal Proclamation doth appoint and determine the place of Meeting of the District Council in each of the Municipal Districts hereinafter mentioned, respectively; that is to say:—The place of Meeting of the District Council of and in the District of Quebec, the City of Quebec; Portneuf, Deschambault; Saguenay, Malbaic; Rimouski, Rimouski; Kamouraska, Kamouraska; St. Thomas, St. Thomas; Dorchester, Saint Nicholas; Chaudière, Leeds; Nicolet, Drummondville; Sherbrooke, Town of Sherbrooke; Missisquoi, Nelsonville; Richelieu, St. Charles; St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe; St. John, Town of St. John; Beauharnois, Durham; Montreal, City of Montreal; Sydenham, Aylmer; Lake of the Two Mountains, St. Andrews; Terrebonne, St. Thérèse; Leinster, St. Jacques; Berthier, St. Elizabeth; Three Rivers, Town of Three Rivers; of all which all Our loving subjects and others within Our said Province, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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 well beloved the Right Honorable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Our most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our Town of Kingston, in Our said Province of Canada, the twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

(Signed,) D. DALY, *Secretary.*

No. 3.

PROVINCE OF }
 CANADA. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern.—GREETING :

WHEREAS in and by a certain Ordinance of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, made and passed in the fourth year of Our Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Autho-

"rities therein," it is among other things in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, before the first Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, to fix and determine, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the said late Province in that behalf to be issued, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council, the number of Councillors which according to the amount of their population shall be elected for each and every Parish or Township, or reputed Parish or Township in the several Municipal Districts in the said late Province, to be erected and constituted under the authority of the said Ordinance; and it is provided that the Unions of Parishes and Townships, and of reputed Parishes and Townships to be made in pursuance of a certain Ordinance of the said Legislature, made and passed in the fourth year of our Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes and Townships in this Province, and to make other provisions for the local interests of the Inhabitants of these Divisions of the Province," shall be taken and considered to constitute Parishes and Townships for the purposes of the Ordinance first above cited: and whereas, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of our Reign, and intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," it is among other things in effect enacted, that after the Union of the said late Province of Lower Canada and the late Province of Upper Canada, in the manner by the said Act provided, the powers which by any Act of the Legislature of the said late Province of Lower Canada, are vested in or required to be exercised by the Governor of the said late Province of Lower Canada, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, shall in so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act, be vested in and exercised by the Governor of our Province of Canada, with the advice and consent of such Executive Council as we may appoint for the affairs of our said Province of Canada: and whereas the said enactment of the Ordinance first above cited is not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act: Now Know YE therefore, (that our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Baron Sydenham, our Governor of our said Province of Canada, hath, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council by us appointed for our said Province, fixed and determined, and by this our Royal Proclamation doth fix and determine, the number of Councillors which shall under the provisions of the said Ordinance be elected for the several Parishes and Townships and reputed Parishes and Townships, and Unions of Parishes and Townships hereinafter mentioned respectively, according to the amount of their respective population as the same hath been ascertained by our said Governor and our said Executive Council, that is to say: In the Municipal District of Quebec: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Foi; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Notre Dame de l' Ancienne Lorette; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Ambroise; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Charles de Charlebourg; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of La Nativité de Notre Dame de Beauport; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Dunstan, Lake Beauport; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Gabriel of Valcartier, and the Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Augustin de Demaure; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Sainte Catherine de Fossambault, and the Township of Gosford; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Ange Gardien; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Chateau Richer; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Anne, Côte Beaupré; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Féreol; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joachim; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre; one Councillor shall be elected in the Parish of Sainte Famille; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Laurent.—In the Municipal District of Portneuf: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François de Salle de Neuville or la Pointe aux Trembles; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of La Sainte Famille du Cap Santé; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Joseph de Deschambault and the Township of Alton; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Charles des Grondines; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François Xavier de Batiscan; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Geneviève; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Stanislas; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Anne la Pérade.—In the Municipal District of Saguenay: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François Xavier de la Petite Rivière; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre et Saint Paul de la Baie Saint Paul; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Urbain, Côte Beaupré; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Louis de l'Isle aux Coudres; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of l'Assomption de Notre Dame des Eboulements; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Etienne de la Malbaie; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Agnès de Murray Bay.—In the Municipal District of Rimouski: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Notre Dame des Neiges de Trois Pistoles; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Germain de Rimouski; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid, of the Parish of Saint Simon de la Baie Haha and the Parish of Saint Fabien de la Baie Haha; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Lucie

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de Lessard ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Flavien de Lepage and the Parish of Métis ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed of the Parish of Sainte Cécile du Bic, the Parish of Saint Jerome de Matane, and the Townships of Matane, Saint Denis and Macnider.—In the Municipal District of Kamouraska : one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint George de Kakouna ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Patrice de la Rivière du Loup ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Notre Dame de Liesse de la Rivière Ouelle ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Louis de Kamouraska ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Denis de la Bouteillerie ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Paschal de Kamouraska, and the Township of Woodbridge ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Sainte Anne de la Pocatière and the Township of Ixworth ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint André de l'Islet du Portage.—In the Municipal District of Saint Thomas : one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre de la Rivière du Sud ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Thomas de la Pointe à la Caille ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Ignace du Cap Saint Ignace ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Notre Dame de l'Islet de Bonsecours ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de l'Isle aux Grues ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid, of the Parish of Saint Jean Port Joli and the augmentation of the Township of Ashford ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid, of the Parish of Saint Roch des Aulnets and the Township of Ashford ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Charles Borommé, River Boyer ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Etienne de Beaumont ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Gervais et Protais ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Buckland, Standon and its Augmentation, and Ware ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Lazare de Deschenaux ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Michel ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Vallier ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint François and the Township of Armagh ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of l'Assomption de Bellechasse or Berthier.—In the Municipal District of Dorchester : one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean d'Eschaillons ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Louis de Lotbinière ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Croix ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de Tilly ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Flavien de Sainte Croix ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Nicholas ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Anselme ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Henri ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Isidore ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Chrysostôme ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joseph de la Pointe Lévi.—In the Municipal District of Chaudière : one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Sylvestre de Beurivage ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Giles de Beurivage ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marie Nouvelle Beauce ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Bernard ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Elzéar ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joseph ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid, of the Parish of Saint George, Aubert Gallion, and the Townships of Marlow, Linière and Jersey ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Claire de Joliette ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marguerite de Joliette ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in manner aforesaid of the Townships of Frampton, Watford and Cranbourne ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Inverness ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Leeds ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Halifax ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Ireland ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Broughton, Tring, Hartford, Shenley and Dorset ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid, of the Townships of Somerset and Nelson.—In the Municipal District of Nicolet : one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre les Becquets ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Edouard de Gentilly ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of la Nativité de Becancour ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Grégoire le Grand ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de Nicolet ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Township of Blanford and the Township of Maddington ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de la Baie du Febvre ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Zéphirin de Courval ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François du Lac Saint Pierre ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Michel de Yamaska ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint David ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Township of Aston and the Augmentation to the same ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Upton ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Grantham ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Wickham ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Acton, Wendover, Horton, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold, Simpson and Bulstrode.—In the Municipal District of Sherbrooke : one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Durham ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Kingsey ;

one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Appendix (X.)
 Lingwick, Chester, Wolfstown, Ham and Wotton; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of
 Ascot; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Compton; one Councillor shall be elected
 for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Eaton, Dilton, Clinton and New- 9th August.
 port; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Town-
 ships of Clifton, Hereford and Auckland; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Orford;
 one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Brompton; one Councillor shall be elected for the
 Township of Melbourne; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Shipton; one Councillor
 shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Windsor, Stoke,
 Dudswell and Weedon; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner
 aforesaid of the Townships of Bury, Westbury and Lingwick; one Councillor shall be elected for the
 Township of Hatley; two Councillors shall be elected for the Township of Stanstead; one Councillor
 shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Barnston and
 Barford.—In the Municipal District of Missisquoi: two Councillors shall be elected for the Township
 of Dunham; two Councillors shall be elected for the Township of Stanbridge; two Councillors shall
 be elected for the Township of Sutton; one Councillor shall be elected for the Western Parish of Mis-
 sisquoi Bay; one Councillor shall be elected for the Eastern Parish of Missisquoi Bay; one Councillor
 shall be elected for the Township of Shefford; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of
 Stukely; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Granby; one Councillor shall be elected
 for the Township of Bromo; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Farnham; one Coun-
 cillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Milton,
 Ely and Roxton; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Bolton; one Councillor shall
 be elected for the Township of Patton.—In the Municipal District of Montreal: one Councillor shall be
 elected for the Parish of Saint François d'Assise de la Longue Pointe; one Councillor shall be elected
 for the Parish of Saint Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish
 of l'Enfant Jésus de la Pointe aux Trembles; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of la
 Visitation du Sault au Recollet; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joachim de la
 Pointe Claire; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Anne du Bout de l'Isle; one
 Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Geneviève; one Councillor shall be elected for the
 Parish of Saint Laurent; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Michel de Lachine;
 one Councillor shall be elected for the Seigniorship of Sainte Jeanne de l'Isle Perrot; two Councillors
 shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marie Magdeleine de Rigaud; two Councillors shall be elected
 for the Parish of Saint Michel de Vandreuil; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint
 Joseph de Soulanges; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Ignace du Côtéau du Lac;
 one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Township of
 Newton and the Augmentation to the same; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint
 Polycarpe de la Nouvelle Longueuil.—In the Municipal District of Sydenham: one Councillor shall
 be elected for the Parish of Notre Dame de Bonsecours de la Petite Nation; one Councillor shall be
 elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Buckingham and
 Lochaber and its Augmentation; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Templeton; two
 Councillors shall be elected for the Township of Hull; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union
 to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Townships of Eardley and Wakefield; one Councillor
 shall be elected for the Union to be formed in manner aforesaid of the Townships of Bristol and On-
 slow; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Clarendon; one Councillor shall be elected
 for the Township of Litchfield.—In the Municipal District of the Lake of the Two Mountains: one
 Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Township of
 Gronville and its Augmentation, and the Township of Harrington; one Councillor shall be elected for the
 Township of Chatham; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Magdeleine d'Argenteuil;
 two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Scholastique; two Councillors shall be elected
 for the Parish of Saint Benoit; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of the Lake of the
 Two Mountains; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Isle Bizarre; one Councillor shall
 be elected for the Parish of Saint Jérôme; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint
 Augustin; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Hermase; one Councillor shall be
 elected for the Parish of Saint Colomban; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint
 Eustache Rivière du Chêne; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Gore; one Coun-
 cillor shall be elected for the Township of Wentworth.—In the Municipal District of Terrebonne: two
 Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Martin; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish
 of Saint Vincent de Paul; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Rose; one Coun-
 cillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Louis de Terrebonne; two Councillors shall be elected for
 the Parish of Saint Thérèse de Blainville; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte
 Anne des Plaines; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Rivière du Nord in the Augmen-
 tation of Mille Isles; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Abercrombie.—In the Muni-
 cipal District of Leinster: two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre du Portage
 de l'Assomption; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Sulpice; two Councillors
 shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jacques de Sulpice; one Councillor shall be elected for the
 Parish of l'Assomption de Repentigny; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Gré-
 goire de Rawdon; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Charles de Lachenaye; one
 Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Henri de Mascouche; two Councillors shall be

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elected for the Parish of Saint Roch de l'Achigan; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Lin de Lachenaye; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Ours du Saint Esprit and the Township of Kilkenny; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Rawdon.—In the Municipal District of Berthier: two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Paul de Lavaltrie; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Elizabeth de Dautray; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Thomas; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Barthélemi de Dusablé; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Cuthbert; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de Lavaltrie; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of la Visitation de l'Isle du Pads; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Geneviève de Barthier; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish Saint Joseph de Lanoraye; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Lac Maskinongé and the Township of Brandon; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Mélanie Daillebout; one Councillor to be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Township of Kildare and its Augmentation.—In the Municipal District of Three Rivers: two Councillors shall be elected for the Town and Parish of Three Rivers; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of la Visitation de la Pointe du Lac; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Anne de Yamachiche; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Barnabé de Gatineau and the Township of Caxton and its Augmentation; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de la Rivière du Loup; one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in the manner aforesaid of the Parish of Saint Léon and the Township of Hunterstown; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joseph de Maskinongé; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Marcel du Lac Maskinongé; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of La Visitation de Champlain; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marie du Cap de la Magdeleine.—In the Municipal District of Beauharnois: one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Hemmingford; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Hinchinbrooke; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Godmanchester; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Régis; one Councillor shall be elected for the Township of Dundee; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Timothée de Beauharnois; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Martine; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Clément; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Malachie de Ormstown; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Chrysostôme de Russelltown; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joachim de Chateauguay; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Isidore; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Philomène.—In the Municipal District of Saint Hyacinthe: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Damase; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Hyacinthe; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of La Présentation; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pie; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Césaire; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Hugues de Ramsay; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Simon; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Dominique; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Rosalie; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Paul de Yamaska.—In the Municipal District of Richelieu: two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Pierre de Sorel; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of l'Immaculée Conception de Saint Ours; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Denis; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Charles Rivière Chambly; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jude de Saint Ours; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Barnabé; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Aimé; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de Chambly; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Mathieu de Beaucœur; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Marc de Cournoyer; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of La Trinité de Contrecoeur; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint François Xavier de Verchères; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Anne de Varennes; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of La Sainte Famille de Boucherville; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Hilaire de Rouville; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville.—In the Municipal District of Saint John's: one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Caughnawaga; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Rémi de la Salle; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Luc de Longueuil; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Constant; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of La Nativité de Notre Dame de Laprairie de la Magdeleine; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Philippe; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Antoine de Longueuil; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Joseph of Chambly; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jean l'Evangeliste, Dorchester; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marguerite de Blairfindie; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Edouard de Saint George; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Valentin; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Cyprien de DeLéry; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Jacques le Mineur; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Sainte Marie de Monnoir; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Grégoire; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Mathias de Chambly; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Athanase de Bleury; one

Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint George de Noyan ; one Councillor shall be elected for the Parish of Saint Thomas of Foucault ; two Councillors shall be elected for the Parish of Lacole ; subject always to such alterations, changes and modifications as may be made by any Proclamation or Proclamations hereafter to be issued in this behalf by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person authorized to execute the office or functions of Governor of our said Province of Canada, under the provisions and enactments of the Act and Ordinances aforesaid ; of all which our loving Subjects and others within our said Province, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

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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 well beloved the **RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM**, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada; one of Our most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House in our Town of Kingston, in Our said Province of Canada, the twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

D. DALY, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,—GREETING :

WHEREAS by reason of certain inaccuracies in the description of the South Eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Nicolet, in our Royal Proclamation bearing date at our Government House, in our City of Montreal, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and in the fourth year of our Reign, and in that part of our Royal Proclamation, bearing date at our Government House, in our Town of Kingston, the twentieth day of July, in the said year of our Lord, and in the fifth year of our Reign, which relates to the Townships and Unions of Townships in the said Municipal District of Nicolet, and in the Municipal District of Sherbrooke, doubts may arise as to the Municipal District in which certain Townships lie : and whereas it appears that it will be more convenient that the Township of Acton, in the said Municipal District of Nicolet, should be united with the Township of Wickham, instead of being united with the Townships of Wendover, Horton, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold, Simpson, and Bulstrode, and doubts may arise as to the number of Councillors to be elected for the Unions so formed, and it is expedient to avoid such doubts :—**NOW KNOW YE** therefore, that our right trusty and well beloved Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, by and with the advice and consent of our Executive Council for our said Province of Canada; and by virtue of the powers in him vested by the Ordinance and Act in our said Proclamation mentioned, hath fixed, appointed and declared, and doth hereby fix, appoint and declare that the boundary line on the South-eastern side of the said Municipal District of Nicolet, and between the said Municipal District and the Municipal District of Sherbrooke, shall, from the point where the Northwestern boundary of the Township of Ely joins the South West or rear boundary line of the Township of Durham, be a line drawn along the boundary line last mentioned to the Southeastern corner of the said Township of Durham, thence along the line between the said Township and the Township of Melbourne until it strikes the River St. Francis, thence downwards along the said River to the boundary line between the Townships of Kingsey and Shipton, thence along the boundary line last mentioned to the boundary line between the said Township of Shipton and the Township of Tingwick, thence Northwesterly along the boundary line last mentioned to the boundary line between the said Township of Tingwick and the Township of Warwick, thence along the North West boundary line of the said Township of Tingwick and of the Township of Chester and of part of the Township of Halifax, until intersected by the South West boundary of the Municipal District of Chaudière, so that the said Municipal District of Nicolet shall include the said Townships of Durham and Kingsey : And further, that in the said Municipal District of Nicolet, one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed, in the man-

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ner provided in the said Ordinance of the Townships of Wickham and Acton, and that one Councillor shall be elected for the Union to be formed in like manner of the said Townships of Wendover, Horton, Warwick, Arthabaska, Stanfold, Simpson and Bulstrode; and that so much of our said Proclamations or either of them as may be in any wise inconsistent with or repugnant to this Proclamation, shall be and it is hereby revoked, cancelled, annulled and made wholly void; of all which our loving Subjects and others within our said Province are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

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 well beloved the **RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES BARON SYDENHAM**, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Our most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our Town of Kingston, in Our said Province of Canada, the second day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

D. DALY, *Secretary*.

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No. 5.

LIST OF WARDENS appointed under the Ordinance 4th Victoria, Chapter 4. Commissions dated Kingston, 12th June, 1841.

For the District of

QUEBEC—
 PORTNEUF,.....Edward Hale, Esquire.
 SAGUENAY,.....John Nairne, Esquire.
 RIMOUSKI,.....Alexis Rivard, Esquire.
 KAMOURASKA,.....Hon. Jean Baptiste Taché.
 ST. THOMAS,.....Etienne P. Taché, Esquire.
 DORCHESTER,.....Horatio N. Patton, Esquire.
 CHAUDIERE,.....John Lambly, Esquire.
 NICOLET,.....John Bradey, Esquire,
 SHERBROOKE,.....Edward Hale, Jr. Esquire.
 MISSISQUOI,.....William Baker, Esquire
 RICHELIEU,.....Alexis Pinet, Esquire.
 ST. HYACINTHE,.....William U. Chaffers, Esquire.
 ST. JOHNS,.....William McGinnis, Esquire.
 BEAUHARNOIS,.....M. Harrison, Esquire.
 MONTREAL,.....John Molson, Esquire.
 SYDENHAM,.....John Egan, Esquire.
 LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, Charles J. Forbes, Esquire.
 TERREBONNE,.....Joseph D. Lacroix, Esquire.
 LEINSTER,.....Joseph Edouard Faribault, Esquire.
 BERTHIER,.....Barthélemi Joliette, Esquire.
 THREE RIVERS,.....Antoine Polette, Esquire.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 6th August, 1841.

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No. 6.

TO

THE WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT OF

SIR,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Kingston, 26th July, 1841.

In forwarding to you the Patent of your appointment as Warden of the District of
I am directed by His Excellency to accompany it with copies of two Ordinances passed

in the present year of Her Majesty's Reign, creating and regulating the duties of the Office of Warden; and also with the following instructions prepared for the purpose of enabling each holder of that important charge to perceive, at one view, the nature of his obligations towards the Government, whose Officer he is, and the District whose interests it is his peculiar duty to guard. Appendix (X.)
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It will depend in a great degree on the manner in which the Warden shall execute his trust whether or not the District shall receive its due share of the benefit which these measures, properly understood and administered, are sure to confer upon the Province. The functions of Officers to be selected by him are only less important than those he has to discharge in person. He is to select persons to preside at Township Meetings and act as Returning Officers at Elections; he is to name one of the two Auditors by whom the accounts, either of the District or the Township, are to be inspected and reported upon; and to appoint the Surveyor who is to examine all estimates and plans and superintend the execution of all public works. The Warden is to take the Chair at the Meetings of the Council, to regulate their proceedings and preserve order in their discussions; to transmit for the approbation of the Executive the By-laws passed by the Council—without which they would remain inoperative and null;—and he is to conduct that correspondence through which the Government will chiefly derive its knowledge of the condition, wants, and feelings of the people of the District upon local matters. This imperfect summary of the powers and duties of your position will not be without its use, if, as His Excellency expects, by impressing you with a sense of the magnitude of the trust confided to your hands, it has the effect of drawing your serious attention to the provisions of these laws; to the end that they shall be so administered as to ensure an uniform working of the general system, and the prosperity in particular of the District under your charge.

Although the Office is actually created by the District Council Ordinance, yet it will be perceived that some of the Warden's earlier and very important duties are prescribed by the Ordinance C. 3. It is convenient, therefore, to begin by directing your attention to the Parish and Township Officer Ordinance.

The Meetings at which the Parish or Township Officers as well as the District Councillors are to be elected, and other business transacted, are to be convened by one of the Justices of the Peace of the District; or, if you think fit, by some other discreet and competent person, to which Justice, or other person, you are to direct a Warrant, under your hand and seal, authorising and requiring him to take the necessary proceedings. A form of Warrant has been prepared which may be used with advantage on these occasions, as it specifies, for the guidance of the Returning Officer or Chairman, the time within which he shall call the Meeting; the number of days notice he is bound to give; and the number of Councillors the Parish or Township shall be entitled to elect.—The following is the form of the Warrant:—

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of }

By _____, Esquire, Warden of the District of _____,
in the Province of Canada.

To _____, Esquire, and to all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as the Province of Lower Canada, intituled, "*An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes and Townships in this Province, and to make other provisions for the local interests of the Inhabitants of these divisions of the Province,*" passed in the present year of Her Majesty's Reign, and also by another Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of the Province aforesaid, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled, "*An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, and the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities therein,*" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Wardens to be appointed in the several Districts in this part of the Province of Canada, to authorise and require one of the Justices of the Peace or some other discreet and competent person in each of the several Townships and Parishes of the District to convene a Meeting for the various purposes in the said recited Ordinances specified, and to act as Chairman of the said Meetings, and as Returning Officer at all Elections to be held thereat.

Now therefore know ye, that I the said _____ Esquire, Warden of the said District, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby authorise and require you the said

_____ Esquire, within twelve days after the receipt of this Warrant, to cause to be assembled, after Notice in that behalf of eight days, to be posted up in two or more of the most public places in the Parish [or Township] of _____ the Inhabitant Householders of the said Parish [or Township] qualified as by the said first recited Ordinance required, at some convenient place within the said Parish [or Township] on a certain day to be named in such Notice as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing the Officers, and exercising the Corporate rights, and performing the functions in the said first recited Ordinance mentioned; and also for the purpose of electing one Councillor [or two Councillors], to represent the said Township [or Parish] in the Council of the said District of _____.—And I do further authorise and require you the said

Appendix (X.) Esquire, to preside at the meeting so called, and to take the Elections at such Meeting to be taken, in the manner prescribed by the said recited Ordinance.

24 August.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, in _____ in the District of _____
in the Province of Canada, the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord
and the _____ of Her Majesty's Reign.

The same qualification which entitles a person to vote at the election of a Township Officer gives him also the right of voting at that of Councillor; and as it is essential, in order to prevent confusion or delay at the elections, that the amount of qualification required should be rightly understood by the Inhabitants, it will be advisable to have inserted in the Notice the particulars of qualification as required by the Ordinance. Annexed you have a set of instructions for the use of persons appointed to preside at those Meetings, which, together with copies of the Ordinances, you will be pleased to transmit to those gentlemen. A form of Notice has been prepared in which they will find a statement of the necessary qualification.

The time for holding the *first* Elections not having been, for obvious reasons, specified in the Ordinance, I am directed by His Excellency to express his desire that you should issue your Warrants to the several Returning Officers on the 10th day of August, and that you should direct them to hold the Elections simultaneously.

The Councillors and other persons chosen at the first Election will hold office until the second Monday in January 1842; and you will perceive that the 2nd Section of the Ordinance C. 3, requires that previous to that day in 1842, and in every future year, you shall issue your Warrant as above to the persons whom you may select to preside at the Annual Meetings; bearing in mind that such appointments are not necessarily permanent, but that you are in all cases to use your discretion in the selection.

If the person elected to any Parish Office shall refuse or neglect to accept the same; or if the Parish shall omit to elect; or if the person elected shall, after acceptance, die or remove from the Parish, or become in any way incapable; then, and in all such cases, it will become the duty of the Justice of the Peace, or other person, before whom the last Election has been held, or of the Warden, to call a Special Session of the Magistrates of the District, in order that any two or more of the Magistrates so assembled may appoint a person to perform the duty. It is to be observed that this power is vested in the Warden concurrently with the Chairman of the Meeting at which the Election was held; and whenever that person shall neglect, or from any cause shall omit to call a Special Session, it will be incumbent on the Warden to take upon himself to do so, in order that the vacancy may be forthwith supplied.

If a vacancy in the District Council occur after the first or Annual Election, but before the last quarterly Meeting of the year, the Warden is to issue his Warrant as above for the Election of a Councillor to supply the vacancy. It will however be his duty to assure himself, before he takes that step, by the best evidence within his reach, of the truth of the facts alleged, or, as the case may be, of their sufficiency in law to render necessary a new Election.

The 16th Section of the Ordinance C. 3, imposes a duty upon the Warden in the performance of which he should use great care and circumspection, the rather as no precise rule has been laid down for his guidance. No Parish or Township Meeting is to be held for the Election of Officers or Councillors, or for any other purpose, in places the population of which does not exceed three hundred souls; but the Warden is empowered to form Unions of Parishes or Townships, or of both, to the end that every such Union shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the more populous divisions. The Ordinance by which this power is conferred upon the Warden is silent as to the mode in which (for the present and until a census shall be taken) the amount of the population is to be ascertained by him. But I am directed to suggest to you a rule by which His Excellency desires that you may be guided in the exercise of your discretion. If, bearing in mind that the clause in question relates to Parish or Township Officers only (and meetings for Parish or Township purposes) you will be pleased to turn to the 9th Section of the Ordinance C. 4, you will there find a provision under which the Governor General has issued the Proclamation declaring what Parishes and Townships are entitled to return only one member to the District Council (so entitled because their population exceeds three hundred souls); and you will also find the process by which a Parish or Township at first forming part of an Union may, by reason of its augmented population, thereafter be admitted to the rank of an independent Parish or Township. The safe course, then, for you to pursue, if any such case should exist in your District, will be to deal with the smaller Parishes or Townships within your charge according to His Excellency's Proclamation; uniting in such manner as you may deem most convenient any two or more such places (or joining if you think proper one or more of them to one of the larger places) as may have not been declared by the Proclamation to be entitled to return a mem-

ber. By the 8th Section of the Ordinance, C. 4, an Union so created will be admitted to all the rights conferred by either Ordinance on independent Parishes and Townships. And hereafter whenever, for the purposes of the District Council Ordinance, the Executive shall see fit to declare a Parish or Township entitled separately to select a Councillor, it will be your duty to sever such Parish or Township from the Union with which, for the purposes of the Ordinance C. 3, it had been connected.

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The Unions which you may thus be called upon to form are to be declared in a Warrant addressed, as in the other cases, to a person appointed by you to act as Chairman of the Meeting. This instrument should follow as closely as possible the terms of that which you will address to the Chairman of an independent Parish or Township. I subjoin a form which will be found suitable to these occasions :—

PROVINCE OF CANADA. }
DISTRICT OF }

By Warden of the District of in the Province of Canada.

To Esquire, and to all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore known as the Province of Lower Canada, intituled, "*An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes and Townships in this Province, and to make other provision for the local interests of the inhabitants of these Divisions of the Province,*" passed in the present year of Her Majesty's reign; and also by another Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as Lower Canada aforesaid, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled, "*An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, and the establishment of Local and Municipal authorities therein,*" it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Wardens to be appointed in the several Districts in this Province, to authorise and require one of the Justices of the Peace or some other discreet and competent person to convene a Meeting in each of the several Townships and Parishes, and reputed Townships and Parishes, and Unions of Townships and Parishes in the said Districts respectively, for the various purposes in the said recited Ordinances specified, and to act as Chairman of the said Meetings, and as Returning Officers at all Elections to be held thereat; and it is further in effect enacted that any one or more of such Parishes or Townships, or reputed Parishes or Townships, in which the population shall not exceed the number of three hundred souls, shall by the Warden of the District within which the same shall be situated, in and by his Warrant for holding Meetings as aforesaid, be for all the purposes of the said two Ordinances aforesaid, united to some other Parish or Township, or reputed Parish or Township adjacent thereto, or to each other as the said Warden shall appoint.

Now, therefore, know ye, that I the said Esquire, Warden of the said District, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby for all the purposes of the said Ordinance unite the Parish [or Township] of in which the population doth not exceed three hundred souls, to the Parish [or Township] of [or if neither Parish &c., has three hundred inhabitants, substitute] with the Parishes [or Townships] of and of which neither contains a population exceeding three hundred souls, to each other; and I do hereby authorise and require you the said Esquire, within twelve days after the receipt of this Warrant to cause to be assembled after Notice in that behalf of eight days, to be posted up in two or more of the most public places in the said United Parishes [or Townships] the Inhabitant Householders of the said United Parishes [or Townships] qualified as by the said first recited Ordinance required, at some convenient place within some one of the said United Parishes [or Townships] on a certain day to be named in such Notice as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing the Officers and exercising the Corporate rights and performing the functions in the said first recited Ordinance mentioned, and also for the purpose of electing one Councillor to represent the said Union of Parishes [or Townships] in the Council of the said District of . And I do further authorise and require you the said Esquire, to preside at the Meetings so called, and to cause the Election at such Meetings to be taken in the manner prescribed by the said recited Ordinances.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at in the District of in the Province of Canada, the day of in the year of our Lord and in the of Her Majesty's Reign.

Appendix (X.)

9th August.

The Warden is empowered, concurrently with the persons who shall preside at the Meetings, to administer to those elected as Councillors the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and also an oath the words of which are recited in the 14th Section of the Ordinance C. 4. In cases where the oaths shall have been administered by the Warden, he ought immediately to apprise the Chairman of the Meeting that the Councillor has taken and subscribed before him the necessary oaths, in order that the Chairman may not through ignorance of that fact proceed, as in some instances he might do, to a new Election.

The attention of Wardens ought to be particularly directed to the provisions of the 18th and 19th Sections of the District Council Ordinance. They direct the annual retirement of one third of the Council and prescribe the course by which that object is to be attained, and which the Warden, as Chairman of the Council, will have to superintend and direct. On the second Monday in January in every year, one third of the Council is to retire from Office. But inasmuch as, in the first instance, the entire Council will be elected at once, it became essential to provide some means by which it might be decided who should retire in the first year after the first election, and who in the second. These points are to be determined by lot at the last quarterly Meeting of this present year. If any Council shall happen to consist of a number not divisible by three, the Warden should take the earliest opportunity of calling upon the Council to pass a By-law regulating the number who shall go out of Office in each of the three years, but taking care that the number for each year shall, as the Ordinance requires, be as near one third as possible; and that at the end of the third year none of the Original Council (unless they shall have been re-elected) be left in Office. This By-law will remain in force so long only as the Council shall consist of a number not divisible by three. But in this case, according to the rule laid down to govern cases where the number is so divisible, the names of the individuals who shall retire in the first and second years after the first election, are to be drawn by lot in the manner prescribed by the 19th Section of the Ordinance C. 4.

There are to be in each year four quarterly Meetings of the District Council at which the Warden is to preside; but in the case of his absence, death, or incapacity to act, the members present, to prevent the inconvenience which some such unforeseen cause might produce, may elect from their own body a temporary Chairman. The Warden must not allow any Meeting to be prolonged, on any pretext, beyond the period of five days allowed by the law; but if for the despatch of necessary business occasion for a Special Meeting should arise, it will be the duty of the Warden to make such necessity known to the Executive, and solicit authority in writing from the Governor for holding an extraordinary Meeting. But the Meeting so convened shall not be prolonged beyond the five days, nor shall any matters be discussed thereat except such as shall have been expressly mentioned in the written authority. The majority of votes of members present is to decide all questions, and in case of an equality of votes the Warden is to have a casting vote; but he has no other. Minutes of the proceedings drawn up and entered in a book by the Clerk of the Council are to be signed by the Warden; the Ordinance does not say whether this is to be done at the close of each day's Meeting, or at the final close of the Meeting; but the latter, which would probably be the more convenient course, would fully comply with the requirement of the Ordinance. The Council may appoint so many Committees as they think necessary for the transaction of business; but it is the Warden's duty to see that no Committee shall sit, by adjournment or otherwise, except while the Council is sitting either in quarterly or extraordinary Meeting.

The Warden is empowered to appoint a temporary District Clerk, who shall act in that capacity until a Clerk shall be regularly appointed according to the provisions of the law.

The 32nd Section of the District Council Ordinance provides for the appointment of two Auditors at the first quarterly meeting in each year, one being nominated by the Warden, and the other elected by the Council. In both cases it will be the duty of the Warden to see that the person chosen does not come within any of the restrictions enumerated, and that neither shall enter on his functions without having taken and subscribed an oath in the terms set forth in the Ordinance.

The 35th Section invests the Warden with the right of naming the District Surveyor, whose appointment, however, will not be complete until it receives the approval of the Governor. Looking to the benefits which the District Councils are calculated to confer upon the Province, and the large share which local improvement and the construction of useful works must occupy in the attention of those bodies, you will not fail to perceive that a proper selection of Surveyors becomes a vitally important consideration. Probity, intelligence, activity and professional competency are the qualities chiefly to be desired in Candidates for this Office. To insure the last of these, the Ordinance has further provided that the appointment of Surveyor shall not be complete until, after examination, he shall have been declared competent by the Board of Works, or by some other person or persons to be named for such examination by the Governor.

The 36th Section prohibits the holding by one person of more than one District Office at a time. The Warden ought to be vigilant in this and all other matters to prevent, not alone the violation, but also the evasion of any of the provisions of these Ordinances.

The most important provision of these laws is that (the 37th Section of the Ordinance C. 4.) which gives the Council the power of making By-laws, and enumerates the objects for which they may be made. A careful perusal of that clause will shew that there is scarcely any function of the Council which may not become the subject-matter of a By-law. The Warden, as Chairman, will frequently be called upon to interpose his advice and authority; to regulate the mode of passing these laws; to suggest useful and prevent the enactment of mischievous or unlawful measures; and to watch that the conditions required by the Ordinance to legalize those proceedings be faithfully observed.

Appendix (X.)

9th August.

Of these conditions some are precedent to the lawful introduction of a By-law, and others subsequent to its adoption by the Council. Most of the former will be found in Sections 38, 39, and 40. The Warden is especially bound to see to the performance of the conditions prescribed in the 40th Section; and even after any By-law for the erection of public works, having been adopted by the Council and allowed by the Executive, shall thus receive full legal force, it will still be the duty of the Warden to watch over the further proceedings, and to see that, in the mode of contracting for the work and other matters, the general regulations hereafter to be made by the Board of Works shall be complied with. He is directed, so soon as any By-law shall have passed the Council, immediately to forward an authentic copy of it to the Secretary of the Province who will take the necessary steps to lay it before His Excellency for allowance. The law does not provide any particular form of authentication, and it may therefore be useful to state that no more fitting mode can probably be suggested, than that the Warden should sign each copy, and that the Council should direct the Corporate seal to be affixed to it.

The Legislature has been silent also as to the manner in which those measures should be discussed and deliberated upon in the Council, deeming probably that such matters might more conveniently be left to the discretion of the Councils themselves; but the Warden being the person from whom suggestions will be expected, and whose views will in most cases, it is hoped, be respectfully adopted, it will be for you to consider carefully as to the most convenient course; remembering always that the present system being, in its very essence, one of self-government conceded to the people, the utmost latitude of discussion should be allowed; but observing also that the repression of extraneous discussion is not only essential to the convenience of the Councillors themselves, who must not be unnecessarily detained from their homes, but conformable to the intentions of the Legislature, which has been at some pains to limit the functions of the Council to matters of immediate, as well as purely local, necessity.

The 43rd Section directs the Warden to transmit to the Governor an annual statement of the Accounts of the District. This ought to be done as soon as possible after the last quarterly Meeting of the year; the Accounts are by His Excellency's direction to be laid on the tables of both Houses of the Legislature, whose future sittings will probably take place in winter.

It has been foreseen that cases may possibly arise wherein the Governor will feel himself called upon, out of regard to the interests of the District or of the Country at large, to exercise the power conferred upon His Excellency by the 48th Section of the Ordinance, of dissolving a District Council. Such an event must needs be one of rare occurrence, and it may well be hoped that so painful an exercise of the prerogative will never be called for. If, however, contrary to all reasonable expectation, the occasion should unfortunately arise, the Warden will find in the 48th Section a full detail of the proceedings to be taken by him for the Election of a new Council. His duties in that case are the same as those which he has to perform at the first Election of Councillors, and the new Council will be bound by all the regulations prescribed for governing the proceedings of those first elected under the Ordinance.

I have now touched, however slightly and imperfectly, on the leading provisions of these two Ordinances as they affect the Office of Warden. It is the earnest desire of His Excellency the Governor General, that you should assiduously endeavour to master the details of both measures. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the trust committed to your hands, or the beneficial influence which those laws, faithfully and zealously carried out, may exercise over the destinies of the Province. It is above all things essential that the Wardens should well understand their principles and leading provisions. Wardens, as the name imports, are guardians and defenders: they ought to be guardians of the rights and interests of the people, and defenders of the prerogative of the Crown. The instructor as well as protector of the inferior officers of his District, the Warden will often have to impart to them the information required for their guidance. A due performance of which task, with all the patience, sagacity and zeal it demands, will go far to insure an uniform and prosperous working of the system.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

D. DALY,

Secretary of the Province.

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9th August.

First Inclosure in No. 6.

INSTRUCTIONS for the use of Chairmen at Parish or Township Meetings to be held under the Ordinances of the 4th Victoria, Chapters 3 and 4.

The Meetings of the Inhabitant Householders of the several Parishes and Townships of this part of the Province of Canada, under the system of Local and Municipal Government which has been provided by the Ordinances of the 4th Victoria, Chapters 3 and 4, are to take place in the present year on days to be hereafter appointed, but the Officers then elected are to retire on the second Monday in January 1842, and thenceforward in all future years the Annual Meetings are to be held on the second Monday in January.

The Chairman is to be appointed by the Warrant of the Warden of the District. His duty will consist in presiding at the Meetings and taking the several Elections in the manner prescribed by law. The Parish or Township Officers under the Ordinance C. 3, and the District Councillors under C. 4, are to be elected at those Meetings.

These two measures contain the exposition of nearly all the powers and duties belonging to the Chairman of Parish (or Township) Meetings; to a short abstract of which it is proposed to add some slight notice of the powers exercised by the Returning Officer at Parliamentary Elections, as laid down in the Provincial Statute 5th Geo. 4, C. 33, because the right to exercise similar powers and authority is by the Ordinances now under consideration conferred upon the Chairman.

The Warrant of his appointment specifies with sufficient accuracy the manner in which he is to call the Meetings; within what time after receipt of the Warrant his notices are to be issued; the number of days notice he is bound to give; the manner in which the notices are to be published, and the principal objects for which the Meetings are called. It will tend to public convenience and the despatch of business at the Meetings, that the Chairman should have printed at the foot of each notice, according to the subjoined form, an extract from the Ordinance describing the nature and amount of property qualification required in persons claiming the right to vote at Parish or Township Meetings.

TOWNSHIP OF
DISTRICT OF

}

I hereby give notice that I shall on the _____ day of _____ in the present year hold a Meeting of the Township of _____ for the Election of Township Officers and the other purposes mentioned in the Ordinance 4th Victoria, Chapter 3, and also for the Election of one Councillor (or two Councillors) to represent the said Township in the Council of this District, pursuant to the provisions of the Ordinance 4th Victoria, Chapter 4.

Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

** The following is the property qualification required in all persons claiming a right to vote at Township Meetings to be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Ordinances, viz. "They shall be severally seized and possessed to their own use in Freehold, or in *Fief* and *Roture*, or under a certificate or location ticket derived from the authority of the Governor and Council of this Province, of lands and tenements within such Parish or Township, or reputed Parish or Township, or Union of Parishes or Townships, or of reputed Parishes or Townships as aforesaid, of the yearly value of Forty shillings, sterling, or upwards, over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or shall have become and be severally possessed, as lessees for a term not less than three years, of lands and tenements within such local divisions respectively, at and for an annual rent or consideration of not less than Five pounds sterling, of which the year's rent or consideration next before the holding of such Election, shall have been paid before the holding of such Election; and the said Inhabitant Householders, to be assembled as aforesaid, shall also have been resident within such local divisions respectively, during one year next before such Election."

The law requires that the notice shall be posted at "two or more of the most public places" in the Parish or Township, but the object being to secure sufficient publicity, it will generally be advisable not to limit the notices to two but to have them posted in several places.

It will be the duty of the Chairman to take care that the Inhabitant Householders thus assembled shall confine themselves to the objects for which alone the law has invested them with capacity to per-

form Corporate Acts, and to exercise electoral rights. The former are detailed in the 20th Section of the Ordinance C. 3, and consist chiefly in regulations for the management of lands, commons, or other property belonging to the Parish or Township, the establishment of pounds, the superintendance of fences, the raising of such monies as may be required for the prosecution or defence of any action in which the Parish may be engaged or interested, and the enactment of penalties, never to exceed fifty shillings currency, for offences against their regulations, with a provision for levying such penalties in a convenient manner. They are to elect the following officers:—

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9th August.

A Clerk, whose duty it will be to keep minutes of the proceedings at the Meetings and a book in which all transactions of the Parish (or Township) shall be recorded, and who is to have the custody of all records, books and documents. At the first meeting the Chairman is to appoint a temporary Clerk.

Three Assessors, whose business it will be to assess all rates and taxes whether imposed by Legislative authority, or by the District Council, or by the Parishes (or Townships) themselves in their corporate capacity.

A Collector, who shall demand and receive all rates and taxes payable by the Inhabitants, and hand over the monies so collected to the Treasurer of the District, or pay them in such other manner as may hereafter be directed by law. The Collector is to give bond for the faithful performance of this duty, with two sureties to be approved by the Treasurer of the District. This is to be done within eight days after notice of his Election; and if the person elected fail or omit to do so his Election shall be void.

They are to elect one or more Surveyors of highways and bridges; one or more Overseers of highways; one or more Overseers of the poor; two or more fence viewers and Inspectors of drains, and one or more Pound-keepers. In all these cases the number to be elected should be proportioned to the wants of the Parish (or Township) according to the discretion of the Inhabitants; and it is to be observed that the same persons may, if the Inhabitants please, be elected to several of those offices.

The eleventh Section of the Ordinance furnishes the form of an oath which it will be the duty of the Chairman to administer to each person elected to any of the above offices.

If the Parish or Township shall fail or omit to elect, or if any person elected shall refuse to serve or to give bond (where a bond is required) or to take the oath of office; and in case of the death, removal from the Parish (or Township,) or incapacity of any Officer, the Chairman is authorised to call a Special Session of the Magistrates of the District, who shall appoint to the Office. The Warden of the District is also empowered, concurrently with the Chairman, to summon the Magistrates for this purpose; but he will not probably think it necessary to do so except in cases where the latter may omit, or be in any way prevented, from acting. In these cases it will be more immediately the Chairman's duty to summon the Special Sessions, which may be done by advertisement in the Newspapers of the neighbourhood, or by summons to be left at the usual residence of each Magistrate, or by some other more convenient mode, if such there be, care being always had that fair notice be given to all the Magistrates of the District.

The Meetings are to be held in the day time only between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon. The Chairman must see that no Meeting be on any pretext prolonged, by adjournment or otherwise, beyond the two days allowed by the Ordinance, Section 21. The Chairman and Clerk are to sign minutes of the proceedings, which the Clerk is further bound to deposit and file in his office within two days after the close of each Meeting.

The Ordinance C. 3 has not prescribed any regulations for the guidance of the Chairman in taking the sense of the Meetings, or in holding the Elections under that Ordinance. It may be presumed from this that the intention of the Legislature was that he should exercise his own discretion in such matters. A shew of hands is perhaps the simplest mode that could be adopted; it is the practice in Upper Canada, and was probably the mode contemplated by the Legislature for taking the sense of the Meetings in question. But as regards the Election of Councillors under the District Council Ordinance the case is different. It is there provided that a poll shall be granted on the demand of a candidate or any three electors. The Election for Councillors is to take precedence of all other business. The Poll, when a Poll shall have been demanded, is to close at three o'clock of the afternoon of the first day: the name of each voter to be written in a Poll-book to be kept by the Chairman, who immediately after the close is to declare publicly the number of votes given for each candidate; and the person who has the majority is to be declared duly elected. If there be an equality of votes for two or more candidates, the Chairman shall decide the election by a casting vote, and this he is empowered to do even although he should happen not to be a qualified elector. It will further be his duty to deliver without delay the Poll lists to the Clerk of the District.

By the 8th Section of the Ordinance C. 3, the Chairman is authorized to administer on the demand of any elector or candidate all or any of the oaths contained in a schedule annexed to that Ordinance.

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The same Section has further invested him with all the powers for preserving order, enforcing obedience, and committing for contempt of his authority, which are enjoyed by Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections in this division of the Province of Canada. Of those powers, as recited in the Provincial Statute 5th Geo. 4th, C. 53, the following is a short abstract:—

He has authority to call upon Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of Militia, Constables, and all other persons within the limits of the place for which the Election is held, or who may be present at the Election, to assist him in enforcing his orders; he may arrest, fine or commit to prison any person who is guilty of violence, or engaged in any affray or riot, or any person armed with clubs, staves, or other offensive weapons, or carrying flags, or wearing ribbons, cockades or badges, or preventing or endeavoring to prevent Electors from coming to the poll, or in any wise interrupting the Poll or the business of the Election. The Returning Officer is to act in cases of this nature either on *the view*, that is, on his own personal observation, or on the oath of at least one credible witness. He is to direct an order in writing to any Officer of Militia, Peace Officer or Gaoler, requiring him without delay to arrest the offender, and for disobedience to such order the person to whom it is addressed incurs a penalty not exceeding £5. The imprisonment in such case must not exceed twenty-four hours.

The Schedule of the 5th Geo. 4, Cap. 33, furnishes a form of the Poll-book, which with some slight alterations, according to the form subjoined, may be advantageously used at Elections for District Councillors, and will be the Poll-list above adverted to.

Names of Voters.	Addition and Place of residence.	Nature of Qualification.	Qualification where situated.	If objected to and by whom.	Candidates.			Oaths administered.			Signature of Returning Officer opposite the name of Voter objected to or sworn.
					A.	B.	C.	One	Two	Three.	

The 14th Section of the Ordinance C. 4 provides that the persons presiding at the Elections shall be authorized to administer to any person elected to the District Council the oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and an oath the terms of which are there recited. If a person elected a member of the Council shall refuse Office, or refuse or omit to take the oaths, the Chairman is directed to proceed as often as the case may require, after four days notice to the electors, to another Election. This he is to do *ex mero motu*, independently of any authority from the Warden; but when a vacancy is caused by death, removal from the District, or some other incapacity arising *after* the Election, the Warden is required to issue his warrant to some Justice of the Peace, or other person, directing him to proceed "after *due* notice," to a new Election. The Ordinance is silent as to the number of days which in the supposed case would constitute due notice. This, therefore, is a matter left to the discretion of the Chairman, but of the two notices required in different parts of these Ordinances,—the eight days Notice in Section 1st of the Ordinance Chapter 3, and the four days Notice in the 17th Section of the Ordinance Chap. 4, it would perhaps be most advisable to adopt the former, as being, especially in the case referred to, more consonant to that principle of publicity which is an important feature in these measures.

The above are the chief provisions of the two Ordinances applicable to the powers and duties of the Chairman and Returning Officer at the Parish or Township Meetings. Should further information be required, or any unforeseen difficulty arise, he will do well to consult the Warden of the District, whose duty it is to superintend the working of the system, and to make himself acquainted, therefore, with its principles and details.

Second Inclosure in No. 6.

Appendix (X.)
9th August.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.
DISTRICT OF

BY

Esquire, Warden of the District of
in the Province of Canada.

To

Esquire, and to all to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as the Province of Lower Canada, intituled, "An Ordinance to pre-
scribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes
and Townships in this Province, and to make other provisions for the local interests of the
Inhabitants of these Divisions of the Province," passed in the present year of Her Majesty's
Reign; and also by another Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of the Province afore-
said, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal
Government of this Province, and the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities
therein." It is amongst other things in effect Enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the
Wardens to be appointed in the several Districts in this part of the Province of Canada, to authorise
and require one of the Justices of the Peace, or some other discreet and competent person, in each
of the several Townships and Parishes of the District to convene a Meeting for the various purposes
in the said recited Ordinances specified, and to act as Chairman of the said Meetings, and as Returning
Officer at all Elections to be held thereat.

Now therefore know Ye, that I the said Warden of the said District, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby authorise and require
you the said Esquire, within twelve days after the receipt of this Warrant, to cause to be assembled, after Notice in that behalf of eight days, to be
posted up in two or more of the most public places in the the Inhabitant Householders of the said
of qualified as by the said first recited Ordinance required, at some convenient place within the said
on a certain day to be named in such Notice as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing the Officers, and
exercising the Corporate rights, and performing the functions in the said first recited Ordinance men-
tioned; and also for the purpose of electing Councillor to represent the said
in the Council of the said District of And I do further
authorise and require you the said Esquire, to preside at
the Meeting so called, and to take the Elections at such Meeting to be taken, in the manner prescribed
by the said recited Ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at in the District of
in the Province of Canada, the day of in the year of our Lord
and the of Her Majesty's Reign.

Third Inclosure in No. 6.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.
DISTRICT OF

BY

Esquire, Warden of the District of
in the Province of Canada.

To presents shall come,

Esquire, and to all to whom these

GREETING :—

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as the Province of Lower Canada, intituled, "An Ordinance to pre-
scribe and regulate the Election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes
and Townships in this Province, and to make other provision for the local interests of the
inhabitants of these Divisions of the Province," passed in the present year of Her Majesty's
reign; and also by another Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the

Appendix (X.) Province of Canada, heretofore known as Lower Canada aforesaid, passed in the year aforesaid, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, and the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities therein:" It is amongst other things in effect Enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Wardens to be appointed in the several Districts in this Province, to authorise and require one of the Justices of the Peace, or some other discreet and competent person, to convene a Meeting in each of the several Townships and Parishes, and reputed Parishes and Townships, and Unions of Townships and Parishes, in the said Districts respectively; for the various purposes in the said recited Ordinances specified, and to act as Chairman of the said Meetings, and as Returning Officers at all Elections to be held thereat; and it is further in effect Enacted that any one or more of such Parishes or Townships, or reputed Parishes or Townships, in which the population shall not exceed the number of three hundred souls, shall by the Warden of the District within which the same shall be situated, in and by his Warrant for holding Meetings as aforesaid, be for all the purposes of the said two Ordinances aforesaid, united to some other Parish or Township or reputed Parish or Township adjacent thereto, or to each other, as the said Warden shall appoint.

9th August.

Now therefore know Ye, that I the said Esquire,
 Warden of the said District, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby for all the purposes of the said Ordinances unite the of
 in which the population doth not exceed three hundred souls, to the

require you the said ; and I do hereby authorise and
 the receipt of this Warrant, to cause to be assembled after Notice in that behalf of eight days, to be Esquire, within twelve days after
 posted up in two or more of the most public places in the said United qualified as by the
 the Inhabitant Householders of the said United on a certain day to be named in such Notice as aforesaid, for
 said first recited Ordinance required, at some convenient place within some one of the said United the purpose of electing the Officers, and exercising the Corporate rights and performing the functions,
 the purpose of electing the Officers, and exercising the Corporate rights and performing the functions, in the said first recited Ordinance mentioned, and also for the purpose of electing one Councillor to
 in the said first recited Ordinance mentioned, and also for the purpose of electing one Councillor to represent the said Union of
 represent the said Union of in the Council of the said District of

And I do further authorise and require you the said Esquire,
 Esquire, to preside at the Meetings so called, and to cause the Elections at such Meetings to be taken in the manner prescribed by the said recited Ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at in the District of
 in the Province of Canada, the day of
 one thousand eight hundred and forty and in the in the year of our Lord
year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Fourth Inclosure in No. 6.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that we are held and firmly bound, jointly and severally unto in the sum of Two hundred
 Esquire, Treasurer of the District of pounds of current money of this Province; to be paid to the said
 Esquire, Treasurer as aforesaid, and to his successors in Office; for the which payment well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors,
 and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our Seals, dated the day of
in the year of Her Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and forty.

THE CONDITION of this obligation is such, that whereas the said under and by virtue of a certain Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore known as Lower Canada, passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes and Townships in this Province, and to make other provisions for the local interests of the Inhabitants of these Divisions of the Province," hath been to the Office of Collector of the

Now if it shall appear that the said Collector as aforesaid, shall duly pay and account for all monies that shall come into his hands as such Collector, and faithfully discharge the duties of his Office—then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered at , }
 in the presence of }

RETURN to an Address of the House of Assembly, requesting that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to lay before that House, Copy of all Correspondence passed on the occasion of the dismissal of Robert Berrie, Esquire, from his Office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gore.

Appendix (Y.)

13th August.

Kingston, 12th August, 1841.

S. B. HARRISON, Secretary.

- No. 1. Letter from Robert Berrie, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, Esquire, dated Hamilton 1st March, 1841.
 No. 2. Letter from Hon. S. B. Harrison, in reply, dated Hamilton 5th March, 1841.
 No. 3. Letter from Robert Berrie, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, Esquire, dated Hamilton, 6th March, 1841.
 No. 4. Letter from T. W. C. Murdoch, Esquire, to Robert Berrie, Esquire, dated Montreal, 10th March, 1841.

No. 1.

HAMILTON, 1st MARCH, 1841.

Sir,

From the open and public manner in which I have expressed myself on the subject of your claim to the suffrages of the Electors of Hamilton, I had supposed that it would be perfectly known to you that I did not mean to support you with my vote and humble influence at the ensuing Election. In order that there may be no misunderstanding on that head, I beg now to give you explicitly to understand that so is the case.

Our Gracious Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament having, in their regard for us, given us a Representative form of Government, approaching as nearly as our Colonial dependence would admit, to that of the Mother Country,—a Constitution justly esteemed the best calculated of any Constitution under Heaven, for securing the liberties, and promoting the welfare and happiness of the people, I think it behoves us to prize it as a boon, and to keep up its resemblance as much as is practicable to its glorious prototype. We have been taught to believe that that glorious Constitution owes its superiority over all other political constitutions, to the wholesome checks and restraints which are exercised by the several estates of which it is composed. The Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons, being separate bodies, perfectly independent of each other, acting as a counterpoise and restraint upon each other. In this respect the popular check has in this country been necessarily deficient, and it should not be forgotten how lately that formed the subject of popular complaint. And yet, until now, our Legislative Council, against which this complaint was levelled, consisted of men, chosen at different periods, by different Governors, and the members came, in course of time to be men differing in many important points from one another, and from the Governors for the time being. On the other hand, at the present juncture, the Governor besides being himself one part of the Legislature, as our Sovereign's Representative, is also himself to choose the whole of the second branch of the Legislature of the next Parliament, consequently he will have at his own command, two thirds of the entire Legislative power, leaving only the House of Assembly to be a barrier between the Prerogative and the People. If this third branch is also to be composed of persons of the Governor's own nomination, and of persons under his immediate control, where then will be the Constitution? The Governor would then, instead of being the Representative of a limited Monarch, become an absolute Despot with unlimited powers; all constitutional checks would be removed, and the Legislature so constituted would be a mere mockery of a Representation.

Such a Parliament could not possibly possess the confidence of the people, nor tend to attach the people to the Governor's administration.

Entertaining these views, I cannot reconcile it to my mind to lend my humble means towards accomplishing an object which I consider so undesirable. I cannot think of relinquishing a great principle from any vague ideas of temporary expediency. I cannot justify doing evil that good may come of it.

The Governor's confidential Secretary, I cannot look upon as being sufficiently independent of the Executive to be sent to the Assembly at any time, more especially at a juncture like the present, and I cannot do His Excellency the Governor General the injustice to suppose that he can think it necessary for himself to be vested with arbitrary and unconstitutional powers, in order to enable him to carry out his measures.

With every respect for yourself as a Gentleman and as a man,

I have the honor to remain,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT BERRIE.

The Honble.

S. B. HARRISON, Esquire.

&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (Y.)

13th August.

No. 2.

Hamilton, 5th March, 1841.

(Copy.)
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, (this moment received) upon the subject of my claim to the suffrages of the Electors of Hamilton, in which, with a view to prevent misunderstanding on that head, you give me explicitly to understand, that you do not mean to support me with your vote or influence at the ensuing Election; and in your letter you take occasion to express your views with respect to the present state of affairs and the policy pursued by individual members of the Government coming forward as candidates to represent the people in the House of Assembly.

Nothing can be further from the desire of the Government than interference with the political sentiments of any individual or body of individuals. The whole tenor of the Governor General's policy has manifested a firm determination to act in accordance with the wishes of the people generally. Every man's opinions are entitled to respect, and every one should have the fullest opportunity of exercising, unbiassed, his political franchise of voting for such a Representative as he thinks most fit. On the other hand, however, the Government has the undoubted right to expect that its servants should not act at variance with the policy it is pursuing. When that policy militates with the opinions entertained by any person in such a situation, there is an obvious option open to him to avoid the difficulty. In this view of the case, your letter is a proper subject for the consideration of His Excellency as head of the Government. I have therefore the honor to inform you, that I have lost no time in forwarding it, together with a copy of this answer, for His Excellency's perusal.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.ROBERT BERRIE, Esquire,
Hamilton.

(Signed,) S. B. HARRISON.

No. 3.

Hamilton, 6th March, 1841.

(Copy.)
Sir,

I have the honor to be favored with your letter of yesterday's date.

It is with much surprise and astonishment that I there find it avowed by the Governor's Civil Secretary, that opposing him in his contest at any Election for a Representative in Parliament is to be considered by the Government as setting one's self in opposition to their policy, and that those holding offices must either support his Election or resign their situations.

I am perfectly satisfied with the course you have taken, of transmitting my letter and your answer to His Excellency the Governor General, feeling perfect reliance upon His Lordship's respect for the rights of the people. I therefore entertain no apprehension for the result. I feel assured that the novel, unconstitutional, and degrading doctrine, that officers holding situations at the will of the Governor, must either vote for the supposed Government Candidate at an Election, or resign their situations, will meet with a decided disavowal from the head of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

The Honorable
S. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.&c. &c. &c.
(Signed,) ROBERT BERRIE.

No. 4.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 10th March, 1841.(Copy.)
Sir,

Mr. Harrison having laid before the Governor General a correspondence which has passed between yourself and him, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you that he has no further occasion for your services as Clerk of the Peace for the Gore District.

Without entering at all into the question of your feelings towards any particular candidate at any Election, His Excellency feels that to retain in an office held during pleasure, a Gentleman entertaining and expressing the sentiments which you avow in respect to the Executive Government, would necessarily tend to bring the Government into distrust with the people, and he has therefore no alternative but to adopt this course.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.ROBERT BERRIE, Esquire,
Hamilton.

(Signed,) T. W. C. MURDOCH.

RETURN

Appendix (Z.)

16th August.

To an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 23d July, 1841, praying "that a Statement of the number of Stipendiary Magistrates who have been appointed and employed since its establishment in that part of the Province called Lower Canada, and, also, a Statement of the several localities in which such Magistrates, Officers and Men have been stationed, and of the annual expenses of the Police Establishment generally, may be laid before the House."

D. DALY,
Secretary.

Kingston, 12th August, 1841.

"Copy"

POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 1st August, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, transmitting to me, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, an Address of the House of Assembly, bearing date the 23d ultimo, requiring "a Statement of the number of Stipendiary Magistrates who have been appointed and employed since its establishment in that part of the Province called Lower Canada, and, also, a Statement of the several localities in which such Magistrates, Officers and Men have been stationed, and of the annual expenses of the Police Establishment generally, may be laid before the House."

The Returns herewith transmitted have been drawn in obedience to the commands of His Excellency, as conveyed by that communication. Having only come into the direction of the Police Establishment in the month of June, 1840, it is not in my power to afford the House of Assembly information relative to the establishment previous to that period, but as it is possible that the chief object of the House may be to obtain information as to the actual number of the Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, the amount of the Police Force employed and the expenses incurred,—the accompanying Return containing these data detailed monthly, for the year beginning the 1st July, 1840, and ending 30th June, 1841, may possibly meet the wishes of the House.

I have it, however, in my power to state, that the expense of the Police of the Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1840, had amounted to the sum of £41,398 17 7 Currency.

Of this amount £10,046 16 9 Currency, had been expended upon the Montreal City Police.

A sum of £6,484 3 9 Currency, had been expended upon the Quebec Police, exclusive of the Water Police.

The expense of the Rural Police for the same period, had been £24,867 17 1 Currency.

The saving effected by the various reductions and changes in the system which took place in and after the month of June 1840, was equal to the sum of £17,570 9 9 Currency, per annum.

The Legislature has since provided for the payment of the Police Force of Montreal and Quebec, out of the Funds of each Corporation respectively.

My Estimate of the annual expense of the Rural Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, as transmitted 23rd November 1840, amounted to £14,452 10 0 Currency.

The most strict economy has been since observed, with what success may be seen by the accompanying Return, which shews that the expense of the Rural Police, the Salaries of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates inclusive, from the 1st July 1840 to the 30th June, 1841, for one year, has in reality only amounted to the sum of £12,271 15 5½ Currency.

During this period, although the Rural Police has been much reduced in numbers, the jurisdiction and operations of the Force have been extended with great practical benefit—to Hull and Grenville on the Ottawa—to Rawdon and L'Assomption—to Berthier and River du Loup—to Deschambault, Point Lévi, Sorel and Lachine—and to the Counties of Shefford and Missisquoi.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

Commissioner of Police.

Hon. D. DALY,
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix (Z.)

16th August.

Names of Stipendiary Magistrates.

JUDGE BURTON,
W. U. CHAFFERS,
ALEXIS. PINET,
T. E. GLOBENSKY,
T. QUESNEL,

at St. John's.
" St. Césaire.
" Varennes.
" St. Eustache.
" L'Acadie.

Return of Police Magistrates, and effective state of the Rural Police of the lower part of the Province, on the 30th June, 1841, as ordered by His Excellency the Governor General, in conformity with an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada of the 23d July, 1841.

Numbers.	Sections.	Names of Police Magistrates.	Stations.	Chief Constables.	Constables	Sub-Constables.	REMARKS.
1	Home.	Thomas Colman } Pay Master. }	Montreal, . . . . . }	..	..	2	
			Head Quarters. }				
			Beauharnois,	1	..	2	
			Ste. Martine . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Chateauguay . . . . .	..	..	1	
2	Laprairie,	Charles Wetherall.	Vaudreuil . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Sorel . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Laprairie . . . . .	..	1	4	
			St. Johns . . . . .	..	1	2	
			St. Athanase . . . . .	..	..	1	
			Chambly	1	..	2	
			Longueuil . . . . .	..	..	1	
			Napierville . . . . .	..	..	2	
			Varennes . . . . .	..	1	3	
			St. Edward's . . . . .	..	..	1	
3	St. Marie de Monnoir	Elzéar Duchesnay.	St. Marie	1	..	3	
			St. Césaire . . . . .	..	1	2	
4	St. Hyacinthe.	P. E. Leclerc.	St. Hyacinthe	1	..	3	
			St. Pie . . . . .	..	..	1	
			St. Aimé . . . . .	..	..	1	
			St. Charles . . . . .	..	..	1	
			St. Denis . . . . .	..	..	1	
5	Nicolet.	H. C. Hanson.	St. Ours . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Nicolet	1	..	4	
			Yamaska . . . . .	..	1	4	
			St. Pierre . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Drummondville . . . . .	..	1	2	
6	Berthier.	E. A. Clark,	Berthier	1	..	2	
			L'Assomption . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Rawdon . . . . .	..	1	1	
7	Ste. Scholastique.	R. B. Johnson.	Ste. Scholastique	1	..	2	
			St. Eustache . . . . .	..	1	2	
			Ste. Thérèse . . . . .	..	..	1	
			St. Benoit . . . . .	..	..	1	
			St. Martin . . . . .	..	..	2	
			Grenville . . . . .	..	..	2	
8	Shefford.	David Kinnear.	Hull	1	..	2	
			Freligsburg	1	..	..
			Waterloo . . . . .	..	1	..	
9	Deschambault.	Edward Bowen.	Philipsburg . . . . .	..	1	..	
			Deschambault	1	1	..	
			Pointeaux Trembles	..	1	..	
Total				10	18	70	

EXPENSE of the Rural Police of the lower part of the Province,
from 1st July, 1840 to 30th June, 1841.

Appendix (Z.)
16th August.

Amount of Pay, July, 1840.....£	464	10	6
do. August,	481	19	0
do. September,	484	12	0
Quarterly Contingent do.	420	4	11½
Amount of Pay List, October,.....	507	16	6
do. November,.....	534	15	0
do. December,.....	596	11	6
Quarterly Contingent do.	622	13	9½
Amount of Pay List, January, 1841.....	593	8	6
do. February,.....	540	16	6
do. March,.....	599	6	0
Quarterly Contingent do.	428	5	0½
Amount of Pay List, April,.....	558	8	0
do. May,.....	547	3	6
do. June,.....	521	7	6
Quarterly Contingent do.	345	12	4
Summer Clothing,	613	4	10
Total.....£	8860	15	5¼

RECAPITULATION.

1 Commissioner.....	111	0	0
9 Police Magistrates at £300 per annum, each...	2700	0	0
1 Stipendiary Magistrate.....	200	0	0
4 do. do. at £100 per annum, each	400	0	0
Expenses of Police Force as detailed.....	8860	15	5¼
Total.....£	12271	15	5¼

(Signed,) THOMAS COLMAN,
Pay-Master.

(Signed,) WM. F. COFFIN,
Commissioner of Police.

1st August, 1841.

Appendix.
(A. A.)
18th August.

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly requesting the Governor General would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House, a copy of all Returns made by the different Commanding Officers of Militia in this Province, of all Fines and Exempt monies received by them under the present Militia Law, of the late Province of Upper Canada.

Kingston, 30th July, 1841.

S. B. HARRISON,
Secretary.

RETURN of the Amount of Monies received for Fines, and Exemption from Militia Service, from the 11th May 1839, to date; levied by Officers Commanding Regiments, under authority of the Militia Law, 2nd Victoria, as per Returns received.

REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.			REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1st Prescott,	1839	..	..	..		Brght. up.	11	9	5
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Grenville,	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	0	10	0
“ do.	1841	1	10	0	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
1st Glengary.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	1	15	0
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	1st Leeds,	1839	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	1	10	0
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	1	10	0
4th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	..	..	..
1st Stormont,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	5th do.	1839	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	6th do.	1839	..	..	..
1st Dundas,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	3	10	0	7th do.	1839	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	1st Lanark,	1839	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	2	0	0
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
1st Russell,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	0	5	0
“ do.	1840	6	9	5	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
1st Grenville,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..

Carried up.....£ 11 9 5 Carried forward.....£ 18 19 5

Appendix
(A. A.)
18th August.

REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.			REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	Brght.frd.	18	19	5		Brght.up.	108	8	6
1st Carleton,	1839	..	..	..	1st Northumberland,	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	8	15	0	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	11	7	1
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	7	0	0
1st Renfrew,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	7	0	0
" do.	1840	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Frontenac,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	5th do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	6	10	0
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	8	10	0
" do.	1840	..	..	..	" do.	1839	14	0	0
" do.	1841	..	..	..	1st Durham,	1840	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	8	10	0	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	12	0	0	" do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Addington,	1839	0	13	4	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	1	14	0	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	28	11	10
" do.	1840	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Lenox,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	2	10	0
" do.	1840	..	..	..	5th do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	" do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	1st East York.	1840	..	..	..
1st Hastings,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	15	11	9	" do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	1	0	0	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	4	10	0
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	1st West York,	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
4th do.	1839	32	15	0	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	3	14	3
1st Prince Edward,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	1	10	0	1st North York,	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
4th do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	7	0	0	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Northumberland,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	7	0	0

Carried up.....£108 8 6 Carried forward.....£209 1 8

Appendix
(A. A.)
18th August.

REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.			REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex- emptions.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	Bright up.	209	1	8		Bright up.	342	6	0
4th North York,	1840	..	..	..	10th Gore,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
5th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	11th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	4	0	0
6th do.	1839	2	18	0	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	3	10	0	12th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
7th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	1	10	0
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	13th do.	1839	5	12	0
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
8th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Lincoln,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
9th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	5	0	0
“ do.	1841	2	13	6	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Simcoe,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	51	13	11
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	99	15	9
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	31	18	2
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	2	8	10	5th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	32	10	0
4th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	0	7	6	1st Haldimand,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Gore,	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	7	0	0
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Norfolk,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	23	4	0
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Oxford,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	32	6	0
4th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
5th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	3	3	11
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
6th do.	1839	1	6	6	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	4th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	17	10	0
7th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	10	10	0
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	5th do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	8	10	0
8th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	..	..	..
“ do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Middlesex,	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..
9th do.	1839	..	..	..	“ do.	1841	1	0	0
“ do.	1840	120	0	0	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
“ do.	1841	..	..	..	“ do.	1840	..	..	..

Carried up.....£342 6 0 Carried forward.....£677 9 0

REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex-emption.			REGIMENTS.	Dates.	Amount of Fines and Ex-emption.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
	Brght. frd.	667	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$		Brght. up.	703	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
2nd Middlesex,	1841	..	..	..	1st Kent,	1840	17	15	0
3rd do.	1839	5	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" do.	1841	73	12	5
" do.	1840	13	17	9	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	12	0	0
4th do.	1839	0	1	0	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
5th do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	1st Essex,	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
Mids. Light Infantry,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	1	10	0	2nd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Huron,	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	1	0	0	3rd do.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
2nd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	Walpole Ind. Compy.	1839	..	..	..
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
3rd do.	1839	..	..	..	" do.	1841	..	..	..
" do.	1840	..	..	..	Rainham Ind. Compy.	1839	19	10	0
" do.	1841	..	..	..	" do.	1840	..	..	..
1st Kent,	1839	4	0	0	" do.	1841	..	..	..
Carried up.....	.....	£703	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Total Amount.....	.....	£826	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Appendix
(A. A.)
18th August.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Kingston, 22d July, 1841.

RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General Militia.

RETURN to an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th August, 1841, requesting "that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a Copy of the Despatch of Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 14th October 1839, on Responsible Government,—a Copy of that of the 16th October, 1839, to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, on the Tenure of Offices in the Colonies,—and a Copy of so much of that of the 7th November 1839,* to His Excellency the Governor General, as relates to this latter subject, together with Copies of the Addresses of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, of the 10th and 14th December 1839, to His Excellency the Governor General, on the same subject, and of His Excellency's answers to those Addresses of the 13th December, 1839, and of the 14th January 1840, respectively."

Appendix
(B. B.)
20th August.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

Kingston, 17th August, 1841.

* No Despatch of this date,—it is therefore presumed that the Address refers to the Despatch of the 7th September, 1839.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 7th September 1839.

"The intelligence which has reached me from Upper Canada, makes it probable that you may be called upon for some explanation of the views of the Ministers of the Crown,

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(B. B.)

20th August.

“ on a question respecting which the Bill to which I have referred is necessarily silent. I allude to the nature and extent of the control which the popular Branch of the United Legislature will be admitted to exercise over the conduct of the Executive Government, and the continuance in the public service of its principal Officers. But it is evidently impossible to reduce into the form of a positive enactment, a constitutional principle of this nature. The importance of maintaining the utmost possible harmony between the policy of the Legislature and of the Executive Government admits of no question; and it will of course be your anxious endeavour to call to your Counsels, and to employ in the public service, those persons who by their position and character have obtained the general confidence and esteem of the Inhabitants of the Province.”

No. 19.

DOWNING STREET,
14th October, 1839.

Sir,

It appears from Sir George Arthur's Despatches, that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called “Responsible Government.” I have to instruct you, however, to refuse any explanation which may be construed to imply an acquiescence in the Petitions and Addresses upon this subject. I cannot better commence this Despatch than by a reference to the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament of the 28th April and 9th May in the year 1837.

The Assembly of Lower Canada having repeatedly pressed this point, Her Majesty's Confidential Advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the communications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the opinion of Parliament on the subject. The Crown and the two Houses of Lords and Commons having thus decisively pronounced a judgment upon the question; you will consider yourself precluded from entertaining any proposition on the subject. It does not appear indeed, that any very definite meaning is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle, but its very vagueness is a source of delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of embarrassment and danger.

The Constitution of England after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of Government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is never exercised without advice. Hence the exercise only is questioned, and however the use of the authority may be condemned, the authority itself remains untouched.

This is the practical solution of a great problem—the result of a contest—which from 1640 to 1690 shook the Monarchy and disturbed the peace of the Country.

But if we seek to apply such a practice to a Colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power for which a Minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ. It is obvious that the Executive Councillor of a Colony is in a situation totally different. The Governor under whom he serves receives his orders from the Crown of England. But can the Colonial Council be the Advisers of the Crown of England? Evidently not, for the Crown has other Advisers for the same functions, and with superior authority.

It may happen, therefore, that the Governor receives at one and the same time instructions from the Queen and advice from his Executive Council totally at variance with each other. If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if on the other hand, he is to follow the advice of his Council, he is no longer a subordinate Officer, but an independent Sovereign.

There are some cases in which the force of these objections is so manifest, that those who at first made no distinction between the Constitution of the United Kingdom and that of the Colonies, admit their strength. I allude to the questions of foreign war and international relations whether of trade or diplomacy. It is now said that internal Government is alone intended.

But there are some cases of internal Government in which the honor of the Crown or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the State are so seriously involved, that it would not be possible for Her Majesty to delegate the authority to a Ministry in a Colony. I will put for illustration some of the cases which have occurred in that very Province, where the Petition for a responsible Executive first arose—I mean Lower Canada.

During the time when a large majority of the Assembly of Lower Canada followed Mr. Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deter all those who should resort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without. I need not say that it would

have been impossible for any Minister to support in the Parliament of the United Kingdom the measures which a Ministry, headed by Mr. Papineau, would have imposed upon the Governor of Lower Canada. British Officers punished for doing their duty,—British Emigrants defrauded of their property,—British Merchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits, would have loudly appealed to Parliament against Canadian Ministry, and would have demanded protection.

Let us suppose the Assembly, as then constituted, to have been sitting when Sir John Colborne suspended two of the Judges. Would any Councillor, possessing the confidence of the Assembly, have made himself responsible for such an act? And yet the very safety of the Province depended upon its adoption,—nay, the very orders of which Your Excellency is yourself the bearer respecting Messrs. Bedard and Panet, would never be adopted or put in execution by a Ministry depending for existence on a majority led by Mr. Papineau.

Nor can any one take upon himself to say that such cases will not again occur. The principle once sanctioned, no one can say how soon its application might be dangerous or even dishonorable, while all will agree that to recall the power thus conceded, would be impossible.

While I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the practical views of Colonial Government recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them. The Queen's Government have no desire to thwart the Representative Assemblies of British North America in their measures of reform and improvement. They have no wish to make those Provinces the resource for patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading persons in the Colonies, advantages similar to those which talent and character employed in the public service, obtain in the United Kingdom. Her Majesty has no desire to maintain any system of policy among Her North American subjects which opinion condemns. In receiving the Queen's commands, therefore, to protest against any declaration at variance with the honor of the Crown and the unity of the Empire, I am at the same time instructed to announce Her Majesty's gracious intention to look to the affectionate attachment of Her people in North America as the best security for permanent dominion.

It is necessary for this purpose, that no official misconduct should be screened by Her Majesty's Representative in the Provinces, and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the general good.

Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided Her Majesty's advisers on this subject, and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities.

While I have thus cautioned you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on one hand and the privilege of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed Government. Every political Constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed. In this respect the example of England may well be imitated. The Sovereign using the Prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelve month. So in a Colony, the Governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only oppose the wishes of the Assembly where the honor of the Crown or the interests of the Empire are deeply concerned; and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great Britain.

I have, &c.

The Right Honorable
C. POULETT THOMSON,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

(Copy,)

No 23.

DOWNING STREET,
16th October, 1839.

Sir,

I am desirous of directing your attention to the tenure on which Public Offices in the gift of the Crown appear to be held throughout the British Colonies. I find that the Gover-

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nor himself, and the person serving under him, are appointed during the Royal Pleasure, but with this important difference:—the Governor's Commission is in fact revoked, whenever the interests of the public service are supposed to require such a change in the administration of local affairs. But the Commissions of all other Public Officers are very rarely indeed recalled, except for positive misconduct. I cannot learn that during the present, or the two last Reigns, a single instance has occurred of a change in the subordinate Colonial Offices, except in the cases of death or resignation, incapacity or misconduct. This system of converting a tenure at pleasure into a tenure for life, originated probably in the practice which formerly prevailed in selecting all the higher class of Colonial Functionaries from persons who, at the time of their appointment, were resident in this country, and amongst other motives which afforded such persons a virtual security for the continued possession of their places, it was not the least considerable that except on those terms they were unwilling to incur the risk and expense of transferring their residence to remote and often to unhealthy climates. But the habit which has obtained of late years of preferring, as far as possible, for places of trust in the Colonies persons resident there, has taken away the strongest motive which could thus be alleged in favor of a practice to which there are many objections of the greatest weight. It is time, therefore, that a different course should be followed, and the object of my present communication is to announce to you the rules which will be hereafter observed on this subject in the Province of Upper Canada.

You will understand, and will cause it to be made generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial Offices held during Her Majesty's pleasure, will not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during good behaviour, but that not only such Officers will be called upon to retire from the public service as often as any sufficient motives of public policy may suggest the expediency of that measure, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as sufficient reason for any alterations which his successor may deem it expedient to make in the list of Public Functionaries, subject, of course, to the future confirmation of the Sovereign.

These remarks do not extend to Judicial Offices, nor are they meant to apply to places which are altogether Ministerial, and which do not devolve upon the holders of them, duties, in the right discharge of which the character and policy of the Government are directly involved. They are intended to apply rather to the Heads of Departments than to persons serving as Clerks or in similar capacities under them. Neither do they extend to Officers in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The functionaries who will be chiefly, though not exclusively, affected by them, are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General, the Surveyor General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Sheriff or Provost Marshal, and other Officers, who, under different designations from these, are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also be added the Members of the Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Legislative and Executive Councils are distinct bodies.

The application of these rules to Officers to be hereafter appointed, will be attended with no practical difficulty. It may not be equally easy to enforce them in the case of existing Officers, and especially of those who may have left this country for the express purpose of accepting the Offices they at present fill. Every reasonable indulgence must be shown for the expectations which such persons have been encouraged to form. But even in these instances, it will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of them. It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such Officers for their disappointment even by pecuniary grants when it may appear unjust to dispense with their services without such an indemnity.

Major General
SIR GEORGE ARTHUR,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform this House, whether any communications have been received from Her Majesty's Principal

Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Responsible Government, as recommended in the Report of the Earl of Durham, or as suggested in any other manner, and if any such Despatches have been received, or any by which the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon that subject can be collected, that Your Excellency will cause copies of the same to be transmitted for the information of this House.

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(B. B.)
20th August.

Commons House of Assembly,
Thirteenth day of December, 1839.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Speaker.

(Copy.)

C. POULETT THOMSON.

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly of the 13th December, respecting communications received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State on the subject of Responsible Government, the Governor General regrets that it is not in his power to communicate to the House of Assembly any Despatches upon the subject referred to.

The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them. These are the commands of Her Majesty, and these are the views with which Her Majesty's Government desire that the administration of these Provinces should be conducted; and it will be the earnest and anxious desire of the Governor General to discharge the trust committed to him, in accordance with these principles.

Toronto 14th January, 1840.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, one of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a Copy of the Despatch of Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 16th of October, 1839, and published by Your Excellency's command in the Supplement of the Upper Canada Gazette of Thursday, the 5th of December, instant.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
tenth day of December, 1839.

(Copy.)

C. POULETT THOMSON.

In answer to the Address from the House of Assembly, of the 10th instant, the Governor General transmits, herewith, Copy of the Despatch of Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, dated the 16th October, 1839, and published by command of the Governor General, in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 5th instant.

Toronto, 13th December, 1839.



MEMORANDA

Respecting various Public Works heretofore in progress, or projected in the Province of Canada; shewing the ultimate cost of their completion, and the amount of the appropriations proposed to be apportioned thereto, for the several years respectively.

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(C. C.)
20th August.

Prepared and submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

OF those Works which are indispensably and immediately necessary to the advancement of the general interests of the Country at large, and from which the prospective Revenue may be safely calculated upon, to pay the Interest on the Expenditure, the Welland Canal unquestionably stands foremost.

Upon this Work, about £491,777 has been expended from time to time upon its construction, and as the Locks, the most important part of the work, had been formed with perishable materials, the outlay upon annual repairs has been necessarily very heavy; notwithstanding which, the Locks are now in a most dangerous and ruinous state. Of this sum, about £117,800 in stock, is held by private individuals, for the purchasing out of which, and thereby placing the work entirely in the hands of the Province, a Bill is now before the Parliament.

After a very careful consideration and revisal of the several Estimates furnished by the various Engineers, the completion of this work, *in a permanent and fully sufficient manner*, with cut stone Locks of 120 feet in length, 26 feet wide, and 8 feet 6 inches depth of water on the cills, together with the required weirs, waste-gates, stone aqueduct over the Chippawa, a Steamboat lock and a capacious and safe Harbour at each of the terminations, widening of the deep cut, widening and deeping of the feeder throughout, I estimate at £450,000.

Of Debentures authorized by a late Act of the Provincial Parliament to be issued for this work, about £180,000 remain undisposed of, leaving a balance of £270,000 to be further sanctioned and provided, for the ultimate full completion of the work.

It is no doubt in the recollection of His Excellency, that the completion of the Canal on the full scale upon which a portion of the St. Lawrence Navigation was proceeded with, has been strongly urged upon the attention of Government. The chief arguments used, being the benefit of enabling Atlantic Steamers, with cargoes, to proceed to the Upper Lakes, and the advantage which would be obtained in time of War, from having the power of concentrating our Naval forces upon either Lake as might be required. The subscriber is of opinion that the scale referred to, viz: Locks 56 feet wide, 180 feet long, and 10 feet draft of water, is quite unsuited for Sea borne Steamers, and unnecessary for those well suited to the Lakes, and to the commerce of the Country; and that even if this scale were adopted, at enormous cost, transhipment from the Sea to the Lake vessels, would, notwithstanding, always take place at Quebec or Montreal. In a Military point of view, no doubt the second proposed advantage would be great, but being quite beyond the means of the Province, the work as necessary for the trade of the Country has been alone estimated for. The large Lock which is proposed at each end, would allow (in case of danger) of the Steamers being brought up many miles inland.

From the very unsafe and precarious state of the Canal, it would be of the utmost consequence to have the works commenced forthwith, if possible.

As the foregoing total estimate of £450,000 includes the sum of £35,000 for an outer Harbour at Port Dalhousie, and £20,000 for one at Port Colborne, which Harbours will be available to Her Majesty's vessels and others upon the Lakes, independent of the Canal, the entire cost of completing the latter may be set down at £400,000. The most prudent rate of expending this estimate, I consider to be as follows:—

From the present to the 1st April, 1842,.....	£ 50,000
Thence to 1st April, 1843,.....	150,000
Thence to 1st April, 1844,.....	150,000
Thence to 1st April, 1845,.....	100,000

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20th August.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

From Lake Erie to tide-water, after passing the Welland, the next portion of the route which will require an outlay when the other improvements more immediately called for on the River below it are completed, is the part between Prescott and Dickinson's Landing, a distance of about forty miles, in which the collective falls at a few points amount to about $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet : to overcome which by the necessary Locks &c. would require about £150,000, but as the down-stream carriage upon this part of the River is safe and facile, and tug-boats can (although with difficulty) bring up light barges, it is considered unnecessary in the present state of the Navigation generally to incur any outlay thereon.

LONG SAULT OR CORNWALL CANAL.

The improvement of this reach of the River St. Lawrence, in length about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in which there is a fall of 48 feet, was estimated at £216,343, and was commenced in 1833-34. Shortly after operations commenced, it is stated, that from the increase on the prices of provisions, and other causes, the Commissioners considered themselves justified in adding very largely to the contract rates, in some instances, as much as *thirty per cent.* Under these increased rates, the works have been continued from that time, without reference to any fluctuation in the price of provisions.

The accounts rendered by the Commissioners up to 1st January, 1839, show an expenditure of £354,203 2s. 1d. to that date, exclusive of some outstanding claims. I have had a minute and careful estimate made by Mr. Keefer, Engineer to the Board, within the last month, from which it appears that the sum of £43,867 is required to open the Canal to the trade, and a further sum of £13,804 for sundry small works, Lock houses, &c. making in all an amount of £57,671 6s. 0d., necessary for the *full completion* of the entire of the Cornwall Canal.

Although the advantages to be derived from the improvement of this portion of the Navigation would of necessity be very circumscribed, until that between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis was also perfected, yet in favor of the immediate finishing of the Cornwall Canal it may be justly urged :—

First.—That it would enable the River Forwarders to have their Barges towed up by steam from the Côteau du Lac to Kingston, by which a saving in time of two days would be made

Secondly.—To avoid the cost of tracking up the Long Sault Rapids, which during the past year, attending this very limited trade, was £3,000.

Thirdly.—The Passenger Trade would be much benefitted by it.

Fourthly.—Some return beyond the cost of maintaining the establishment of Lock-keepers, &c. would be obtained from the large sum already expended, which, until this Canal is completed, must remain a *caput mortuum*.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED BETWEEN LAKE ST. FRANCIS AND LAKE ST. LOUIS.

The Côteau, the Cedars, and the Cascades Rapids, between these two Lakes, present most formidable difficulties to the dragging up of a small light Barge with but 15 or 20 tons of cargo. To vessels of any size, they are wholly insurmountable. The construction of the necessary Locks and Canals to overcome these difficulties, Mr. Keefer estimates at £255,900; and I have every reason to believe the work can be done for that sum.

LACHINE CANAL.

The only remaining barrier, after the foregoing, to the free passage of Lake going Vessels between Quebec and Lake Huron, is the Lachine Canal; the necessary enlargement of which, would cost, by Mr. Keefer's estimate, £225,300.

LAKE ST. PETER.

The improvement of Lake St. Peter for deeply laden Sea going Vessels, is a subject also of very great importance, and has occupied the serious consideration of the Board of Trade of Montreal, who have petitioned the Parliament for an appropriation to fit out the necessary esta-

blishment of Dredging Vessels &c. and they propose a tonnage upon the Vessels trading to the Port to pay the interest on the outlay.

The Governor General will perceive that this proposed appropriation is inserted among the Estimates, see Appendix ; but it is very desirable that a sum, say £1000, should be at once made available to make some alterations to the Steamer belonging to the Harbour Commissioners, so as to have the nature of this work fully and practically tested, prior to any large expense being entered into.

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(C. C.)
20th August.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE FOREGOING.

The necessity of involving the Province in the cost of forming a second water communication with tide-water, has been for a long time the subject of dispute and argument with many. Among the number of those who doubted the prudence of it, I was one until latterly ; but the vastly increasing trade, doubling almost annually, and the conviction upon my mind, after mature consideration, that the lowering of freight consequent upon affording additional facilities, together with the productiveness of the Western Countries, which are only now coming into operation, will increase still further this Trade to an almost inconceivable extent, have convinced me that a second and more facile outlet is called for. Besides the transport being confined to the Rideau, the navigation of which depends upon the stability of Dams of great height, (in one case 60 feet) should any injury arise to one of these Dams, (as was apprehended last spring) either through accident or malice, the effects of it would be ruinous to half the commercial interests of the Country.

I am decidedly of opinion, that the scale upon which the Cornwall Canal was undertaken, was unsuited to the means of the Province, and was not absolutely necessary for the greatest increase of trade, which the most sanguine may look forward to, and that a Schooner navigation combined with a system of tug-boats would have answered every Commercial purpose ; but now, from the large expenditure already incurred upon the central portion, the little required to complete it, and the comparatively small saving that might be effected upon what remains to be done, by adopting the Schooner scale, I am led to conclude that the best and wisest course will be to open the St. Lawrence throughout from Montreal to Lake Ontario for Steamboats and Schooners,—not upon the full size of the Cornwall Canal, but on a scale sufficiently large to admit a powerful class of Steamers or tug-boats to pass.

The Estimates submitted herewith are based upon the principle of Locks being adopted, length 175 feet, breadth 40 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches depth of water, but as some time from the present period, will, under any circumstances, elapse before the actual building of Locks is commenced, the question will in all probability be fully decided as to the power and suitableness of the several modes recently proposed for the propelling of vessels, and this decision will naturally govern the dimensions of the Locks, and may seriously tend to a diminution of expenditure.

RIVER RICHELIEU.

Upon the completion of the works of the Chambly Canal now rapidly advancing, the only impediments to an uninterrupted navigation between the River St. Lawrence at Sorel, and the head of Lake Champlain, a distance of about 180 miles, will be presented by the fords near St. Ours, St. Denis, and Belœil.

To remove these obstructions, by means of dredging and clearing the channel of rocks, the Legislature of Lower Canada appropriated a sum equal to about £7,650, of which £4,525 remain unexpended. The outlay incurred under this appropriation has effected nothing, and I am of opinion that the erection of a Steamboat Lock, and a Dam of moderate height, say 4 or 5 feet over low water, at or near St. Ours, is the most certain mode of obtaining the object in view, and the value of the water power which would be created by the Dam, in the midst of a productive country, heretofore without Mills, would yield a considerable return towards defraying the interest on the money expended.

The cost of the works is estimated by Mr. Keefer, at £21,000.

RIVER OTTAWA.

The improvement of the navigation of this River is a measure which has been for a long time strongly advocated, principally by those interested in that district of country. The project embraced the full completion of an uninterrupted navigation from the St. Lawrence by the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, and French River to Lake Huron. The sum of £3000 was appropriated some time ago to defray the expense of a survey, on which about £1500 have been expended, but the information as yet obtained, is not at all of such a nature as to hazard an estimate of

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what the cost of the undertaking would be, and in my judgment this navigation is not required in the present state of the country : in saying so, I would not be understood to mean, that obstacles ought to be opposed by the Government to the project, in case the parties interested should be inclined to proceed in it upon their own resources ; on the contrary, arrangements might be made mutually advantageous to them and to the interests of the Province.

The improvement on the Ottawa included in this Estimate (see Appendix) relates solely to the Lumber Trade : to afford facilities to which, by the construction of suitable Slides at those places where they are most required, and to reconstruct the Bridges at Bytown, it is proposed to appropriate the sum of £28,000.

It will be deserving of consideration whether the property in those Slides which are now in the hands of private Companies, should not be resumed by the Province, remunerating the proprietors according to the terms of their Charters.

The propriety of making such an appropriation will be seen, when the considerable revenue derived from this source is borne in mind, and that notwithstanding the large amounts heretofore received from it by the country, no public money has yet been granted towards affording to this trade that assistance which its present state and prospects shew to be so necessary.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

The dangerous and dilapidated state of this very important work, renders it necessary that steps be immediately taken to repair or rather wholly reconstruct it, in a substantial and permanent manner. Such is its present ruinous condition, that it cannot be repaired effectually ; and a few hours of a heavy blow from the East or South-East might very reasonably be expected to close it up all together : the consequence of which would be most serious to the mercantile interests of Hamilton and Dundas, and to the extensive and highly productive country of which these Ports are the outlets.

However advisable it may be for the purpose of obtaining still water, and have the entrance commanded from the land, to locate this work northward of the existing passage, yet the placing of it so much in shore, as has been lately proposed, I consider unadvisable : by so doing, sail vessels would be prevented from getting out many days during the season, and in making for it, if they did not succeed at once in getting in, would unavoidably be driven aground. The best position for the work, I conceive, is not far from the original natural outlet.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER TRENT AND INLAND WATERS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

The persisting in these works as heretofore contemplated, would, as appears by the Estimates, involve the Province in an expenditure of about £620,000, but from the rates upon which those Estimates are based, I am of opinion that £200,000 or £300,000 in addition to that sum, would be required to effect the object.

The line of this intended water communication from the Bay of Quinté to Nottawassaga Bay, with upwards of 820 feet of Lockage, a proposed depth of five feet water, continued through a series of lakes and currents, and in many cases extremely circuitous, is in my judgment quite unsuited to the principal purpose for which it was originally recommended, namely, the line by which the produce of the Western States would be sent down to tide-water. The second argument advanced for its formation was the facility it would afford for the transport of the agricultural and other produce of the inland Townships to market ; and thirdly, the advantages to be reaped by the Lumberers ; the two latter I consider, can be obtained sufficiently, more immediately and at infinitely less cost, by the erection of two or three Locks to connect the long existing reaches of natural navigation, by the construction of two or three cross roads from them to the nearest Ports on Lake Ontario, and, finally, by the formation of Slides at the places where they may be required. A Farmer or Merchant at the head of Rice Lake is within 12 or 14 miles of the Harbours of Port Hope and Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, to which he could have facile access afforded him by an outlay of about ten or twelve thousand pounds, whereas to get the same produce to Lake Ontario by the proposed navigation would require a previous expenditure on it, even according to the Estimate of £233,447, and the distance to be travelled, would be about 80 miles. As to the Lumber Trade, I believe a very moderate sum expended on Slides, would effect quite as much as is necessary ; indeed, I find in the original Report a passage recommending Slides, "*which cost comparatively little, and much better suit the purpose for heavy Timber than Lockage.*"

From the foregoing general grounds of objection, I cannot recommend the continuing of the expenditure as contemplated, upon this navigation, but I most readily admit the necessity of assist-

ing and developing the resources of that fine district of country, which I would do, by immediately affording to it the advantages to be derived from works of the nature I have suggested ; to accomplish the whole of which would cost about £50,000.

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HARBOURS AND LIGHT-HOUSES ON LAKE ONTARIO AND LAKE ERIE.

There is no expenditure more called for, and from which the benefits to be derived would be more immediately serviceable to the country, than the outlay which is required to construct or complete some Harbours on the Lakes. Many of those on Lake Ontario are in a very inefficient and incomplete state. On Lake Erie there literally, at this moment, is not one into which a vessel can run or remain in with safety !

The state of the Light-Houses on Lake Erie is equally bad ; that which had been at the end of Long Point the most important station on the Lake, was prostrated long since. Others have not been lighted for a considerable time. The natural consequence of all which is, that we have not now one Steamboat on this Lake, and the difficulty and cost of inducing Shipowners to risk their vessels into the ruins of what were constructed as Harbours, is so great, as almost to put a stop to the shipping of the produce of the country.

The sum of £74,000 has been set down in the Estimates after much consideration and calculation, as sufficient to remove general and well grounded complaints on this head.

It is intended that those Harbours, where nature has offered most advantages, be completed and rendered such as they ought to be. That the present Light Houses be put into an efficient state, and others erected where necessary ; but as the propriety of constructing some Harbours, by the Admiralty, is now under the consideration of that department, it is conceived best at the present moment to appeal to the Legislature to admit the principle and sanction the appropriation, but not to decide finally on the particular Harbours, until the decision of the Admiralty is known, which would of course govern the selection, and thereby save Provincial funds.

^s The foregoing, it is hoped, will sufficiently explain to His Excellency the general principles upon which the appropriations for the several very important works in the first Class, (see Appendix) are based and applied for.

SECOND CLASS.

The works in Class second are of a different character ; they consist of main lines of Internal Communications, the opening or improving of which, it is believed, would conduce so much to the general advancement of the country, as fully to justify the expenditure, although the direct revenue to be derived from them, for many years, is not likely to meet the interest.

BAY OF CHALEURS ROAD.

This line of communication along the North side of the Bay of Chaleurs, from Percé Point to the head of the Bay, a distance of 140 miles, is interrupted in two places, by portions of the road which are so little formed, as to be almost impassable ; one from Little Pabos to Port Daniel, the other from the Little Nouvelle to the Indian Mission, in all about 48 miles.

These portions being improved, and the Metis or Kempt Road (from Point aux Snelles, on the River St. Lawrence, to the head of the Bay of Chaleurs) better opened ; the entire of Gaspé east and south, and of New Brunswick east and north, would be approachable from the St. Lawrence with facility, as New Brunswick middle and west, is by the Temiscouata Road.

THE GOSFORD ROAD.

Under this head is embraced the completion of the main line leading directly from Quebec through St. Giles, Ste. Croix, Inverness, &c. to Sherbrooke, at present but partially open, and not available in summer. It passes through the large tract of good settlement land belonging to the Crown ; and will curtail the line of travel between Quebec and Sherbrooke by more than 50 miles.

THE MAIN NORTHERN ROAD FROM LAKE ONTARIO AT TORONTO TO LAKE HURON.

The opening of this Road efficiently throughout is considered highly desirable and strongly re-

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commended ; but the portion here more immediately referred to, is from the termination of that undertaken by the District at the Holland Landing to Barrie ; which it is proposed to drain, form and plank, and establish Toll Bars thereon : from thence to Penetanguishine, it is intended to improve. By this, and the expenditure of moderate sums upon one or two of the principal branches leading into the main road, and also upon the Cold Water Portage Road ; the entire of the fertile district to the North, West and South of Lake Simcoe, would be afforded the advantages of a good communication with the market and Harbour of Toronto.

THE MAIN PROVINCE ROAD FROM QUEBEC TO AMHERSTBURG AND PORT SARNIA.

Unquestionably beneficial as it would be, to have the main Province Road properly opened and established throughout, yet such an undertaking, in the present state of the country, is altogether beyond its resources. Under this head therefore is embraced the improvement of those portions only, along which the advantages of water carriage are not afforded, viz : from the Cascades to the Province line, and from Brantford to London : these portions it is proposed to properly form and macadamize or plank, and establish Toll Bars thereon ; the revenue from which would be quite equal to meet the interest of the outlay. From London westward it is intended for the present only to open, drain, trunk, and form ; raising and bridging where necessary.

The building of the several Bridges over the large Rivers between Quebec and Montreal, the crossing of which, at certain seasons, is very dangerous, and attended with loss of life, is also calculated for.

THIRD CLASS.—(See Appendix.)

Consists of the several lines of Roads which have been already undertaken by the respective Districts, and upon which large sums have been expended ; but from their unfinished state, they are to a great extent unproductive. The object in introducing them into the Appendix is to bring the matter before the attention of the Legislature, and to shew the amount required to finish them. Their completion will properly belong to the different Districts, and can be affected under the superintendence of the District Surveyors.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

BOARD OF WORKS,
12th August, 1841.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES of the total cost of constructing and completing certain Public Works in the Province of Canada, shewing also the amounts of appropriations proposed to be apportioned thereto, for the several years respectively, in case the prosecution of these works should be decided upon.

FIRST CLASS.—Consisting of those works of purely a national character, and which are indispensable to the advancement of the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the Country at large, and from which the prospective revenue may be calculated upon, with certainty, to pay the interest of the necessary expenditure.

	Total Estimate.	Amount of proposed appropriations for the Years,				
		1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
The Welland Canal,	450,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	.. .. .	.. .. .
The Saint Lawrence Navigation, viz: Prescott to Dickenson's Landing, Dickenson's Landing to Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Louis,	151,312 57,670 255,900	.. .. . 45,000 .. .. .	.. .. . 12,670 55,900	51,312 100,000	100,000 100,000	.. .. ... .. ... .. .
Lachine Canal,	225,300	.. .. .	55,300	60,000	60,000	50,000
Lake St. Peter,	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
River Richelieu,	21,000	15,000	6,000	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
River Ottawa, to build Bridges and construct Slides,	28,000	14,000	14,000	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Burlington Bay Canal,	45,000	30,000	15,000	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Internal Waters of the Newcastle District: construction of Slides, Locks, and some Roads leading thereto,	50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	.. .. .	.. .. .
Harbours and Light Houses on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Roads leading thereto,	74,000	34,000	40,000
	£1,418,182	£328,000	£378,870	£381,312	£270,000	£60,000

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SECOND CLASS.—Consists principally of those works connected with the improvement of the Main Inland Communications of the Country by Roads,—these however loudly called for, and quite as necessary to the development of the resources of the Country in time of peace, as those embraced in Class first, and of the utmost importance to its protection in case of war, cannot generally be relied upon as likely, for many years, to produce a *direct* revenue sufficient to pay the interest upon the requisite outlay.

	Total Estimate.	Amount of proposed appropriations for the years,		
		1842	1843	1844
Bay of Chaleurs Road, to moderately improve about 50 miles, now all but impassable, between Percé Point and the Indian Mission, and portion of the Métis or Kempt Road,	15,000	10,000	5,000	....
Gosford Road, opening a communication between Quebec and the Townships, through the Government Block of Land, and shortening the Road between that City and Sherbrooke more than 50 miles,	10,000	5,000	5,000	....
Main Northern Road from Lake Ontario at Toronto to Lake Huron, continuing and perfecting from the termination of the portion already undertaken by the District of Barrie, establishing Toll Bars thereon, and improving sundry parts thence to Penetanguishine and on the Cold Water Portage,	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Main Province Road, Quebec to Amherstburg and Port Sarnia, to build certain Bridges between Montreal and Quebec, and to improve those portions of the line along which the River or Lakes are not available for the transport of the Mails, &c. viz:—	17,000	10,000	7,000	....
To macadamize or otherwise improve that portion between the Cascades and the Province Line, and establish Toll Bars thereon,	55,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
To macadamize or otherwise complete that portion from the termination of the part already undertaken by the District at Brantford to London, and establish Tolls thereon,	15,000	10,000	5,000	....
To drain, trunk, form and otherwise improve thence to Port Sarnia,	36,000	15,000	15,000	6,000
To drain, trunk, form and otherwise improve from London to Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburg; Building of Bridges,	34,000	17,000	17,000	....
	£212,000	\$97,000	£84,000	£31,000

From the items of which the first Class is principally composed, it will be perceived that the necessity of opening fully our main Water Communications to the Ocean, with a view to develop the resources of the Country and increasing its Commerce and Revenue, is considered indispensable, and forms the basis of the proposed appropriations. Most of the works embraced in the second Class consists of branches leading to the main trunks formed by those in Class one, and are recommended upon the principle, that it is wise legislation to leave no cause of regret to the inhabitants of the interior, in consequence of large Canal expenditure or front improvements, by affording them frequent and facile access thereto, and thereby diffusing as generally as possible the benefits of those improvements.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Chairman.

BOARD OF WORKS, KINGSTON,
12th August, 1841.

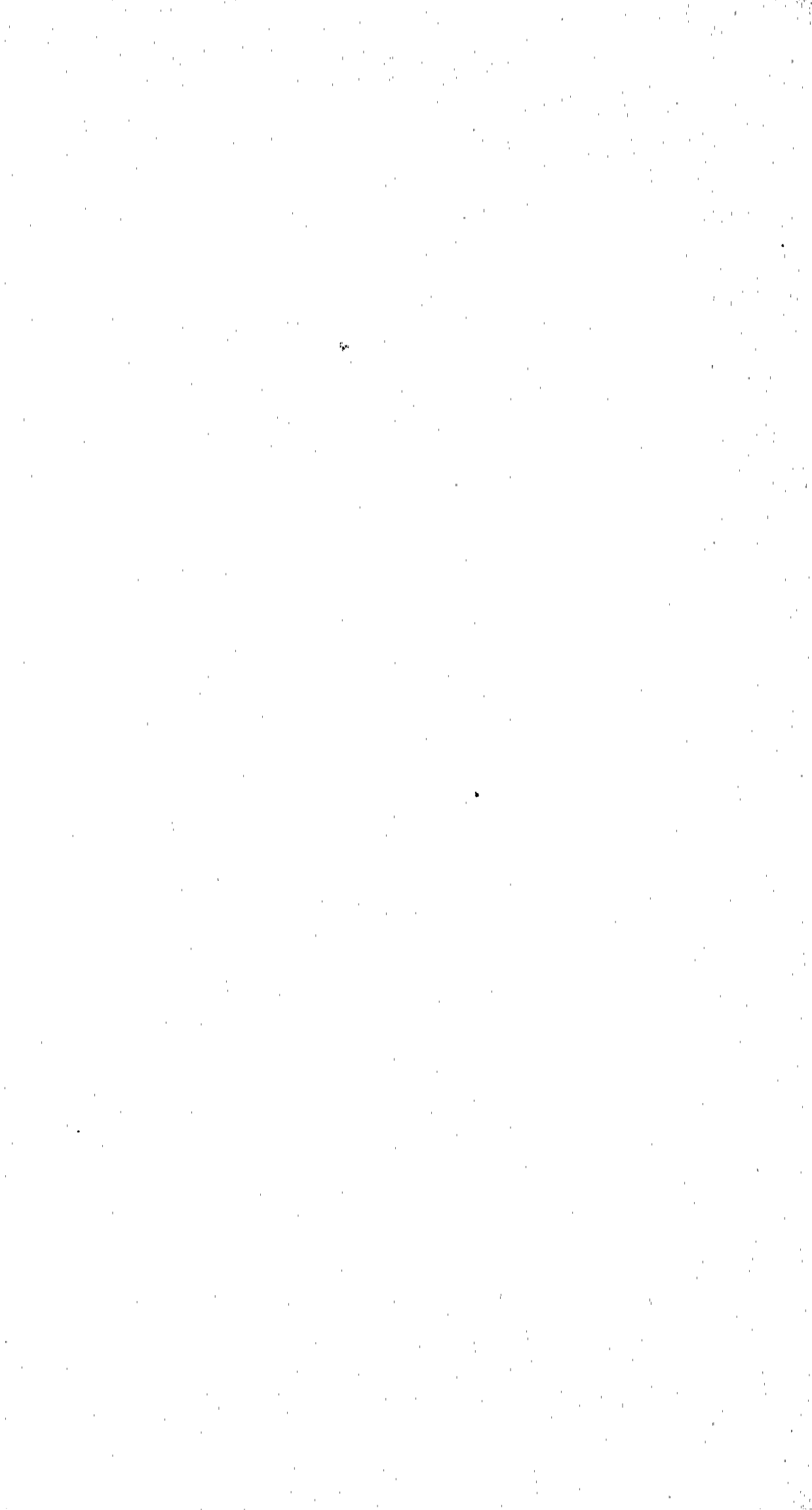
THIRD CLASS—Embraces those lines of Roads already undertaken by and at the cost of the respective Districts, and which are in different stages of forwardness, but from their unfinished state are, in some cases, unavailable and unproductive.

	Total Estimate.	Amount for the years	
		1842	1843
Queenston and Grimsby Road.....	42,500*	25,000	17,500
Kingston and Napanee Road.....	6,000†	6,000	.....
Toronto Road North.....	25,000	12,500	12,500
Toronto Road East.....	7,777‡	5,000	2,777*
Toronto Road West.....	9,078§	6,000	3,078
Hamilton and Brantford.....	9,000||	9,000	.....
Dundas and Waterloo.....	10,000¶	10,000	.....
	£109,355	£73,500	£35,855

* This exceeds the sum appropriated by former Act, by about £29,888.
 † do. do. 2,100.
 ‡ Being balance of appropriation by former Act.
 § do. do.
 || This exceeds appropriation by former Act, about £9,000.
 ¶ do. do. 2,000.

BOARD OF WORKS, KINGSTON,
 12th August, 1841.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
 Chairman.



REPORT.

Appendix
(D. D.)

20th August.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE to whom was referred the Petition of the BOARD OF TRADE of MONTREAL, praying that measures may be taken to DEEPEN the SHIP CHANNEL in LAKE ST. PETER; having examined the same, have the honor to REPORT:—

THAT the importance to the Trade of the Province of the subject brought under the consideration of Your Honorable House by this Petition, occupied the attention of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada at different times previous to the year 1836, without leading to any conclusive opinion as to the practicability of the proposed undertaking; but as the Petitioners were officially informed, on the 25th June last, that “the improvement of the Navigation of Lake St. Peter would be considered with other Public Works,”—and as Mr. David Thompson is actually engaged in completing the survey requisite to a full consideration of the subject, Your Committee have not thought it necessary to extend the enquiries already made on this point, and have therefore confined their attention chiefly to two other points, namely, the extent of the burden imposed on the Trade by the obstructions to the Navigation which it is sought to remove, and the means of raising a fund, on the completion of the work, to defray the interest and ultimately refund the principal of the outlay required; which Mr. Thompson estimates at the sum of Thirty-five thousand pounds, to be expended in three years.

With a view to obtain information on these points, Your Committee addressed a series of questions to eighteen persons and firms in Montreal; they also addressed the Commissary General, and the Naval Commander on this station,—and they required from the Collector of the Port of Montreal, Returns of the Vessels entered and cleared at that Port, for the years 1839 and 1840, and for the present year, up to the date of the Return.

These questions, and the answers received to them, and the Returns made by the Collector at Montreal, are annexed to this Report, and to which Your Committee beg leave to refer.

With respect to the first point,—the burden imposed on the Trade by the existing obstructions, the information communicated to Your Committee is not so ample as they had reason to expect. During the last year, 97 Vessels from Sen, burthen 28,660 Tons, arrived in the Port of Montreal—of these the charges for Towage and Lighterage on 42 only, burthen 14,179 Tons, have been furnished; the charges on the same are as follows:

Towage upwards.....	£2,546	1	7
Do. downwards.....	1,082	1	8
Lighterage upwards.....	1,151	5	0
Do. downwards.....	1,961	17	8
	£6,141	5	11

Without Towage upwards, the amount would be £3,595 4 4, and for Lighterage only £2513 2 8, making in the one case fully 5s. and in the other 3s. 6d. per ton, on the passage of these 42 Vessels up and down the River,—or the one half of these rates each way. But the larger sum would probably prove to be the real saving, because Vessels ascending the river frequently engage the Steamer, although the wind be at the time favorable, in order to avoid detention in case of grounding in the Lake; and the saving therefrom would probably at least counterbalance any portion of the charge for Towage downwards, which, for the sake of dispatch, might be occasionally incurred after the navigation had been improved.

Of the tonnage upon which the foregoing calculations are based, a considerable portion paid neither Towage nor Lighterage, so that the 42 Vessels may present a fair average of the charges to which the whole tonnage of last year, say 28,660 tons inwards, and 29,439 tons outwards, was subjected; thus the amount paid for Towage downwards and Lighterage last year, would be £7,262 17 6, and for Lighterage only £5,084 0 3; and the same rates applied to the assumed scale for the present year, say 50,000 tons each way, would give in the one case, £12,500, and in the other £8,750, exclusive of the injury done to property by transhipment, and loss from detention, which the evidence states to be very burdensome to the trade.

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With respect to the second point—the following is the result of the Collectors' Returns, excluding therefrom River Crafts and Coasters:—

<i>Inwards.</i>				<i>Tonnage.</i>		<i>Outwards.</i>				<i>Tonnage.</i>	
Entered in.....	1839.	—	Vessels	79	—	22,334	Vessels	80	—	22,757	
“	1840.	—	do.	98	—	28,660	do.	98	—	29,439	
“ to 3d Aug..	1841.	—	do.	127	—	33,645	do.	116	—	31,457	
“ do.	1840.	—	do.	54	—	15,428	do.	50	—	14,880	
“ do.	1839.	—	do.	39	—	10,748	do.	34	—	9,758	

It is probable from this statement, that the arrivals at the Port of Montreal during the present season, will equal, if they do not exceed, the estimate made by the Petitioners, namely, 200 Vessels of the average burthen of 250 Tons; and from the evidence annexed to this Report, little doubt can be entertained that the rendering of the navigation between Quebec and Montreal practicable at low water for Vessels of 16 feet draught, would be followed by a progressive accession to that number.

About ten or twelve year ago, the late Mr. Thomas Porteous, and others, with ample means, would have undertaken to deepen the channel of the Lake, and keep it open for three years, for £36,000; the process of dredging is now better understood, and Mr. David Thompson's estimate, which is also annexed to this Report, for a much wider and deeper channel, is only £35,000, including interest on the expenditure to the completion of the work—but say £40,000, the interest thereon at 6 per cent would be £2,400, and to cover which a Tonnage Duty of one shilling (or sixpence each way) on 200 Vessels of an average burthen of 250 tons, would suffice. This rate would be only 2-7ths of the expense actually incurred last year for Lighterage alone, and if found sufficient to create an adequate fund to meet the annual charge, and gradually pay off the principal, it might be increased without being burdensome to the trade; but in order to draw the Produce of the West down the St. Lawrence, it will be expedient to make the transit charges as light as possible; and when Your Committee take into view what has been effected for the City of Glasgow, under circumstances somewhat analogous, they feel the greater confidence in the favourable results to be anticipated from the deepening of Lake St. Peter, and believe that the fund proposed to be established, would prove sufficient to protect the Provincial funds from loss by the undertaking.

The Tonnage Dues collected at Glasgow, on Shipping arriving at the Broomejlaw, amounted in the year 1820 to £6,328 18 10; in 1830 it was £20,296 18 6, and in 1839, £43,287 16 10. The Customs Duties collected at Glasgow during the same period, were in the year 1820, £11,000, in 1830, £59,014, and in 1839, £468,975.

In conclusion, Your Committee beg leave to recommend the prayer of the Petitioners, that measures may be taken to deepen the Ship Channel in Lake St. Peter; to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House.

All which is nevertheless, humbly submitted.

26th August, 1841.

G. MOFFATT,
Chairman.

STATEMENT of Towage and Lighterage paid on sundry Vessels entered and cleared at Montreal, in 1840.

CONSIGNEES.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Cost of Towage up.	Cost of Lighterage up.	Cost of Towage down.	Cost of Lighterage down.
Millar & Co.....	14	4,808	911 19 10	590 9 11	421 8 7	453 15 4
Dougal, Irvine & Co.	5	1,592	232 11 0	35 14 8	33 4 0	114 16 11
Gillespie & Co.....	13	4,695	769 15 4	396 18 11	348 2 10	554 2 4
A. Shaw.....	5	1,593	320 5 8	5 15 0	143 11 7	98 8 1
Buchanan & Co.....	1	390	66 5 4	122 6 0	44 3 4	82 10 0
McIntosh & Co.....	4	1,366	245 4 5		91 11 4	58 10 0
Total.....	42	14,179	2546 1 7	1151 5 0	1082 1 8	1361 17 8

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- A.—Evidence taken by the Committee.
- B.—Letter from Captain Sandom, R. N., Commanding on Canadian waters, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Committee.
- C.—Letter from Commissary General Sir R. J. Routh, do. do.
- D.—Letter from the Honorable Mr. Secretary Daly, do. do.
- E.—Estimate of the expense of Deepening the waters of Lake St. Peter, by D. Thompson, Esq., Civil Engineer.
- F.—List of Vessels entered "inwards" at the Port of Montreal, in 1839 and 1840, and to 3d August, 1841, with their Tonnage.
- G.—List of Vessels cleared "outwards" from do. during the same period.

—A.—

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO WITNESSES.

No. 1.—Will you furnish, for the information of the Committee, a list of the Vessels entered and cleared by your House at the Port of Montreal during the years 1839 and 1840, with the Tonnage thereof and the charges incurred for Lighterage and Towage up and down the River, stated under separate heads?

No. 2.—For what portion of the navigable season are Vessels of 16 feet draught of water under the necessity of employing lighters in passing Lake St. Peter to and from Montreal?

No. 3.—Are Vessels drawing 16 feet water a suitable class for the trade to Montreal?

No. 4.—If the River between Quebec and Montreal were rendered navigable at low water, for Vessels of that draught, would it, in your opinion, induce a greater number to come to the latter port, and tend to reduce the rates of freight between the same and the Ports of the United Kingdom?

No. 5.—If the navigation were so improved, would any, and what portion of the charge for Towage downwards be saved to the trade, and would not the whole of the charge for lighterage be saved?

No. 6.—Is the lighterage, apart from the direct charge for the same, attended with delay and injury to the property which is very burdensome to the trade?

No. 7.—Can you state to the Committee what would be the probable yearly saving to the trade of the Province from lighterage, towage, &c. computed on the scale of the trade for the years 1839 and 1840, which would be effected by the proposed improvement of the navigation between Quebec and Montreal?

Answers of WM. EDMONSTONE, Esq., of the firm of MILLAR, EDMONSTONE & ALLAN,

Answer to No. 1.—I accompany this with statement of the Tonnage Register, (new and old), draft of water on arrival in, at and departure out, from Quebec, as well up to and down from Montreal, and also the Towage and Lighterage up and down,—of Vessels to the consignment of Millar, Edmonstone and Allan, in the years 1839 and 1840.

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Answer to No. 2.—The water begins to lower immediately on the moving off of the ice, but our Spring ships seldom or ever require Lighterage up; the north waters coming down from the middle of May till about the first week in June (some years later) raises the waters on the St. Lawrence sufficiently to allow ships of 15 or 16 feet draught of water to take their full loading at Montreal, requiring but seldom to lighten down; we get them off in the last week in May till in the first week of June; so soon as the North waters have passed, vessels of the usual size of our trading vessels require Lighterage. This last Spring there was no rise on the St. Lawrence from the North waters.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels of 14 to 16 feet draft of water are very well suited for the Montreal Trade in the present state of the navigation, except in the middle of the season of navigation, when the water becomes so shallow in the Lake and in some places above it, that vessels cannot pass with a greater draft of water than 11 to 12½ feet, and even some seasons less, such a class of ships as our regular traders can then take but little freight on board at Montreal.

Answer to No. 4.—If there was a depth of water of 16 feet from Montreal downwards, throughout the season of navigation, there is not a doubt but many more vessels would resort to Montreal than at present, for in the case of their not obtaining full cargoes of Flour, Wheat, Ashes, and such freight, they would resort to lumber for part of their cargoes, either in the log or in deal, and as square timber must be stowed in the bottom, no vessel could with advantage take in Flour &c. at Montreal to discharge again at Quebec for the purpose of taking in the lumber part of cargo required to complete her loading.

The expectation that there would be very large quantities of Flour and Wheat for shipment this summer induced a much greater number of vessels to resort to Montreal than usual, and more came up than were required to carry off such freight; some resorted to lumber cargoes in Montreal, whilst others (some of which came from home in ballast) fell back on Quebec for lumber cargoes, there were others that accepted of such low freights as would not, in my opinion, pay their disbursements. The freights between Montreal and the ports in the United Kingdom would certainly be less were the ships' disbursements reduced by the amount of Lighterage and Towage that is now paid, and the quantity of lumber shipped at Montreal would increase yearly, and cause a more regular supply of shipping.

Answer to No. 5.—Were the navigation free for vessels of 16 feet draft of water, the whole of the Lighterage at present incurred would, of course, be saved, and the Towage would very often be saved also, for the reason that the tow-barges proceed on to Quebec in tow with that part of the cargoes required to be lightened down, which obliges us to send down the ships in tow also, as we would have either to pay demurrage on the barges whilst waiting the ships' arrival down under sail, or have their cargoes landed at Quebec, thereby incurring an equal or more expense.

Answer to No. 6.—Apart from the expense of Lighterage down, it is a great inconvenience to the ships, from the detention it causes, and increasing the disbursement account from ten to fifteen pounds a day, and such produce as Wheat and Flour always receives damage and loss by Lighterage, and much more so when landed at Quebec. Flour barrels are very subject to lose hoops—have the heads staved—a loss in the weight of Flour follows, and the shippers generally find a deduction in their account of sales for short weights; Wheat is more subject to damage than Flour, and it will always lose in quantity by each transshipment.

It was often the case last season that lighters could not be had, and vessels were detained in consequence for a week or ten days. I would prefer paying 5s. a barrel freight to a vessel taking it in at Montreal, than sending it down to be landed at Quebec and shipping from thence at 3s. 9d. per barrel.

It is my opinion that the freight for Lighterage between Quebec and Montreal might be reduced a third in price, and still leave remuneration enough to the tow-boat companies.

Answer to No. 7.—The cost of Lighterage down from Montreal has this season, been from a sixth to a ninth of the full freight of Flour from Montreal to the home port, and on Wheat from about a fourth to a sixth.

It will be observed by the statement in answer to the first question, that on two ships in 1839 (the "Canada" and "Arabian") the difference of towage and lighterage up and down was £244 more on the Fall than the Spring voyage, or 7½d. per barrel on Flour on their full cargoes out, calculating their stowage at 7800 barrels; the full lighterage alone up and down in the Fall was £306 7 11, or about 7½d. per barrel, and the full towage and lighterage in the Fall up and down was £487 3 9, or about 1s. 3d. per barrel of Flour.

And on three ships in 1840 (the "Canada," "Glasgow," and "Favorite,") the difference on Spring and Fall voyage was £339 19 9, or about 7d. per barrel, taking their full stowage at 1200 barrels, the lighterage alone £456 11 3, or 9d. per barrel, and the full amount of towage and lighterage £741 3 0, or about 1s. 3d. per barrel.

The regular Trading Ships, and a great proportion of the transient vessels, will almost always incur the expense of towage up, notwithstanding any improvement that may be made in the navigation.

(Statement referred to in Answer to Question No. 1. in the foregoing Evidence.)
STATEMENT OF TOWAGE and LIGHTERAGE paid by MILLAR, EDMONSTONE & ALLAN, in 1839 and 1840 in consequence of the deficiency of water in Lake St. Peter.

Ship's Name.	Old Tonnage.	New Tonnage.	Full draft.	Draft up.	Balance lightened.	Cost of Towage up.	Cost of Lighterage up.	Cost of Towage down.	Cost of Lighterage down.	Draft down.	Draft ed from Quebec.	Balance lightened.	
1839.													
Canada,	329	391	15 0	15 0	—	£ 55 17 9	0 0 0	£ 41 9 3	0 0 0	15 0	15 0	—	} Came up and sailed in early Spring, when the water was high in the river and Lake. Went down in ballast to Quebec. Do. Went down in ballast to Quebec. Went down in ballast to Quebec.
Arabian,	331	390	14 9	11 9	—	74 12 5	0 0 0	41 2 9	0 0 0	15 0	15 0	—	
Dryope,	311	396	14 10	14 10	—	76 14 8	0 0 0	44 16 9	25 19 7	14 6	15 6	1 0	
Energy,	305	352	14 0	14 0	—	69 18 0	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	Went down in ballast to Quebec.	Do.	Do.	
Kilmarnock,	282	301	13 6	13 6	—	56 18 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 6	14 9	1 3	
Petrel,	231	272	13 6	13 0	0 6	56 19 4	0 0 0	33 8 2	37 19 4	13 6	14 9	1 3	
Cumberland,	402	441	14 10	13 0	1 10	71 1 4	77 8 2	30 10 0	0 0 0	Went down in ballast to Quebec.	Do.	Do.	
Canada,	229	391	15 0	12 9	2 3	60 14 4	68 16 0	29 14 4	46 9 2	12 9	15 3	2 6	
Kelsick Wood,	282	281	14 9	12 6	2 3	56 5 4	55 10 10	25 0 0	0 0 0	Went down in ballast to Quebec.	Do.	Do.	
Arabian,	331	390	14 9	12 6	2 3	60 7 6	111 13 4	29 19 8	79 9 5	12 5	15 5	3 0	
						669 9 3	345 17 9	301 0 11	189 17 6				
1840.													
Canada,	329	391	11 9	14 9	—	73 8 8	0 0 0	39 4 1	0 0 0	15 2	15 3	—	} Went down in ballast to Quebec. Stalled down. Came up with half a cargo. Sailed late in November when the water had risen.
Glasgow,	332	402	15 9	15 9	—	94 18 4	0 0 0	41 19 9	27 18 1	16 6	15 3	0 6	
Favorite,	354	404	14 9	14 9	—	70 14 11	0 0 0	38 2 0	14 14 4	15 3	14 9	0 6	
George,	326	379	14 6	14 6	—	72 9 4	0 0 0	25 6 8	0 0 0	Went down in ballast to Quebec.	Do.	Do.	
Lalla Rookh,	203	210	12 6	12 6	—	45 14 8	0 0 0	25 6 8	0 0 0	12 0	12 9	—	
Islay,	296	342	11 6	12 6	2 0	62 3 6	93 15 2	22 9 4	46 10 8	12 6	15 0	2 6	
Ann Moore,	238	240	12 0	12 0	—	57 11 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 10	11 10	—	
Canada,	329	391	14 6	12 3	2 3	61 6 5	51 16 4	31 1 8	59 19 9	12 5	15 0	2 7	
Young Queen,	268	284	14 8	12 6	2 2	62 12 0	45 18 4	30 16 8	31 15 1	12 7	15 0	2 5	
Glasgow,	332	401	15 9	12 6	3 3	63 12 0	132 3 6	31 1 4	106 9 3	12 6	15 0	4 0	
Favorite,	354	404	14 10	12 6	2 4	63 0 6	58 5 11	31 9 9	41 12 6	12 6	15 0	2 6	
Lavinia,	259	284	12 9	12 9	—	57 0 0	0 0 0	30 4 8	25 10 0	12 7	14 0	1 5	
Alexander,	261	278	14 6	12 7	1 11	57 16 0	55 7 11	31 10 0	30 5 6	12 6	14 0	1 6	
Mersey.	365	393	14 9	12 7	2 2	66 11 8	150 2 9	33 2 8	66 0 2	13 0	15 0	2 0	
						911 19 10	590 9 11	421 8 7	453 15 4				

RECAPITULATION.

	1839.	1840.	Total.
Tonnage.	£669 9 3	£590 9 11	£1260 18 4
Lighterage.	£345 17 9	£453 15 4	£798 13 3
Total.	£1014 17 2	£1044 5 3	£2058 22 5
Up.	£970 10 2	£1333 8 5	£2303 18 7
Down.	£301 0 11	£710 16 8	£1011 16 9
Total.	£1506 5 5	£1333 8 5	£2840 4 0

MONTREAL, 1841.

M. E. & A.

Appendix (D. D.)
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Answers of Messrs. BUCHANAN, CUNNINGHAM, & GLASS, Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—We are unable, at the present moment, to furnish a complete list of the vessels addressed to us in 1839 and 1840; but for the information of the Committee we subjoin the charges for Lighterage and Towage incurred by a regular trader of 390 tons in the fall of 1840:—

Towage up, - - - - -	£ 66	5	4
Lighterage up, - - - - -	122	6	6
	<hr/>		
	£188	11	10
Towage down, - - - - -	£44	3	4
Lighterage down, - - - - -	82	10	0
	<hr/>		
	126	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£315	5	2
	<hr/>		

Answer to No. 2.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water are under the necessity in the generality of years, of employing lighters in passing Lake St. Peter for the *whole* of the navigable season, *saving the month of May and a part of June.*

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water we consider a very suitable class for the trade of Montreal, but still larger vessels might not be objectionable.

Answer to No. 4.—We have no hesitation in affirming that the deepening of the river, as suggested in this query would be followed by the effects contemplated, viz. inducing a greater number of vessels to come to the port of Montreal, and *materially reducing* the rates of freight between the same and the ports of the United Kingdom—indeed we think it cannot admit of doubt.

Answer to No. 5.—We are not prepared to say that if the navigation were so improved, any material portion of the charge for towage downwards would be saved to the trade, in as much as we think the regular traders would generally tow for the sake of despatch;—but undoubtedly the whole charge for lighterage would be saved.

Answer to No. 6.—The lighterage, apart from the direct charge for the same, is invariably attended with delay and inconvenience, *and with very material injury to the property so shipped*; and is consequently very burdensome to the trade.

Answer to No. 7.—We have not sufficient leisure at the present time to give a well considered opinion upon the point proposed in this query, but the following hasty calculation will perhaps serve as an approximation to the true result:

Arrivals at Montreal in 1839.—

Ships, - - - - -	16
Barques, - - - - -	26
Brigs, - - - - -	36
	<hr/>
	78

At an average expense of £220 each for towage, and lighterage is £17,160

Arrivals at Montreal in 1840:

Ships; - - - - -	11
Barques, - - - - -	31
Brigs, - - - - -	55
	<hr/>
	97

At an average expense of £220 each, is..... 21,340

£38,500

Average per year, £19,250.

We may add that the arrivals for the present year at Montreal shew a very great increase upon the two past, and the expenses have of course increased in the same proportion.

Answers of Messrs. Y. LESLIE & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—In 1839 the only vessels we entered and cleared were of small tonnage, and neither required towage or lighterage; in 1840, the same, with the exception of the Aerial, of 280 tons—towage up, £59 2 8, dues paid by the Master at Quebec—no lighterage.

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Answer to No. 2.—From two to three months.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels of the common build drawing 16 feet water are, in our opinion large enough for any description of trade to or from the port of Montreal.

Answer to No. 4.—A greater number of vessels would probably frequent the port, and might occasion, by competition, a reduction in the rates of freight, but the expenses of the shipping we do not conceive would be reduced, as the deepening of the Channel would not do away with the necessity of towage, and if any tax was imposed upon vessels to pay for the improvements in the river it would increase their expenses.

Answer to No. 5.—The whole of the charge for lighterage would of course, be saved, but no part of the towage, indeed the latter would be increased by the additional number of feet of water that the vessel, when fully loaded, would draw.

Answer to No. 6.—Yes.

Answer to No. 7.—We have not sufficient data before us to form a correct opinion as to the yearly saving from lighterage, but we would remark that in the summer months, when the water on the Lake is lowest, there are, in general, fewer vessels loading at this port than in the spring and autumn. There would, we conceive, be no saving in towage in consequence of the increased depth of water in the channel of the river, but the delay and injury occasioned by the transhipment of property would be avoided.

Answers of Messrs. McINTOSH & Co. Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—The vessels entered and cleared by us in the years 1839 and 1840, with the charges incurred for lighterage and towage, as under:

1839.	Tonnage.	Towage up.	Lighterage up.	Lighterage down.	Towage down.
Ship,	380	£69 0 0	£102 10 0	£30 5 0	£32 10 0
Barque,	284	58 13 0	0 0 0	29 5 0	30 0 0
Brig,	196	48 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 sailed down.
Do.	166	55 5 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 do.
Barque,	204	53 15 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	31 1 3
Do.	380	72 10 0	43 6 8	22 10 0	35 6 3
	1610	£357 8 10	145 16 8	82 0 0	128 17 6
1840.					
Brig,	166	47 17 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 do.
Barque,	305	54 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	26 7 3
Ship,	444	70 8 0	0 0 0	25 10 0	29 16 3
Do.	451	72 10 0	0 0 0	33 0 0	35 7 10
	1366	245 4 5	0 0 0	58 10 0	91 11 4

Answer to No. 2.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water are under the necessity of employing lighters to and from Montreal during about four months of the navigable season.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water are a suitable class for the trade to Montreal.

Answer to No.—If the river between Quebec and Montreal were rendered navigable at low water for vessels of that draught, it would, in our opinion, induce a greater number to come to the latter port, and tend to reduce the rates of freight between the same and the ports of the United Kingdom.

Answer to No. 5.—If the navigation were so improved, vessels would generally sail down, and the whole charge for lighterage would be saved.

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Answer to No. 6.—The lighterage, apart from the direct charge for the same, is attended with a delay and injury to property which is burdensome to the trade.

Answer to No. 7.—We should think that the yearly saving to the trade of the Province from lighterage, towage, &c. computed as required, would be £4,000 to £5,000.

Answers of MESSRS. STEPHENS, YOUNG & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—We are but little engaged in shipping, and for the years 1839 and 1840 have only cleared some five schooners for Halifax, N. S.

Answer to No. 2.—Ships drawing 16 feet water can rarely come to this port without lighterage after the first week of June.

Answer to No. 3.—Ships drawing 16 feet water are a suitable class for the trade of Montreal.

Answer to No. 4.—The deepening of the channel to 16 feet would, in our opinion, induce a greater number of vessels to come to this port, and would cheapen both inward and outward freights.

Answer to No. 5.—Could ships complete their loading at this port, the freight upon that portion sent to Quebec per lighters would be saved, as well as the cost of labor and damage from exposure by transshipment; while the same proportion of vessels would sail down as now do, which we believe to be about one half of the number.

Answer to No. 6.—The lighterage, apart from the direct charge for the same, is attended with much delay and injury to property, and is very burdensome to the trade.

Answer to No. 7.—Though we have not the means of replying to this query so satisfactorily as those to whom ships have been consigned, and who know the actual disbursements—yet we are sensible that the amount which would be saved to the trade of the Province by the proposed improvement of the navigation between Quebec and Montreal would be very large, and is one of the many improvements on the St. Lawrence necessary for us successfully to compete with the Atlantic shipping ports of the United States for the Western trade.

Answers of MESSRS. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT, JAMIESON & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—A statement herewith.

Answer to No. 2.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water have to employ lighters from about the 10th June to the close of the navigation.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels of that draught of water, when otherwise properly constructed, are well adapted for the trade to Montreal.

Answer to No. 4.—We are of opinion that a greater number of vessels would be induced to come to Montreal, which would tend to reduce the rates of freight to a very great extent.

Answer to No. 5.—The towage down would be saved in many cases, and the lighterage in all.

Answer to No. 6.—Lighterage is attended with considerable delay, more particularly felt towards the close of the navigation, when a few hours are of vital consequence to the safety of a vessel, as instanced in the case of the *Eleutheria* last autumn; it is also attended with heavy expense and frequent damage to property, as in the case of *Flour*.

Answer to No. 7.—We have not the means to enable us to state what the saving would be to the trade, but we think we are warranted in stating it at £10,000 annually.

(Statement referred to in Answer to Question No. 1. of the preceding Evidence.)

A STATEMENT (so far as can be procured) of TOWAGES, LIGHTERAGE, &c., by GILLESPIE, MOFFATT, JAMIESON & Co., in 1839 and 1840, in consequence of the deficiency of water in Lake St. Peter.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Draft up.	Cost of towage up.		Cost of Lighterage up.		Cost of Towage down.		Cost of Lighterage down.		Draft down.	Date of arrival at Montreal.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1839.												
Toronto,	351	14 6	70	8 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	14th May.
Douglas,	377	—	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	17th "
Hants,	238	12 0	52	16 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	29th "
Eagle, (schooner)	46	—	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	3rd June.
Leo,	230	10 11	47	14 8	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	9th "
Erin-go-Bragh,	431	15 6	83	2 8	0	0 0	36	18 0	0	0 0	14 0	28th "
Cœur de Lion,	353	—	90	0 0	103	8 8	26	17 0	0	0 0	10 9	7th September.
Ludlow,	257	11 6	57	16 8	123	10 4	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	28th "
Active, (schooner)	57	—	22	17 6	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	15th October.
Toronto,	351	—	0	0 0	0	0 0	27	13 0	0	0 0	11 6	20th "
Douglas,	377	—	76	16 0	183	16 6	30	5 0	0	0 0	12 5	25th "
Hants,	238	11 8	53	6 8	35	0 3	25	13 4	1	8 3	11 5	29th "
	3336		554	18 2	445	15 9	147	6 4	1	8 3		Half Towage. Half Towage. Half Towage.
1840.												
Toronto,	351	14 0	67	16 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	9th May.
Douglas,	377	14 2	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	"
William Parker,	411	15 9	83	0 0	0	0 0	32	19 2	101	5 1	14 6	20th "
Eleuthera,	341	14 10	79	14 5	27	7 0	59	12 11	1	11 0	14 9	23rd "
Erin-go-Bragh,	431	14 9	39	3 4	0	0 0	40	1 0	61	1 5	14 9	29th "
			from Sorel.									
Finlater,	240	9 8	44	14 8	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	8th June.
Babit, (schooner)	95	—	35	12 6	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	9th "
Cœur de Lion,	353	12 8	65	4 0	92	18 7	31	7 0	72	10 2	12 3	3rd August.
Jordeson,	280	12 4	63	4 0	50	1 7	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	7th "
Prudent, (schooner)	66	—	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	5th September.
William Parker,	411	12 6	63	16 0	65	1 2	32	19 2	94	17 7	12 11	12th October.
Toronto,	351	12 2	61	11 9	61	6 9	41	19 2	25	0 0	12 4	19th "
Douglas,	377	12 1	64	2 2	19	7 2	34	8 8	54	19 5	13 9	28th "
Eleuthera,	341	13 2	68	13 10	30	19 2	38	0 0	79	6 8	14 5	30th "
Erin go Bragh,	431	12 10	68	15 2	49	17 6	36	15 9	63	11 0	13 10	2nd November.
Emily, (schooner)	53	—	30	3 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	—	5th "
	4909		835	10 10	396	18 11	348	2 10	554	2 4		

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Answers of Messrs. ATKINSON & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—Owing to the shallowness of the Lake, we have, for upwards of three years back, discontinued loading vessels at Montreal, considering the expense of towage and lighterage greater than we could afford; such vessels as we had consigned to us we sent to load at Quebec; we have had offers repeatedly of vessels to load both with timber, deal, and other articles, but from the cause above named have invariably declined them.

Answer to No. 2.—We consider during fully four-fifths of the navigable season, vessels over 12 feet to 13 feet draught of water are unable to pass Lake St. Peter.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels drawing 16 feet are very suitable to the trade,—under that, they are only fit for coasting voyages.

Answer to No. 4.—We consider, were the river between Quebec and Montreal made navigable at low water for vessels of 16 feet draught, it would induce fully double the present number of ships to visit the port of Montreal, and that the freights between Montreal and the United Kingdom would be very considerably lowered.

Answer to No. 5.—Were the navigation so improved, one half the ships leaving for the United Kingdom would go down with the wind, without towing, the fear of the water going lower still if too long detained, and of striking, if going a few feet out of the exact channel, causes the greater part to go down by steam. All the lighterage would of course be saved.

Answer to No. 6.—The lighterage, apart from the expense, causes very great injury to the property shipped,—to Flour especially, not only damage to the barrels, but danger of souring.

Answer to No. 7.—We think were the trade no greater than in 1839 and 1840, twenty thousand pounds currency, per annum would be saved in lighterage and towage by the deepening of the channel between Quebec and Montreal as proposed.

Answers of Messrs. FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—None.

Answer to No. 2.—From the beginning of June until the close of the season.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels drawing 16 feet water would be suitable to the trade were the proposed improvement carried into effect.

Answer to No. 4.—Unquestionably it would.

Answer to No. 5.—We are of opinion that at least three-fourths of the charge for towage downwards and the whole of the charge for lighterage upwards and downwards would be saved.

Answer to No. 6.—The necessity of lighterage is burdensome to the trade, as besides the direct charge incurred, it creates delay in the shipment, and causes frequent injury to the property from transhipment.

Answer to No. 7.—We are of opinion that the yearly saving to the trade which the proposed improvement would effect is moderately estimated at twenty thousand pounds.

*Answers of ANDREW SHAW, Esq., of Montreal.*Appendix
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Answer to No. 1.—I enclose statement of vessels entered and cleared during 1839 and 1840.

Answer to No 2.—After the 15th or 20th June, and until end of navigable season, vessels of 16 feet draught of water are generally necessitated to employ lighters in passing Lake St. Peter.

Answer to No. 3.—Vessels of 350 to 400 tons are a suitable size for the trade of Montreal and such generally will draw 16 feet water, loaded.

Answer to No. 4.—I am of opinion that 16 feet water during the season would double the number of vessels in one year, and doubtless tend to reduce rates of freight between Montreal and the ports of the United Kingdom.

Answer to No. 5.—If the navigation were improved to 16 feet at low water, many vessels would not tow downwards, as now the Captains generally tow from a fear of being grounded in the lake, as their vessels are almost always drawing as much water as the pilots report on the shoals. Of course all charge for lighterage would be saved.

Answer to No. 6.—Much unavoidable abuse of property takes place from lighterage :—on Flour alone the injury is serious, both as regards the casks and contents, from rolling and extra exposure, and much *abuse* takes place in transshipping in bad weather, from not being under the eye of the merchant.—I have little doubt that a great portion of the Flour landed *sour* in Britain is in consequence of exposure in this Province, and much of that after inspection at Montreal. River barges are generally deck loaded, and exposure often takes place in consequence, all of which would be avoided were the navigation deepened to 16 feet.

Answer to No. 7.—I cannot answer this question correctly ; the lighterage would be almost entirely saved, the amount of towage will, I understand, be ascertained by returns from the steam companies.

The expense of towage and lighterage in 1841, will be much greater than in any previous year ; in 1840 a very large quantity of Flour was of necessity (from lowness of water) sent to Quebec by lighters and shipped for Britain, perhaps to extent of 150,000 to 200,000 barrels, by ships that did not come to Montreal at all ; I, as agent, sent about 20,000 barrels in that way ; in 1841 probably something similar will take place, as there is not at present over 11 or 11½ feet water in the lake. Besides lighterage, there is an expense incurred for Quebec agency.

(Statement referred to, in Answer to Question No. 1. of the foregoing evidence.)

Cleared.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Towage up.	Towage down.	Lighterage up.	Lighterage down.
1839.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June —	Ship Bellona,	389	73 2 6	40 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sept. 18.	Bark Monarch,	315	65 4 5	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Nov. 4.	Ship Bellona,	389	59 12 4	40 9 4	49 11 0	75 11 3
		1093	197 19 3	119 17 6	49 11 0	75 11 3
1840.						
May 30.	Ship Bellona,	389	74 4 3	40 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
June 18.	Bark Monarch,	315	64 13 2	38 18 8	0 0 0	0 0 0
Aug. 14.	Brig Loven Lass,	185	54 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oct. 12.	Ship Bellona,	389	63 3 3	30 12 0	5 15 0	56 1 10
Nov. 18.	Bark Monarch,	315	63 16 0	33 11 0	0 0 0	42 1 3
		1593	320 5 8	143 11 7	5 15 0	98 3 1

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Answers of Messrs. DOUGALL, IRVINE & Co., Montreal.

Answer to No 1 —List of the vessels entered and cleared by us in 1840, with their tonnage, and charges incurred for lighterage and towage :

Date of Clearing. 1840.	Names of Vessels.	Tons Reqr.	Towage up.	Towage down.	Lighterage up.	Lighterage down.
June 2.	Five Brothers,	170	Sailed.	Sailed.	None.	None.
June 26.	Victoria, - -	250	63 5 9	33 4 0	None.	None.
July 23.	Wanderer, -	234	54 16 8	Sailed.	None.	A.
Oct. 13.	Lord Panmare,	284	47 1 11	Sailed.	None.	32 9 6
Nov. 14.	James Dean, -	394	67 6 8	B.	35 14 8	82 7 5 B.
		1332	232 11 0	33 4 0	35 14 8	114 16 11

A. Lighterage down agreed to be paid by shipper, would cost £12 to £16.

B. The sum of £82 7 5 is a block sum for lighterage and towage. This ship having sailed down but having been booked for towing, had to pay this sum to include both charges.

Answer to No. 2.—Vessels drawing more than 12 feet water cannot calculate on passing Lake St. Peter after the 1st June, vessels therefore drawing 16 feet can only come to Montreal not later than the end of May,

Answer to No. 3 —Vessels drawing 16 feet water when loaded would be the most suitable class of vessels for the trade to Montreal ; this class of vessels can be sailed and towed at comparatively less expense than smaller vessels, and can thereby take the bulky exports of this port at much lower freights.

Answer to No. 4.—If the river between Quebec and Montreal were rendered navigable to vessels drawing 16 feet water, it would certainly induce a greater number of vessels or tonnage to come to this port, and tend to reduce the rate of freights between this and the United Kingdom.

Answer to No. 5 —If the navigation were improved probably a third of the present charge for towage downwards would be saved to the trade, and the whole of the charge for lighterage.

Answer to No. 6 —Lighterage of vessels on the St. Lawrence is attended with much delay and injury to property.

Answer to No. 7.—On the scale of the year 1840 the saving that would be effected by the proposed improvement of the navigation, for lighterage and towage, could not be less, we think, than £4,000. During that year 40 vessels of from 300 to 450 tons arrived in the port of Montreal, with 98 vessels of a smaller class. Supposing that 30 of this largest class was lightened up and down, 50 tons each, would give £1,500; towage down might be dispensed with by the smaller class of vessels to a considerable extent, and we think on both changes the above saving would be effected.

Answers of Messrs. GILMOUR & Co., of Montreal.

Answer to No. 1.—We beg to state that we have no vessels of our own employed in the shipping trade of this port, and have had so few vessels consigned to us that we cannot furnish the particulars as required, but such will no doubt be given fully by those engaged in the trade and more intimately acquainted with it than we are.

Answer to No. 4.—We would remark, that from what we know of the trade, there cannot be a doubt but that the deepening of the channel to the extent named, would have a most beneficial effect, as if this were done, a class of vessels could then be employed well suited to the trade, and whereby lighterage could be entirely avoided; but before much benefit could be derived from this improvement, the harbor must also be rendered capable of receiving vessels of the draught of water named—say 16 feet.

Answer to No 5.—We do not think the charge for towage of vessels downwards would be much, if any, affected by the deepening of the channel, nor do we think that the number of vessels would be materially increased were the improvement carried into effect, but vessels could then leave this port direct for that of their destination with full cargoes, and avoid the

heavy charges for lighterage to Quebec of a large portion of their cargoes (which without, almost, an exception, is now the case) and which of course would enable vessels to carry at lower freights than at present.

Answer to No. 7.—We regret that we have it not in our power to place before the Committee of the House any estimate of the probable saving to the Province from lighterage, towage, &c.

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Evidence of W. HALL, Esq., Collector of Customs, Montreal.

Question.—From what portion of the navigable season are vessels of 16 feet draught of water under the necessity of employing lighters in passing and repassing Lake St. Peter?

Answer.—For about five months of the navigation season, vessels of 16 feet draught of water are under the necessity of employing lighters in passing and repassing the lake.

Question.—Can you furnish the Committee with any information as to the amount paid for such lighterage in the years 1839 and 1840, and the amount paid for towage during the same period?—if so, state the amount for each service separately.

Answer.—I have applied to the Agents of the Steam Boat Companies here for this information, from whom only it could be obtained, and who have promised to give it me; so soon as I receive it, it shall be forwarded to the Committee. (See F.)

Question.—If the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal were rendered practicable at low water for vessels of 16 feet draught, would not the whole of the said lighterage, and what proportion of the towage, be saved to the trade of the Province?

Answer.—Was the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal rendered practicable at low water for vessels of 16 feet draught, the whole lighterage, and at the least four-fifths of the towage down, would be saved to the trade of the Province.

Question.—Would the proposed amelioration of the navigation be likely to induce a much greater number of vessels to ascend the river to Montreal, and tend to a reduction in the rates of freight between that port and the United Kingdom?

Answer.—There cannot be a doubt but the proposed amelioration of the navigation will induce a greater number of vessels to come to Montreal, and will most assuredly tend to the reduction on the rates of freight between this port and the United Kingdom.

—B.—

Letter from Captain SANDOM, R. N., Commanding on Canadian waters, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP NIAGARA,
KINGSTON, 2d August, 1841.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 30th ultimo, wherein my opinion is requested "as to the expediency of rendering the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal navigable at low water for vessels of 16 feet draught," and whether "I think the completion of the work would essentially promote the public service, and what the probable extent of the yearly saving which would be thereby effected in the Naval Department of the Province."

I beg to acquaint you that I have no local knowledge of the navigation in question, but my conviction is, that the Commercial and Maritime interest of the Country would be materially

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26th August.

benefitted by such a work, though I do not consider, under existing circumstances, any saving would be effected in the Naval Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. SANDOM, Captain,

Commanding on the Canadian waters.

To The Honorable G. MOFFATT,
Chairman, "Navigation Committee,"
Legislative Assembly

—C.—

Letter from Commissary General SIR RANDOLPH J. ROUTH, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Committee.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 4th August. 1841.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 50th July, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have never given the subject of your communication any serious or consecutive attention, and which indeed was the consequence of the impressions on my mind, that no well digested plan had been suggested to improve or overcome the difficulties of the navigation which now exist between Montreal and Quebec.

I rejoice to find that the measure has been brought under discussion with a view to its accomplishment, and though I cannot state what might be the saving to be effected, being so subject to the circumstances of the day, and to the transport required to be performed, yet it must be very evident that the convenience would be great in the increased facility of receiving public goods and stores at the head of the navigation, in lieu of landing them at Quebec. The amount of saving would depend on the extent of stores imported, and on this point I could not speak with any certainty unless the Committee were to suggest some basis for a calculation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

R. J. ROUTH, C. G.

The Hon. GEORGE MOFFATT, M. P. P.
Kingston.

—D.—

Letter from The Hon. Mr. Secretary DALY, to the Chairman of the Committee.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 25th June, 1841.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in reference to the petition of the Montreal Committee of Trade, which has been entrusted to you for the purpose of being presented to the House of Assembly. In reply, His Excellency has commanded me to inform you that the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Peter will be considered with other public works.

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

D. DALY, Secretary.

The Honble. G. MOFFATT, M. P. P.

—E.—

ESTIMATE of the expense of deepening the Channel of Lake St. Peter, by
DAVID THOMPSON, Esq., Civil Engineer.

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(D. D.)
26th August.

Expenses, the first season, of two Steam Dredging Machines and Vessels, each of 16 horse power, to deepen a Channel in Lake St. Peter to the depth of 16 feet, &c. &c.

	£	s.	d.
To the cost of two Dredging Machines, each of 16 horse power, each in a well constructed vessel ready to work,—each Machine neatly hammered, not polished—each £6,000,	12000	0	0
To the cost of 6 lighters, each of 50 tons, at £150 each,	900	0	0
To 10 cords of pine wood per day for each vessel, or 20 cords per day for both, at 5s. per cord, for 140 days,	700	0	0
To contingencies,	450	0	0
	£ 14050	0	0
To wages of 1 Superintendent,	450	0	0
Do. of 2 Engineers, each £150,	300	0	0
Do. of 6 men to each vessel—12 men, at £3 10s. per month, for 6 months,	252	0	0
Do. of 5 men to each lighter at £3 10s. per month, for 6 months, being 30 men,	630	0	0
(For 1 set of hands for 12 hours.)	£ 1632	0	0
To provisions for 45 persons, at 1s. 3d. per day for 6 months—say £3 per day,	540	0	0
Cooking utensils, freight, &c. &c. &c.	20	0	0
(1 set of hands for 12 hours.)	£ 560	0	0
<i>Total expense, for the first season, of dredging a Channel in Lake St. Peter.</i>			
To the cost of two Steam Dredging Vessels, complete for operation, 6 lighters, 2,800 cords of wood, &c. &c.	14050	0	0
To the wages of persons employed—1 set at 12 hours per day, £1,632	3264	0	0
—the second set, do. £1,632,	1120	0	0
To provisions for 2 sets of working persons,	1566	0	0
Contingencies,			
	£ 20000	0	0
<i>Expense of dredging a deep Channel in Lake St. Peter, the second season.</i>			
To the interest on £20,000 currency, at 6 per cent,	1200	0	0
To repairs of the Machines, Vessels, &c. &c.	500	0	0
To the cost of 2,800 cords of wood, at 5s. per cord,	700	0	0
To wages of 90 persons working 24 hours per day,	3264	0	0
To provisions, &c. &c. for the said persons,	1120	0	0
To contingencies,	516	0	0
Expense of the second year,	£ 7300	0	0
<i>Expense of the third year.</i>			
To the interest on £27,300, at 6 per cent,	1638	0	0
To repairs of Vessels, Machines, &c. &c.	500	0	0
To the cost of 2,800 cords of wood at 5s. per cord,	700	0	0
To the employment of 90 persons as before,	3264	0	0
To provisions, &c. &c. for the said persons,	1120	0	0
To contingencies,	478	0	0
Expense of the third year,	£ 7700	0	0
Total expense for three years, £35,000 Currency.			

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If a powerful Steam Dredging Machine, similar to the two vessels now employed at Ballynagher in Ireland, was brought into operation, Lake St. Peter would be deepened to the above extent and depth in less time than two open seasons, and the expense diminished to less than the present estimate of two years by at least one-fifth of the sum.

DAVID THOMPSON.

—F.—

LIST of SHIPS and VESSELS that have entered inward at the PORT of MONTREAL, in the years 1839 and 1840, with the Tonnage thereof.

1839.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
May 10,	Arabian,	371	July 18,	Mahaica,	281
" 13,	Canada,	330	" 23,	Durham,	221
" " "	Great Britain,	323	" 29,	Esperance,	73
" 15,	Chippewa,	381	" 30,	John,	45
" " "	Toronto,	351	August 9,	Albion,	60
" 17,	Magnet,	335	" 16,	Scotia,	206
" " "	Douglas,	377	" 19,	Prompt,	398
" 21,	Robertson,	333	" 29,	Kilmaurs,	227
" " "	Bellona,	389	" 30,	Falcon,	224
" 22,	Sirius,	237	" " "	Monarch,	316
" 23,	Vespra,	212	September 3,	Lady Burton,	51
" " "	Babil,	95	" 4,	Hypolite,	46
" 29,	Hants,	238	" 9,	Kincardshire,	193
" 30,	Olive Branch.	66	" " "	Resolution,	272
" " "	L'Esperande,	73	" " "	Cumberland,	402
" 31,	Alert,	78	" " "	Petrel,	231
June 1,	Forth,	528	" " "	Cœur de Lion,	353
" " "	Hazard,	43	" " "	Sarah Mills,	174
" " "	Catherine,	192	" 10,	Ocean Queen,	235
" " "	Omond,	248	" 14,	Canada,	330
" " "	Papineau,	198	" 16,	Chippewa,	381
" " "	Albion,	60	" " "	Wetherall,	235
" 3,	Houghton le Skerne,	278	" 19,	Airey,	304
" " "	Eagle,	46	" 21,	Bellona,	389
" " "	Harriet Scott,	353	" 23,	Frances,	216
" " "	Lord Althorp,	254	" 27,	Eliza Ann,	62
" " "	Meridian,	48	" " "	Minerva,	68
" " "	Rainbow,	167	" 30,	Magnet,	335
" " "	Energy,	305	" " "	Andrew White,	256
" " "	Eliza,	307	" " "	Ludlow,	287
" 8,	Aurora,	312	October 9,	Great Britain,	323
" " "	James Lemon,	300	" 11,	Mary Jane,	69
" 10,	Urania,	176	" " "	Richard Watson,	255
" " "	Leo,	230	" 14,	Arabian,	372
" 11,	Dryope,	341	" " "	Kelsic Wood,	235
" " "	Young Queen,	285	" 15,	Active,	57
" 14,	Georgina,	122	" 17,	Robust,	77
" 19,	Eliza Ann,	62	" 18,	Queen,	189
" 25,	Omphale,	186	" " "	Brilliant,	278
" " "	William,	116	" 21,	Apollo,	248
" 26,	Hampshire,	298	" " "	Mary,	86
" 28,	Erin-go-Bragh,	431	" 22,	Toronto,	351
" 29,	Frederick Young,	261	" 24,	Esperance,	73
" " "	Lady Colborne,	56	" 25,	Norman,	302
July 1,	Queen Victoria,	59	" " "	Jamaica,	356
" 10,	Planter,	233	" " "	Tasso,	310
" 15,	Countess of Durham,	169	" 26,	Jemima Sophia,	275
" " "	Tynwold,	203	" " "	Avon,	252

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
October 26,	Providence,	22	November 4,	Morning Star,	80
" "	Douglas,	376	" 4,	Albion,	60
" 30,	Robertson,	333	" 5,	True Friend,	61
" "	Hants,	238	" 6,	Providence,	64
" "	MacNeil,	70	" 21,	Lord David,	43
" "	Artemis,	312			
" "	Benjamin Hart,	323		109 Vessels.	24,311
" 31,	Pink,	294			

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1840.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
April 30,	Great Britain,	323	June 22,	Carlton Packet,	83
May 4,	Glasgow,	401	" 25,	Wanderer,	236
" 9,	Canada,	330	" "	Lena,	229
" "	Bellona,	389	" 29,	Sea Flower,	76
" 11,	Toronto,	351	" 30,	James Dunlop,	140
" "	Niagara,	391	" "	John,	45
" 12,	Douglas,	376	July 3,	Heroine,	167
" 20,	William Parker,	411	" 4,	Heloise,	42
" 23,	Eleutheria,	341	" 6,	Ralph Wylam,	227
" "	Five B. others,	171	" 10,	Belize,	233
" "	Benjamin Hart,	323	" 11,	Great Britain,	68
" 25,	Lord Lovat,	80	" 13,	Lalla Rookh,	164
" "	Apollo,	248	" "	Hypolite,	46
" 26,	George Guildford,	329	" 16,	James Duncan,	242
" "	Haidee,	335	" "	Loven Lass,	185
" 29,	Victoria,	252	" 18,	Islay,	283
" "	Esperance,	73	" 25,	Sisters,	181
" "	Harriet,	270	" "	Ann Grant,	378
" "	Erin-go-Bragh,	431	" 28,	Sea Flower,	48
" 30,	Lavinia,	249	" 30,	Pearl,	98
" "	Champion,	287	August 3,	Cœur de Lion,	352
June 2,	Sarah Richardson,	271	" 5,	Unicorn,	389
" "	Minerva,	68	" 7,	Jordeson,	280
" "	Agamemnon,	295	" 13,	Isabella,	281
" 4,	Monarch,	316	" 18,	Fredk. Young,	261
" "	Favorite,	405	" "	Mory Muir,	358
" 5,	Hampshire,	298	" "	Eliza Ann,	62
" 8,	Mosley,	247	" 20,	Enterprize,	68
" "	Finlator,	240	" "	Wilson,	177
" "	Robert,	262	" 25,	William,	97
" "	Ann & Mary,	62	September 1,	Skipton,	279
" "	Victoria,	307	" "	Maria,	45
" 9,	Babit,	95	" 2,	Amelia,	237
" 10,	Aerial,	281	" "	Ann Moore,	239
" "	Sarah Jane,	74	" "	Margaret Poynter,	305
" 13,	George,	261	" "	Westmorland,	257
" "	John Clifton,	283	" 5,	Jamaica,	356
" "	Morning Star,	64	" "	Isabella,	376
" "	Robert and George,	296	" "	Prudent,	66
" "	Cottager,	272	" 7,	Prompt,	398
" "	Courier,	321	" "	Five,	268
" 16,	Belinda,	347	" 15,	Bellona,	388
" "	Rhydiol,	155	" 16,	Hypolite,	45
" "	Ann & Mary,	266	" "	Mary Wetherall,	51
" 19,	Urania,	176	" "	Harmonie,	37
" "	Elliotts,	249	" 18,	Canada,	330
" "	Alicia,	428	" 19,	Hector,	247
" 22,	Rainbow,	167	" "	Great-Britain,	68
" "	George Glen,	227	" "	Revard,	54
" "	Pique,	71	" "	Pique,	71

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Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
September 21,	Agnes,	83	October 22,	Alexander,	178
" "	Lord Panmure,	284	" 23,	Queen Victoria,	59
" "	Young Queen,	285	" 24,	Minerva,	68
" 22,	Eliza,	255	" "	Rowley,	262
" "	Glasgow,	401	" 26,	Lady,	80
" 28,	Souter Johnny,	382	" 28,	Providence,	22
October 2,	Favorite,	405	" "	James Dean,	395
" "	Esperance,	54	" "	Douglas,	376
" 3,	Walmsley,	267	" 29,	Enterprize,	68
" 6,	Great Britain,	323	" 30,	Eleutheria,	341
" "	Lavinia,	249	November 2,	Assistance,	43
" 7,	Baltic,	115	" "	Erin go Bragh,	431
" 12,	William Parker,	411	" 5,	Courier,	321
" 16,	Calm,	44	" "	Emily,	53
" "	Monarch,	316	" 9,	Rambler,	51
" "	Alexander,	270	" 18,	Hubert Paré,	71
" "	Mohawk,	442	" "	John,	45
" 19,	Toronto,	351			
" "	Mersey,	364			
" 22,	Benjamin Hart,	323			
				137 Vessels.	31266

W. HALL, Collector.

LIST of SHIPS and VESSELS that have entered inwards at the PORT of MONTREAL, in the year 1841, with the Tonnage thereof, to 3d August.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
May 6,	Great Britain,	323	May 26,	Harriet,	270
" 8,	Canada,	330	" 27,	Enterprise,	68
" "	Jane Brown,	282	" "	Jessie,	145
" "	Bellona,	389	" "	Imogene,	294
" 11,	Favorite,	405	" 28,	Dunganon,	261
" 14,	Mersey,	364	" 29,	Monarch,	316
" 15,	Pique,	71	" "	George Guilford,	328
" "	Erin go Bragh,	431	" "	Courier,	321
" 18,	Velocity,	167	" "	Aerial,	281
" "	Magnet,	335	" "	Queen Victoria,	259
" "	Jamaica,	356	" "	Amanda,	132
" 19,	Mohawk,	442	" "	Eagle,	307
" "	Fanny,	217	" "	Tecumseth,	452
" 20,	Douglas,	376	" "	Conservator,	298
" 21,	Toronto,	350	" "	Hope,	73
" 22,	Finlater,	240	June 1,	Empress,	302
" "	Sea Flower,	76	" "	Earl Grey,	151
" "	Sarah Botsford,	297	" "	James Dean,	395
" "	Emily,	53	" "	Mabel,	284
" "	Pomona,	303	" "	Lancer,	240
" 25,	Robert Watson,	381	" 3,	Gartsherrie,	252
" "	Benjamin Hart,	323	" "	Emerald,	326
" "	Lady Seaton,	373	" "	George,	219
" "	Agnes,	52	" "	Robert and George,	296
" "	Olive Branch,	48	" "	James Cook,	204
" "	Apollo,	248	" "	Lavinia,	249
" "	Victoria,	251	" "	Rifleman,	206
" "	Souter Johnny,	382	" "	Ann Moore,	239
" "	John,	289	" "	Sapphire,	296
" "	Henry Duncan,	562	" 4,	Milton,	242
" "	Thoburne,	287	" "	Royal Bride,	199
" "	Grace Darling,	232	" "	Mary Bell,	257
" 26,	Lord Keane,	364	" "	Bryan Abbs,	256
" "	Queen Victoria,	59	" "	Circassian,	329
" "	William Salthouse,	254	" "	Herald,	257
" "	Papineau,	198	" 7,	Clara & Emma,	339

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
June 7,	Hannah Malvina,	91	June 29,	Active,	260
" "	Alderson,	216	" "	Jonah,	393
" "	Jane,	219	" 30,	Pladda,	136
" "	Emma,	274	July 1,	Irenc,	118
" 8,	Mountain Maid,	194	" "	Wingrave,	268
" "	Coolock,	262	" "	Unicorn,	262
" "	Silkeworth,	338	" "	Daphne,	155
" 9,	Native,	185	" "	Sophia Wells,	131
" "	Robert,	310	" 2,	Priam,	308
" 10,	Commodore,	232	" "	Alarm,	186
" "	Thomas Young,	288	" 3,	Chedabucto,	178
" "	Brilliant,	204	" "	Hypolite,	46
" "	Linden,	270	" "	Wilberforce,	178
" "	George,	265	" "	Belvidere,	306
" 11,	Penrith,	326	" 7,	John Clifton,	283
" "	Rambler,	194	" "	Mary,	218
" "	Fleta,	150	" "	Betsey,	146
" 12,	Mary & Harriet,	322	" "	Winscales,	321
" "	Horatio,	200	" "	Coquette,	175
" "	Cato,	213	" 12,	Bell,	75
" 14,	Rainbow,	167	" "	Five Sisters,	146
" "	Elizabeth,	165	" "	Canadian,	304
" "	Julie,	217	" 13,	Esther,	228
" "	Sea Drift,	276	" 14,	Centenary,	353
" "	Eleven,	275	" 15,	Isabella,	281
" 15,	Harper,	345	" "	Billow,	132
" 17,	St. Lawrence,	54	" 19,	Arion,	246
" 19,	Cornelia,	260	" "	Jonathan Fell,	164
" "	Babit,	80	" 22,	George Marsden,	278
" 21,	Baltic,	210	" "	George Glen,	227
" "	Highland Chief,	170	" "	John,	45
" "	Ann Henzell,	278	" 24,	William Burton,	217
" 24,	Feronia,	239	August 3,	Lady Charlotte Guest,	186
" "	Williams,	197			
" 29,	Olive Branch,	217			
" "	Leo,	230			
				141 Vessels.	34536

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—G.—

A LIST of SHIPS and VESSELS that have Cleared outward at the Port of MONTREAL, in the years 1839.

Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
April 17,	True Friend,	61	" 18,	Aurora,	312
" 25,	Charlotte,	51	" "	Alert,	78
May 13,	Omphale,	186	" 19,	Harriet Scott,	352
" 30,	Barbette,	94	" 22,	Robertson,	333
" 31,	Chippewa,	380	" "	Eliza,	308
June 4,	Esperance,	73	" "	Catherine,	192
" "	Olive Branch,	66	" "	Vesper,	224
" 6,	Albion,	59	" 24,	James Lemon,	300
" "	Arabian,	371	" "	Energy,	305
" "	Canada,	329	" 26,	Eliza Ann,	61
" "	Douglas,	376	" "	Hants,	237
" "	Toronto,	350	" 27,	Forth,	528
" "	Sirius,	236	" "	Lord Althorp,	253
" 7,	Eagle,	45	" 28,	Urania,	176
" "	Hazard,	43	July 1,	Papineau,	197
" "	Great Britain,	323	" 3,	Houghton Leskerne,	278
" 12,	Magnet,	335	" "	William,	115
" 13,	Meridian,	48	" 5,	Queen Victoria,	59
" 14,	Bellona,	388	" "	Amond,	248

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Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
July 6,	Leo,	230	October 16,	Bellona,	389
" 8,	Young Queen,	284	" 18,	Minerva,	68
" 10,	Rainbow,	166	" "	Richard Watson,	254
" "	Southampton,	181	" 19,	Mercy Jane,	69
" 12,	Georgina,	121	" "	Magnet,	335
" 15,	Dryope,	341	" 22,	Great Britain,	323
" 25,	Hampshire,	298	" 25,	Kelsie Wood,	235
" 30,	Erin-go-Bragh,	431	" "	Robust,	77
August 2,	Frederick Young,	260	" 28,	Favorite,	404
" 6,	Countess Durham,	168	" "	Arabian,	371
" "	Esperance,	72	" 29,	Active,	57
" 13,	Planter,	233	" 31,	Jamalca,	356
" 16,	Mahaica,	281	" "	Mary,	86
" 17,	Tynwold,	202	" "	Norman,	302
" 21,	Durham,	221	" "	Brilliant,	277
" 28,	Scotia,	206	November 1,	Apollo,	247
" 31,	Albion,	60	" "	Tasso,	310
September 13,	Kilmaurs,	226	" 4,	Toronto,	350
" 14,	Falcon,	223	" "	Jemima Sophia,	275
" 17,	Prompt,	298	" 5,	Pink,	294
" 19,	Monarch,	316	" 7,	Queen,	184
" "	Kincardinshire,	193	" "	MacNeils,	70
" 23,	Resolution,	292	" 9,	Robertson,	333
" 25,	Cumberland,	402	" "	Esperance,	73
" "	Petrel,	231	" "	Douglas,	376
" 30,	Airey,	304	" 12,	Artemis,	312
October 1,	Sarah Mills,	174	" "	Hants,	237
" 3,	Eliza Ann,	61	" 13,	Albion,	59
" "	Frances,	216	" 14,	Benjamin Hart,	323
" "	Canada,	329	" "	Morning Star,	79
" 4,	Cœur de Lion,	352	" 16,	Providence,	64
" "	Wetherall,	235	" "	Avon,	252
" 9,	Chippewa,	380	" 23,	Lord David,	43
" "	Ocean Queen,	235			
" 12,	Andrew White,	256		107 Vessels.	24619
" 15,	Ludlow,	287			

W. HALL, Collector.

A LIST of SHIPS and VESSELS that have Cleared outward, at the PORT of MONTREAL, in the year 1840.

Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
May 27,	Canada,	330	June 17,	Apollo,	248
" 28,	Bellona,	389	" 18,	Monarch,	316
" "	Great Britain,	323	" "	Esperance,	73
June 2,	Glasgow,	401	" "	Favorite,	405
" "	Five Brothers,	171	" "	Morning Star,	64
" "	Mersey,	393	" 19,	Haidee,	335
" 4,	Lord Lovat,	80	" 20,	Victoria,	307
" 5,	Eleutheria,	341	" 22,	Lavinia,	249
" 6,	George Guilford,	329	" "	Ann and Maria,	62
" 10,	Harriet,	270	" 23,	Erin-go Bragh,	431
" 11,	Douglas,	375	" 26,	Hampshire,	298
" "	Toronto,	351	" "	George,	261
" "	Benjamin Hart,	323	" "	Victoria,	252
" 12,	Babit,	95	" 27,	Rhydiol,	155
" "	Niagara,	391	" 29,	Mosley,	247
" "	William Parker,	411	July 2,	Ariel,	281
" 15,	Minerva,	68	" 3,	Ann & Mary,	266
" 16,	Sarah Richardson,	271	" 4,	Courier,	321
" 17,	Sarah Jane,	74	" "	Robert,	262
" "	Champion,	287	" "	Carleton Packet,	83

Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Appendix (D. D.)
July 4,	Pique,	71	Sept. 19,	Jamaica,	356	26th August.
" 6,	Belinda,	347	" 23,	Amelia,	237	
" 7,	Cottager,	272	" 24,	Hypolite,	45	
" "	Finlater,	240	" 25,	Prompt,	398	
" 9,	Elliots,	249	" 26,	Five,	268	
" 10,	George Glen,	227	" "	Bellona,	388	
" 11,	Urania,	176	" 28,	Great Britain,	68	
" "	Agamemnon,	295	" "	Pique,	71	
" "	Sea Flower,	76	" "	Reward,	54	
" 13,	John Clifton,	283	" 29,	Agnes,	83	
" "	Heloise,	42	" "	Canada,	330	
" 14,	Rainbow,	166	October 10,	Young Queen,	285	
" 15,	Alicia,	427	" "	Glasgow,	401	
" 19,	James Dunlop,	140	" 13,	Lord Panmure,	284	
" 20,	Robert and George,	295	" 15,	Espérance,	54	
" "	Hypolite,	46	" "	Hector,	247	
" 21,	John,	45	" 17,	Favorite,	405	
" "	Lena,	229	" 20,	Lavinia,	249	
" 22,	Great Britain,	68	" 21,	Souter Johnny,	382	
" 23,	Wanderer,	235	" 23,	Walmsley,	267	
" 24,	Belize,	233	" 24,	Baltic,	115	
" "	Ralph Wylam,	227	" "	William Parker,	411	
" "	Lalla Rookh,	164	" "	Eliza,	255	
August 1,	Heroine,	167	" 29,	Queen Victoria,	59	
" "	Sea Flower,	48	" 30,	Alexander,	270	
" "	Leven Lass,	185	" 31,	Mohawk,	442	
" 5,	James Duncan,	242	" "	Calm,	44	
" 6,	Islay,	283	Nov. 2,	Minerva,	68	
" 7,	Pearl,	98	" 3,	Lady,	80	
" 11,	Ann Grant,	378	" "	Great Britain,	323	
" "	Unicorn,	389	" "	Enterprise,	68	
" 15,	Sisters,	181	" "	Monarch,	315	
" 21,	Cœur de Lion,	352	" 6,	Toronto,	351	
" 26,	Eliza Ann,	61	" 9,	Providence,	22	
" 28,	Isabella,	281	" 10,	Tecumseh,	451	
" 29,	Enterprize,	68	" 12,	Emily,	53	
" 31,	Frederick Young,	261	" 14,	Mersey,	364	
" "	Jordeson,	280	" "	Douglas,	376	
September 3,	William,	97	" 17,	James Dean,	395	
" 5,	Mary Muir,	358	" "	Rowley,	262	
" 8,	Skipton,	279	" "	Rambler,	51	
" 9,	Wilson,	177	" "	Benjamin Hart,	323	
" 12,	Westmoreland,	257	" 20,	Alexander,	178	
" "	Prudent,	66	" "	Eleutheria,	341	
" 14,	Isabella,	376	" "	Courier,	321	
" 16,	Ann Moore,	239	" "	Erin go Braghi,	431	
" "	Maria,	45				
" 17,	Margaret Poynter,	305		134 Vessels.	31856	

W. HALL, Collector.

A LIST of SHIPS and VESSELS that have Cleared outwards at the PORT of MONTREAL, in the year 1841, (to 3d August.)

Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.	Ship's Name.	Tons.
May 3,	John,	45	May 24,	Velocity,	167
" 4,	Hubert Paré,	71	" 29,	Agnes,	52
" 8,	Mary Wetherall,	51	" 31,	Great Britain,	323
" 18,	Henrietta,	39	June 1,	Favorite,	405
" 19,	Pique,	71	" 3,	Queen Victoria,	59
" 22,	Jane Brown,	282	" "	Emily,	52
" "	Bellona,	389	" "	Sea Flower,	76
" 24,	Canada,	330	" 4,	Enterprise,	68
" "	Blonde,	676	" "	Jessie,	145

Appendix
(D. D.)

26th August.

Date of Clearance.		Ship's Name.	Tons.	Date of Clearance.		Ship's Name.	Tons.
June	5,	Olive Branch,	48	July,	6,	Harper,	345
"	7,	Fanny,	217	"	7,	Hypolite,	45
"	8,	Magnet,	335	"	8,	Conservator,	298
"	"	Hope,	73	"	"	Gartsherrie,	226
"	"	Grace Darling,	232	"	9,	Horatio,	200
"	9,	Jamaica,	356	"	"	Emerald,	325
"	"	Benjamin Hart,	323	"	"	George,	218
"	"	Finlater,	239	"	10,	Active,	260
"	"	Mohawk,	442	"	"	Jane,	219
"	10,	Apollo,	247	"	"	Mountain Maid,	133
"	"	Mersey,	364	"	"	Irene,	194
"	12,	Victoria,	251	"	"	Rainbow,	166
"	"	Souter Johnny,	382	"	13,	Sophia Wells,	131
"	14,	Papineau,	197	"	"	Native,	184
"	16,	Douglas,	376	"	14,	Herald,	257
"	"	James Cook,	204	"	"	Julie,	217
"	"	Imogene,	393	"	"	Ann Henzell,	277
"	"	Queen Victoria,	259	"	"	Lavinia,	249
"	17,	Rifleman,	206	"	15,	Cato,	213
"	"	William Salthouse,	254	"	"	Thomas Young,	288
"	"	Monarch,	315	"	"	James Dean,	395
"	18,	Harriette,	270	"	"	Silksworth,	337
"	"	Tecumseh,	451	"	16,	Mary Bell,	257
"	"	Erin go Bragh,	431	"	17,	Robert & George,	296
"	19,	Empress,	302	"	"	Chedabucto,	178
"	"	Hannah Malvina,	91	"	"	Sapphire,	296
"	"	Robert Watson,	380	"	"	Wingrove,	268
"	22,	Earl Grey,	152	"	19,	Linden,	270
"	"	Amanda,	132	"	"	Betsy,	165
"	23,	Lady Seaton,	373	"	"	Elizabeth,	165
"	24,	Toronto,	351	"	"	Feronia,	229
"	25,	St. Lawrence,	54	"	20,	Highland Chief,	170
"	"	Eagle,	307	"	"	Iona,	393
"	"	Rambler,	194	"	21,	Wilberforce,	178
"	"	Johns,	289	"	"	Coolock,	262
"	26,	Milton,	242	"	"	Emma,	293
"	"	Henry Duncan,	562	"	22,	Pladda,	136
"	"	Alderson,	216	"	"	Unicorn,	262
"	"	Lancer,	240	"	23,	Cornelia,	260
"	"	Pomona,	303	"	"	Belvidere,	306
"	28,	Bryan Abbs,	256	"	"	Mary,	217
"	"	Babit,	80	"	"	Daphne,	154
"	30,	Ann Moore,	238	"	"	Five Sisters,	146
"	"	Commodore,	232	"	24,	Brilliant,	204
"	"	Mary & Harriette,	322	"	"	Bell,	74
July	1,	Lord Keane,	363	"	28,	Coquette,	175
"	"	Sarah Botsford,	305	"	"	Penrits,	326
"	2,	Dungannon,	261	"	29,	Alarm,	186
"	"	Aerial,	281	"	"	John Clifton,	282
"	"	Mabell,	284	"	30,	Olive Branch,	217
"	3,	Johnson,	97	"	"	Billow,	132
"	"	Royal Bride,	199	"	"	Eleven,	275
"	"	Courier,	320	"	"	Priam,	308
"	"	Circassian,	329	"	31,	Baltic,	210
"	"	Sea Drift,	276	"	"	George,	265
"	"	Thoburne,	287	August	3,	George Marsden,	278
"	5,	Fleta,	150	"	"	John,	45
"	"	Clara & Emma,	339				
"	6,	Robert,	310				
"	"	George Guilford,	310			135 Vessels.	32648

W. HALL, Collector.

R E P O R T.

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August

THE Select Committee appointed to examine into the prices paid and the methods adopted for the transit of Products on the different Communications within this Province—and to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Governor General in answer to the Address of the House, of the 14th July, 1841, on the subject of an Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, relating to the introduction of the Products of the Province into the Ports of Great Britain, free of any Duty—with an Instruction to take into consideration all matters relating to the Agriculture and Commerce of this Province, and with power to report from time to time—have the honor to Report:—

That from an examination of different individuals engaged in Trade, Commerce and Forwarding within this Province, (*Appendix A.*) as well from information received from various persons in the adjoining Country, they find the relative prices of transportation between given points as stated in Table B. (*Appendix B.*)

It appears that the cost of transporting a ton of merchandize (of 2240 lbs.) from Montreal to Kingston, a distance of 250 miles, was, in 1838, 1839 and 1840,

Of which the toll is,	£3 9 6
	0 9 3
	£2 18 3

Leaving to the Forwarder,	£2 18 3
Being 4 cents 2 6-10 mills per ton, per mile.	

For the same distance on the Erie Canal, the cost per ton of	
2240 lbs. is,	£2 4 4

Deduct for Toll,	£1 6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leaving the Forwarder,	0 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

Being 1 cent 4 4-10 mills per ton, per mile.	
Shewing an excess on the Rideau over the Erie, of,	£1 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Your Committee attribute one of the principal causes of the continued high prices of transportation on the Rideau, to the absence of any towing path or steam power under the control of those who have charge of the work, to convey all vessels or craft through this communication:

This steam power is in the possession of private Companies, which places the Canal as completely under their control, as if a Company constructed a Rail Road and placed the Locomotive or propelling power under the control of a separate Company, with separate interests.

It appears from the evidence before Your Committee, that seven tug boats would form a daily line between Kingston and Lachine, which may be furnished at an outlay of £1,500 to £3,000 per boat.—(*Appendix C.*)

The amount of Merchandize passing up through the Lachine Canal, in	17,000 tons.
1840, was about,	

And Produce downwards, about,	654,870 bbls.
(<i>Appendix D.</i>)	

Supposing the freight should be lessened, descending, 1s per barrel,	£32,743 10 0
Ascending, £1 per ton,	17,000 0 0

Amounting to	£49,743 10 0
--------------	--------------

which would effect a saving to the Country in one year, far exceeding the proposed outlay.

The annexed letter from S. Jones, Esq. (*Appendix I.*) and the Petition of sundry Forwarders on the River St. Lawrence referred to Your Committee, shew the necessity of removing the obstructions complained of by a Committee of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, in their Report dated 22d April, 1839; Your Committee, therefore, in order to ensure the free and profitable use of the Ottawa and Rideau Communication, beg to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the expediency of immediately widening the Grenville Canal, on which, in a distance of three miles, there are three small Locks of only half the width of those on the Rideau,—thus offering, when the Ste. Anne's Lock shall have been completed, now in course of construction, an uninterrupted line of communication from Lachine to Kingston, at present, from the obstruction caused by those three Locks, impracticable for the use of large craft and steamers of a suitable size for towing; the same cause has hitherto formed a prominent barrier to a realization of the benefits contemplated from the construction of the Rideau Canal and other improvements on the Ottawa River.

Your Committee would also beg leave to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, to authorize the Board of Works to remove the arched Bridges on the Lachine Canal, and procure and place seven tug steamboats on this communication, to ply between Kingston and Lachine, by 1st May next, so as to tow all barges or craft which may offer, in their regular turn, in order to open full competition to the public; charging a sufficient toll on all transit downwards and upwards to defray the expenses and repay the construction of those boats.

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

The attention of the Board of Works is particularly directed to provide every facility for the passage of boats at the Ste. Anne's Rapids, without any additional expense beyond the actual cost of towing.

The Union of the Provinces renders the obligation to call at the Côteau du Lac, if such heretofore existed (whether sanctioned by law or usage, unnecessary;—a vessel clearing from Niagara to Prescott, with a cargo, might with equal propriety be compelled to call at Kingston, or any other intermediate Port. The defective system as regards Pilotage from Côteau du Lac downwards on the St. Lawrence is the cause of much delay and imposition to the trade. Although these alterations, if finished by the opening of the navigation the ensuing year, will tend materially to lessen the price of transportation, and enable the grower and consumer to realize the advantages originally contemplated by this work, yet Your Committee cannot but feel the importance of opening the great leading water communication to the Ocean, and enabling the Inhabitants of this Province to avail themselves of all the advantages which nature has placed at their disposal. The magnitude and increase of the extensive Country on and above Lake Erie may be inferred from the efforts heretofore made, and still continued, by the adjoining States, to direct it to the Atlantic through their respective Ports.

The great rival communications for this extensive trade, are the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. From the high rate of transit and tolls on the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Canals, which now do and hereafter will connect those great waters (*Appendix E.*), it is evident that the Country bordering on the tributary streams leading thereto, will be the dividing line;—consequently the only competition with which we have to contend, is the Erie Canal, for the enlargement of which the State of New York are expending many millions,—and the Commissioners anticipate a reduction on the price of transportation, of one half, which leads to a comparison of the natural advantages of the two routes, which will be seen in *Appendix F. & G.*

If the expense of transportation on our Lakes and Rivers were equal to the expense of transportation on a Canal, the gain in favor of the St. Lawrence would be 17s. 2d. per ton, upwards, and 9½d. per barrel of Flour, downwards; but if we reduce the cost of transportation to the actual prices paid on the Mississippi, we gain £1 1s. 4½d. per ton, upwards, and 1s. 3¾d. per barrel, downwards. (*Appendix H.*)

Your Committee do not anticipate so great a reduction, although they entertain no doubt that the natural advantages possessed by this communication, will always enable it to compete with success against any other.

On reference to a Report of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, as early as 1832, the expense of transporting a ton of iron or salt, after the completion of the St. Lawrence Canal, is estimated at £2 10s. per ton; the evidence attached to that Report shews that a diminution in the prices of transporting Timber through that Canal would also be attained.

The information derived from a letter of Alfred Barrett, Esquire, Principal Engineer on the Erie Canal, dated 20th July last, and from the evidence of John Calvin, Esquire, of the firm of Calvin, Cook and Counter, confirms that opinion, and shews that every article of Lumber descending the St. Lawrence would pass through this Canal at a much less expense than by descending the Rapids. (See *Appendix G.*)

The St. Lawrence Canal from Dickinson's Landing to the Côteau du Lac, can be finished for about £50,000,—a Canal of only a few miles in length will connect this point with the Lachine, from whence we are connected with tide-water by the Lachine Canal.

Your Committee have every confidence that the Revenue of this Canal will amply repay the cost of its construction; and feel a hope that no further delay will be incurred in its immediate commencement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, Chairman.
J. NEILSON,
I. BUCHANAN,
D. BURNET,
A. N. MORIN,
A. C. TASCHEREAU,
JOHN P. ROBLIN,
MALCOLM CAMERON,
JOHN PRINCE,
D. THOMPSON,
HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
J. W. DUNSCOMB,
I. W. POWELL.

26th August, 1841.

NOTE.—Explanatory of the calculations at the commencement of the above Report.

Mr. Crane * gives the cost of forwarding Merchandize for the year 1838, 1839 and 1840, from Montreal to Kingston, per *Rideau Canal*, a distance of 250 miles, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per cwt. average 3s. 1½d. per cwt. per ton of 2240 lbs. - £3 2 6

Of which deduct for Tolls,

On Rideau and Grenville Canals, - - -	7s.	6d.		
On Lachine, - - - - -	1	9	0	9 3

Leaving to the Forwarders, - - - - - £2 13 3

On the *Erie Canal*, Messrs. Bronson and Croker * give the cost of transporting Merchandize the whole length of Canal, 360 miles, at \$1 40 per ton of 2000 lbs. or \$12 76 8-10 per ton of 2240 lbs. The cost at this rate for 250 miles is, per ton of 2240 lbs. - \$8 72 2-10
or, - - - - - £2 4 4

Deduct for 'Toll,

(Whole length of Canal would be \$6 40 per ton of 2000 lbs., or \$7 17 8-10 per ton of 2240 lbs.)
The Toll at this rate for 250 miles, is, per ton of 2240 lbs. \$5 26½ or, - - - - - 1 6 3½

Leaving to the forwarder, - - - - - 18 0¼

£1 15 2¼

Toll on Boats not calculated in either case,

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- A.—Evidence taken before the Committee.
- B.—(No. 1.) Table shewing the relative prices of transportation between given points in the UNITED STATES, to the WEST INDIES and GREAT BRITAIN, in 1841.
- B.—(No. 2.) Table shewing the relative prices of transportation between given points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, the WEST INDIES and GREAT BRITAIN, in 1841.
- C.—Proposals for constructing Steam Tow-Boats,
- D.—Statement of Transport on the Lachine Canal, in 1838, 1839 and 1840.
- E.—Rates of Canal Tolls in State of Ohio.
- F.—Comparative Statement of prices of Transport on River St. Lawrence and Erie Canal, after the enlargement of the latter.
- G.—Comparative Statement of prices of transporting Timber on River St. Lawrence and Erie Canal.
- H.—Cost of transport on the River St. Lawrence, on a Scale of prices reduced to the rates on the River Mississippi.

* Vide Mr. Crane's, Evidence, Appendix A.

† Vide Letter of Messrs. Bronson & Crocker, Appendix L. (No. 1.)

Appendix

(E. E.)

26th August.

- I. --Letter from S. Jones, Esquire, to the Chairman of the Committee.
 J. --Copy of a Letter addressed to the Hon. H. H. Killaly.
 K. --Statement of the relative expense of transport on Canals, Rail-roads, &c.
 L. (No. 1.) --Letter from Messrs. Bronson and Crocker, of Oswego, to the Clerk of the Committee, on subject of Tug Boats, &c.
 L. (No. 2.) --Extract from a Memorial to the Legislature of New York.

EVIDENCE, &c.—(List of Witnesses.)

— McPIERSON, Esq. of Kingston.
 SAMUEL CRANE, Esq. of Prescott.
 FRANCIS HENDERSON, Esq. of Kingston.
 — DICKENSON, Esq. of Kingston.
 C. MITTLEBERGER, Esq. of Cleveland, (Ohio.)
 G. SANDERSON, Esq. of Kingston.
 WILLIAM WILSON, Esq. of Kingston.
 CAPT. BOULTON, Royal Engineer Department.
 D. D. CALVIN, Esq. of Kingston.

QUERIES proposed by the COMMITTEE.

- No. 1.—Are you concerned in the Forwarding business between Kingston and Montreal?
 2.—How many years have you been so concerned?
 3.—What was the price of transportation between Prescott and Montreal in the year 1830, by Weight and by Measurement? Merchandize per cwt.? Do. per ton measurement?
 4.—What was the price of transportation between Kingston and Montreal in 1840? Flour per barrel? Merchandize per cwt.? Do. per ton measurement?
 5.—What is the price in 1841? Flour per barrel? Merchandize per cwt.? Do. per ton measurement?
 6.—Is there any daily line of Steamboats between Lachine and Kingston?
 7.—Of how many Steamboats does that line consist?
 8.—How many Forwarders are there between Kingston and Montreal, and what are their means of transportation?
 9.—What quantity of produce is at present detained at Kingston for want of Craft to be sent down, and what remained last year at this time.
 10.—How much remained at the close of the Season last year, and how long was property delayed from the time it was first received until it was re-shipped for Montreal?
 11.—What quantity has been sent off this year, up to the present date?
 12.—What is the expense of demurrage of a Vessel, per diem?
 13.—What was the longest period of detention last year, and this, and what the shortest?
 14.—What is the expense of Transshipment and Storage of a bushel of Wheat and a barrel of Flour at this Port?
 15.—What quantity of produce was sent down to the Ports of Montreal and Quebec last year, distinguishing between Canadian and American.
 16.—What is the rate per head paid for the passage of Emigrants and Soldiers from Montreal to Kingston?
 17.—Have you had an opportunity of ascertaining the minimum depth of water in the St. Lawrence, and in the Rideau Canal,—if so what is it?
 18.—What is the length and width of the smallest Lock on the Ottawa and Rideau Canal, how many of this size; or, in other words, what length, width, and depth can a craft be constructed to pass from Kingston to Montreal, and back?
 19.—In case the Government should deem it expedient to place one or more daily lines, of Tug Boats, to ply between Kingston and Lachine, to supply the place of a tow path on the Rideau Canal, to commence on the 1st May, 1842,—what description of Boat would you think best adapted for that purpose?
 20.—What would be the cost of such a Boat, and how many would be necessary to enable one to leave Lachine every morning six days in the week, ascending the Rideau and descending the St. Lawrence?
 21.—What is the elevation, or number of feet of lockage, between Kingston and Lachine, by the Rideau Canal, and by the St. Lawrence?
 22.—What is the distance by the Rideau, and what by the St. Lawrence?
 23.—What time is required for a Boat to ascend and descend the Rideau and what to ascend and descend the St. Lawrence?
 24.—What is the proportion of upward and downward freight?
 25.—What is the price of freight per 1000 feet of Oak and Pine Timber, Staves, and 4. 4. Boards, descending from Prescott to Montreal, 130 miles.
 26.—What on the Erie Canal for the same distance?
 27.—How many feet of measurement do you calculate as equal to 1 cwt. of dry goods, on an average?

Evidence of — McPHERSON, Esquire, of Kingston, (*Firm of McPherson & Crane, Forwarders via Rideau Canal.*)

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 7th July, 1841.

ANS. to No. 1.—I am.

2.—Nineteen years.

3.—Flour, per barrel 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. Merchandize, per cwt. 2s. to 2s. 6d. System of measurement not in use since the Montreal wholesale houses gave up the business.

4.—Flour, per barrel 2s. Merchandize, heavy goods, 2s. 6d. per cwt. Measurement goods 45s. per ton., average about 3s. 4d. per cwt.

5.—Flour, per barrel 2s. Merchandize 2s. 6. to 3s. 9d. per cwt.

6.—There is a daily departure from Lachine and an other from Bytown, but which cannot be regular in its arrival at Kingston, as the tows are sometimes greater than others.

7.—Our line has eleven Steamboats in use, constantly between Lachine and Kingston.

8.—Five on the Canal and two on the River, besides our Steamers mentioned above there are ten,—also 75 barges, averaging about 70 tons, belonging to others; and 45 to us, averaging 90 tons,—and about 50 belonging to River Forwarders, averaging 60 tons.

9.—We are laying up barges for want of freight, and we think other Forwarders are nearly in the same situation; last year about 70,000 barrels were lying here at this time, this accumulation caused mainly by the interruption of the Navigation at Carillon.

10.—The Property remaining at the close of the Navigation did not exceed 25,000 barrels. No Property met with more than a month's detention in our hands last year, and the Canal was impassible for nearly that space of time.

11.—We have sent equal to 250,000 barrels—probably therefore 500,000 barrels.

12.—£4 to £6 10s.

13.—A week or so the longest—three hours taken to tranship a cargo—the shortest say half a day for 5,000 bushels.

14.—One half-penny per bushel Wheat—one and a half-pence per barrel Flour, if a full business.

15.—Equal to 703,000 barrels Flour, of which 287,000 was United States produce.

Soldiers 7s. 6d per head, passing Canals free—Emigrants 10s.

17.—In lowest water four feet draft is considered deep enough to run the Rapids, and the same depth is enough for the Lachine, Ottawa, and Rideau Canals; in high water, 4 feet 6 inches for the River, but that is deep for the Canal.

18.—94 feet length—18 feet 6 inches breadth—4 feet draft water.

19.—The present description of Steamboat with low pressure Engines of 30 horse power, if the Grenville Canal be enlarged, and without that no Steamboat can be made large enough to be useful in towing round from Kingston to Lachine, and up the Ottawa and Rideau Canal.

20.—Our best Canal boats cost £4,000 each, and six would be enough for a daily line, with the Grenville Canal enlarged to the size of the Rideau; four daily lines would be necessary to meet such demand for freight as we must have if American produce continues to come this way.

21.—This can be correctly ascertained at the Engineer's Office.

22.—250 Miles by the Rideau,—200 by the St. Lawrence.

23.—Our boats come up in five days at present,—the St. Lawrence boats frequently do so also,—it depends on the wind and weather, downwards, 48 to 60 hours, with fair wind.

24.—As 18 to 70 last year.

25.—If carried in craft the cost would be the same as for Flour, say 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the River from Prescott, or 20s. from Kingston.

26.—I do not know.

Ques.—What would be the effect to the country were one of the dams of the Rideau Canal to break?

Ans.—I think perhaps one half of the craft employed on the Canal might be used on the River St. Lawrence with equal advantage to the country.

Ques.—With the present means of transportation employed on the line, do you think the price can be reduced hereafter?

Ans.—It depends on the amount of business; with a steady business, such as we have had this Spring, it could be reduced considerably.

Ques.—Under those circumstances, to what extent could it be reduced?

Ans.—Give us plenty to do both ways, and we would transport for half the price. I think that competition would reduce the price. There was a written understanding prior to 1840, among the forwarders that they should charge the public a certain rate of Tariff on all Property going up or down.

Appendix
(E. E.)
26th August.

Evidence of SAMUEL CRANE, Esquire, M. P. P. (of the firm of *McPherson and Crane Forwarders via. Rideau Canal.*)

- ANSWER to No. 1.—Yes.
- 2.—About eighteen years.
- 3.—System of measurement not then in use. Downward Freight ranged that season from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. the barrel for flour,—say on an average 1s. 6d. the barrel; the charge for upward freight that year was 2s. 6d. per cwt; these rates were something lower than rates charged the three preceeding years; from 1833 to 1836 inclusive, competition in the business ran high, and as proof that the business had been a bad one, many engaged in it failed and withdrew from the business, among whom was the Joint Stock Canada Inland Insurance Company.
- 4.—Flour per barrel 2s., Merchandize per cwt. of heavy description 2s. 6d., light and bulky goods were measured and charged accordingly; in doing which it was ascertained that taking the season through, the gross amount of the upward business gave the average price actual weight of 3s. 4d. per cwt.
- 5.—Flour per barrel, 2s.; Merchandize per cwt. say about 2s. 6d. The system of measurement abandoned.
- 6.—There is one daily line (though not pledged or advertised as such) belonging to our Company, which leaves Lachine every morning, Sundays excepted.
- 7.—One Steamboat of 50 horse power between Lachine and Carrillon—one of 20 horse power from Carrillon to Greece's Point, and one of 80 horse power from Grenville to Bytown; also there are seven-boats between Bytown and Kingston, exclusively used for towing, 6 of about 30 horse power and one smaller. There are about 45 Barges belonging to our Company, ranging in burden from 450 to 1000 barrels of flour; there are from 5 to 7 barges to a trip towed upwards by this Company's boats.
- 8.—Messrs. Hooker and Henderson have three Steamboats on the Rideau Canal and on the Ottawa,—Messrs. H. & S. Jones have, I believe, three Steamers from 25 to 30 horse power, Messrs. Sanderson & Murray have two Ericcson Propellers and two Steamboats, are about 16 horse power and the other about 30 horse power. (No. of Barges unknown.) In addition to this, there are two establishments on the St. Lawrence, viz: Ferguson and McGibbon, and Matthie & Ross, I do not know the number of their Boats.
- 9.—We are laying up craft at present, not having freight sufficient to keep them employed, and this will generally apply to the other Forwarders. Quantity on hand last year at this time waiting for transport about 70,000.
- 10.—Wintered over about 25,000.
- 11.—We have sent equal to 250,000 barrels.
- 12.—About \$25 for the largest class.
- 13.—Last year some lots of property might have been detained a month by us; shortest period of detention from 6 to 12 hours, according to size of vessel.
- 14.—About 1½d. the barrel.
- 15.—Equal to about 703,000 barrels of flour, of which about 287,000 were from the United States. Merchandize, &c. sent upwards, about 16,000 tons, salt about 2,400 tons.

Evidence of FRANCIS HENDERSON, Esq. of Kingston, (*Firm of Hooker, Henderson & Co. Forwarders via. Rideau Canal.*)

- Ans. to No. 1—Yes.
- 2.—Fifteen.
- 3.—50s. per ton weight from the opening of the navigation to the 1st October, and from the 1st October to the closing of the navigation 60s.—2s. per barrel of flour, 3s. per barrel of Pork, and 5s. per barrel of Ashes; all goods were carried by weight only this year, we have carried flour as low as 1s. 6d. per barrel.
- 4.—The price of transportation upward, varied: the average charge from the opening of the navigation to the 1st October was 42s. 6d. per ton measurement, and 50s. per ton weight; and from the 1st October to the close of the navigation an advance of 12½ per cent was made. Freight of Flour was 2s. per barrel, of Pork, 3s. of Ashes, 5s. and of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. 7½d.

5.—Merchandize, per ton weight, 50s. (none carried by measurement) Flour, per barrel 2s. Pork, 3s. Ashes, 5s. Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. 7½d.

6 & 7.—There is by the river a daily line, consisting of 4 boats, but there is not by the canal; there are, however, on the Rideau, upwards of 20 Steamboats owned by different establishments in the carrying trade;—the departures from Lachine are daily, but the arrivals here are irregular, in consequence of occasional heavy and light towages.

8.—There are 8 Forwarding Establishments: we cannot state the means of others, our own consist of 5 Steamers and of Barges sufficient to carry 22,000 barrels of Flour each trip.

9.—There is of produce in our hands, at present equal to 8000 barrels of Flour; about this time last year, we had upwards of 20,000 barrels.

10.—There remained during last winter in our stores about 5,000 barrels of Flour, the greater part of which was received after the close of the canal navigation. In 1840, property, generally speaking, was detained here for want of means of forwarding, from three to four weeks, but this year the detention seldom exceeded 8 or 10 days.

11.—Equal in weight to 100,000 barrels of Flour, or thereabouts.

12.—Demurrage varies from £4 to £7 10s. per diem, according to the tonnage of the vessel.

13.—The longest in 1840, was a week, the shortest not a day. In 1841 no vessel has been detained by us beyond two days, the usual time allowed for unloading.

14.—The expense of receiving, storing and shipping a bushel of wheat is 2d. and a barrel of Flour, 3d. property received for transhipment we do not make a charge of this kind upon.

15.—We shipped, in 1840, equal to 150,000 barrels of Flour, more than one half of which having been imported from the United States.

16.—We cannot answer this question, emigrant passage monies having been paid in Montreal, and no account of them sent to us.

17.—No, but we are informed that from 4½ to 5 feet is the minimum depth in both.

18.—We are not certain, but believe the length of the smallest lock to be 100 feet, and the width 18½ feet.

19.—If the locks at Carrillon and Grenville be enlarged, low-pressure engined boats of thirty horse power we think the most suitable.

20.—Not exceeding £3,000 each. Should American and Canadian produce be received in Kingston in equal large quantities as during the last and current years, four boats would be required to leave Lachine daily to transport such produce with despatch.

21.—We do not know.

22.—256 miles by the Rideau and 210 by the St. Lawrence.

23.—The time varies from 10 to 15 days, with the present means of towing.

24.—One to three.

25.—Forty feet to the ton. To get the measurement of goods, 2 feet is considered equivalent to a cwt. of dry goods.

Question.—When did the written agreement among the Forwarders expire?

Ans.—Last year at the close of the season.

Ques.—When did it commence?

Ans.—In 1837.

Ques.—The terms were for each to charge a certain tariff?

Ans.—It was.

Ques.—What would be the effect of putting on Steam Tugs on the Rideau Canal to supply the place of a tow-path?

Ans.—That every person who could purchase a boat, would enter into the business, leaving the house of responsibility no advantage, I think if there were full employment both ways the price might be reduced one half.

Evidence of WM. DICKINSON, Esquire, *Forwarder.*

ANSWER to No. 1.—Yes.

2.—Nearly 8 years.

3.—The stated rate of freight was, for merchandize, 2s. 6d. per cwt. and 2s. per barrel for flour, in some instances as low as 1s. 3d. downwards, and upward freight at 2s.

Ques.—Do you know of flour being carried lower in 1836 than 2s.?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Do you know the prices then paid by Mr. McDonell?

Ans.—I understood at the time that it was 1s.—he can answer.

Ques.—Do you know of others being taken lower?

Ans.—I do.

4.—2s. per barrel for flour, 2s. 6d. per cwt. heavy goods, 3s. 9d. crockery, &c. 45s. per on measurement, averaging about 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

- 5.—2s. per barrel of flour, merchandize 2s. 6d. to 3s., and 3s. 9d. per cwt. the lowest price paid, 2s. 6d., the highest 3s. 9d. No admeasurement.
- 6.—I am informed that the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company have a Steamboat leaving Lachine daily, but there is no regular daily line to Kingston.
- 7.—McPherson & Crane have 10 boats towing upwards, and 1 downwards to Prescott. Various other boats about that number.
- 8.—Seven. About eighty thousand barrels per trip, at from 12 to 14 days.
- 9.—There is equal to 40,000 bbls. more or less; last year double that quantity. No excess at present of down freight.
- 10.—25,000 barrels, more or less. From one to two months upon an average, considerable delay having arisen owing to an interruption in the canal.
- 11.—From 5 to 600,000 barrels.
- 12.—Averaging about £5.
- 13.—From 1 day to 15 days.
- 14.—From 1½d. to 3d. per barrel, according to the amount of business done by each, and expense of establishment, should not be more than 1½d.
- 16.—Emigrants, 10s., Soldiers, per Government Contract.
- 17.—We load barges downwards to draw from 4 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. 5 in., but frequently can only load to 4 feet. Upwards, four feet.
- 18.—18½ feet beam to pass through the Grenville Canal.
- 20.—£2,000 each; ten boats proceeding upwards *Via* the Canal, and downwards per St. Lawrence.
- 22.—To Bytown, 126 miles, 200 miles to Montreal by the St. Lawrence.
- 24.—10 Tons to 700 barrels of flour, or 1 to 7.
- 25.—£12 for Oak, and £7 per mille Staves. The insurance is 5 per cent on timber and 3 per cent on staves, from Kingston to Quebec.

Evidence of C. MITTLEBERGER, Esq. of Cleveland (Ohio.)

- Ans. to No. 1.—I am not.
- 4.—Flour per barrel, 2s.
- 5.—Flour per barrel, 2s. Some contracts have been made at 2s. 3d. per cwt. for light and heavy goods together, although 2s. 6d. is the regular rate.
- 6.—*Via* the Ottawa and Rideau, there is a daily line, and several Steamboats plying irregularly.

8.—Messrs. McPherson & Crane,	Barges and Batteaux.	Steamboats.
and the Ottawa Company owning about,	40	12
Hooker & Henderson,	26	3
H. Jones & Co.	25	3
Easton, Ross & Co.	14	0
Sanderson & Murray,	22	2*
McGibbon & Ferguson,	24	0
Wm. Dickinson & Co.	15	0
	166	20

Carrying about 800 bbls. flour each, is 132,800 bbls.

9. There is none now detained, but in the month of May there was equal to, from 90 to 100,000 barrels bulk.
- 10.—About 30,000 barrels bulk at Kingston, Brockville and Prescott. Some produce was detained upwards of two months, to my knowledge, yet other property was sent for the same owner sooner, out of its turn.
- 12.—From £2 10s. to £6 5s.
- 13.—In 1840, I had vessels detained fourteen days, and several from 5 to 10 days; some were discharged promptly in Midsummer. In 1841 there were but few vessels detained longer than three days.
- 14.—Under proper arrangements it would not exceed 6s. 8d. per 1000 bushels wheat, exclusive of warehouse rents. Flour 1s. 3d. per 100 bbls. exclusive of rent.

* Besides 3 Barges with Ericsson's Propellers, each capable of towing 3 barges.

18.—All the locks on the Rideau Canal are the same size, about 130 feet length and 32 feet wide. There are three locks on the Grenville and Carrillon Canals of the same size as those on the Lachine Canal, 100 feet long by 20 feet wide. A craft could pass up from Montreal 98 feet long, 19½ feet wide, and drawing 4½ feet.

19.—I would recommend *Iron Steamers* (90 feet long and 19½ feet wide) propelled by the *Archimedeam Screws*, similar to those to be used in the large Steamer now building in Bristol. Such Steamers could be prepared cheaper in England, and be sent out to Quebec, in vessels coming out in ballast, at a very low rate of freight. Such Steamers, in my opinion, would not cost one third more than ordinary ones, and would combine durability, speed, light draft of water, and be kept in repair at a trifling expense.

20.—Such Steamers as are mentioned above would cost, with 50 horse power, about £4,500 or £5,000 sterling. I think six would suffice the first season.

22.—The distance to Bytown is 133 miles, thence to Montreal, 126 miles, making 259 miles: *viâ* the St. Lawrence, the distance is about 180 miles.

21.—As 2½ is to 1.

25.—It is my opinion that goods can now be brought up for 25s. per ton gross, and flour be carried down to Montreal for 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. per barrel, and remunerate the carrier, but to effect this, capital would be required, and an improved class of Steamers and Barges constructed.

Ques.—What would be the effect to the commerce of the country were one of the dams of the Rideau Canal to break?

Ans.—It would be ruinous. My want of confidence in the stability of this route induced me to prevail upon some of my friends to ship all their produce, this year, by craft plying on the St. Lawrence only.

Ques.—With the present means of transportation employed on the line, do you think the price can be reduced hereafter, and to what extent could it be reduced.

Ans.—This is answered at No. 25.

Evidence of G. SANDERSON Esquire, of *Kingston*, (*Firm of Sanderson & Murray, Forwarders viâ Rideau Canal.*)

Ans. to No. 1.—Yes.

2.—Three years.

3.—Flour per barrel, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; Merchandize per cwt. 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.—all charged by weight.

4.—Flour per barrel, 2s.; Merchandize per cwt. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Do. per ton measurement 45s.

5.—Flour per barrel, 2s.; Merchandize per cwt. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

6 & 7.—The Ottawa Company have about a dozen boats on the route, and which scarcely make a daily departure; if the Grenville Canal was enlarged half that number would make a daily line.

8.—There are five Forwarding Houses on the Rideau, and two on the St. Lawrence.—The seven Houses have about 170 Barges, which will carry 115,000 barrels Flour each Trip.

9.—There was about 70,000 barrels last year, in consequence of the break on the Canal. There is not now, among the five Forwarding Houses on the Canal, enough for three day's supply of their Barges.

10.—Sanderson & Murray had 1700 barrels, I can't say how much the others had.

11.—About 6 to 700,000 barrels.

12.—£5 to £7 10s.

13.—Seven days is the longest detention of Schooners by Sanderson & Murray,—many were discharged on arrival.

14.—The Forwarders charge nothing, the actual charge or expense may be equal to 1d. per barrel of Flour, and ½d. per bushel of Wheat.

15.—Mr. Simpson the Collector at Coteau du Lac, will be the man to answer this question.

Ques.—What is the expense of building a Tug boat with the Ericsson Propellers, of a suitable size for towing on the Rideau Canal without freight?

Ans.—A boat with 30 to 40 horse power could be built for £3,000 to £4,000.

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

Evidence of *WM. WILSON, Esquire, of Kingston, Merchant.*

Ans. to No. 3.—In 1836, I paid by the Rideau Canal 2s. 6d. per cwt. upwards : I paid no freight by measurement.

No. 4.—I paid, during the season of 1840, till 1st October, 45s. per ton measurement,—after 1st October, 55s. per ton.

Ques.—What is the difference of freight on goods by the ton weight and measurement ?

Ans.—On heavy goods, not material, but on light goods, such as Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c., the difference is excessive.—The freight from Montreal to Kingston on low priced crockery, for instance, is fully equal to its prime cost, freight and all charges, till laid down in Montreal.

Evidence of *D. D. CALVIN, Esquire, of Kingston, (Firm of Calvin, Cook & Counter.)*

QUESTION.—What is the price of transportation, per 1000 feet of Oak, from Port Dalhousie to Kingston ?

Ans.—£12 10s.

Ques.—What, of Staves ?

Ans.—Standard Staves, £5 ; West India, £1 5.

Ques.—What is the price of unloading and rafting Timber at Kingston ?

Ans.—£3 2s. 6d. per M. ; Standard Staves, £2 10s. ; West India Staves, 12s. 6d.

Ques.—What is the rate of Insurance between Kingston and Quebec ?

Ans.—On Timber 5 per cent ; on Staves 3 per cent.

Ques.—What are the ordinary expenses of a raft ?

Ans.—£5 per M. feet.

Ques.—What is the additional expense incurred for pilotage and extra hands in running the Rapids ?

Ans.—About £3 15s. per M.

Ques.—What would you pay additional per M for going on to Prescott, a distance of 70 Miles ?

Ans. £2 10s.

Ques.—What do you consider it costs per M. to raft from Kingston to Montreal ?

Ans.—About a fourth of the £2 10s.

Ques.—Is not your main expense incurred between Prescott and Montreal ?

Ans.—We consider the principal part of both expense and risk to lie between Prescott and Montreal, but Lake St. Peter and St. Croix Bay are very dangerous.

Ques.—What is the expense of conveying 1000 feet of Oak timber through the Welland Canal ?

Ans.—£3. Labor and rafting, £2. Toll, £1.

Ques.—What is the expense from Port Dalhousie to Quebec ?

Ans.—Oak, per M. £26 5s. including insurance ; Standard Staves, £13 5s. West India do. £4.

Ques.—What is the expense per 1000 feet from the Grand River to New York ?

Ans.—Toll, \$55. Transit, about the same.

Ques.—What is the price from the Grand River to Quebec ?

Ans.—\$117. We commenced the trade from the Grand River to New York this year, and should the alteration in the timber duties, contemplated by the Imperial Parliament take place, that route will be generally adopted. Pine Lumber was last year purchased by Mr. Pierce at Quebec, and sent up to Chambly, carted up to St. Johns, shipped through Lake Champlain, the Northern Canal, and down the River Hudson to New York ; and I understood that he found it paid very well.

Ques.—What quantity of timber is sent with your largest vessels ?

Ans.—5000 feet can pass through the Welland Canal and 11,000 on Lake Ontario.

Ques.—Do you consider that the present system on the Rideau Canal admits of a monopoly ?

Ans.—Most certainly I do.

Ques.—Do you believe that if the navigation were placed upon a different footing the price would be reduced.

Ans.—I do, about 25 per cent. The price of Salt in Quebec is 1s. 1d. per min., freight to Montreal, 3d., up the Rideau, 1s. 6., in all, 2s. 10.

Evidence of CAPTAIN BOULTON, *Royal Engineer Department.*Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

QUESTION.—What was the total expenditure upon the construction of the Rideau Canal?

Ans.—£801,728 13s. 9d

Ques.—What is the number of feet lockage?

Ans.—407 feet 7 inches.

Ques.—What is the greatest depth to which it is prudent to load a boat in low water season?

Ans.—5 feet.

Ques.—What was the total expenditure upon the Grenville and Carrillon Canals?

Ans.—They were constructed by the Royal Staff Corps, and there are no documents in the Engineer's Office to shew the total expenditure, but from the Parliamentary Returns it appears to have been £208,748, exclusive of the expense of 2 companies of the Royal Staff Corps for 15 years.

Ques.—What is the number of their locks and their rise?

Ans.—There are 11 locks; the total lift is 70 feet, varying, however, with the level of the water in the Ottawa. The total lockage is 92 feet.

Ques.—What are the out and out dimensions of boats which can pass the Locks upon the Grenville Canal?

Ans.—100 feet long by 19 feet beam, on the Grenville Canal.

Ques.—What is the depth of water, at low water season, through this canal?

Ans.—4 feet 6 in. in the upper portion of the Grenville Canal, and 5 feet in the rest?

Ques.—What would be the amount of estimate for increasing the dimensions of this canal with its locks, to correspond with the Rideau?

Ans.—It has been estimated at £54,245.

Ques.—What is the amount expended upon the maintenance and repair of the Rideau Canal, from its opening to the present time?

Ans.—£74,064 14s. 6d.

Ques.—What is the amount expended upon the maintenance and repair of the Grenville Canal for the same period?

Ans.—£9,056 3s. 0d., for the Grenville, Chute-au-Blond-eau, and Carrillon Canals.

— B.—No. 1. —

Table shewing the relative prices of Transportation between given points in CANADA, the UNITED STATES, and GREAT BRITAIN.

	Distance.	Wheat, per	Flour, per bar-	Pork, per bar-	Merchandise	Lumber, per	REMARKS,
		bushel of 60lbs	rel. of 196lbs.	rel. of 200lbs.	per ton of 2000lbs.	1000 F. board measure.	
	Miles.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	\$	\$	
New Orleans to Cincinnati, - - -	1680	..	..	..	2		
Cincinnati to New Orleans, - - -	1680	..	30 to 50	..			
Cleveland to Cincinnati, - - -	409	..	..	..	20		
Cleveland to Buffalo, - - -	191	5	15	22	Steam \$6		
Buffalo to Cleveland, - - -	191	..	..	..	Sail \$11		
Chicago to Buffalo, - - -	1047	12	40	75		\$4 per ton.	Mr. Smith of Buffalo says 60 cts. (vide No. 9.)
Buffalo to New York, - - -	510	25	75*	125			
New York to Buffalo, - - -	510	..	..	..	13 20 to 15 00		
Albany to Buffalo, - - -	360	..	..	..	11 40		Vide Letter of Bronson & Crocker, No. 11.
Liverpool to New York, - - -	3000	..	..	..	£1 10s.		
New York to Kingston		..	..	..	\$16 00		
{ by Sea, - - -		..	..	..	13 00		
{ by Erie Canal, - - -		..	..	..	6 00		
New York to Montreal	412	..	60	90	9 00	\$4 75	
{ by Sea, - - -	412	..	..	..	9 00	\$5 25	
{ by L. Champl'n - - -	700	..	..	..	17 00		
Montreal to New York, - - -	412	..	..	..	13 00		
New York to Cleveland		..	..	..
{ by Buffalo, - - -		..	..	..
{ by Oswego, - - -		..	..	..
Cleveland to Oswego, - - -		10	..	..	
					per ton of 2240lbs.		
Quebec to London, - - -	3500	23	85	90	6 to 7	19 to 20	
London to Quebec, - - -	3500	18	60	65	4.		
Quebec to Liverpool, - - -	3300	20	80	85	\$4 to 8	18 to 19	

Appendix
(E. E.)

26th August.

— B.—No. 2.—

Table shewing the relative prices of Transportation between given points in CANADA, the UNITED STATES, the WEST INDIES and GREAT BRITAIN, in 1841.

	Distance.	Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.	Merchandise per ton of 2000 lbs.	Lumber, per 1000 F. board measure.	REMARKS.
		Miles. Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	\$	#	
Liverpool to Quebec, - - - - -	3300	18	40	..	2 to 4		
Liverpool to Montreal, - - - - -	3468	..	..	..	4 00		
Quebec to New York, - - - - -	580	..	..	..	2 40		
New York to } by Sea,	..	5	30	25	2 00		
Quebec. } by Northern Canal, - - -	580	..	65	1 25	12 00		
Quebec to Jamaica, (W. I.) - - - -	3000	..	125	1 50	\$8 to 9		
Jamaica to Quebec, - - - - -	3000	..	..	..	5 to 6		
Quebec to Halifax, - - - - -	800	..	40	45	3 to 4		
Halifax to Quebec, - - - - -	800	..	45	50	3 to 4		
Quebec to St. John's, (N. B.) - - -	1000	..	60	70	5		
St. John's (N. B.) to Quebec, - - -	1000	..	60	70	..		
Quebec to St. John's, (Newfoundland)	1000	..	40 to 75	65 to 90	6 to 7		
St. John's, (Newfoundland) to Quebec,	1000	..	..	..	3		
Quebec to Montreal, - - - - -	168	2	12½	20	1½ to 2		
Montreal to Quebec, - - - - -	168	3	12½ to 20	15 to 30	1½ to 2½		
Kingston to Quebec, - - - - -	424	15½	57½	80	..		
Rochester to Quebec, - - - - -	..	18	65	1 00	..		
Cleveland to Quebec, - - - - -	765	27	80	1 40	..		
Detroit to Quebec, - - - - -	..	32½	1 03	1 55	..		
Chicago to Quebec, - - - - -	..	36	1 32½	1 75	..		
Montreal to London, - - - - -	3668	20	90	..	8 00	20 00	
London to Montreal, - - - - -	3668	8	40	..	4 00		
Prescott to Montreal, - - - - -	..	12	37½	60	..		
Montreal to } by the Rideau,	256	..	..	..	\$10 to 15		Vide Evidence, (App. No. 1.)
Kingston } by the St. Lawrence,	210	..	..	..	10 to 15		
Kingston to } by the Rideau,	256	..	40	..	..
Montreal } by the St. Lawrence,	210	12½	40	60	..		
Chicago to Montreal, - - - - -	..	28	1 20	1 70	..		
Kingston to Toronto, - - - - -	180	..	..	..	4 00		
Toronto to Kingston, - - - - -	180	6	15	22	..		
Rochester to Kingston, - - - - -	..	6	15	22	..		
Kingston to Cleveland, - - - - -	341	..	..	..	{ 2 00		} by sail
Cleveland to Kingston, - - - - -	341	10 to 15	45 to 62	62 to 75	..	6 00	

Scale of duties on Wheat and Flour when admitted into the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN from the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

	Average of wheat.	Duty on U. S. Wheat.		United States Flour.		Canada Flour.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
50 and under	51	36	8	22	0	3	0
51	52	35	8	21	5	..	..
52	53	34	8	20	10	..	..
53	54	33	8	20	3	..	..
54	55	32	8	19	7	..	..
55	56	31	8	19	0	..	..
56	57	30	8	18	5	..	..
57	58	29	8	17	10	..	..
58	59	28	8	17	2	..	..
59	60	27	8	16	7	..	..
60	61	26	8	16	0	..	..
61	62	25	8	15	5	..	..
62	63	24	8	14	10	..	..
63	64	23	8	14	2	..	..
64	65	22	8	13	7	..	..
65	66	21	8	13	0	..	..
66	67	20	8	12	5	..	..
67	68	18	8	11	2	0	33-5
68	69	16	8	10	0	..	..
69	70	13	8	8	2	..	..
70	71	10	8	6	5	..	..
71	72	6	8	4	8	..	..
72	73	2	8	1	7	..	..
73 upwards.		1		0	7	..	..

— C. —

Proposals for constructing Steam Tugs to supply the place of a Tow-path on the Lachine Canal.

J. ERICSSON, (New York.)

For constructing a Steam Tug with Ericsson Propeller, drawing 4 feet 6 inches water, with 18 feet 6 inches beam, to tow craft of 200 tons at 5 miles an hour, and carry 50 tons itself:—

Machinery,	\$5,300	
* Boat,	3,000	
	<u>\$8,300</u>	£2,075

(* If built in Montreal, would not cost over \$2,500.)

KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY,

For constructing a Steam Tug of same dimensions as above, about, 3,000

WM PARKER, (Brockville.)

1. For constructing a Boat with high pressure engine of 30 horse power, drawing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet water, with 94 feet length, 19 feet beam and capable of towing 4 barges of 100 tons each 5 miles per hour, (Recommends this description of boat to ply between Kingston and Lachine.) 2,600
2. A Barge 92 feet length, 18 feet beam, 2 feet draught, with Ericsson propeller engine 15 or 16 horse power, capable of towing one barge of 100 tons at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, 1,500

NIAGARA DOCK COMPANY,

1. For constructing a Tug Boat of 15 horse power, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam and 52 feet length, 1,000
2. A similar boat of 20 horse power with proportionate length and beam, say 90 feet length and 18 feet beam, 1,300
3. A similar boat of 25 horse power, with proportionate length and beam, 1,500

— D. —

Transport on the LACHINE CANAL in 1838, 1839 and 1840.

	DOWNWARDS.			UPWARDS.		
	1838	1839	1840	1838	1839	1840
Boats, &c. No.	1216	1443	2006	1287	1443	2136
Timber, Tons,	6280	4661 $\frac{1}{2}$	5152	67	96	91
Firewood, Cords,	16375	18850	16201 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Merchandise and Liquors, tons,	786	824 $\frac{1}{2}$	1452	10272 $\frac{1}{2}$	15285 $\frac{1}{2}$	15583 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ashes, bbls.,	18188	16290	13535			
Flour, do.	121157	192535	461445	126	618	676
do $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	488	792	654			
Pork and Beef, bbls.	11818	16442	22372	1083	3701	3713

Appendix
(E. E.)

36th August.

— D. *Continued.* —Transport on the LACHINE CANAL in 1838, 1839 and 1840.—*Continued.*

	DOWNWARDS.			UPWARDS.		
	1838	1839	1840	1838	1839	1840
Butter, bbls.,	827	978½	1998½			
Grain, Bushels,	36750	79719	633732	2596	2583	10901
Passengers, Adult, No.	128	100	9½	1942	2376	867½
Do. Children, No.	9	6	29	314	7	85½
Hogs, Sheep, &c. No.	329	243	20	9	5	49
Horses and Horned Cattle, No.				5	1	3
Shingles, M.	952	1051	1146		2	11
Stone and Brick, Toises,				9½	8½	5½
Staves, M.	93½	406¾	70			
Salt, Tons,		10		500	1378	2400¾
Hay, Bundles,	2450					
Lime and Sand, hhds.,	77	75	50			4½

Tolls collected in 1838, £ 4,761 14 11½ Currency.
 Do. 1839, 6,638 10 4
 Do. 1840, 11,608 1 2½

Stock of Lumber in the Port of QUEBEC, 1st December, 1840.

Oak,	1,172,415 feet.
Elm,	1,167,975 "
Ash,	149,185 "
Birch,	22,898 "
White Pine,	2,279,943 "
Red Pine,	1,522,448 "
Standard Staves,	M. 1,115 4. 2. 9.
White Oak Puncheon Staves,	1,232 7. 3. 1.
Red Oak do. do.	200 5. 1. 16.
White Oak Barrel do.	408 3. 1. 19.
Ash,	149 1. 0. 1.
Pine Deals,	365,125
Spruce Deals,	311,227
1½ and 2 inch Plank,	7,690
Ash Oars,	787
Handspikes,	1,820
Lathwood, Cords,	24½
Masts, Pine,	361
Spars,	17

— E. —

RATES OF TOLL on the CANALS in the State of Ohio.

At a Meeting of the Board of Public Works held in Columbus, on the 20th day of March, 1841, it was

ORDERED—That from and after the first day of April next, on each article of property trans-

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(E. E.)
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ported on the Canals of this State, and on the Muskingum Improvement, there shall be charged and collected the rate of toll hereinafter affixed to such article, in lieu of the rates heretofore charged to wit :—

FIRST.—Property charged with toll according to weight.

On each thousand pounds, and in the same proportion for a lesser or greater weight :

- Of Flour,
- Bread or other articles manufactured from Flour,
- Wheat,*
- Beans,
- Peas,
- Flaxseed, and all other kinds of domestic seeds,
- Whiskey,*
- * Salted and fresh provisions, including lake fish and other fresh water fish,
- Salt,*
- Pot and Pearl Ashes,
- Black and White Ashes of lay,
- Beer, Porter and Ale,
- Lard,
- Butter,
- Cheese,
- Tallow,
- Beeswax,
- Tallow Candles,
- Soap,
- Rags,
- Wool,
- Hemp,
- Flax,
- Raw Cotton in bales,
- Leaf Tobacco,
- Ginseng,
- Sumach,
- Brooms, Broom Handles and Broom Corn,
- Hides and Skins, including Deer, Buffalo, Moose, Sheep and Bear Skins,
- Horns, Horn Tips, Cattle's Tails, Hair and Hogs Bristles,
- Potters' Ware,
- Dried Fruit and Nuts, the products of the United States,
- Tar, Rosin and Pitch,
- Coopers Ware, and * Hollow Wood Ware manufactured in this State,
- Carpenters' and Joiners' work prepared for building,
- Wagons, Carts and other Carriages,
- Sleds and Sleighs,
- Ploughs, Harrows and other agricultural implements,
- Domestic Animals,
- Burh Blocks, the product of the United States, and Mill-Stones made thereof,

	cents.	mills.
For each mile, not exceeding 100 miles.....	0	9
For each mile in addition to 100 and not exceeding 200.....	0	6
For each mile in addition to 200.....	0	4

Of * Salt manufactured in this State,

For each mile not exceeding 50.....	0	6
For each mile exceeding 50.....	0	4

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Of Corn,
Rye,
Oats,
Barley,
Buck Wheat,
Bran and Shorts,
Empty Flour Barrels,
Vinegar,
Cider,
Apples and other undried fruits,
Potatoes,
Turnips and other Vegetables,
Grind Stones,
Cut Stones for building, or Mechanics' use, except
Ashler,
Marble (unwrought),
Tomb Stones (other than Marble,)
Pig or Scrap Iron,
Gypsum,
Charcoal,
Hay, Straw and other fodder,
Living Trees, Plants, or Shrubs,
Tanners' Bark,

} whether ground or
unground.

For each mile not exceed- cts. mills.
ing 100..... 0 6
For each mile in addition
to 100h..... 0 4

Of Staves, heading and Hoop Poles, and split and
flat Hoops,

} For each mile..... 0 3

Of Mineral Coal, and on empty boxes used in trans-
porting the same,

} For each mile not exceed-
ing 50,..... 0 2½
For each mile in addition
to 50..... 0 1

Iron Ore,

Of Writing, Wrapping, and Printing Paper, manu-
factured in this State,
Foreign Burh Blocks, and Mill-Stones made there-
from,
Whet Stones and Scythe Stones, Feathers,
Hops, the produce of this State,
Flags for chair bottoms or other manufactures,
* Hollow Wooden Ware,
Window Glass and hollow Glass Ware,
Iron castings of every description except Pig and
Scrap Iron; and on blossoms and half blooms,
Linsced and Rape Seed Oil, Machinery, Mechanics'
Tools, Hames and Saddle Trees,
Marble (wrought),
Oysters and Clams in the shell,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Sheet and Rolled Iron, Nails,
Spikes, Anvils, Sledges, Crowbars, Axes, and
other Iron tools weighing over five pounds each,
Lead in Pigs,
Sole Leather,
Cordage,
Dye Woods,
Clocks,
Cotton Yarn,
Manufactured Tobacco,
Furs and Peltries,

} For each mile not exceed-
ing 100..... 1 5
For each mile in addition
to 100..... 1 0

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	If transported on the Ohio Canal from the Ohio River.		cents.	mills.
Of Raw Cotton in Bales, Sugar and Molasses in Barrels or Hogsheads, Tobacco (not manufactured,)	For each mile not exceeding 100.....	2	0	
	For each mile in addition to 100 and not exceeding 150.....	1	0	
	For each mile in addition to 150, no additional toll shall be charged.			
Of Wood Ashes, Manure, Lime, Clay, Sand and other earths,	For each mile not exceeding 100.....	0	4	
	For each mile in addition to 100.....	0	2	
Of Merchandize, including Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-ware, Of Household Furniture and Baggage over 50 lbs. for each passenger of 8 years or upwards, of the family to which the Baggage or Furniture belongs, And all other articles not herein specified.	For each mile not exceeding 100.....	2	4	
	For each mile in addition to 100 and not exceeding 200.....	1	8	
	For each mile in addition to 200.....	1	2	
	If transported on the Ohio Canal from Lake Erie, for each mile not exceeding 100.....	2	0	
	For each mile in addition to 100 and not exceeding 200.....	1	5	
	For each mile in addition to 200.....	1	0	

If transported on the Ohio Canal from Cleveland to the Ohio River, or to any point on the Ohio Canal, its navigable branches or feeders, more than 196 miles from Cleveland, for the whole distance, \$3 44.

NOTE.—Shipments at Akron of Merchandize transported on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal, shall come under the same regulation.

The amount of toll charged in any one clearance on each 1000 pounds.

Of * Pork,
* Flour,
* Whiskey,

Shall not exceed \$1 56.

Of * Salt,
* Raw Cotton in bales,

Shall not exceed \$1 50

* On Flour, Wheat, Pork, Bacon, and Whiskey, transported on the Muskingum Improvement to the Ohio River, 50 per cent. shall be added to the foregoing rates.

SECOND.—Articles charged with toll by number or measure :

On each 1000 superficial feet of boards, plank, scantling, and other sawed lumber, reducing to inch board measure all such as is over one inch in thickness,	For each mile not exceeding 50.....	1	2
	For each mile in addition to 50.....	0	6
On each 1000 shingles or laths,	For each mile not exceeding 50.....	0	2½
	For each mile in addition to 50.....	0	1
On each 1000 bricks, for each mile,		1	0
On each 100 posts or rails for fencing, for each mile,		1	2
On each 100 cubic feet of timber, hewed or round, transported in boats, for each mile not exceeding 50,		1	2

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	cent.	mills.
For each mile in addition to 50,	0	6
On each 100 cubic feet of hewed timber transported in rafts (round timber in rafts prohibited) for each mile,	3	6
On each cord of wood for fuel, for each mile not exceeding 15,	1	2
For each mile in addition to 15,	0	6
On each perch (of 16½ cubic feet) of stone dressed for ashler, for each mile not exceeding 20,	1	0
For each mile in addition to 20,	5	0
On each perch of rough stone, for building, for lime or other purposes, for each mile not exceeding 20,	0	6
For each mile in addition to 20,	0	3

On all property shipped at Lebanon to be actually transported to Cincinnati, or shipped at Cincinnati to be transported to Lebanon, no toll shall be charged on the Warren County Canal.

THIRD.—On Boats.

On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of freight.	} per mile,	c.	m.	} Provided the amount of toll charged on the boat for any voyage on any clearance shall not exceed \$6.00.
On each boat used chiefly for the transportation of passengers.	} per mile.			} On the Ohio Canal, - 4 0 On the Miami and other Canals, 5 0
On each Steamboat, per mile,	-	-	-	10 0

FOURTH.—On Passengers.

On each passenger of eight years old and upwards, per mile,	0	3
---	---	---

On ascertaining the amount of toll chargeable on any article, the weight of the cask, box, bag, crate, vessel or thing, in which said article is contained, shall be added to the weight of such article, and the toll charged accordingly.

If two or more articles chargeable with different rates of toll, shall be contained in the same cask, box, or thing, the whole shall be charged with the highest rates of toll chargeable on any article so contained.

In case any article, the product of this State or the United States, shall be chargeable with a lower rate of toll than a similar article the product of other countries, the collector shall charge the rate of toll which would be chargeable on such article if of foreign product, unless the owner, shipper, or master of the boat, shall produce satisfactory evidence to the collector that such article is the product of the State, or of the United States.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
COLUMBUS, 24th March, 1841.

I hereby certify that the foregoing "rates of toll" established by the Board of Public Works, are correctly copied from the records of this Office.

(Signed,) SAMUEL C. ANDREWS.
Sec'y B. P. W.

NOTE.—This * shows that more than one rate is charged on such articles.

— F. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of prices of transporting MERCHANDIZE and produce between the ERIE CANAL and the ST. LAWRENCE, after the enlargement of the former.

UPWARDS.

Price of transporting a ton of merchandize from Albany to Buffalo :				\$	c.	m.
Toll, 366 miles, at 18 mills. per ton per mile,				6	58	8
Transit, " at 9 " " "				3	29	4
				<hr/>		
					9	88 2

Price of transporting the same by St. Lawrence :
 Montreal to Prescott, 130 miles.
 Welland Canal, 28 "

158 miles. Toll, at 18 mills per } ton per mile, }	\$	c.	m.
Transit, at 9 do. \$1 42 2			
Transit on Lake & River Navigation, 242 miles at 9 do. 2 17 8			
			<hr/>
			3 60 0
			<hr/>
			6 44 4
			<hr/>
Difference in favor of St. Lawrence, per ton,			\$3 43 6

DOWNWARDS.

Price of transporting a bbl. of flour from Buffalo to Albany :						
Toll, 366 miles, at 9-10 mill per bbl. per mile,				32	9	4-10
Transit, " " " "				32	9	4-10
				<hr/>		
					65	8 8-10

Price of transporting same by St. Lawrence :
 Welland Canal, 28 miles.
 Prescott to Montreal, 130 "

158 miles, Toll, at 9-10 mill per } bbl. per mile, }	c.	m.
Transit, - 14 2 2-10		
Transit on Lake & River Navigation, 242 miles at 21 7 8-10		
		<hr/>
		36 0
		<hr/>
		50 2 2-10
		<hr/>
Difference in favor of St. Lawrence, per bbl.		15 6 6-10

— G. —

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the price of transporting TIMBER on the ERIE CANAL and ST. LAWRENCE.

ON ERIE CANAL.

(From information received from Alfred Barrett, Esq. of Lockport, Chief Engineer on the Erie Canal.)

Expense of rafting 1000 feet Oak timber for 100 miles :

Transit at 13½ cents per mile,					13	50
Rafting,						8 00
Placing in the water,						4 00
						<hr/>
						\$25 50

From Lockport to Albany, 333 miles, \$51.

On the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the reduction is anticipated as follows :

Toll on 1,000 feet timber, 130 miles, at \$15 per 100 miles,				\$19	50
Transit on do, at \$5 40 per 100 miles,					6 60
				<hr/>	
				\$26	10—£6 10 6

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(E. E.)

26th August

ON ST. LAWRENCE.

(According to evidence of Mr. CALVIN.)

Expense of transporting 1,000 feet Timber :		
Rafting,	- - -	£3 2 6
Pilotage and extra hands in running rapids,	- - -	3 15 0
Insurance, 5 per cent,	- - -	2 10 0
		<u>£9 7 6</u>
(These expenses are in addition to the actual cost of transportation.)		
The expense of transporting 1,000 feet timber in vessels 70 miles on the Rideau is,		£2 10 0
Rafting, one fourth, or 12s. 6d., which for 130 miles would be equal to,		1 3 2½
—		
The entire cost of conveying 1,000 feet timber from Kingston to Quebec, a distance of 380 miles is,		
		£13 15 0
From which deduct extra expenses,		9 7 6
		<u>£4 7 6</u>
And the actual cost of transit is reduced to,		
		<u>£4 7 6</u>
or 2d. 77-100 per ton per mile,		

— H. —

Cost of transportation viâ. the St. Lawrence, with the rates reduced to the prices on the River Mississippi.

For a Ton of Merchandize upwards.

Transit 1680 miles, \$6—400 miles, would be,	\$1 43
Toll in St. Lawrence and Welland Canal,	2 84
	<u>\$4 27</u>

For a Barrel of Flour downwards.

Transit 1680 miles, 50 cents—400 would be,	cts. 11 9-10
Toll, Welland Canal and St. Lawrence,	14 2-10
	<u>26 1-10</u>

— I. —

Letter from SIDNEY JONES, Esq., of Montreal, to the Chairman.

MONTREAL, August 12, 1841.

W. H. MERRITT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

There is no measure more important or one that will be of more benefit to the Country, than to reduce the freight on our inland waters, but before this can be done effectually, more of the abuses and obstacles which the Forwarders have to encounter, must be removed. In the first place, I will begin with the Lachine Canal, Boats on arrival at Lachine (I mean the large class) are obliged to take out about 200 barrels of Flour, and bring down in lighters at a very great

expense ; but this is only a slight inconvenience in comparison to that of being obliged to lower away their masts, change the loading so as to find room for masts on deck, put their sails, yards, &c. on shore, leaving them exposed to injury till they return up : all this takes nearly half a day, and before the Boat reaches Montreal, a day is consumed. It seldom happens that a Boat can come down here from Lachine, discharge her cargo, take in 20 tons of up freight and return to Lachine in less time than two days, all this expense, delay and detention is in consequence of permanent bridges over the Canal. It would be better for the Forwarders to pay £1000 extra toll every year if draw or moving bridges were substituted for those now used ; and as the trade of the country increases so will the burthen be more severely felt. Unfortunately there are two handsome stone bridges over the Canal, one at Lachine, and the other at the outlet here, if it were not for these I should be in hopes that they would be removed very soon, but they ought not to be considered for a moment when placed in competition with the trade of the country. I will now detail to you only one instance of the loss and inconvenience, attending these obstructions. The boilers of the Great Britain were brought to Lachine from Kingston, on the deck of barges and landed there (as they are too high to go under the bridges) large truck wheels sent up to try and bring them by land down to town but they are so heavy and cut down into the roads so much that they are forced to give up this plan. I believe now they intend to ship the boilers again on board some boat or scow going over the River, and run the risk of taking them down the Lachine Rapids.— It will cost probably five times as much to bring the boilers from Lachine, as it did from Kingston. We started off a boat nearly light the other day, it floated up so high, we were forced to cart stone to sink it enough to get it under the bridge above our store ; the next trouble is the want of room to unload boats at this end of the Canal, if several come in at once, they are forced to wait for each other. The Grenville Canal till this year has been obstructed by bridges of this kind over the Lachine, but last winter our house applied to Col. Oldfield, Com. the Engineers stating the evil, and he caused them at once to be removed, and swing or draw bridges substituted. If all the Officers and Commissioners in charge of our public works, would act with the same energy and decision, they would be a credit to the country. Col. Oldfield deserves the thanks of the country at large, but as yet no particular notice has been taken of his exertions. I wrote Mr. Killaly on the 14th July, relating to our difficulties in getting up St. Anns, a copy of which letter accompanies this.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours Truly,
SIDNEY JONES.

— J. —

Copy of a Letter from SIDNEY JONES & Co, to the Hon. H. H. KILLALY.

MONTREAL, 14th July, 1841.

H. H. KILLALY, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

We hope you will excuse us for addressing you at this time, when you are so much engaged, we would not do so but the subject is of great importance to all the forwarders navigating the Rideau Canal, who are excluded from the Lock at Vaudreuil owned by the Ottawa and Forwarding Company. You are, no doubt aware that they refuse to allow us to pass through that Lock, notwithstanding we are willing to give them a sum for each boat, which would have amounted to, from six to seven hundred pounds, from Spring to the close of the season, but they would not do it.

* * * * *

we have as yet been able to get up St. Anns with good loads as much as we required to carry up, but Mr. Wilkinson the contractor, takes advantage of our necessity, is charging us exorbitant prices for drawing up. His works have stopped up the old channel and we are not able to ascend without his assistance, as we must use his dam for the men to walk on, he has rigged a horse capstan with which he can draw up two boats at once in half an hour and charges us the moderate sum of £2 per boat; at the same time he draws up the wood boats at; as we understand about 10s. per boat, he takes more than enough from us, we believe to pay all his men. We have submitted to this imposition without complaint expecting that the Lock would be finished this year, but as we

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see no prospect of so desirable an event, we address you in hopes that you will lay our letter before His Excellency, and that the Board of Works will interfere and take steps for drawing up our boats, charging us enough to cover all expenses till the Lock is done ; by throwing out cribs above, as contemplated by you and which Mr. Wilkinson says, he intends doing soon, and leaving an opening of 40 or 50 feet. We believe that from 4 to 5 feet water may be had on that Rapid all the season. Mr. Wilkinson commenced pumping some time since, but he cannot lower the water, and it is the general impression that it is an impossible thing to pump the coffer dam out, owing to crevices in the rock,—if this is the case, we suppose a new plan will be adopted and probably another year will pass over before a Lock is complete. Our Steamer runs up the Rapids with the assistance of the capstan till within a few days, but the water is so low, she cannot with safety pass over. May we beg you to give this your attention, and we shall feel under many obligations, if you will relieve us from the serious obstacles we have to encounter. Freight you are aware has been reduced very much in consequence of opposition and may be reduced still more if the impediments and vexations we have to encounter are done away with. We know that His Excellency is alive to the importance of low freights, and that he will give this his attention if laid before him.

* * * * *

— K. —

Statement of the relative prices of Transportation on Canals, Railroads, &c. [by Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr., Chief Engineer on the James River and Kanawha Canal and Rail Road.]

	Per ton per mile.
	c. m.
Cost of freight on Canals exclusive of Tolls,.....	1 2½
Rail Roads,.....	2 5
Macadamized Roads,.....	10 to 15 Cents.
Common Turnpikes,.....	15 to 20 “
Steam boats on the Lake,.....	2 to 4 “

— L.—(No. 1.)—

Letter from MESSRS. BRONSON & CROKER of Oswego, to the Clerk of the Committee, in reply to one requesting from them certain information, dated July 12th 1841.

* * * * *

From the best information we can get here, a Tug boat of size and description you mention would cost here about \$3,000 to \$3,500 exclusive of machinery, and the machinery of sufficient power to make the most efficient Tug with Ericsson Propellers, we think would cost as much more ; say 6 to 7,000 dollars complete. This estimate is made without as much information in some particulars as we could wish. The Ericsson Propeller that we are now putting into a Welland Canal Vessel of 160 tons or upwards, will cost us \$2,000 : it is expected that this Engine with all the machinery, will weigh about 11,000lbs, and will propel the vessel loaded 6 to 7 miles per hour.

The prices charged for transporting between New York and Cleveland this year are something lower, both via Buffalo and Oswego, than any former one, there being a very hard competition ; the rates are not very uniform, but may be said to be now about as follows, viz : Merchandize from New York to Albany, by Steam on the Hudson, per 100lbs 8 Cents.

From Albany to Buffalo, above toll.....	25 “
Toll on the Erie Canal, say 360 miles, per 100lbs.....	32 “
Warehouse charges at Buffalo do	5 “
Freight by Steamboat to Cleveland do	15 “

Cost of Transportation to Cleveland do	85	“
Cost via Oswego, say from New York to Albany, per 100lbs...	8	“
From Albany to Oswego, per 100lbs.....	19	“
Toll to Oswego, 200 miles, do.	18	“
Shipping charges to Oswego, do.	5	“
Freight to Cleveland by vessel, per 100lbs.....	10	“
Toll on Welland Canal, do.	5	“
<hr/>		
Whole cost of Transportation to Ohio, via Oswego, per 100lbs..	65	“

This Estimate is below usual rates, but about the average of this year's business.

Yours respectfully,
BRONSON & CROCKER.

— L.—(No. 2.) —

Extract of a Memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York, (accompanying the above Letter).

The cost of transporting a ton of Merchandize from New York to Buffalo, at present toll and a fair freight will be as follows :

Hudson River Freight 8 cents per 100lbs. by steam, or.....	\$1,60	per ton.
Toll from Troy to Buffalo, 360 miles, at 18 mills per ton per mile,.....	6,48	
For Freight allow the price of toll, or.....	6,48	
Warehouse charges at Buffalo,.....	1,00	

Aggregate cost from New York to Buffalo,..... \$15,56

Similar cost of transporting a ton from New York to Cleveland or Detroit by the way of Oswego and Lake Ontario.

Hudson River Freight,.....	\$1,60
Toll from Troy to Oswego, 200 miles, \$3,60—Freight equal to toll, \$3,60...	7,20
Warehouse charge at Oswego, \$1,—Welland Canal toll, \$1,.....	2,00
Freight from Oswego to Detroit, double the cost by steam on the Hudson,...	3,20

Aggregate cost from New York to Cleveland or Detroit,.....\$14,00

Thus charging the Cleveland and Detroit goods with \$1,56 less than the Buffalo.

Comparing the cost of transporting products from the Lakes to tide water, gives the following results :

A ton of Agricultural products from Buffalo to the Hudson,—

Warehouse charge at Buffalo, 50 cts.—Toll 9 mills per ton per mile, for 360 miles, \$3,24,....	3,74
Freight once and a quarter the price of toll, according to the estimate of Mr. Verplanck of the Finance Committee,.....	3,24
Add $\frac{1}{4}$	0,81

\$7,79

From Cleveland or Detroit to the Hudson, by the way of Lake Ontario and Oswego—

Freight from Cleveland to Oswego, estimated at double the present charge by sloops on the Hudson, or 60 per cent beyond that of steamers will be per ton, \$2,00	
Welland Canal toll, 78 cents—Warehouse charge at Oswego, 50 cents,.....	1,28
Toll from Oswego to the Hudson 200 miles, \$1,80—Freight once and a quarter toll, \$2,25,.....	4,05

\$7,33

In favour of the Ontario route,..... 0,46

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“ Thus it appears that merchandize and produce can be conveyed by the Ontario route between Detroit and New York at less cost than between Buffalo and New York, charging similar prices for the Canal, and moderate prices on the Lakes, such as ordinary competition must produce.

“ In the foregoing comparisons, the estimate of Mr. Verplanck of the Senate, has been adopted as the Canal freight on agricultural products, viz: once and a quarter the cost of toll; for merchandize in which the competition is greater and the toll higher, the freight has been set down same as toll. Although a long Canal voyage compared with a short one, holds some advantage over the latter, yet a long Lake voyage holds still greater advantages over a short one.

“ Your Petitioners beg leave to represent, that the freighting business between New York and the Upper Lakes, by the way of Buffalo since the Welland Canal has been in good condition, has not been prosperous, while by the way of Oswego and Lake Ontario it has been exceedingly profitable—in proof of which our Lake tonnage has quadrupled in that short period; the tolls of the Welland Canal have increased 40 per cent in each of the last two years, and all of the Lake Erie Coasters capable of passing that Canal, have joined ours in this trade; and we are persuaded that two contingencies both likely to happen at an early day, will end all competition for the trade of the Upper Lakes, and give it exclusively to the Ontario route.

“ The first of these is the completion of a line of Rail Roads from Syracuse to Buffalo, which will divert the travel and emigration from the Canal.

“ It has been found by several if not most of the lines for Canal transportation that their receipts for passenger fare have exceeded their nett profits year by year, hence, without this resource, freights must rise, or the Canal be abandoned except for the trade along its line.

“ Another contingency is the enlargement of the Welland Canal locks to pass ordinary Lake Steamers, or the application of the Archimedean Screw, or the Ericsson Propeller to our Lake coasters, to the end that in either case the merchandize destined for the Upper Lakes would be transferred from the Erie Canal to the Ontario route, which would then become the quick as it is now the cheap route.

“ The Ontario route secure in the merchandize up, could abate something in the present price of produce down, (a price already below that of the Buffalo route,) while the Buffalo and Canal route, deprived of both the merchandize and emigrants up, would be compelled to raise the price for commodities down, which would be equivalent to an abandonment of the trade to the rival Lake route. It is therefore confidently believed that by no modification of the Western section of the Erie Canal, can the price of transportation be reduced below the present rate. If to cheapen transportation the largest class of Boats should be adopted for merchandize, the delay attending the transit, would be fatal to the trade.

“ Your Memorialists cannot resist the suspicion that the Western petitioners for the speedy enlargement, have forebodings of such a result, knowing as they do the advantages of the Ontario route, and fearing as they must, that when this knowledge shall reach the people and their representatives, the folly of constructing a magnificent canal without the hope of business for it, will be abandoned, and hence the very great zeal at the West for speedy enlargement.

“ Your petitioners respectfully pray that no appropriation be made at your present session, beyond the amount actually due to laborers for services performed, and that the entire work be suspended to a more auspicious period for borrowing, and until time shall demonstrate the utility of any portion or the whole of the projected work.

April, 24, 1841.

REPORT.

Appendix
(F. F.)

31st August.

THE Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, of the 20th July last, as relates to the Estimates for the year ending 31st December, 1841, together with the documents connected therewith,—have the honor to REPORT:—

That having examined the Estimates for the present year, and compared them with the actual receipts and expenditure in former years in each section of the United Province, Your Committee will proceed to offer such observations thereon as will, in their opinion, enable Your Honorable House to understand clearly the actual situation of the fiscal affairs of the Province at the present time, as well as the future annual revenue and expenditure. The Revenue estimated for the present year, is £383,390 1 1 Sterling: on this, Your Committee would observe, that this Estimate includes several items which do not constitute revenue, and ought not to be brought into the consolidated revenue fund. These items, consist of £20,000 sterling, annual payments from the Canada Company, £1500 supposed proceeds of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, £2,000 rents and profits of the Seignior of Lauzon, and £6,000 estimated proceeds of Crown Lands in Lower Canada. Your Committee feel it their duty to express a decided opinion that all proceeds of the sales of Crown Lands should hereafter be invested in good and sufficient securities, and the interest only carried to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province. Your Committee would further remark, that the estimate of "Receipts from Public Works," amounting to £9,000, falls far short of the annual interest of the sums loaned on private and district securities for the completion of Public Works, and the payment of which interest ought, in the opinion of Your Committee, to be regularly enforced by the proper Officer. The attention of the Provincial Government has been already called to this subject, the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and Your Committee confidently expect that vigorous measures will be adopted to enforce payment of the arrears of interest due, and the regular payment of that constantly accruing. The Estimate of £4,000 as net proceeds of the duties on Crown Timber falls short by several thousand pounds of the revenue heretofore derived from that source, but Your Committee have not been able to ascertain the reasons for the reduction in the Estimate.

With regard to the expenditures, Your Committee would observe that, with the exception of a very small amount, the whole has been already appropriated under Acts or Ordinances of the Imperial or Provincial Legislatures. Your Committee will now state the particulars of such charges:—

Estimated Interest on Public Debt to December, 1841,	£60,880 13 11
Payments to the Clergy, same period,	6,179 9 0
Civil List,	66,780 0 0
Permanent charges under Upper Canada Acts, 10th February to 31st December, 1841,	15,237 5 7
Do under Lower Canada Acts, do. to do.	34,440 11 7
Civil Expenditure in Lower Canada, 1st October to 9th Feby. 1841,	42,188 16 4
Payments in Lower Canada not included in Civil List but authorised by Ordinances. 10th February to 1st October, 1841, ..	65,787 2 9
Civil Expenditure in Upper Canada from 10th January to 9th Feby.	8,714 19 2
	£300,203 18 4

The amount required to be provided by Your Honorable House for the Civil Expenditure of the Province for the year 1841, is £45,053 15 3. This consists, 1st. of the sum of £6,511 2 2, being the proportion of the Civil Expenditure for the late Province of Upper Canada, from the 1st January to the 9th February, 1841, and which is estimated on the same scale as formerly. The 2d item is a sum of £23,474 18 5 required over and above the Civil List, to defray certain charges in the western section of the Province. To the particulars of these charges Your Committee have only to direct the attention of Your Honorable House. The 3d item is a sum of £7,773 10 0, which is required to pay certain charges in the eastern section of the Province, and which are detailed in the Estimates. Besides these Estimate

Appendix
(F. F.)

31st August.

there is a sum of £5,782 4 8, required to defray the expense of forwarding Emigrants, £1,500 for a Geological Survey, and £12,000 for the probable Contingencies of the Legislature. The sum total of these Estimates will be £57,054 3 3, which added to £300,203 18 4, will make £357,258 1 7, the estimated expenditure for the current year.

Your Committee have not confined their attention to a mere examination of the Estimates for the current year, submitted for their consideration, but have endeavoured to estimate the probable revenue and expenditure for the future. The result of their enquiries will be found appended to this Report in a table marked A, and accompanying table marked B. C. D. and E. They also annex a statement of the Public Debt with the annual charge for interest thereon, and also the probable charge in case the contemplated loan of £1,500,000 should be obtained, and the unappropriated balance that will be at the disposal of the Legislature for Public Works, marked F.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. HARRISON,
Chairman.

31st August, 1841.

Appendix
(F. F.)

31st August.

B.

UPPER CANADA.

Adjutant General's Departement,	£	885	0	0
District Schools,	2,000	0	0	
Courts Martial,	300	0	0	
Light House,	3,000	0	0	
Militia Pensions,	3,400	0	0	
Special Pensions,	922	10	0	
Agricultural Societies,	2,000	0	0	
	£12,507	10	0	

C.

LOWER CANADA.

	£	s.	D.
Assessment on Public Buildings,	475	0	0
Pensions, Militia,	364	10	0
Prothonotaries,	80	0	0
Pension to Mrs. Caron,	75	0	0
Ground Rent, Bishop's Palace,	1,000	0	0
Pension,	75	0	0
Distributing Acts and Ordinances,	250	0	0
Wolves,	100	0	0
Agriculture,	500	0	0
Convicts,	135	0	0
Normal School,	250	0	0
Pensions,	733	6	8
Tonnage Duties,	1,200	0	0
Houses of Correction,	90	0	0
Trinity Boards,	6,000	0	0
	£11,327	16	8
Sterling,	£12,586	9	7
Currency,			

D.

UPPER CANADA.

Estimate Annual Charge, exclusive of Civil List.

Upper Canada College,	£1,111	2	2
Schools at Toronto and Peterboro,	500	0	0
Clerk of the Crown, Contingencies,	60	0	0
Penitentiary,	12,000	0	0
Hospitals and Houses of Industry,	1,200	0	0
	£14,871	2	2

E.

LOWER CANADA.

Estimated Expenses, exclusive of the Civil List.

Adjutant General's Department,	£1,534	0	0
--------------------------------	--------	---	---

		Brought forward....	£1,534	0	0	
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Allowance for translating Public Documents into French,	£	50	0	0		
Repairs Public Buildings,	1,000	0	0			
Salaries of Grand Voyers and Surveyors,	450	0	0			
Salaries of Keeper of Dépôts of Provisions,	150	0	0			
Grammar School at Montreal,	254	0	0			
Royal Institution,	150	0	0			
Sundry unforeseen expenses,	1000	0	0			
					3,054	0
					350	0
Inland Customs,					5,500	0
Charitable Institutions,					4,000	0
Education,						
		Sterling,	£14,438	0	0	
		Currency,	£16,042	4	5	

Appendix
(F. F.)

31st August.

F.

State of the Provincial Debt.

Funded Debt.

Interest on Upper Canadian Debt, £213,671 11 2	.. .. .	£12,199	12	10
Interest on English Funded Debt, £838,850 Stg. à 5 p.c.	.. .. .	41,942	10	0
Agency,		419	8	4	
		£42,361	18	4	
	at 10 per cent.	5,775	18	6	
Sterling,		£1,031,154	8	1	
		Currency,	£63,975	6	4

Unfunded Debt.

23,400 0 0	Banks, £26,000 at 6 per cent.	1,560	0	0
31,595 10 10	English Debt at 5 per ct. 1p.c. Com. and 10 p.c. premium,	1,950	0	0
£1,086,149 18 11	Interest on old Upper Canada Debt, Currency, £67,485	6	4	
111,307 10 0	Lower Canada Debt, £123,675 Currency, at various			
	rates of interest, from 5 to 8 per cent.	7,417	10	0
£1,197,457 8 11	Interest on old Debt for both Provinces, £74,902	16	4	
	Interest on £1,500,000 Sterling, at 3½ p. c. allowing			
	Agency 1 p.c. and 24s. 4d. per Sovereign, would be,	69,121	5	4
	Annual saving besides the surplus funds after paying			
	the Debt as per statement below,	£5,781	11	0

New Debt.

142,020 0 0	Welland Canal £117,800 at 2 p. cent. £2,356	0	0		
	Insurrection Losses £40,000 à 5	2,000	0	0	
		£4,356	0	0	
£1,339,477 8 11	Sterling.				
Loan to be obtained in English,		£1,500,000	0	0	
English Debt to be paid—Funded,	£838,850	0	0		
Unfunded,	31,595	10	10		
		870,445	10	10	
	Balance, Sterling,	£629,554	9	2	
		Currency,	£765,957	18	6
Which at 24s. 4d. per Sovereign, is					
Funded Upper Canada Debt,	£213,671	11	2		
Unfunded,	26,000	0	0		
Lower Canada Debt,	123,675	0	0		
		363,346	11	2	
Surplus available for Improvements,		Currency,	£402,611	7	4

Appendix
(G. G.)
1st September.

RETURN to an Address of the House of Assembly, to the Governor General, dated the 6th August, 1841, "praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Officer to make out a Statement in detail of the monies that have been collected under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty Wm. IV. Chapter 95, intituled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the erection of certain Light Houses within the Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, together with a Statement including cost of the several Light Houses that have been erected under and by virtue of said Act, and the respective and aggregate expenses of keeping and maintaining the same during that period, and to lay the said Statements before this House."

Secretary's Office,

KINGSTON, August, 1841.

Letter from the Honorable John Macaulay, Esquire, to the Honorable S. B. Harrison, Esquire.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 24th August, 1841.

Sir,

In conformity to your Letter of the 7th instant, I now have the honor to transmit to you certain Statements marked A, B and C, relating to the expenses of maintaining Light Houses, and to monies collected under the Act 7th Wm. IV. Chapter 95.

As the accounts for the years previous to 1839 were transmitted to the Legislature, and no copies thereof kept in this Office, I am unable to make a return for the period antecedent to that year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

JNO. MACAULAY.

Hon. S. B. HARRISON, &c. &c. &c.

A.

Appendix
(G. G.)

1st September.

ACCOUNT of Light House duty collected in that part of the Province formerly UPPER CANADA, from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, under Provincial Statute 7th William IV. Chapter 95, &c.

PORTS.	1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Prescott,	28	0	0	29	17	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	82	17	0
Kingston, .. ..	..	..	..	26	15	0	60	0	0	93	8	0	180	3	0
Bath,	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	0	4	10	0
Hallowell, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	4	5	0	8	5	0
Newcastle, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0	2	5	0
Port Hope,	3	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	7	0	0
Windsor,	3	2	6	1	10	0	5	10	0	7	5	0	17	7	6
Toronto,	105	5	0	117	12	2	144	5	0	132	6	0	499	8	2
Oakville,	33	9	0	29	17	0	33	8	0	27	8	0	124	2	0
Burlington,	12	19	0	8	4	0	8	16	0	22	12	6	52	11	6
Dalhousie, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0	0	19	0	0
Niagara,	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	0	7	0	0
Dover, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	0	3	10	0
Amhertsburg, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	0	7	4	0
Sandwich, .. ..	..	..	..	5	0	0	11	10	0	8	10	0	25	0	0
Stanley,	8	7	0	6	10	0	6	10	0	16	6	0	37	13	0
Colborne,	10	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	17	0	65	7	0
Chatham, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	0	10	16	0
£	207	17	6	225	5	2	289	7	0	431	9	6	1153	19	2

Sums paid by Warrant on account of the erection of Light Houses under the above mentioned Act.

Light House River Thames,	£1,000
do. at Oakville,	500
do. Presqu'isle,	1,000
do. Port Burwell,	500

ACCOUNT of the expenses of maintaining the several Light Houses erected under the authority of the abovementioned Statute in 1839 and 1840.

LIGHT HOUSES.	In 1839.			In 1840.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
At River Thames,	223	2	8½	101	0	3	324	2	11½
" Oakville,	92	11	11	126	12	7	219	4	6
" Presqu'isle, .. ..	..	..	..	147	13	0	147	13	0
" Port Burwell, .. ..	..	..	..	42	14	5	42	14	5
£	315	14	7½	418	0	3	733	14	10½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
23d August, 1841.
JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix
(G. G.)
1st September.

B.

STATEMENT of Supplies furnished to the LIGHT HOUSES in the Year 1839, Expenses of Repairs and Keepers Salaries, shewing the Total Expenditure on account of Light Houses for that Year.

LIGHT HOUSES.	Tubes, Number.	Lamps, Number.	Oil, Gallons.	Wicks, Dozens.	Soap, lbs.	Cotton or Linen, Yards.	Chamois Skins, No.	Whiting, lbs.	Sponges, lbs.	Sundries, s. d.	Stoves.	Coals, Bushels.	Boat, &c.	Cost or Supplies.		Repairs.		Keepers Salaries.		Total Currency.				
														£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Nine Mile Point.....	..	..	266	36	20	7½	2	12	..	..	1	10	..	129	12	4	8	4	85	0	0	222	16	10
False Ducks.....	12	15	357	23	21	10	..	6	..	67.11	1	15	..	248	15	1	10	18	100	8	6	360	2	1
Point Peter.....	96	..	261	48	25	10	..	10	..	..	1	14	..	139	17	0	19	18	85	0	0	244	15	9
Gibraltar Point.....	..	13	276	24	13½	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	171	5	10	3	19	85	0	0	260	5	8
Toronto Pier.....	2	..	165	45	9½	6	1	14	..	..	1	..	..	83	4	6	30	6	41	5	0	154	15	9
Oakville.....	..	..	166	12	14	10	..	12	..	..	2	9	..	92	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	92	11	11
Burlington.....	..	..	213	12	14	10	..	12	..	..	1	11	..	108	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	108	7	8
Point Pelé.....	..	..	300	36	13	7½	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	146	6	7	..	..	85	0	0	231	6	7
River Thames.....	..	..	298½	36	13	7½	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	155	0	4	..	..	65	0	0	220	0	4
Long Point.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Securing Materials of Light House.)	..	..	342	36	13	7½	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	166	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0
Bois Blanc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0	251	5	7
												Total..		1441	6	10	73	7	631	13	6	2153	18	2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
23rd August, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

Appendix
(G. G.)

1st September.

REPORT and Statement of Expenditure of the Commissioners for building the PRESQUILE LIGHT for 1840, transmitted by command of His Excellency the Governor General, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, pursuant to the Provincial Act, 7th Will. IV. Cap. 95.

To the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham, one of the Members of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

The Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light House at Presquile Point,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That having fulfilled the duty assigned to them under the Provincial Statute bearing date 4th March, 1837, which granted to Your Commissioners the sum of one thousand pounds for constructing a Light House at Prequ'isle Point. Your Commissioners have the honor to furnish a Statement of their expenditure on this work, together with the necessary vouchers in support of the same.

Your Commissioners in the Report dated 10th April, 1839, (of which a copy is herewith) stated that they had contracted with Mr. John McLeod for the execution of this work, including the Lantern, &c. at the sum of £1,050, stipulating however in said agreement that £100 should be withheld until the same should be obtained from the Legislature.

It will be seen, on reference to the statement of expenditure, that Your Commissioners have paid the Contractor, John McLeod, the sum of £900; also on his account to John Helms £10 9s. 9d., and that the further sum of £79 14s. 11d. has been applied in payment of the necessary contingent expenses, leaving a balance of £9 15s. 4d. in the hands of Your Commissioners, subject to the orders of Government for its disposal.

Your Commissioners have to remark that the work is generally a sound and substantial fabric, and well calculated to answer the purpose of its construction.

The item of expenditure, viz:—£10 9s. 9d. paid to John Helms for preparing and erecting the Lantern Railing, should have been defrayed by the contractor, John McLeod; but as he refused to pay for the Railing, and as the Engineer, N. H. Baird, Esq. pronounced it indispensably necessary to the safety and proper construction of the Lantern, and guaranteed the payment of the cost to John Helms, Your Commissioners could not hesitate to adopt it as a proper obligation on their part to pay John Helms.

Your Commissioners would also state the grounds of deficiency remarked by the Inspector General, of a leakage at the bottom of the Lantern, as being in consequence of the contractor's non-compliance with the clause specially bearing on that essential point in the Engineer's specification. On this omission being rectified by the contractor, Your Commissioners see no reason to withhold their recommendation that the further claim of the contractor for the payment of the balance of his contract, should have the favourable consideration of the Legislature, subject however to the deduction of £10 9s. 9d. paid to Helms for work done, and falling within the obligation of the contractor to execute.

Your Commissioners in closing their Report, hope it will be found that they have executed their trust with fidelity to the Government, and advantage to the public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. McMAHON,
Commissioner.

BRIGHTON, U. C. DISTRICT,
7th August, 1841.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

The Commissioners for superintending the erection of a Light House at Presqu'ile Point,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That considering it for the public interest for the more effectual prosecution of the work in its details,—for reporting on the most eligible site,—furnishing the necessary plans, specifications,

&c. as well as for the general superintendance of the work, they engaged the services of N. H. Baird, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and on the 29th July, 1837, in company with that gentleman, inspected the ground along the Point, and on his recommendation, which met the concurrence of Your Commissioners, the south-easterly part of the Peninsula commonly known as Gibson's Point, at the entrance to Presqu'île Harbour, was fixed upon as in all respects the site best suited for the Light House, in which opinion they find themselves generally borne out by the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario.

On the same day Your Commissioners issued Advertisements for Tenders, and in consequence concluded an agreement with Mr. John McLeod, on the day of for the execution of the whole work including the Lantern, &c., at the sum of £1,050; stipulating however, in said agreement, that £100 should be withheld until the same should be obtained from the Legislature.

As Your Commissioners were satisfied that the Tender was a reasonable one, and that unavoidable contingent expenses would require fully that amount, Your Commissioners trust Your Excellency will consider the arrangement judicious.

From the circumstance of the appropriation being made without any previous estimate of the work to be done, and the sum of £1,000 being assumed as sufficient for a Light House under ordinary circumstances, there will be a deficit for accomplishing the whole, of £150. The chief item of excess may be attributed to the increased height of the Tower on this very low situation (the foundation of the Tower being below the level of the water of the Lake) so as to shew the Light as much as possible over the extreme western point of Presqu'île Peninsula, together with the superior description of work which Your Commissioners thought advisable to adopt, and which, from the accompanying Report of the Engineer, appears to have so far done to satisfaction, with some slight exceptions which Your Commissioners will see remedied before finally taken off the contractor's hands.

The work has not progressed to completion so rapidly as Your Commissioners could have wished—the term for completion of contract being.

By the Engineer's Report, there still remains to be completed—the railing to the stairs, two coats of plastering, glazing the sashes, replacing the main door with one in terms of specification, some re-pointing and levelling off properly around the building; together with the completion of the clearing and burning off the quantity of land, per agreement; also, the Lantern which the contractor has pledged himself to have immediately completed.

From the accompanying progress statement, it appears that the entire cost of the Light House, including contingent expenses, will amount per Engineer's Statement, as reported prior to the Tenders being received, to £1,150; leaving £150 to be provided for, which Your Commissioners trust Your Excellency will recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Besides the mere erection of the Building, Lantern, &c. which will be accomplished for the sum above stated £1,150, it occurs to Your Commissioners that there are several matters which ought to be provided for:—

Light House utensils or furniture,—such as butts for holding a stock of oil, oil cans, fillers, &c., as also the consideration of a house for the Keeper, which can be more conveniently done at present than at a future period.

Your Commissioners would also suggest whether a Lightning Rod should not be attached to the Tower, also a large bell to be rung during fogs. At the same time Your Commissioners also beg to suggest whether it would not be advisable to reserve a quantity of land in the immediate vicinity of the Light House, for the use of the Keeper in providing firewood, &c.

Your Commissioners in closing their Report, beg to state that they have been desirous of adhering strictly to the obligations of the Statute requiring that their Report should be furnished by the first of January last, but have been prevented doing so by unavoidable circumstances.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

D. CAMPBELL,
B. McMAHON,
THOS. REED, } Commissioners.

10th April, 1839.

Appendix
(G. G.)
1st September.

Appendix
(G. G.)
1st September.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of £1,000 granted to the Commissioners for the erection of the PRESQUILE LIGHT HOUSE by Provincial Statute, bearing date 4th March, 1837.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	On what account.						No. of Voucher.
		Work performed.			Contingent Account.			
		£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	
May 12th 1838.	John McLeod, Contractor,	125	0	0				1
" "	N. H. Baird, Esq. Engineer, ..				46	13	5	2
June 14th "	John McLeod, Contractor, ..	100	0	0				3
July 3d "	do. do. ..	100	0	0				4
" "	R. D. Chatterton, Printing, ..				1	1	6	5
" 12th "	D. E. Boulton,							
	Drawing Contract, £3 5 0							
	Copy of Agreement, 1 0 0							
" 20th "	John McLeod, Contractor, ..	100	0	0				6
September 27, "	do. do. ..	250	0	0				7
April 10th 1839	Charles Green, Accountant, ..				2	0	0	8
July 25th "	John McLeod, Contractor, ..	75	0	0				9
August 29th "	do. do. ..	50	0	0				10
September 24, "	John Helms for work on Lantern Railing	10	9	9				11
February 5th 1840	John McLeod, Contractor, ..	100	0	0				12
April 10th "	Commissioners' incidental Expenses,				13	5	0	13
August 7th 1841	do. do. do.				10	0	0	
" "	Charles Green, Accountant, ..				2	10	0	14
	Total payment for work done—& Payment on Contingent Account.	910	9	9	79	14	11	
	Balance in hand of Commissioners	9	15	4				
	Amount of Grant.....£	1000	0	0				

7th August, 1841.

B. McMAHON,

Commissioner.

Accounts and Vouchers for the expenditure in maintenance of LIGHT HOUSES in UPPER CANADA, in 1839 and 1840, transmitted by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, pursuant to Provincial Act, 7th Will. IV. Cap. 96.

Abstract of Accounts in detail of the expense of the maintenance of Light Houses in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, from 1st January, 1839 to 31st December, 1840, inclusive, transmitted to the Legislature, agreeably to the 5th Clause of the Provincial Statute, 7th Will. IV. Chap. 96, viz :

From the 1st January to 30th June, 1839, inclusive,	..	..	£1200	0	0
From the 1st July to the 31st December, 1839, inclusive,	..	..	953	18	2
Total for 1839, Currency,			..	..	£2153 18 2
From 1st January to the 30th June, 1840, inclusive,	..	..	£ 617	14	3½
From the 1st July to the 31st December, 1840, inclusive,	..	..	1634	0	11
Total for 1840,			..	..	£2251 15 2½

Inspector General's Office,
31st August, 1841.

JNO. MACAULAY.

NOTE.—All the Light Houses erected on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Sinclair, are in a tolerably efficient state, and have been lighted up every night without intermission, during the season of navigation. One building, viz : the Long Point Light House, was taken down about three years ago, and the materials removed to another site, in order to save them from the encroachments of Lake Erie, which has swept away the sands forming the original site, and covered the spot with its waters to a considerable depth. It is understood that the materials will answer for a new building upon a more secure position, as soon as a grant for its erection shall be made by the Legislature.

JNO. M.

Appendix
(G. G.)
4th September.

DR. Government in Account with the Hon. JOHN MACAULAY, Inspector General, for expenses incurred in the Maintenance of Light Houses, during the half year ended 31st September, 1840, pursuant to Provincial Statute, 7, Will. IV. Cap. 96.

LIGHT HOUSES.	KEEPER.	PERIOD.		No of Voucher.	Currency.	
		From	To		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		1840				
Keepers Salaries.	9 Mile Point, - - -	1 July,	31 Dec.	1-2	42 10 0	} 382 10 0
	False Ducks, - - -	do	do	3	50 0 0	
	Point Petre, - - -	do	do	4-5	42 10 0	
	Presquise, - - -	do	do	6-7	32 10 0	
	Gull Island, - - -	do	do	8-9	42 10 0	
	Gibraltar Point, - - -	do	do	10-11	42 10 0	
	Toronto Pier, - - -	do	30 Sep.	12	12 10 0	
	St. Peter Island, - - -	do	31 Dec.	13-14	42 10 0	
	Bois Blanc, - - -	do	do	15-16	42 10 0	
River Thames, - - -	C. Carter,	do	do	17-18	32 10 0	
S. Barnham, Contractor for Supplies,		24 Aug.	19	605 3 0	} 1205 15 11	
do. do.		14 Sep.	20	256 15 5		
do. do.		7 Dec.	21	283 17 6		
Alexander Sutherland, Boat, &c. for Gull Island Light House,		.. ..	22	12 5 0	} 40 9 0
John Helm, Furniture, &c. for do.		.. ..	23	28 4 0	
Inspector General's Travelling Expenses incurred, in visiting certain Light Houses,		.. ..	24	5 6 0	} 7 5 10
Balance due the Inspector General as per Account laid before the Board of Auditors, September, 1840,		.. ..	..	1 19 10	
Cr.						
	By Warrant 27th August, 1840,		.. ..	922 18 5	} 1636 0 9
	do. 19th September, "		.. ..	222 10 0	
	do. 5th December, "		.. ..	303 8 4	
	do. 31st " "		.. ..	187 4 0	
					1636 0 9	

E. E. JNO. MACAULAY,
Inspector General.

I do swear that the foregoing Account is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO MACAULAY,
Inspector General.

Examined—JNO. MACAULAY, Inspector General.

Sworn to before me at TORONTO,
the 15th day of February, 1841. } J. JONES, J.

The Government, to JAMES NATION, Esq. late Acting Inspector General, for disbursements for the maintenance of Light Houses, for the Year 1839.

Vouchers.		£ s. d.
	Paid the Salaries of the Keepers of the undermentioned Light Houses for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1839.	
1	Nine Mile Point,	42 10 0
2	False Ducks,	50 0 0
	Premium on Bills,	0 8 6
3	Point Peters,	42 10 0
4	Gibraltar Point,	42 10 0
5	Pier at Toronto Harbour,	13 10 0
6	Point Pele Island,	42 10 0
7	Mouth of the River Thames,	32 10 0
8	Bois Blanc Island,	42 10 0
9	Securing Materials of Old Light House at Long Point,	7 10 0
10	Paid Silas Barnham, on Account of his Contract for furnishing Oil &c. for Light Houses,	844 14 0
11	Paid do. do. for Oil,	27 12 6
12	Thomas Graham, for Oil,	8 15 0
13	For Boat for Keeper of Light House, at Gibraltar Point,	2 10 0
	Total Currency,	£ 1200 0 0

JAMES NATION, Esquire, maketh Oath, that the above Account is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) JAMES NATION.

Sworn before me at TORONTO,
This 19th day of August, 1839.
(Signed,) J. G. CHEWITT.

DR.

Government in Account with Hon. JOHN MACAULAY, Inspector General, for Disbursements made by him for maintenance of the Light Houses. for the half year ending, December, 1839.

Number of Voucher.	SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 & 2	To Owen Richards, Keeper of Light House at Point Petre, Salary from 10th July, 1839, to 10th January, 1840,	42	10	0			
3 & 4	Thomas Sparham, Keeper Nine Mile Point Light House, his Salary from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839,	42	10	0			
5	Joseph Sweetman, Keeper of False Ducks Light House, Salary from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839,	50	0	0			
6 & 7	Henry Smith, Keeper Toronto Pier Light House, Salary from 1st June to 30th September, 1839, .. £15 5 0 From 1st October to 31st December, 1839, .. 12 10 0	27	15	0			
8 & 9	James Durnan, Keeper Gibraltar Point Light House, for Salary from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839,	42	10	0			
10 & 11	Claude Carton, Keeper of Light House, mouth of River Thames, Salary from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839, -	32	10	0			
12 & 13	James Hackett, Keeper of Light House on Bois Blanc, his Salary, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839,	42	10	0			
14 & 15	William McCormick, Keeper of Light House, Point Peléo Island, Salary, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1839,	42	10	0			
16	Paid Silas Burnham, Contractor for Supplies to Light Houses, -	401	9	11	322	15	0
17	Do. do. do. - - - - -	229	13	3			
	Cr. By Warrant No. G. 21, dated 30th August 1839, in favour of Honorable John Macaulay, Inspector General, - - - - -	401	9	11	953	18	3
	Do. J. 22, 14th October, 1839, do. - - - - -	187	15	0			
	Do. Y. 22, 13th November, 1839, do. - - - - -	364	13	3	953	18	3
	Total,				£ 953	18	3

The Hon. John Macaulay, Inspector General, made Oath and said, that the foregoing Account is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector General.

Sworn before me at Toronto,
This 7th day of March, 1840. } A. McLEAN, J.

Amount of the annexed Account Currency, £953 18s.
Audited in Council, 11th June, 1840.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

DR.

Government to Hon. JOHN MACAULAY, Inspector General for Expenses incurred in the maintenance of Light Houses, during the half year ended 30th June, 1840, pursuant to Provincial Statute, 7 Wm. IV. Chap. 96.

LIGHT HOUSES.	KEEPER.	PERIODS.	Vehrs.	Currency.			Currency.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Stipends.	1840							
Nine Mile Point, - - -	T. Sparham, - - -	1st Jan. to 30th June,	1 2	42	10	0			
Point Petre, - - -	O. Richards, - - -	10 do to do	3 4	40	3	5			
False Ducks, - - -	J. Sweetman, - - -	1 do to do	5 6	50	0	0			
Presqu'isle, - - -	W. Sweetman, - - -	4th June to do	7	4	15	10			
Gull Island, - - -	W. Owstin, Jr. - - -	do do	8	6	5	4			
Gibraltar Point, - - -	James Durnan, - - -	1st Jan. to do	9 10	42	10	0			
Toronto Point, - - -	Henry Smith, - - -	do do	11 12	25	0	0			
Point Pelee Island, - - -	{ A. McCormick Executor to } the late Wm. McCormick, }	do 19th Feb	13	42	10	0			
Bois Blanc, - - -	James Hackett, - - -	20th Feb. to 30th June,	14 15						
River Thames, - - -	Claude Cartier, - - -	1st Jan. to do	16 17	42	10	0			
		do do	18 19	32	10	0			
	Total Stipend,			£ 328	14	7			Carried over.

Appendix
(G. G.)

4th September.

DR.

Government to Hon. JOHN MACAULAY, Inspector General, for Expenses incurred in the maintenance of Light Houses, during the half year ended 30th June, 1840, pursuant to Provincial Statute, 7 Wm. IV. Chap. 96.—Continued.

LIGHT HOUSE.	KEEPER.	PERIODS.	Vehrs.	Currency.	Currency.
	Supplies and Repairs.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
River Thames,		Brought over, . . .			328 14 7
	Claude Cartier, for repairs,	8th May, 1840, . . .	20	3 2 4½	
	Silas Barnham, Contractor,	1st July, do . . .	21	117 4 10	
	do do	23rd do do . . .	22	65 4 6	
	do do		23	103 8 0	
	Total Supplies and Repairs, -				288 19 8½
					617 14 3½
CR River Thames,	By Proceeds of old Stores, -		24	1 2 6	
	By Warrant dated, . . .	31st March, 1840, . . .	.. ..	157 13 5	
	do	6th May, do . . .	.. ..	182 9 4	
	do	1st July, do . . .	.. ..	171 1 2	
	do	22d do do . . .	.. ..	103 8 0	
	Balance due the Inspector General, -		.. 25		615 14 5 1 19 10½
	Total,				617 14 3½

Balance due the Inspector General, One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Ten pence half-penny, Currency.

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector General.

Sworn before me at Toronto, }
the 9th day of September, 1840. }

J. B. MACAULAY, J.

Examined,

JOHN MACAULAY,
Inspector General.

Audited in Council, }
17th September, 1840. }

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

 RETURN TO AN ADDRESS

 Appendix
 (H. H.)
 7th September.

To the Governor General from the House of Assembly, dated the 17th August, 1841, "praying His Excellency to lay before them, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to report upon the state of the Settlers and improvements in the Township of McNab in the Bathurst District with any other information which it may be in His Excellency's power to give, touching the difficulties and complaints said to exist between the McNab, and the settlers in his Township."

 CROWN LAND'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 19th August, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith according to the Schedule over leaf, such documents as I find in this Office relating to the difficulties and complaints said to exist between the McNab and the settlers in his Township.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

(Signed)

JOHN DAVIDSON.

 James Hopkirk, Esq. }
 &c. &c. &c. }

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- No. 1. Report of Alex. McDonell Esq., up to 25th June 1830, with other documents relating thereto, all having reference to the settlers in the Township of McNab placed upon Lands by the McNab.
 - No. 2. Remarks of Francis Allan, Esq., Agent for the District of Bathurst on the Petition of Angus McNab and others.
 - No. 3. Report of Francis Allan, Esq., Inspector of locations made by Archibald McNab, Esq., in the Township of McNab.
 - No. 4. Remarks made by the Laird of McNab upon the Report of Francis Allan, Esq. upon the Township of McNab.
 - No. 5. Copy of letter from the Laird of McNab, to Francis Allan, Esq. dated Waba Cottage McNab, 1st. Feb. 1840. &c.
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No. 1.

MR. McDONNELL'S REPORT ON THE TOWNSHIP OF MACNAB.

RETURN of the Settlers Located in the Township of McNab, up to 25th June 1830.

No.	No. of Lot.	No. of Con.	Name of Occupant.	No. of Acre cleared.	Quality of Soil.	Description of Timber.	State of Roads.	REMARKS.
1	22	A	Archibald Stewart.	25	Good.	Beech, Maple, Basswood &c.	A foot path.	Occupant came to Canada from Scotland in 1819, met the Laird of McNab, in Montreal, in 1825, at whose instance he removed himself and family to the Township of McNab, agreed to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of Wheat per acre until he had cleared 50 acres, and would be demanded, but in case of an additional grant or location of one hundred acres, the same rent as in the first place mentioned would be exacted, occupant has been called upon to pay the rent, but has not had it in his power. Offered McNab 10s. per acre payable in 7 years with interest.
2	3	C	Daniel Ross.	12	Sand and Clay.	Principally Pine, some Beech and Maple.	A good Sleigh Road.	Occupant met with McNab in Montreal; was promised locations for himself and Sons in the Township of McNab by the Chief; Sons had agreed to build Mills on the Madawaska, for which purpose they leased a lot from McNab and settled on it; no Mills yet built. Complain of McNab's not having fulfilled his agreement with them and have petitioned the Government. Sons were not at home; had an interview with the father, an aged man, who appeared to know very little of the particulars; Sons managed the business.

3	12	6	Alexander McNab.	4	Sand and Clay.	Beech, Maple, Pine, &c.	A good Sleigh Road.	Occupant left Scotland in 1825 to settle under McNab; came out at McNab's expense; signed an agreement in Scotland to pay one bushel of wheat yearly, for every acre he should clear; this rent to cease when settler should pay a sum equal to £15 for every child under 15 years, and for every grown up person the sum of £25, with the exception of the head of the family, who was to pay the sum of £35. Occupant feels himself unable to comply with the terms of the agreement; is willing to purchase the Lot at a fair valuation and to pay the interest on the sum expended in bringing himself and family to the country until he could discharge the principal.
4	18	B	Alexander McDonell.	5	Sand and Clay very stoney.	Pine, Hemlock, some Beech, & Maple.	A foot path.	Occupant was located by the Laird of McNab in 1825; came to the country in 1816; first settled in Perth—was promised the Lot by McNab on condition of settling; since which has reason to believe that the Laird will exact a rent which he will decline paying, but is willing to purchase at a valuation; would give two dollars per acre; is a lumber merchant and has paid McNab £27 for timber since he has been in the Township.
5	Front. 7	half A	James M'Nee.	8	Good.	Beech, Maple, Elm, Basswood &c.	A good Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the country in 1822. from Scotland, settled in McNab in 1825; is Piper to the Laird; obtained his land free from any rent from McNab,—lived in the Lower Province 3 years previous to his coming to this Township.
6	Rear halves. 6 & 7	11	James Brown.	7	Sand and Clay very stoney.	Pine, Hemlock & Maple.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came out from Scotland in 1827; agreed with McNab to pay him 16 bushels of wheat yearly after the first three years from the date of his location. Occupant came out at his own expense; does not like his land; would prefer purchasing from McNab in some other part of the Township.

RETURN of Settlers Located &c.—Continued.

No.	No. of Lots.	No. of Con.	Name of Occupant.	No. of Acres cleared.	Quality of Soil.	Description of Timber.	State of Roads	REMARKS.
7	Rear 12	half 7	Donald McIntyre.	6	Sand and clay very stoney.	Beech, Maple and Pine.	Bad, a Sleigh Road.	Occupant is second son (located by McNab) to John McIntyre, of No. 10 in 7th concession and similarly circumstanced. Occupant's agreement same as Alexr. McNab, of No. 12 in the 6th concession (came to the country in 1825) in like manner refuses to comply with it; is willing to pay a reasonable price for his land, and to repay McNab for all reasonable expenses incurred in bringing himself and family to the country. Occupant is son of John McIntyre of No. 10, in the 7th concession; has the same agreement with McNab, and refuses, in like manner, to comply with it, in common with others similarly circumstanced — declines making any further improvements on his land.
8	Rear 10	half 7	John McIntyre.	10	Very light sandy & stoney	Pine, Beech and Maple.	A Sleigh Road.	
9	Rear 11	half 7	Peter McIntyre.	9	Sand and clay very stoney.	Beech, Maple and Pine.	A Sleigh Road.	
10	Front 9	half 8	James McFarlane.	6	Sandy with clay very stoney.	Pine, Beech, Maple, &c.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the country with John McIntyre of No. 10 in the 7th concession, and in all other respects similarly circumstanced.
11	Rear 7	half 8	James M'Donald.	4	Sandy & very stoney.	Pine, Hemlock, Beech, Maple.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the country with McNab, McIntyre and others and similarly circumstanced.
12	Front 12	half 8	James Brown.	3	Light & very stoney.	Maple, Beech and Basswood.		Occupant rents the lot from McNab, for which he pays one barrel Flour per annum; came to the country with his father and family on their own account; M'Naughton has removed to another part of the country; Occupant has his mother and part of the family with him; Father was located on rear half 13 in 8th concession, since dead.

13	Ft. 13	8	Archibald Brown.	4	Sandy & very stoney.	Rock, Maple, Beech and Basswood.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the Township from Scotland in 1827, on his own account, agreed with McNab in Montreal to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of Wheat per acre yearly after the three first years for every acre he should clear.
14	Ft. 12	7	Andrew Hamilton, Senr.	8	Sandy & very stoney.	Maple, Ironwood, Beech, &c.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the Country from Scotland in 1827, met McNab in Montreal, and agreed to settle in his Township by paying $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel Wheat to the Chief for every acre he should clear, yearly, to the extent of 50 acres, finds he was disappointed, and refuses to pay the rent. Occupant met McNab in Montreal, with whom he agreed to settle in his Township, and to pay the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of Wheat for every acre he should clear under 50 acres, complains of having been deceived with respect to the Township and would sooner leave his land than comply with the terms. Has two sons grown up—not located. Occupant came to Canada from Scotland in 1827.
15	Ft. 13	7	Donald McIntyre.	10	Sand and clay and very stoney.	Beech, Maple, Ironwood and Pine.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant is mother to the original locatee, who died this Springs, came to the Township from Scotland last summer, is to pay one barrel and a half of Flour yearly for the Lot, after the first three years; has three boys grown up living with her all capable of chopping.
16	R. 21	1	Duncan McGregor.	chopped 4	Sand and clay rather light.	Beech, Maple, Elm, Basswood.	A good Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to this Country in November last from Scotland, was located by McNab, is to pay him $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of Flour yearly after the three first years.
17	R. 25	1	Robert Stewart.	chopped 3	Sandy with clay.	Beech, Maple, Pine, Ironwood.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the Country in 1827, agreed with McNab in Montreal, to settle in his Township, made the same agreement as his father, with the chief, which he refuses to comply with. Father is located on the 12th lot in 7th concession.
18	R. 26	1	Andrew Hamilton.	chopped 3	Do.	Beech, Maple, Pine, &c.	A Sleigh Road.	

RETURN of Settlers Located &c.—Continued.

No.	No. of Lot.	No. of Con.	Name of Occupant.	No. of Acres cleared.	Quality of Soil.	Description of Timber.	State of Roads.	REMARKS.
19	Fl. 1/2 26	6	John M'Innis.	7	Sand and clay stoney.	Beech, Maple, Basswood, Pine	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to this country in 1827, met McNab in Montreal, agreed with him to pay 1/2 bushel of wheat per acre yearly for every acre he should clear under 50 acres, rent to commence after the three first years. Occupant came to the country from Scotland in 1827, was met by McNab in Montreal, has the same agreement with him as M'Innis on the front of the same lot.
20	R. 1/2 26	6	Alexander Stewart.	6	Sand and clay.	Beech, Maple and Pine.	Do.	Occupant came from Scotland, to the Township of M'Nab, in the year 1825, has the same agreement as Alexander M'Nab with the chief—complains of the chief having taken the copy of the agreement from him, but believes it to be the same as Alexander M'Nab—Offered the chief 12 1/2 bushels of wheat yearly which he would not agree to.
21	Fl. 1/2 25	6	John McDeeruid.	6	Sand and clay very stoney.	Pine, Beech, Maple, &c.	Do.	Occupant came to the country from Scotland in 1825, made the same agreement with McNab's agent in Scotland as Alexander McNab and others who came out with him
22	Fl. 1/2 24	6	Duncan Campbell.	6	Sandy & very stoney.	Do.	Do.	Occupant came to the country from Scotland in 1825, with Alexander McNab and others, made the same agreement with M'Nab's agent there as the others did.
23	R. 1/2 24	6	Peter McMillan.	6	Sand and clay, rather stoney.	Pine, Beech, Maple, Basswood.	Do.	Occupant left Scotland in 1825, to settle in the Township—agreed with M'Nab's agent there, on the same terms as Alexander M'Nab and others who came out at that time.
24	Fl. 1/2 25	10	James McLaren.	5	Sand and clay.	Pine, Maple, Beech, &c.	Do.	

25	Fl. 1/2 26	10	William Stora.	2	Sand and Clay.	Pine, Maple, Beech, &c.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the Township from Scotland, on his own account—is to pay 2 barrels flour yearly, after the three first years for his lot, to the chief.
26	25	11	Duncan Anderson.	10	do.	do.	do.	Occupant left Scotland in 1818—settled in Beckwith—came to M'Nab's in 1826, purchased his land from M'Nab at 10s per acre payable in 10 years—says he has no written agreement with the chief.
27	23	A	Duncan Campbell.	20	do.	Beech, Maple and Basswood.	do.	Occupant came to Canada from Scotland in 1803, first settled in Glengary, removed to this Township in 1824—had never any particular agreement with the chief until lately, when he agreed to pay 10s. per acre, and to pay the interest until he could discharge the principal.
28	R. 1/2 16	11	James Carmichael.	4	do.	Beech, Maple and Pine.	do.	Occupant came to the country with Alexander McNab and others in 1825, and in other respects is similarly circumstanced.
29	14	A	Peter Campbell.	5	do.	do.	do.	Occupant came to the Township from Scotland in 1825, with Alexander McNab—has the same agreement with the chief—and in every respect similarly circumstanced.
30	Fl. 1/2 26	5	Robert King.	4	do.	do.	do.	Occupant first settled in Beckwith—has been 12 years in the Province, is a single man, came to the Township of M'Nab in 1828, is now absent at Quebec with Lumber—pays the chief 2 barrels of Flour yearly after the three first years for his Lot.
31	25	6	Henry Airth.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Airth met M'Nab in Montreal, with whom he agreed to settle on similar terms with others who came out with him, paying 1/2 bushel wheat per acre cleared under 50 acres at present rents a farm in the Township of Horton and intends improving his lot in M'Nab during the present summer.
32	Bro: Lots 20 & 21	B	Michael Rodey.	3	Very Sandy.	Spruce Pine, &c.	A Sleigh or winter Road.	Occupant keeps an inn, and pays M'Nab £4 cy. as rent yearly for the lot, which is very handsomely situated on the Chat Lake, quite a resort for Lumbermen.

Appendix
(H. H.)
7th September.

RETURN of the Settlers Located &c.—Continued.

No.	No. of Lot.	No. of Con.	Name of Occupant.	No. of Acres cleared.	Quality of Soil.	Description of Timber.	State of Roads.	REMARKS.
33	R. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	B	Alexander Ross.	7	Clay and Sand stoney.	Beech, Maple, Pine, &c.	A Sleigh Road.	Occupant came to the Township of M'Nab with Alexr. McNab and others, has the same agreement with the chief.
34	R. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	B	Malcolm McLaren.	7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	6	C	Duncan McNab.	20	Sand and Clay.	Do.	A good Sleigh Road.	Occupant holds his lot free from any rent; location joins the chief's own residence. Did not see occupant, was informed that he emigrated from Scotland, to settle in M'Nab under similar circumstances with others who came out at the same time.
36	15	11	John Anderson.	5	Do.	Do.	Do.	These five persons are located on the East side of the river Madawaska—was informed that their improvements and other circumstances were in all respects similar to those with whom I had a personal interview. In a conversation with one of the Town officers (the assessor) I was informed that the No. of names appearing on the assessment Rolls of the spring for the Township of M'Nab amounted to 41 or 42, which agrees with the number contained in this Return—when on the S. W. boundary of the Township, I could procure no description of craft to cross the river—which was the cause of my not seeing them.
37			Mathew Burr.					
38			Donald McNaughton.					
39			Alex. Goodwin.					
40			Charles Goodwin.					
41			James Storey.					

A. McDONELL.

BATHURST DISTRICT OFFICE,

Perth, 4th Nov. 1840.

Appendix
(H. H.)

7th September.

Sir,

In compliance with the desire of His Excellency in Council, I beg to enclose you remarks upon the petition of Angus McNab and others, settlers in the Township of McNab which I trust may meet the approbation of the Council and

I, am
Sir,
Your humble Servt.

FRANCIS ALLAN,
Agent, Bathurst District.

Wm. H. Lee, Esqr. }
C. E. Council, Toronto. }

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The petition of the undersigned, settlers of the Township of McNab, District of Bathurst, Province of Upper Canada, this 14th day of April, 1840, humbly sheweth.

That we, the loyal Inhabitants of the Township of McNab, understanding that Archibald McNab, Esquire, has represented to the Government, that he has laid out a large sum of money in the Township, and for the relief of us settlers.

We respectfully pledge ourselves, that he cannot shew where he has laid out one shilling for our behalf except it be in harassing us with law suits, but that on the contrary, he has been drawing since the year 1824 till the present time from one hundred to eight hundred pounds annually for timber duties, has partly collected and is still collecting, this present year, 1840, which it is supposed will exceed eight hundred pounds, along with rents that he has collected and lands sold at high prices of which he has received payment even from individuals who had drawn land before from Government.

Your petitioners, therefore respectfully pray your Excellency to cause fit and independent persons unconnected with either party to investigate this the prayer of your petitioners, which we have no doubt will cast a new light upon McNab's claim.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed.)

Angus McNab,
John Forrest,
Andrew Hamilton,
Andrew Hamilton, Senr.
Archibald McNab,
Alexr. McNiven, Senr.
Colin McFadden,
Alexr. McNiven, Junr.
Duncan McLoucklen,
Donald McIntyre,
Alexr. Stewart, Jr.
Donald Stewart,
Allan Stewart,
Alexr. Stewart, Senr.
John Campbell,
Andrew Taylor,
John Campbell,
Morduck McDonald,

Izett Duff,
Donald McNaughton,
John McLoucklen,
James McKay,
Angus Cameron,
Alexr. Thompson,
James Robertson,
Daniel McIntyre,
Neil Robertson,
Donald Robertson,
Thomas McLoucklen,
Daniel Wilson,
Duncan McNab,
John McNab,
Mathew Bar,
John McDearmaid,
John Stewart.

A True Copy.

WM. H. LEE,
Actg. C. E. C.

No. 2.

Appendix
(H. H.)

7th September.

REMARKS upon the Petition of Angus McNab and others, settlers in the Township of McNab, on the inspection and Report of the general affairs of the Township of McNab by Francis Allan, agent for the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the Bathurst District.

With regard to the first assertion of the Petitioners that the McNab "cannot shew where he has laid out one shilling for their behoof." I have to state that after the minute enquiries on the subject, both amongst the settlers and others in the neighbourhood, I have not found it in a single instance contradicted. The roads, except where naturally hard and dry, are in a most miserable condition, and the settlers state that they have been prevented from working upon their regular lines of road by the McNab's exercising his authority as a magistrate and calling them to work upon roads which they allege was either to conduce to his own personal advantage or gratify his caprice. They state that they have been frequently called upon by him to expend their statute labour upon a new road in one season and before the next it was laid aside, and another projected. The two roads of approach on the South East side of the Township are most wretched. One of them all but impassable. A horse going to the belly every few rods at least on one of them even for some miles together in the month of August. And yet I have not been able to discover that the McNab ever laid out one shilling for the repair of roads beyond his ordinary statute labour, I heard indeed that he subscribed £20 to assist in building a Bridge across the Madawaska at Aru Prion; but he paid it in Oak cut off the Crown or Settler's lands, hewn by the Settlers either on their own private time, or time which they had subscribed for the bridge and sold to the contractors at so much at foot. Therefore whatever he might have subscribed I conceive he paid nothing.

McNab has stated (and he has done so in my presence) that he had to convey all the provisions for his Settlers at the commencement upon men's backs from Bolton's mills in Beckwith. It is most confidently affirmed, and that in the most general way that one pound of provision was never conveyed, from thence or any where else at his expense, for the benefit of the Settlers. They were under the necessity of travelling into Beckwith and Ramsay amongst their friends and acquaintances to procure provisions for themselves and families upon credit. And many of the Settlers and others state that had it not been for the generosity of the Beckwith people they possibly might have perished. And worse than all McNab wrote to one or more of the inhabitants of Beckwith cautioning them against trusting or crediting his Settlers.

That he has obtained timber duties less or more the year 1824 to the present time is perfectly true. Previous to his obtaining the privilege of the timber duties in 1835, and even since, he was in the habit of granting license to cut timber on lands which he had actually located, and of locating lots in names of persons apparently for no other purpose than to obtain the timber. I have had no opportunity of judging of the amount of his receipts from this source, but I feel confident it must have been immense and do not discredit the statements in the Petition either with regard to his receipts in general or those of this season. A person of the name of Duncan residing on No. 23, in 12th concession, stated to me that he was ready to prove that he got his license from McNab to cut timber in the month of January last, but it was dated in the month of August preceding. It has also been most positively affirmed that McNab has passed great quantities of timber as having been cut in McNab Township, taken from the adjoining Townships. And that on one occasion he passed a whole raft as such which came down the Ottawa, far above McNab. This last however (altho' convinced in my own mind on the subject) would be very difficult to prove, seeing that the lumberers, the principal witnesses were implicated in the fraud.

It is also beyond all question that the McNab has collected rents of all Settlers from whom he could obtain it whether brought out by him or not. There are only about 15 or 16 families in the Township, that he brought out. It is also certain that he has sold land at high prices. He sold No. 17 and 18 broken fronts in the 13 concession to Alexander McDonald for £120. He sold No. 20 and 21 in the 13th concession, to Michael Roddy for £150, as appeared from written evidence produce to me. And written evidence was also produced that Duncan Anderson sold No. 35 in the 11th concession, to Michael Roddy with the improvement of £200, and that McNab got one half and Anderson the other. And several other lots he has sold or attempted to sell for clearing land to him. To my certain knowledge Anderson drew 100 acres of a free grant previous to his going to McNab, in the Township of Beckwith and afterwards sold it. Two other persons have also received grants from the McNab, viz:—Donald Fisher in 1st concession, and John McCallum in the 4th concession, who formerly received free grants from the Government. Those two last however deny having paid the McNab any consideration for their present possessions.

That very many of the Settlers have been harassed with law is likewise incontrovertible and many more kept in constant alarm by threats of being sued by the McNab. In the case of John Campbell located N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13 in 7th Con. by trade a blacksmith came to the country at his own expense refused to pay the Chief rent or grant a mortgage on the lot. The Laird therefore, upon what authority I know not, seized his tools and kept them for a great number of years.

Appendix
(H. H.)
7th September.

In another case an illegal document was shewn me, purporting to be a Declaration by the McNab regarding some alleged debt, stated to have been an extortion, annexed to which was a warrant signed by another Magistrate of the name of Richey, for the purpose of arresting a sum of money in the hands of a third person for the satisfying of the debt, and I was informed that this illegal warrant was actually carried into effect.

Another case it is particularly my duty to mention, Duncan McNab, who was originally located on No. 18 in 1st Con. and Duncan Anderson mentioned above as having sold 200 acres and was again located upon another 100 acres in the 4th Con. thought proper to exchange lots. The chief as is alleged being offended with Duncan McNab on some other account disapproved of the exchange in so far as regarded D. McNab, sued him with the intent of pulling him off the lot. D. McNab gained his suit, and in order to get the better of him, the chief upon some pretext or other got out a Patent for the lot, brought on the suit again and now having the Government Patent to produce, gained it, thus utterly ruining a poor man with a young family. Anderson however the other party to the Exchange remains in undisturbed possession of D. McNab's lot.

To conclude, I beg to remark that the McNab has drawn and procured the Deeds of the greater part of the most valuable lots in the Township. And also to record my opinion that independent of the Acts of want on oppression and outrages of humanity which the settlers allege against him, McNab has conducted the affairs of the Township in the worst possible manner for the interest of the settlers or the country. There is not a Grist Mill at present in the Township and many of the settlers have to travel 14, 15 and 16 miles to Mill through roads which in any part of the country as long settled as that of McNab would be deemed disgraceful. The system of Rent and mortgage added to an arbitrary bearing and persecuting spirit seems to have checked all enterprise and paralyzed the industry of the settlers. In fine had the McNab studied it he could not have followed a course more calculated to produce discontent and disaffection amongst a people. The devotion of Scotch Highlanders to their Chief is too well known to permit it to be believed that an alienation such as has taken place between McNab and his people could have happened unless their feelings were most grossly

All of which I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency's consideration.

FRANCIS ALLAN.
Agent, Bathurst District.

No. 3.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations made by ARCHIBALD McNAB, Esquire, in the Township of McNab, in the Bathurst District.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value of the land, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, No. of the value of the land has been paid to the McNab.	Remarks.
12	1	Broken.	T. McLachlan.	No body.	His brother says he has a location ticket from the McNab.	None.	South-side of lot, hardwood, light soil and rocky. North side and on the rear, good hardwood land, light soil, but inclined to be rocky. Front part, all Lake and Morass.	Dry land on lot 7s. 6d.	1	Saw an agreement in the McNab's hand writing and signed by him, agreeing to sell this lot to Jesse and John Millar as part payment for chopping it 18 acres of land and clearing it off. Came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 13	1	100	Donald Kerr.	Widow Kerr & family.	Location Ticket.	About 20 acres, a house, and small barn.	Rear part of the lot, light soil, stoney and rocky; centre, good hardwood land. Front, all swamp.	5s. per acre.	2	Came out at their own expense.
15	1	200	Donald Fisher.	Donald Fisher.	Says he has a Government patent.	About 35 or 40 acres, a house and barn &c.	Front of lot, stoney pine ridges mixed with hardwood, great part of the rear, half good hardwood land, rocky in some places. A narrow strip of cedar and hemlock swamp and alder meadow runs up the North side of lot, light soil.	7s. 6d.	3	Donald Fisher came out to this country long before the McNab settlers, and received a grant of 100 acres from Govt. in the Township of Bathurst. The McNab has given him an additional grant, he says, of 200 acres.
16	1	200	John Wallace.	John Wallace.	Location Ticket.	15 or 20 acres, house and barn.	A small strip along the South side of lot, cedar, hemlock, and alder swamp, the rest all hardwood land, light soil, large boulder stones scattered through out, good lot.	8s. 9d.	4	Says he does not wish to purchase. 80 pieces of Pine made on lot. McNab got the duties. Came out at his own expense, says he is willing to pay his rent.

N.E. 1/4 18 S.W. 1/4 18	1 1	200	Archibald McNab, Duncan McNab.	Dn. Anderson.	Location Ticket transferred to Anderson.	20 acres, house and barn.	In general, rocky light soil, pine lands in centre of lot. Rest hardwood mixed with pine and hemlock, situation favorable for a tavern, being close by the Madawaska bridge, and a road leading past or through the lot.	The value of the land, I consider would be about 5s. but on account of situation say 7s.	5	Duncan Anderson came out before the McNab settlers, and received a free grant of 100 acres from Government, he likewise got a lot before this from the McNab, on the 11th concession, which was sold, with the improvements, for £200, Anderson getting one half & McNab the other. 120 pieces of pine taken off 2 years ago. McNab got the duties.
S.W. 1/4 19 N.E. 1/4 19	1 1	200	Alexander McNee, Senr. Alexander McNee, Junr.	A. McNiven, Senr.	Location Ticket in name of Alex. McNee, Senr. for whole lot. Proper name is McNiven.	12 or 14 acres and house.	The rear half rough land, rocky and stoney, pine and hemlock mixed with hardwood, some good land in small patches. South side of front half scraggy hardwood and pine. North side 10 or 12 acres of good hardwood land. The end of a cedar swamp runs into the N. E. corner, a very few pine fit for market.	5s.	6	Came out at their own expense.
N.E. 1/4 20 S.W. 1/4 20	1 1	100 100	A. McFadden. C. McFadden.	C. McFadden.	Location ticket in name of Colin McFadden for whole lot.	About 40 acres, house & barn.	South side of Lot rough rocky & stoney, hardwood mixed with pine, in many places small patches of good land, cedar swamp runs across the whole lot, about 25 acres good land on rear.	5s.	7	Came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 21	1	100	P. McGregor.	P. McGregor.	Location ticket in name of his brother Duncan, deceased.	About 40 acres, house & barn.	A small strip along the front rough pine lands and rocky, a cedar swamp angles across the lot, narrow, the rest of lot hardwood, good land.	10s.	8	The old man is dead, came out at their own expense, father got a free grant from the Government in Bathurst District before.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value for the acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money for the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupant.	Remarks.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21	1	100	J. McGregor.	No body.	No authority.	None.	Rough hemlock & pine land, rocky, mixed with hardwood, rocky hills & valleys between, soil in general light, no timber fit for market.	It is difficult to value land so bad as this, say 2s. 6d.		9	Says he never applied for lot, and would not take it, his name was put down without his consent, come out at his own expense.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23	1	100	Arch. McNab.	Arch. McNab.	Says he had a location ticket, but which was burnt.	9 or 10 acres, wholly across, the rest of the lot broken by cedar, swamp, pine & hemlock rocky ridges, in general unfit for cultivation.	10 or 12 acres on the rear of lot good light soil, an alder meadow runs down the lot and wholly across, the rest of the lot broken by cedar, swamp, pine & hemlock rocky ridges, in general unfit for cultivation.	5s.		10	Came out at his own expense, 45 pieces of timber made on the lot, and occupant got duties.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23	1	100	John McNab.	No body.	None.	None.	Rocky ridges of pine & hemlock, pine timber all killed with caterpillars.	2s. 6d.		11	Never knew he was located for the lot, and would not take it and pay the taxes, son of preceding locatee, came out with his father.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25	1	100	Robt. Stewart.	Robt. Stewart.	Location Ticket.	25 acres of better house and barn.	South side of lot from rear very rocky, and unfit to be ploughed, except a small piece on the front, the rest good hardwood land with the exception of about 2 or 3 acres of swamp.	7s. 6d.	Has paid 6 yrs. rent, at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls. flour at 30s. 9 bbls at 30s. £13 10.	12	Came out at his own expense, 12 pieces of timber made on lot, of which he got the duties.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	1	100	A. Cameron in list.	A. Hamilton.	Location ticket in name of Andrew Hamilton.	20 acres and house & barn.	Good hardwood land, pretty stoney, good light soil.	8s. 9d.		13	Glasgow Society settler, McNab paid the boat from Lachine to Chatts, and gave a bbl. Pork and 2 bbls. Flour amongst 9 or 10 families.

No. 12	2	200	Dd. McGregor.	Dd. McGregor.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	Rear half of lot, with the exception of 5 or 6 acres, all cedar, hemlock, and tamarack swamp, the point of a beaver meadow enters south side of lot near the front, from which runs a cedar and hemlock swamp, terminating in an Ash swale, stretching almost across the lot. The rest of lot hardwood and pine mixed, in general very rocky and stoney.	5 s.		14	Came out at his own expense, got a free grant formerly on the Township of Bathurst, pine fit for market all taken off, Chief got duties, 10 or 12 pieces might be got yet.	
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13	2	100	Isaac Duff.	Izett Duff.	Verbal agreement with the McNab.	10 or 12 acres and house.	About 25 acres in front hardwood, extremely rocky, light soil, the remainder of lot cedar swamp and morass.	3s. 6d.		15	Came out at his own expense.	
No. 14	2	200	D. McNaughton.	D. McNaughton.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	The front half good hardwood land with the exception of a few acres swamp and broken in some parts with rock, the rear half an irreclaimable cedar swamp and tamarack morass, except 12 or 15 acres of rocky hardwood land, front half clay soil, dry land on rear half, light.	If the whole be taken, 6s. 10s. in value of £10 per acre. If all, £5 of which only the front was paid in money, last receipt produced.		16	Came out at his own expense.	
No. 15	2	200	D. McLaughlan.	D. McLaughlan.	Location Ticket.	60 or 70 acres, house and barn.	On the North side of the front half a rocky pine ridge and alder meadow and the rear rocky rough hemlock hills mixed with hardwood. South side of rear half some hardwood land, light soil, rocky and stoney, improved part has been hardwood, light soil, hilly, stoney, and some places rocky.	6s.	Paid McNab 3 bbls. of flour in 1837, at 30s. £4 10 the flour sold this year at 50s. the bbl. £7 10, receipt produced.		17	Came out at his own expense.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value of the land per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, or the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occurrences.	Remarks.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18 S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18	2 2	100 100	John Smith, A. McKay,	Did. Stewart.	Reported that Stewart has assignment of location.	8 or 10 acres and house.	Hardwood mixed with pine, very rocky and mountainous, small patches of good land interspersed, soil very light and sandy, a few pines on lot fit for lumber, situation good.	6s.		18	All the parties came out at their own expense, a great deal of pine has been taken off this lot, McNab got the duties.
No. 19	2	200	Wm. McNab.	Elizabeth Mc-Niven widow of Alex. Mc-Niven.	Location ticket in name of A. McNiven.	A few acres and house.	South side, hardwood land on front part succeeded by a rocky pine ridge and beaver meadow, another rocky pine ridge crosses near, both ridges mixed with hardwood, north side pine and hardwood mixed, soil light, and near the rock throughout.	5s.		19	Came out at his own expense, the widow is left with two young children, and apparently no means of support for them and herself but her own industry, son's name Alexander.
No. 20	2	200	John McNab.	Widow & family.	Two location tickets, one for each half.	16 acres and house and barn.	South side on the front rocky, light soil, towards rear a large swamp terminating in a meadow which runs to north side of lot, a hardwood ridge in the rear, very rocky, pine on lot small & scraggy, a small portion on north side good hardwood soil, the greater part of lot light soil, stoney & rocky.	5s. 6d.		20	Widow woman, husband died 6 years ago, leaving her with six children, Francis McNab, one of children, is heir at law.

No. 22	2	200	Angus McNab & Jn. McNab.	Angus McNab.	Location ticket for whole lot.	30 acres, house & barn.	Front of lot, and a little on south side cedar, hemlock and ash swamp, succeeded by rocky and stoney hardwood mixed with pine, a small strip of swamp along the rear, soil in general light and stoney.	6s.		21	Came out at his own expense, John is Angus' son, knew nothing about John's name being down for half of lot.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24	2 2	100 100	P. McArthur Jn. Stewart.	Duncan Mc-Laughlan.	Location ticket assigned.	12 acres and house.	Very rocky and mountainous, a beaver meadow runs down the south side of front half, about 25 acres towards rear of lot hardwood, remainder all rocky hills, soil light, timber, hemlock and pine mixed with hardwood.	5s.		22	Came out at his own expense, McNab helped him up the river, i. e. McArthur.
No. 25	2	200	James Morris.	James Morris.	Location ticket.	40 acres, house & barn.	Front good light soil broken with rocks, a swamp runs down south side of lot, and another across the lot on the rear half, rear of lot rocky hills covered with hemlock and pine mixed with hardwood, north side of lot good hardwood land on part of rear and all front half, soil light, scraggy pine, very few fit for market.	7s. 6d.		23	Came out at his own expense, it is reported that McNab took out the patent and refuses to give it up.
No. 27	2	100	John Forrest.	John Forrest.	Location Ticket.	20 acres, house & barn.	About 35 acres on front of lot hardwood land, about one third of which is very rocky and unfit for tillage, remainder tamarack and cedar swamp and quagmire.	4s.	Receipt for $1\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. flour, at 30s. £1 17 6, says he has all the receipts preceding 1837, but cannot find them, say 5 years, £7 10s.	24	Came out at his own expense.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5	3	100	Eustan Barrie.	Eus. Barberré.	Location Ticket. Eus. Barberré.	20 acres and house.	A small strip of swampy land running down north side of lot, remainder good hardwood land, soil light and very stoney.	10s.		25	Came there at his own expense, cannot find receipt for rent.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value or the value taken into account in improving the McNab.	No. of money, No. of value, has occurred to the McNab.	Remarks.
S.W. 1/2 5	3	Broken	Dn. Robertson.	No body.		None.	Broken by lake in front, rough swamp land on lake, 14 or 15 acres of hardwood, light stoney soil and a black ash, swail on rear.	4s.	26	Saw an agreement in the chief's hand-writing whereby he gave this lot to J. & J. Millar for clearing land to him.
No. 6	3	Broken	Smith Leith.	Jessie and John Millar.	Lease from McNab.	18 acres and house.	Good hardwood land, light soil, a great part overflown by the lake, raised by McNab's mill-dam, situation good.	12s. 6d.	27	It is said that McNab has the deed of this lot.
No. 8	3	Broken	Allan McNab.	The Laird of McNab.		6 or 7 acres and house.	Rough cedar, hemlock, and pine, along the lake shore, remainder good hardwood, light soil, situation good.	15s.	28	
No. 9	3	200	Allan McNab.	Alex. Ferguson.	Verbal promise from McNab.	30 acres and house.	The front half of lot pine lands, white sandy soil, the improvements have been on hardwood land, light soil, stoney and rocky, rear part swamp, rocks, and beaver meadow, a strip of hardwood land across the rear.	6s.	29	Says that McNab gave him a promise of this lot, but afterwards would not give it. Ferguson came at his own expense.
No. 10	3	200	John Cameron.	Widow Cameron.	Location Ticket.	12 acres and house.	A strip of pine and hemlock lands on front, remainder good hardwood land, soil light.	6s. 6d.	30	
No. 11	3	200	John Ferguson.	Alex. Stewart.	Location ticket for S.W. 1/2 only.	None.	Burnt pine lands, sandy soil, some hardwood land rocky and stoney.	5s.	31	

No. 12	3	200	Jn. Robertson.	No body.		None.	Front a meadow and burnt pine sandy soil, rear half nearly all swamp.	4s.	31	
N.E. 1/2 13	3	100	Alex. Cameron.	James McKay.	Location ticket assigned to McKay.	20 acres, house & barn.	Rear hardwood rocky and stoney, light soil, large boulder stones, swamp in front.	6s.	32	Came out at his own expense. States that he paid 5 bbls. flour, at 30s., £710, has receipts from the people who got flour by McNab's desire.
No. 15	3	200	Arch. McNab.	John McLaughlan Junr.	Location Ticket.	20 acres, house & barn.	About 35 acres in front of lot stoney hardwood land and towards north side bold precipitous rocks, centre of lot a large cedar swamp, north corner on the rear hardwood, soil light.	6s.	33	Came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/2 25	3	100	George Morris.	Jas. Morris.	Claims location ticket for whole lot.	None.	Rocky hills with spots of good land between throughout the lot, timber hemlock and pine mixed with hardwood, light soil.	5s.	34	Jas. Morris says his son Geo. assigned, came out at his own expense.
No. 1	4	200	A. Stevenson.	No body.		None.	Rough hemlock and pine lands, rock and swamp, soil light.	4s.	35	
No. 2	4	200	Dld. Paterson.	No body.		None.	Rough hemlock and pine lands, rock and swamp, soil light.	4s.	36	
No. 4	4	200	James Dunlop.	Robert Hall.	Location ticket assigned.	10 acres and house.	The front good land, hardwood on north side, a swamp runs in an angular direction across, cutting off S. W. corner, rough hemlock lands, rest of lot rocky, pinery, 15 or 20 acres in rear good hardwood, light soil.	6s.	37	24 pieces timber made on lot last year, few fit for market left. Came out at his own expense.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, or the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
W. 1/2 6	4	100	Allan McNab.	Hem. Hunter.	Verbal promise of lot from McNab.	3 or 4 acres and house.	Pine lands mixed with hardwood, very stoney; rocks appear in many places, creek angles lot, light soil, good situation.	ss. 9d.		38	Came to the township at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 6	4	100	Greg. McNab.	No body.	None.	About 20 or 30 acres hardwood on rear, good light soil, rest rocky pinery.	4s.			39	No person ever heard of Gregor McNab, supposed to have been located for lumbering.
S.W. 1/4 7	4	100	Allan McNab.	The Laird of McNab.	2 or 3 acres, saw mill, and 2 houses.	South side rocky and broken, stream runs down the lot a short distance. The north side and centre of lot considerably better, but rocky in front, timber, hemlock, pine, and hardwood mixed, situation good.	10s.			40	The McNab has got the Con. line altered here by an order of Sessions, and I cannot distinctly say whether the saw mill be in the 3rd or 4th Con. The saw mill is built on Con. line, on both sides of which McNab owns.
No. 12	4	200	Alexander Thomson.	No body.	None.	Hemlock and pine lands, rock and cedar swamp, light soil.	4s.			41	
N.E. 1/4 13 S.W. 1/4 13	4	100 100	Arc. Cameron. Ang. Cameron.	An. Cameron.	Location ticket Angus Cameron for whole.	Front half hardwood, but very rocky and stoney, light soil, rear part pine lands, cedar and hemlock swamp, with patches of hardwood.	6s.	Says he paid £2 10 to the chief.		42	A great deal of pine has been taken off the lot under license from McNab, none fit for market left.

No. 14	4	200	Dn. Anderson.	Dn. McNab.	D. McNab, exchange with D. Anderson.	8 or 10 acres, house & barn.	On the front very little more than is cleared hardwood, the remainder low hemlock land and cedar swamp, rear pine, light soil.	5s.		43	The chief for some reason or other has taken out deed, and sued the man to put him out; ruined the man with expenses: Anderson is in possession of exchange. Came out at his own expense.
No. 20	4	200	Alexr. McNeil.	R. Robertson.	Location ticket in Robertson's name.	15 acres and house & barn.	The front part of lot mountainous and rocky, stretching more than half way through the lot on north side, pine and hemlock mixed with hardwood, a small piece of beaver meadow, with a creek running across near half the land on its banks, very rough rocky hemlock lands, rear light sandy soil broken in many places with rocks.	5s.	1 1/2 bbl. of flour at 30s., £2 5. Receipt produced.	44	Came out at his own expense.
No. 22	4	200	Jn. Robertson.	No body.	Location ticket for rear half.	2 or 3 acres.	Front half, rocky pine ridges with alder swamps between, a few pines fit for lumber, rear half good hardwood land, light soil.	Front 7/8 3s. Rear 1/8 7s. 6d.		45	Says he was only located for rear, and wishes no more, lives with his father on Grand River: chief brought him out when a boy in his father's family.
N.E. 1/4 24	4	100	Jn. McCallum.	Jn. McCallum.	Deed issued.	15 acres, house and barn.	A swamp runs across the front of lot, south side of lot in front and to the rear of swamp rocky, rest good hardwood land.	7s.		46	Came out at his own expense, got a free grant of 100 acres in Beckwith from Government before, thus making a grant of 200 acres altogether.
N.E. 1/4 25	4	100	Wm. Richards.	No body.	None.	Almost all swamp and rough rocky hemlock and pine lands, a few acres on the rear only fit for cultivation.	3s.			47	Inhabitants say that McNab gave this half lot for a school house and other purposes.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value or the value taking into account the improvements.	If any money, No. of	Remarks.
No. 27	4	J. McDermot, Jn.	McDermot.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	A little good land on front and S. E. corner, all the north side extremely high, rocky, and mountainous, scraggy pine and hemlock mixed with hardwood; what improved on rear good land, light soil, about 30 acres fit for cultivation in whole lot, but which is good.	5s.	48	Came out at his own expense.
No. 1	5	David Bremner.	No body.	Reported that Deed issued.	None.	A little in front swampy pine land, rest good hardwood, light soil, a good lot.	8s. 9d.	49	Was informed that Bremner got the lot on conditions of clearing land for chief at White Lake.
No. 5	5	Did. Paterson.	Did. Paterson.	Location Ticket.	12 or 15 acres and house.	The front or west half good hardwood land, broken by rocks in a few places, rear half rocky pine ridges, a little hardwood land on front of rear half, rear of lot pine and cedar swamp, soil light.	6s.	50	A good deal of pine has been taken off this lot under licence from McNab; locatee had 32 pieces last year: came out at his own expense.
S.W. 1/4 6	5	Dn. McNab.	Dn. McNab.	Location Ticket.	25 acres and house & barn.	About 1/4 of half lot good hardwood land, light soil, remainder rocky pine and hemlock.	7s.	51	Timber cut under license from McNab; came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 6	5	John McNab.	No body.		None.	Rocky pine ridges, not more than 4 or 5 acres fit for cultivation.	2s. 6d.	52	John McNab lives with his father, never applied for lot, and new nothing of being located; will not purchase.

No. 7	5	Matthew Barr.	Matthew Barr.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	Front part good hardwood light soil, centre of lot stoney, light soil, hardwood, rear cedar and pine swamp, rocky pine hill mostly scraggy.	6s.	53	A great deal of timber has been taken off this lot, some by license under the chief; has paid the McNab £8, has no receipt, but can prove it: came at own expense.
No. 8	5	Thomas McLaughlan.	Thomas McLaughlan.	Location Ticket.	10 acres, house and barn.	Front of lot rough hemlock and pine land, 15 or 20 acres in centre good hardwood, light soil, many boulders or large stones, some swamp.	5s.	54	Complains of having been harassed and threatened with law by the chief like many others; all valuable pine taken off: came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 11	5	Jos. Paterson.	Jas. Robertson.	Verbal orders from the McNab.	12 or 15 acres, house & barn.	Front, hardwood, light soil, rear, rough pine land mixed with hardwood, some swamp, many boulders throughout the lot.	6s.	55	Joseph Paterson agreed with the chief to build a house for this half lot. He failed to build the chief's house, and never took possession of lot, and the present occupant was afterwards located verbally: came out at his own expense.
N.E. 1/4 12	5	John Sinclair.	A. Thomson.	Location ticket in Thomson's name.	12 or 15 acres, house & barn.	Same description as last applies to this lot.	6s.	56	Came out at his own expense.
S.W. 1/4 20	5	Jno. Ferguson.	No body. Robert Robertson has charge of lot.	Location Ticket.	8 or 10 acres.	North side of lot very rocky and mountainous, pine mixed with hardwood, light soil, a swamp runs from rear front to rear of lot.	5s.	57	A good deal of timber has been taken off the lot, McNab got the duties, some pine fit for market on it yet. Came out at his own expense.
No. 21	5	Vancouver Michael.	No body.	Location Ticket.	3 or 4 acres.	Front half good land a little rocky on south side, hardwood, rear half an entire cedar swamp, with the exception of an angular strip in part of very small extent.	Front 1/4 7s. Rear 1/4 2s. 6d.	58	Came out in his father's family when 11 years of age. Father brought out by the McNab; only wishes to purchase the front half, paid 2 years rent, 1 1/2 bbls. each year.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value or per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	5	100	Ths. Froud.	Ths. Froud.	Location Ticket.	15 or 16 acres, house & barn.	Front of lot on north side, hardwood, light soil & rocky, an alder meadow runs down the whole length of lot near the centre, on south side pine lands, light sandy soil, rocky in rear.	5s.		59	Came out at his own expense; paid one year's rent but got no rect. 30 pieces pine cut, McNab got duties.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	5	100	Robert King.	M. McDonald.	Location ticket assigned.	12 acres and house.	Hardwood land mixed with pine, rocky and stoney.	5s.		60	Came out at his own expense.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	5	100	George Fox.	No body.	None.	None.	A cedar swamp runs down a considerable distance of the north side of lot, south side hardwood mixed with pine, soil some clay and some light soil.	6s.		61	Came out at his own expense.
No. 7	6	200	Mathew Barr.	No body.	None.	None.	Low wet balsam pine and birch lands, very bad.	3s.		62	Barr says he has nothing to do with it; was located in order that the chief might get the timber duties previous to his getting privilege.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 shd. be 12	6	100	James Wilson.	Allan Stewart.	Location ticket assigned.	None.	Some good hardwood land broken by river and deep gullies with precipitous Banks unfit to be cultivated in many places.	5s.		63	Allan Stewart came out at his own expense; lives on an adjoining improvement. The Lot is No. 12. Wilson also came out at his own expense.

N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 shd. be 13	6	100	James Wilson.	Allan Stewart.	Location ticket assigned.	6 or 7 acres.	Hilly hardwood land, mixed with pine, good soil inclined to light, rocky in rear.	6s.		64	Same as above and the No. is 13.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	6	100	Dn. Campbell.	Dn. Campbell.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Rocky in front especially along the line, a small swamp on S. W. corner, a small creek angling across the lot, low swamp borders, rest of lot stoney, light soil, some places rocky.	6s. 6d.	Paid 8 years rent, 12 bush. wheat per annum, 96 bush. at 5s. £24, has no receipt.	65	Chief brought him and family out, has always paid his rent till 1837, D. Campbell and P. McMillan are each down for the other lot in list. Correct in this.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	6	100	P. McMillan.	P. McMillan.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Small brook cuts the S. E. corner of lot, low pine lands by the side of Brook, low and swampy in rear, north side rocky and stoney towards front, soil light.	6s. 6d.	Paid 8 years rent 12 bush. wheat annually 96 bush. at 5s. £24, has no receipt.	66	Chief brought him out, paid his rent up to 1837, he is S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ in list but occupies N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ see above.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	6	100	J. McDiarmid.	J. McDiarmid.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Cedar swamp in front on concession line, rocky on the N. W. corner, south side of lot light soil and stoney, hardwood, rear of lot light stoney land, a small swamp on the rear north side.	6s. 6d.	Paid 8 years rent at 12 bush wheat per annum, 12 bush at 5s. £24, last receipt produced.	67	Chief brought him out, paid rent from '29 to '36, 12 bush. wheat each year.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	6	100	James Miller.	James Millar.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Low and swampy quite across the lot in the rear, rocky and stoney about centre, a low pine swamp comes up north side near the centre, remainder hardwood, the dry light land soil.	5s.		68	Came out at his own expense, paid the Laird 2 bbls. flour, has no receipt.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	6	100	Alex. Stewart.	No body.	None.	None.	South side of lot in front hardwood mixed with pine, light soil, rear, light stoney land with a small swamp on north side.	5s.		69	McNab licensed all the timber to be cut, and it is supposed Stewart has abandoned.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value or the value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, No. of the value has been paid to the McNab.	Remarks.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	6	100	John McInnes.	Jno. McInnes.	Location Ticket.	25 or 30 acres. house & barn.	Front and south side hardwood, good light soil, south east corner rocky, centre and S. W. corne in front good hardwood, west side of lot clay lands, pine and cedar swamp on N. W. corner.	6s.	70	Brought out himself and family, McNab brought him from Montreal to Hull.
No. 27	6	100	Robert McNee.	J. McCallum.		3 or 4 acres and house.	Front good hardwood land, rear pine lands, clay soil.	6s.	71	Brought himself to the country, has only lately taken possession.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	7	100	Jno. McIntyre.	Jno. McIntyre.	Location Ticket.	12 or 13 acres.	Rough pine lands in front, clay soil, a narrow cedar swamp crosses lot, rocky pine ridges in centre, rear hardwood except S. E. Corner, pine, soil inclined to clay, about 15 or 16 acres of good land on rear.	5s.	72	Chief brought him out.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	7	100	P. McIntyre.	by his brother who leased the lot.	Location Ticket.	18 or 20 acres. and house.	Front part hardwood mixed with pine, a ridge of rocky lands runs across the lot within 40 or 50 rods of rear, rear rocky in the south corner, rest good hardwood to the ridge, light soil.	6s.	73	Chief brought him out wife and three children, chief sued, gave McNab a Bond for £30, one half is paid and the sureties will pay the remainder soon, chief also sold his cattle.

N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	7	100	Did. McIntyre.	Donald McIntyre lives in neighbourhood.	Location Ticket.	None, a small piece has been cleared, but grown up.	Good hardwood land, a part heavy land inclined to clay and rear light soil.	8s. 9d.	Receipt for £20 produced.	74	The chief brought him out, produced a receipt in McNab's hand writing and signed by him discharging the debt incurred in bringing him to the country, and declaring that he was to have a free deed, he has no family.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 should be S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	7	100	Did. Stewart.	Did. Stewart.	Location Ticket.	20 acres, house and barn.	In front hardwood land light soil, a rocky ridge on the north side commences near front and angles the lot running out at the rear, in general hardwood mixed with hemlock and pine.	6s.		75	The corner post at the N. W. corner of lot is marked on a growing tree 13 on one side and 14 on the other came to the country at his own expense.
S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 should be No. 14	7	100	D. McIntosh.	Did. McIntyre.	Location Ticket.	16 acres, house and barn.	Extremely rocky and stoney in front, hardwood, light soil, swamp on north side and rear, pine, hemlock and cedar.	4s.		76	Came to the country at his own expense.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 should be 14	7	100	John Brown.	Jno. Campbell.	Location Ticket.	20 acres, and house.	A great part hardwood land, a part pretty stoney and some places rocky, a swamp and pine lands stretch across the lot near the rear.	7s.		77	This lot was originally located to Donald Fisher who was drowned, then to John Brown who died, and his widow gave up the lot and got another from the McNab in the 11th session, Campbell made the improvements, complains of the McNab having taken his blacksmith's tools and kept them for 15 years, came out at his own expense.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	7	100	Widow Fisher.	No body.		None.	In general low land, some spots of dry hardwood land, a meadow (beaver) on the rear, rear concession line a complete swamp, waded to the ancies in the month of July.	3s.		78	McNab brought him out.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, or the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15	7	100	Alex. Goodwin.	No body.		None.	Pine and Balsam low land throughout, interspersed with knowles of dry land, unfit for cultivation in present state of the country.	3s.		79	Came out at his own expense, Goodwin has a large improvement in Fitzroy.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 25	7	100	James Millar.	No body.		None.	Low pine lands, clay soil.	4s.		80	Millar never had any location ticket nor knew that his name was down for the lot, supposes it has been done with a view to take off the pine previous to chief getting privilege of timber.
N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	7	100	John Preston.	No body.		None.	Low pine lands, clay soil.	4s.		81	None of the settlers could give any information of Preston, never knew such a person.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26 S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	7 7	100 100	M. McFarlane. A. McInnes.	No body.		3 or 4 acres.	Low pine lands, clay soil, considerable swamp and rock.	5s.		82	A Dr. Carswell and Geo. Fox at one time took possession but afterwards abandoned.
No. 5	8	200	Arch. McNab.	No body.		None.	Broken by the river Madawaska, balsam and pine lands, rocky and rough hemlock and pine lands.	6s.		83	Supposed that a water privilege exists on the lot.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	8	100	Jas. McDonald.	No body.		7 or 8 acres, & an old house.	Pine lands, clay soil, apparently very barren but on the river.	5s.		84	Drowned in Madawaska last spring, widow and children live in new survey.

S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9	8	100	J. McFarlane.	No body.	Location Ticket.	7 or 8 acres.	Pine lands & swamp, very little good land on lot, hardwood all cleared or nearly, clay soil.	4s.		85	Lives with his sons in the new survey.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 11	8	100	Neil Robertson.	Neil Robertson.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house & barn.	Very rocky on south side of lot, the rest a light gravelly soil, much of it rocky, hardwood, rear cedar swamp.	6s.		86	Came to the country at his own expense, but the chief has a claim against him for £215s. for bringing his family from Montreal.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12	8	100	Did. McNab.	A. Taylor.	Location Ticket.	10 acres, and house.	Rocky in front except a few acres on the north side, the rest of lot all rocky back to cedar swamp, which runs across the rear, hardwood, the few acres on north side good light soil, the greater part of the dry land rock.	5s.		87	Came to the country at his own expense.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13	8	100	Alex. McNab.	No body.		3 or 4 acres, grown up.	A few acres 10 or 12 on the south east corner of lot, light soil, hardwood, the rest cedar swamp, alder meadow and burnt lands grown up, quite impenetrable with under brush.	3s.		88	
No. 17	8	200	James Aiken.	No body.		None.	Wet pine and balsam lands.	3s.		89	Aiken never settled on the lot nor could he; it appears to have been located for the timber duties.
No. 18	8	200	Jas. McCaul alias McNab.	No body.	It was stated that there was a location ticket.	None.	Wet land, pine and balsam.	4s.		90	Never was a resident settler.
No. 16	9	200	Alex. McCaul alias McNab.	No body.	It was stated that there was a location ticket.	None.	Wet land, pine and balsam.	4s.		91	Never settled on the lot.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, or the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupant.	Remarks.
No. 22	10	200	Alexander Stevenson.	Alexander Stevenson.	15 acres, and house.	Front of lot pine lands mixed with hardwood intersected with gullies. A small brook crosses the lot with high and precipitous banks, brûlé or burnt lands on south side all grown up.	5s.		92	Came out at his own expense.	
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24 S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24	10 10	100 100	Jas. McLaren.	No body.	Was informed had location ticket.	Front of the lot low land, ash water elm, hemlock and pine, about centre hardwood, rear hills and gullies with high banks, pine mixed with hardwood, clay soil.	6s.		93	McLaren seems to have abandoned and lives in Horton.	
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	10	100	W. Storie, Sr.	W. Storie, Jr.	Location ticket 12 acres, house and barn.	Front $\frac{1}{2}$ on south side light soil poor land, the north side rocky through out, rear part of lot light soil, hemlock and pine mixed with hardwood intersected with ridges and gullies.	5s. 6d.	Receipt produced for 4 bhls wheat, say 5s. £1, say he paid more but has no receipt.	94	Came out at his own expense.	
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	10	100	W. Storie, Jr.	No body.	None.	Intersected with hills and gullies, north side rocky, a small piece near the front of the half lot pretty good hardwood land, light soil, in general hemlock and pine mixed with hardwood.	5s.		95	Never was any location of lot, has been a good deal of pine taken off.	

N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	11 11	100 100	James Brown.	James Brown.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	The rear half of the two half lots rocky and part of No. 6 swampy, on the east side low tamarack and balsam land covered with a thick green moss, a beaver meadow and swamp in front, hardwood and rocky land in rear on north side, light soil.	5s.	Rent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bls. per annum paid 9 years 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ bls. at 30s. £20 5s. two receipts produced.	96	
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15	11	100	H. Campbell.	Peter Campbell brother of Locatee.	Location Ticket.	3 or 4 acres.	Rear of lot pretty good hardwood land, the front part low balsam and rough rocky pine lands, river Dochart crosses lot (a small creek).	5s.		97	
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16	11	100	J. Carmichael.	No body lives in 4th Con.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	N. W. corner rocky and stoney, rest good hardwood land from the rear of the Dochart, on the south side of the creek, rocky pine lands and small balsams, a mineral spring on lot.	6s. 6d.		98	
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16	11	100	J. Carmichael, Jr.	No body.	None.	Rough low laying land, balsam and pine and other small timber.	5s.		99	A young man lives with his father, never knew he was located, will have nothing to do with it.	
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21	11	100	Alex. Dewar.	Alex. Dewar.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	A little more than what is cleared, pretty good land light soil, the rest swamp and burnt pine lands called brûlé.	5s.		100	Come out at his own expense, McNab sent his man to help him up the river for which he paid him in work afterwards.
N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 21	11	100	Dn. Dewar.	Alex. Dewar.	Location ticket in name of Alex. Dewar.	None.	All a brûlé or burnt pine lands grown up with under brush quite impenetrable.	2s. 6d.		101	This lot seems to have been returned in name of Duncan Dewar, I cannot see for what reason, perhaps to increase the number of settlers.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	Con.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money for the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupant.	Remarks.
No. 25	11	200 broken	Dn. Anderson.	Michael Roddy.	Deed issued and transfer from Anderson.	30 acres, house and barn.	South side of lot rocky pine and hemlock ridge, S. E. corner a cedar swamp running into the river Ottawa, front rough rocky hemlock and pine lands, a piece of good hardwood land in north side near the rear, swamp lands near the river.	10s.	102		Roddy produced a document purporting to be an agreement between McNab & Anderson, whereby Anderson was to pay the McNab 10s. an acre for the land, a receipt at bottom discharging Anderson in full. Roddy paid £200 for the lot and improvements, McNab and Anderson seem to have divided the price, it must also be borne in mind that Anderson got 100 acres of a free grant formerly in Beckwith and has now been located by the McNab for more.
S.W. 1/2	11	broken	Robert Storie.	No body.		4 or 5 acres.	8 or 10 acres of hardwood land, light soil in front, low and swampy towards rear, on the Chatts Lake.	8s.	Receipt for 9 bbls. of wheat £2 5s. produced.	103	Robert Storie is dead, his brother claims.
No. 4	12	200	James McNee.	Dn. McNee.	Location Ticket.	5 or 6 acres grown up.	Pine and balsam low land, a narrow beaver meadow runs up through the lot in an angular direction, a creek also angles through the lot, clay soil.	5s.	Got his land free for piping to Chief.	104	Duncan McNee lives with his father James on adjoining lot. This lot was also located to Duncan McNab deceased.
5	12	200	G. Buchanan.	No body.	Said he has location ticket.	None.	Rough low land, swamp balsam pine and hemlock black ash &c., a part of beaver meadow on the lot, a creek angles the lot length ways.	5s.		105	Came to the country at his own expense, lives in Fitzroy.

N.E. 1/4	6	100	Alex. McNab.	Alex. McNab.	Had location ticket but was burnt.	30 acres, house and barn.	Rear of lot and a little on the east side low and swampy remainder good hardwood land, light soil.	8s.		106	Chief brought him out wife and six children under 14 years of age, was employed by the Agent in Britain to take charge of the provisions &c. &c., considers that he ought to have been considered for his trouble, has suffered much persecution at the hand of McNab.
S.W. 1/4	6	100	P. Drummond.	James McNee.	Says he has location ticket.	None.	Low tamarack land in front, in rear a large windfall grown up impenetrable with under brush.	5s.		107	Drummond never settled on lot.
S.W. 1/4	7	100	James McNee.	James McNee.	Says he has the deed.	30 acres, house and barn.	A small piece in front rocky and broken, rest good hardwood land, soil light.	7s. 6d.		108	The Chief brought him from Montreal.
N.E. 1/4	7	100	J. M cFarlane.	Patk. Mooney.		20 acres, house and barn.	In general good hardwood land, light soil, rocky in some places.	7s. 6d.		109	Came out at his own expense, McFarlane never settled on lot.
N.E. 1/4	11	100	J. Robertson.	No body.	None.	None.	Rocky hemlock and pine land.	4s.		110	
N.E. 1/4 should be S.W. 1/4	14	100	P. Campbell.	P. Campbell.	Location Ticket.	25 acres, house and barn.	A Creek, the Doehart runs across the lot near the front about 35 acres hardwood land, soil white clay, rear part very rocky and bare of soil, south side of lot brûlé, over grown with under brush. Soil rocky and gravelly.	6s.		111	Chief brought him out, has nothing to do with the N. E. 1/4, his location ticket is for S. W. 1/4.
S.W. 1/4	20	100	Jno. Campbell.	No body.	None.	None.	A brûlé throughout, small swamps and flat bare rocks alternately.	I cannot say what to put on this lot, it is actually such as no man can put a value on.		112	Could find no one who ever heard or knew any thing of John Campbell.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value or value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money has been paid to the McNab.	No. of improvements.	Remarks.
No. 22	12 broken.	Arch. Stewart.	Arch. Stewart.	Location Ticket.	40 acres, house and barn.	Front of lot a little rocky and rough, rest of lot good hardwood land.	12s. 6d.		113	Came out at his own expense.
23	12 broken.	Dn. Campbell.	Dn. Campbell.	Location Ticket.	12 acres and house.	A stripe of rock along the front, rest good hardwood land, bad with stones, many large boulders same description as above.	11s. 3d.	Note and all together will amount about £40.	114	Those two lots are valued by the McNab at 10s. per acre and his rent is the interest on the amount. Locatee was in the Country before the McNab, and assisted him and settlers up the River free of any charge, for which service the Chief told him he'd make him a tree grant of No. 24. He has paid McNab £3 per annum up to 1833 and for the rents subsequent to that period. McNab holds his note for £27 odd and has sued him on the note, obtained licence from McNab last year in month of January to cut timber, licence was dated September.
24	12 broken.	Jas. Campbell.	Dn. Campbell.	Location ticket D. Campbell.	A small piece cleared.		11s. 3d.			
S.W. 1/3	13	A. Buchanan.	No body.	Says he has location ticket.	None.	Hilly hemlock and pine lands, rough and rocky, light soil, situation favorable, rear approaches Air Prior.	6s.		115	Came out at his own expense.

N.E. 1/5	13	John McNab.	Owen Hoey.	Location Ticket.	3 acres.	Low swampy land, a few acres hardwood mixed with hemlock and pine along the rear.	5s.		116	Duncan McNab now deceased, was located on the lot. made the improvements and intended to be claimed by his heirs.
S.W. 1/5	13	Dn. McNab.	No body.	Location Ticket.	None.	Low swampy land, timber, pine, hemlock, ash &c.	5s.		117	Duncan McNab is deceased, he was located on the whole lot.
S.W. 1/8	13	Jno. McLaren.	No body.	None.	None.	Hilly rocky and swampy, pine hemlock, ash &c. River per acre to an Doehart, a Creek, crosses lot adjoining proprietor.	Worth 4s.		118	Never was located for lot and knows nothing about it would not take it and pay taxes.
N.E. 1/8	13	M. McLaren.	M. McLaren.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Front part light soil, clay bottom, a swamp runs along north side of lot, remainder rough pine lands, cleared part pretty good.	7s.	Receipt produced for 48 bushels of wheat £12 states that he has paid his rent regularly every year at the rate of £3. 12s. 6d. for 9 years making in all £32 12s. 6d.	119	Malcolm McLaren's ticket describes his location as being bounded by the Doehart and lying between that and the Ottawa, has paid rent. Chief brought him to the Country.
N.E. 1/10	13	Jas. Robertson.	J. Robertson.	Location Ticket.	30 acres, house and barn.	Good hardwood land in front, rough pine and hemlock lands in rear.	8s.	Receipt produced for 12 bushels wheat and 2 of indian corn £3 10s. states that he has paid £14.	120	McNab brought him out. has not paid any rent since 1832, McNab wanted to charge him 10s. for each bushel of wheat, states that he has paid £14 in all.
S.W. 1/10	13	J. McConnor.	Pat. Callighan.		12 acres, house &c.	Low level pine lands on S. side and front, dry but fire has run all over it, grown up thick with under brush, N.E. corner rocky hardwood land, soil sandy clay and light soil.	6s.		121	Came out at his own expense, it does not appear that he has any other claim than that of possession.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value for the acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupants.	Remarks.
No. 13	13 broken.	And. Russell.	No body.	Location Ticket.	14 acres.	Rocky and bare of soil, in many places burnt pine on a flat rock, about 10 or 12 acres close by the River pretty good.	6s.	122	Came out at his own expense.	
No. 16	13 broken.	Dd. Campbell.	No body.	None.	None.	Front of lot a brûlé or burnt pine lands over grown with brush flat rock and swamp alternately. Bank on the River precipitous and stoney.	6s.	123	Cannot find any settler who ever heard of or knows any thing about Donald Campbell.	
18 & 19	13 broken.	A. McDonald.	A. McDonald and Craig.	Informed that deed has issued.	Two frame, houses, stables, &c. and about one acre.	Front a brûlé rock and swamp alternately, rear part on Ottawa a gravelly soil and includes sand point on the River, good situation for trade.	The land is of very small value in point of situation, I believe it worth £120 the sum stated to have been paid.	124	(It was stated to me that McNab had received £120 for the two broken fronts, McDonald is I believe a native of Glengarry in the Eastern District.	
20 & 21	13 broken.	Michael Rody.	Bradley.	Lease from Rody who has Patent.	House, stables, &c. and cleared.	Burnt pine lands or brûlé in front, swampy and rocky overgrown with brush, on Ottawa a rocky and sandy point called as to the Norway point. On South side a few acres fit for cultivation valuable as a place for trade.	Same as above	125	Came out at his own expense, showed me the deed. Paid McNab £150 for broken front receives about £45 rent for the place.	

No. 1	14	200 Alex. McNab.	Alex. Goodwin, Sr.	Location ticket Alex. Goodwin Jr.	10 acres and in front stretching along Concession line, rest of lot good hardwood land, light soil.	Pine mixed with hardwood	12s.	A receipt produced all charging rent up to 1835 amount £7 10.	126	Came out at his own expense, the old man is in Glasgow society settler who got land in Dalhousie. The young man in whose name the location ticket is made out has a large improvement immediately adjoining in the Township of Fitzroy, no such person as Alex. McNab that I could hear of.
No. 3	14	200 Arch. McNab.	Gregory Storekeeper and Billiard Tavern-keeper.	Deed issued.	12 or 15 acres, mills, houses, &c. &c.	Front and south side rocky, land or swamp in general, broken by River, Buchanan's Mills on the lot, north side rocky dry think land, swamp could some of it be easily drained.	The site and Buchanan's Mills lot I should think worth £500.	127	The lot in so far as regards land is of very little value the only value is in situation and the mill sites, could not ascertain what McNab got from Buchanan for the premises.	
N.E. 1/4	14	broken James Storie.	James Storie.	Location Ticket.	5 or 6 acres, and house.	A small rocky point on East side of Madawaska River. A low valley on south side subject to be overflowed by the River Madawaska in spring, is of good land, about 5 or 6 acres, situation valuable if improved.	10s. This situation with No. 3 in 15th, chief of value if improved £25.	128	McNab brought him out, paid rent up to 1840, it is stated that McNab got the deed of the other part of lot bounded by Madawaska, this cuts off a considerable quantity of Storie's half; wrought for McNab in bringing up settlers, McNab took a good deal of Oak off the lot.	
S.W. 1/4	14	broken Arch. McNab.	Hilliard, tenant under McNab.	Deed issued.	5 or 6 acres.	Light soil, generally pine lands and some of it rocky, mixed with hemlock, favourable situation.	15s.	129	It is stated that the deed has issued and the boundaries fixed by Madawaska which injures Storie's half.	
No. 5	14	broken Arch. McNab.	Hilliard, tenant.	Deed.	40 or 50 acres, of house & barn in some places, good in general.	Beautiful situation on Banks of Ottawa, low and swampy in some places, light soil but good in general.	15s.	130	This is what the Chief denominates Am Prior Lodge.	

Appendix
(H. H.)
7th September.

REPORT of the Inspection of Locations, &c.—Continued.

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Name of Original Locatee.	Name of present occupant.	Under what authority.	Nature and extent of improvements.	Description of Timber & Soil.	What is the present market value per acre, without taking into account the improvements.	If any money, or the value thereof, has been paid to the McNab.	No. of occupant.	Remarks.
6 & 7	14	Dn. McNab.	No body.	Deed issued.	10 or 12 acres.	Light soil, low and swampy in some places.	12s.		131	Duncan McNab is now deceased. Came at his own expense.
No. 1	15	Arch. McNab.	Chs. Goodwin.	Location ticket Goodwin.	12 acres, and house.	In front good hardwood, light soil. On Ottawa swamp and marsh, a large Beaver Meadow very wet, a small swamp on south side, subject to be overflowed in the beginning of season.	7s. 6d.	A receipt produced, the value of which I computed £4 15s.	132	Came out with his father as a Glasgow society settler.
No. 3	15	James Storie.	James Storie.	Location Ticket.	2 acres.	A narrow stripe along Concession line, hardwood, dry land, behind which is a swamp, ash, cedar and hemlock, a dry ridge on S. side between swamp and Ottawa, swamp completely covered with water in the spring and fore part of summer.	10s. See No. 128.	Paid rent to the value of £3 annually for 10 years £30, last receipt produced.	133	Chief brought him out, see above.

In addition to the above I have to state that many have paid rents to the McNab, of which they have no account, and cannot recollect the exact amount (according to their statements to me), and others have given up their receipts to Lawyers to defend them in cases brought against them by the McNab, and that there is no Grist Mill within the Township. One however is in progress. McNab however it is stated will not allow a board to be sold at his Saw Mill to assist in its completion.

FRANCIS ALLAN,

Agent &c. Bathurst District.

No. 4.

REMARKS by the Laird of McNab upon the Report of Francis Allan, Esquire, on the Township of McNab.

Appendix
(H. H.)

7th September.

No.	Lot.	Con.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Bro. 12	1	Thos. McLachlan.	This Agreement is cancelled and these Lots open.
1	15		Donald Fisher.	This lot originally granted and deeded for a Carpenter Establishment for encouragement of settling the Township.
1	16		John Wallace.	McNab has received no duty of timber as yet.
1	18		A. and D. McNab.	McNab reserved the timber upon this lot.
1	26		Andrew Hamilton.	False statement. Paid all the expenses of passage from Montreal.
2	18		Dougald Stewart.	False statement. Reserved the duties.
2	19		A. & C. McFadden.	False statement. The son has fled accused of rape.
2	25		James Morris.	This is one of those who would not grant a mortgage upon his lot, conform to location ticket, after the Patent was taken out for him.
3	5		Dun. Robertson.	This agreement cancelled as mentioned above.
3	6		Smith Luth.	Originally granted to Gregor McNab and Allan McNab with broken front of No. 6 of the 4th concession, for erecting mills for the benefit of the Township. Gregor McNab went home to Scotland, to realize funds where he died, and these broken fronts were deeded to Allan McNab, the Saw Mill has been in operation for some time and the Grist Mill will be completed next summer, McNab got no value for them.
3	9		Allan McNab.	
3	25		George Morris.	Government has granted a location to one Robert Peck an old soldier, for this lot.
4	6		Gregor McNab.	This statement is erroneous.
4	6		Allan McNab.	This is the Saw Mill as stated above.
4	14		Dun. Anderson.	This is one of McNab's lots for which he is decd.
4	24		John McCallum.	This was an original grant, for which McNab got no value, for erecting a School establishment for the benefit of the Township.
4	25		Wm. Richards.	Wrong statement, it being the above lot.
5	1		David Brunna.	Original grant and deeded for a Blacksmith's Establishment for public benefit.
5	11		Joseph Paterson.	This statement is not correct.
6	7		Mat. Barr.	False statement.
7	11		Peter McIntyre.	These £80 was incurred for Law Expenses, this fellow having denied that he ever signed the original Bond in Scotland.
7	12		Donald McIntyre.	McNab considers himself bound whenever this Donald McIntyre pays him in full of his claim, to be debited with the amount, conform to order in council.
7	13		John Campbell.	This lot is deeded to one Archd. McNab by mistake.
7	25		James Millon.	False statement this man has left the country.
7	25		John Preston.	This man, McNab took from Montreal, he fled also.
8	5		Archd. McNab.	This lot was decd to McNab to establish a Ferry.
8	11		Neil Robertson.	Took this man and family from Montreal.
8	17		James Aitkin.	Originally Colin McCaul who was killed by a falling tree, afterwards to James Aikin.
10	24		James McLarin.	This is one of those who after getting a Patent taken out, refused grant a mortgage.
11	21-21		A. and D. Davan.	These are father and son, who, with their family, I took from Montreal. They have sold and pocketed more than fifty pounds worth of timber off these lots.
11	25		Dun. Anderson.	This person Anderson was very useful to McNab on first settling the Townships in procuring provisions and assisting to make the settlers comfortable, in which capacity, and for for his extra exertions and trouble, I originally granted him this lot. Many accounts accordingly passed between us, which is impossible for McNab to bear in mind at this distance of time, 16 years ago.
12	6		Alex. McNab.	This is one of the most infamous characters in the Township.
12	7		Jas. McNee.	This person is my old family Piper to whom I granted a lot of land and deeded, but never received any value, he has a large family of sons.

REMARKS by the Laird of McNab, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(H. H.)
7th September.

No.	Lot.	Con.	Name.	Remarks.
13	18-19	1	Alex. McDonell.	Originally granted these broken fronts and deeded for building a good Inn and Store for the benefit of the Township and the Public, which Mr. McDonell did much for the comfort and accommodation of that part of the country, it is a pity Mr. Allan should STATE what he is not perfectly certain of.
13	20-21		Michael Roddy.	The original grant was to one Walter Beckwith under an agreement to build a comfortable Inn for the accommodation of the public, in this he failed, to cover what McNab had advanced, he sold the lot to one Michael Roddy who is deeded for it.

It is here particularly to be observed that McNab was obliged to make many sacrifices, an in order to encourage an infant settlement was induced to make several gratuitous grants of land to encourage Tradesmen to settle in that there remote quarter.

McNab cannot conclude these remarks upon Mr. Allan's Report, without regretting much *spirit* in which it is made or drawn up, and in more points than one, its total deviation from truth, for instance, obviously from a wish to deteriorate the value of the Township, he states positively, that there is *no Grist Mill in the Township*. Now the truth is there has been a very extensive Mill Establishment in active operation for these ten years past, both saw and *grist* at Asupnor. That there has been a Saw Mill in operation upon Waba River for some time past, and a Grist Mill erecting, also a third upon the very same creek. (Begg reference to Mr. Hugh McGregor who *saw these mills* frequently in operation several years ago.) He takes also the liberty of remarking, under what consideration does Mr. Allan value the spot or lot McNab has built his cottage at 15s. per acre by much the highest price he has valued (but which comes the nearest to the *real* value of any one he has valued) for McNab most positively avers, and that without doubt, that the one half of the Township as settled, is as good if not better than it.

McNab with due deference submits, that according to the "order in council" of date 27th Sept. 1839, which particularly provides, that in the event of McNab's having secured any payment from any of the settlers, in whole or in part of the expenses incurred in taking them either from Scotland or Montreal to the Township of McNab, (as in the case of Donald McNaughton particularly referred to, and provided for) that the said sum should be deducted from the sum awarded him (for instance his remarks as to Donald McIntyre's claim, in his observations upon Mr. Allan's Report) but he respectfully, tho' positively asserts, that no such inference or proposal as his repaying to the settlers any portion of the *Rents* he received, was ever mentioned or even proposed to him in his arrangements with Government. The retaining, refunding or repaying the small portion of *Rents* he received, never having been once suggested.

Upon looking over the rent Roll, according to the terms and statement of the list of lots located and guaranteed by McNab in his agreement with Government, he finds he has located altogether, exclusive of his own lands, and those lots particularly referred to in his memorial, as originally granted by him to Tradespeople, and for Inns to accommodate the public, he finds 15000 acres and this at the upset price of lands as sold by Government, will amount to £7000 exclusive of 5000 acres which can still be sold at 5s. per acre, this, with the value of £2000 worth of timber now to be disposed of by Government, besides the slate quarries, will present a fair state of the value of the Township to Government. McNab at the same time, taking this opportunity of remarking that if the payment of the amount of money as awarded by Government and agreed upon (being £4000) shall in no way be contingent upon the Report as given in by Mr. Francis Allan, as he considers that Report decidedly incorrect and not consistent with *facts*, which is in his power at any time to prove. The prices he has put upon each separate lot as affixed to copy of Rent Roll, he will refer to any land Surveyor in the District, or take them at the same valuation himself in whole or in part payment of his money as agreed upon with Government. It is here to be remarked that on making up any calculation upon this Report of Mr. Allan, that he has included all McNab's own lands and those lots he originally granted gratuitously for the encouraging the Settlement of the Township and which, as he has already and frequently stated, both in his Memorial and other documents to Government, and to which he refers.

ARCHD. McNAB.

Toronto, 17th November 1840.

P. S. There is a gratuitous and invidious remark by Mr. Allan at the close of his Report by which he rather commits himself, for, after stating that there is no Mill in McNab, he says

I am preventing other Mills being built by not giving Boards from my Mill. Now the truth is, I never had my Mill in my own hands, having always let them for a rent as they now are. I of course never interfere, nor can do so, only in getting my rent, no restrictions being put upon the Tenant.

Appendix
(H. H.)

7th September.

A. Mc.

No. 5.

Copy of LETTER from the LAIRD OF McNAB to FRANCIS ALLAN, ESQUIRE.

(Copy.)

WABA COTTAGE, McNAB,

1st February 1840.

Dear Sir,

When your son called here to get information as to the Townships of McNab and Horton, I considered myself bound to give him all the information in my power concerning every thing connected with this Township, and in confidence, as I did to you, showed him the two documents I had from the Governor in Council, of date the 20th September and 12th October, both of which, distinctly states, that all the timber for which I had not granted licence, and which I had the right to cut, should from that date fall into Government, as, from the proceeds thereof, part of the money was to be realized to pay up the balance of my agreement with them; when it was considered the most proper plan to lay the communications of Government to me, and all the location tickets before you as agent for the District, so that an advertisement might be issued to protect the timber from all depredation, for and on behalf of the Government, I accordingly did so; when, after showing you all the necessary documents and papers, you mentioned that you intended giving out a general notice concerning depredations committed upon the Crown Lands and that from the terms of my documents from Government, you would include all the timber of McNab as claimed by Government also. You promptly followed up your intentions, and forwarded notices. But what was my astonishment at seeing a *Counter Notice* attached to each of your notices by Mr. Andrew Dickson of Pakenham, and posted up in these most extraordinary words: "Francis Allen, Esquire, states to me, that he has no authority for issuing the above Notice, but did it at the instance of McNab, and will not be acted upon."

Now, Sir, I ask you, have you really given any order or permission to this person thus publicly to refute and disannul a public advertisement or notice of your own as *Agent* of the *Bathurst District*, by this order or notice of his? If it has come to this, please let me know in writing, for it is time I should apply elsewhere to have the property of Government protected, and the only way I can possibly do so is, by sending to a higher quarter, a copy of this letter to you and your notice publicly and promptly refuted and set aside, and that, too, by your own permission of course, by Mr. Dickson, whom the people in this quarter think, seems to wince and feel alarmed under the *threat* implied in your notice, otherwise they rather suppose he would not have acted with, as it would appear, such overpowering influence.

If you are inclined to write Mr. Dickson on the subject, please send me a copy, as I intend sending him a copy of this, and

I am,
My dear Sir,
&c. &c. &c.

Francis Allen, Esquire, }
&c. &c. &c. }

Rental of the Township of McNab, 1839.

Appendix.
(H. H.)

7th September.

No.	Names.	Con.	Lot.	Front.	Rear.	Bbls.	Value per Acre.	Charge for Timber.
1	Donald Kerr,	1	13		half	1½	10. 6d.	
2	John Wallace,	1	16			2½	12 0	
3	Alexander McNiven,	1	19			2	10 0	Besides timber.
4	Duncan Anderson,	1	18			2½	10 0	
5	Colin McFadden,	1	20			3	12 0.	
6	Widow McGregor,	1	21		half	1½	13 0	
7	Archibald McNab,	1	23			2	5 0	
8	Robert Stewart,	1	25		half	1½	10 0	
9	Andrew Hamilton,	1	26		do.	2	12 0	
10	Dugald McGregor,	2	12			2	10 0	
11	Isct Duff,	2	13		half	1½	7 6	
12	Donald McNaughton,	2	14			2	15 0	
13	Duncan McLaughlan,	2	15			3	15 0	
14	James McKay,	2	18		half	1½	7 6	
15	Alexander McNiven,	2	19			2	7 6	Besides timber.
16	John McNab,	2	20			1½	12 0	
17	Angus McNab,	2	22			2½	14 0	
18	Peter McArthur,	2	24			3	5 0	
19	James Morris,	2	25			3	14 0	
20	John Forrest,	2	27			1¼	10 0	
21	Peter McNab,	3	3			2	10 0	
22	Eustace Barbary,	3	5		half	1½	15 0	
23	Widow Cameron,	3	10			3	12 0	
24	Alexander Stewart,	3	11	half		1	7 6	
25	James McKay,	3	13		half	1½	10 6	
26	John McLachlan,	3	15			2	10 6	
27	Patrick Mooney,	3	19 20	halves		2	7 6	
28	George Morris,	3	25			2	7 6	
29	James Dunlop,	4	4			2	10 6	
30	Peter Fergusson,	4	9			2	7 6	
31	Angus Cameron,	4	12		half	1	7 6	
32	Angus Cameron,	4	13			3	12 6	
33	Duncan Anderson,	4	14			2½	10 0	
34	Robert Robertson,	4	20		half	1½	11 0	Besides timber.
35	John Robertson,	4	22		do.	1½	11 0	
36	John McDiarmid.	4	27			1½	14 0	
37	Donald Patterson,	5	5			3	12 6	
38	Duncan McNab,	5	6			2	14 0	
39	Mathew Barr,	5	7			2	12 0	
40	Thomas McLachlan,	5	8			2	12 0	Besides timber.
41	Alexander Thompson,	5	11			3	11 0	Do.
42	James Robertson,	5	12			3	10 0	Do.
43	John Stewart.	4	19			2	7 6	
44	John Fergusson,	5	20	half		1½	10 0	
45	Duncan Carmichael,	5	21			2	10 0	
46	Thomas Wood,	5	23	half		1½	11 0	
47	Murdoch McDonald,	5	26	do.		2	10 0	
48	John Carswell,	5	26		half	1½	8 0	
49	Duncan Campbell,	6	24	half		2½	15 0	
50	Peter McMillan,	6	24		half	2½	15 0	
51	John Wilson,	6	11 12		do.	2	8 0	
52	John McDiarmid,	6	25	half		2½	8 0	Besides timber.
53	James Millar,	6	25		half	1½	12 6	Do.
54	John McInnis,	6	26	half		1½	12 6	Do.
55	Alexander Stewart,	6	26		half	1½	8 0	
56	Robert McNee,	6	27			1½	8 0	
57	John McIntyre,	7	10		half	2½	12 6	
58	Peter McIntyre,	7	11		do.	2½	12 6	
59	Daniel McIntyre,	7	12		do.	2½	8 0	Besides timber.
60	Donald Stewart,	7	12	half		2	12 6	
61	John Campbell,	7	13	do.		2	12 6	
62	Daniel McIntyre,	7	13		half	1½	10 6	
63	James Aiken,	7	17			2½	7 0	
64	Daniel Wilson,	7	18			2	7 0	
65	John Preston,	7	25	half		1½	5 0	
66	Malcolm McFarlane,	7	26		half	2	7 0	
67	John Anderson,	7	26	half		2	7 0	

Rental of the Township of McNab, &c.—Continued,

Appendix
(H. H.)

7th September.

No.	Names.	Con.	Lot.	Front.	Rear.	Bbls.	Value per Acre.	Charge for Timber.
68	James McDonald,	8	7	half		2½	7s. Od.	
69	James McFarlane,	8	9	do		2½	7 0	
70	Neil Robertson,	8	11	do		1½	10 0	
71	Andrew Taylor,	8	11 13	do do		3	8 0	Besides timber.
72	John Brown,	8	13		half	2	8 0	
73	Donald Fisher,	8	14			2½	8 0	
74	Alexander Stevenson,	10	22			2	10 0	Besides timber.
75	Duncan Dewar,	10	19,			1	7 0	do.
76	James McLaren,	10	24	half		2½	12 6	
77	William McKinlay,	9	16			1½	7 0	
78	William Storie,	10	26			1	10 0	Besides timber.
79	Robert Storie,	10	26		half	1½	7 6	
80	James Brown,	11	6 7		do	1½	7 6	
81	Widow Brown,	11	8	half		1½	5 0	
82	Hugh Campbell,	11	15		half	1½	7 6	
83	James Carmichael,	11	16		do	2½	14 0	
84	Alexander Dewar,	11	21			2	10 0	Besides timber.
85	Alexander McNab,	12	6		half	2½	15 0	
86	James McFarlane,	12	7		do	2½	11 0	
87	James Robertson,	12	11		do	1½	12 6	
88	Peter Campbell,	12	15	half		2	12 6	
89	Archibald Stewart,	12	22			2½	15 0	
90	Duncan Campbell,	12	23			3	12 6	
91	George Buchannan,	12	5			1½	7 6	
92	George Buchannan,	13	3		half	1½	7 6	
93	Malcolm McLaren,	13	8		do	3	13 0	
94	James Robertson,	13	10		do	1½	12 6	
95	John O'Connor,	13	10			1	7 6	
96	Owen Hoey,	13	5		half	1	5 0	
97	Alexander Goodwin, Jr.	14	1			2	15 0	
98	Alexander Goodwin, Sr.	14	1		half	2	15 0	
99	James Storie,	14	4		fourth	1	12 6	
100	James O'Connor,	14	9			2	8 0	
101	Charles Goodwin,	15	1			2	10 0	
102	James Storie,	15	3			1	12 6	
						Bbls. . . .	201½	

Appendix
(I. I.)
7th September.

RETURN to an Address to the Governor General from the House of Assembly, dated 15th July 1841. " Praying that His Excellency will be please to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House a Return of all duties collected on Timber in the Ottawa District since 1835."

(Transmitted to the Legislative Assembly, 7th September, 1841.)

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

Kingston, 4th September, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to send herewith a return of all duties collected upon timber in the Ottawa District since 1835, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed in your letter of the 16th ultimo. The return for 1839 was only received this day from Mr. McDonell.

I have the honor to be &c.

JOHN DAVIDSON,

James Hopkirk, Esq. }
&c. &c. }

LIST of documents relating to the amount of duties collected on Crown Timber in the Ottawa District since 1835 furnished in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General.

No.		Total Amount.		
		£	s.	D.
1	Duncan McDonell's account current for 1835,	327	9	1½
2	Do. general return &c. for do.	416	9	1½
3	Do. account current for 1836,	285	6	10
4	Do. general return &c. for do.	289	2	8½
5	Do. account current for 1837,	225	18	3
6	Do. general return &c. for do.	377	18	9
7	Do. account current for 1838,	209	17	4
8	Do. general return &c. for do.	229	6	0
9	Do. Account current for 1839,	261	2	11½
10	Do. general return &c. for do.	267	6	11½
11	James Stevenson's letter with statement for 1840.	-	-	-
12	Do. statement for 1840.	264	7	8

Crown Lands Office,

Kingston, 4th September, 1841.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

No. I. UPPER-CANADA.

The Honorable Robert B. Sullivan, Her Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector of dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected up to the 31st December, 1835, inclusive.

Prov'l. Currency.	1835.		Prov'l. Currency.	D.
	£	s.			£	s.
To my Salary for Services performed in ascertaining, measuring, seizing, collecting dues upon Crown timber and granting licenses to cut trees in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	175	0	Angus McDonell and Duncan McMillan timber dues, do.	4
To services performed by George Manton, going, coming, and remaining at Quebec, collecting dues upon Crown timber cut in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	15	18	do.	0
To 7500 feet of Elm at 1d. a foot, taken off Lot 13, in the 8th concession East Hawkesbury in 1831, and directed by you in February last to be refunded out of the timber dues of this year to Allan and Alexander McDonell, purchasers of said Lot.	15	12	John Cockburn, do.	4
To cash paid to the Honorable Robert B. Sullivan, in August, 1838.	120	18	Thomas Campbell, do.	4
			Henry Shaver, do.	8
			Simon P. Bush, do.	0
			John Brownell, do.	8
			Henry James, do.	8
			James McKinley, do.	0
			Thomas Munro Sutherland, do.	0
			John Holmes and Wm. Lynt, do.	8
			Ronald McPhee, do.	4
			William Mann, do.	4
			Duncan McDonald, do.	4
			Jas. Bailey, do.	6
			Duncan McIntyre, do.	8
			Charles Hill, do.	4
			Peter & Duncan McMartin, do.	4
			John C. Cobb & Charles Fox, do.	8
			James Brownley, do.	8
			John Hieb, do.	0
			Donald Grant & Donald McMaster, do.	4
			Wm. McKinney & D. Johnston, do.	10
			Wm. & James McCaughy, do.	5
			Hugh McKinly, do.	5
			Angus Kennedy, do.	0
			Hugh Fraser, do.	8
			Malcolm Fraser, do.	0
			Alfred Chesser, do.	0
			Colin Chisholm, do.	2
			Daniel McDougall, do.	4
			Neil McDonald, do.	4
			Angus McDonald, do.	0
			James Johnston, do.	4
			John, James, & Neil McCrack, do.	3
			Alexander McDougall, do.	3
			£ 327	9
				11

Amounting to three hundred and twenty seven pounds, nine shillings, one penny and a half, Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield), Deputy Surveyor.

Appendix (I. I.)
7th September.

Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor Collector, maketh oath and saith that this account is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me at Glengarry, }
this 31st. day of October, 1838. }
H. MacGILLIS, J. P.

No. 2.

UPPER-CANADA.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber Cut upon Crown Lands in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority and also by trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDONELL, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between 1st January and 31st December 1838.

Names of Lumberers.	No. of Pieces.	White pine, No. of feet.	White pine, Standard Logs.	With or without License.	Aggregate.	Description of Lumber.	Rates of Dues.	Provl. Currency.
								£ s. d.
John Cockburn,	100	6000						
Henry Shaver,	40	2000						
Thos. Campbell,	90	5000						
Simon P. Bush,	80	4000						
John Brownell,	58	3144						
Henry James,	18	1000						
John McIntyre,	18	1000						
James McKinly,	74	4000						
Thomas Munro,	120	6668						
John Holmes & Wm. Lytle,	110	6000						
Ronald McPhee,	132	7000						
William Mann,	136	5000						
Duncan McDonald,	70	5000						
Jeremiah Curtis,	72	4000						
John & Duncan Grant,	160	10000						
James Bailly,	36	2000						
Duncan McIntyre,	76	4500						
Angus McDonald & Duncan McMillan,	82	5000						
Moses Cure,	36	2000						
Angus & Donald McDonell,	80	4500						
Eli Rochon,	24	1500						
Alexander McDougall,	20	1254						
Charles Hill,	70	4000						
Louis Langlois, Senr.	20	1000						
Louis Langlois, Jear.	60	3000						

Peter & Duncan McMartin,	36	2000						
John C. Cobb & Charles Fox,	40	2000						
James Brownley,	20	1000						
John Hick,	10	640						
Donald Grant & Donald McMartin,	280	12060						
Alexander McDonald,	70	3840						
Wm. McKenny & D. Johnston,	20	1280						
William & James McCaughey,	20	1125						
Hugh McKinley,	19	1000						
Angus Kennedy,	45	2578						
Hugh Fraser,	200	10004						
Malcolm Fraser,	70	4000						
Alfred Chesser,	50	2880						
Archd. McDonald,	120	7200						
Alex. Rodgers,	20	1000						
Celin Chisholm,	45	2500						
Daniel McDougall,	360	20000						
Peter McLaurin,	30	2000						
Neil McDonald,	144	8000						
Angus McDonald,	110	6000						
John, James & Neil McCrock,	100	5286						
	3621	199899						
						199,899	4d.	416 9 1½

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Amounting to four hundred and sixteen pounds, nine shillings, one penny and a half. Provincial Currency, dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,) Deputy Surveyor.

Duncan McDonell, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Collector of dues upon Crown Timber, maketh oath and saith that this account is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at Glengarry, }
this 31st day of October 1841. }
H. MACGILLIS, J. P. }

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,) Deputy Surveyor.

No. 3.

UPPER-CANADA.

The Honorable Robert B. Sullivan, Her Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Duncan McDonnell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector of dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected between 1st. January and 31st December, 1836.

	1836 December 31st		Prov. Currency.		
	£	s. d.			
To my salary for services performed in ascertaining, seizing, collecting dues upon Crown Timber, and granting licenses to cut trees in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	175	0 0	John Douglass - for timber dues, Ewen & Achd. Cameron, do. Malcolm McKinnon, do. Angus McDonald, do. Hugh Fraser, do. Angus McDonald, do. Duncan McDonnell, do. John & Duncan Grant, do. Stephen Brownen, do. James Johnston, do. Peter Cockburn, do. John Cockburn, do. Peter & Duncan McMartin, do. Hugh McGillis, do. Duncan McDonald, do. John Brownen, do. Arthur Burton, do. Angus Kennedy, do. N. S. & J. C. Blazedell, do. Alexander McGillis, do. William Bush, do. George Ryan, do. Donald Grant & Duncan McMartin, do. James Cameron, do. Donald McDonnell & Wm. Callidy, do. Hiram Ellis & Duncan McIntyre, do. Benjamin Snyder, do.	2 4 5 0 10 3 4 0 3½ 5 8½ 3 1½ 6 6 8 1 8½ 8 3½ 8 0 6 7 4½ 0 4 4 4 0	5 6 1 3 10 3 4 16 1 3 5 8 8 5 2 1 6 4 5 6 9 3 12 10 4 6 3
To services performed by John N. Manton, going, coming and remaining at Quebec, collecting dues upon Crown Timber, cut in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	13	14 9			
To services performed by Thomas Sturdy for 31 days at 5s, assisting in detecting trespassers upon the waste lands of the Crown, and Hugh McDonnell for 6 days at 9d. for assisting as above mentioned.	8	17 6			
To cash paid the Honorable Robert B. Sullivan in August 1838.	87	14 7			

Wm. McGlauchlin, do.	5	8	0	10
David Johnston, do.	3	2	5	0
John Smith, do.	6	4	3	4
Thomas Kennedy, do.	7	5	5	0
Allan Fraser & Duncan McGregor, do.	5	4	4	2
Alexander McDonnell, do.	4	4	15	3½
Wm. McGaha, do.	13	10	8	4
Angus McDonnell, do.	10	6	5	0
Wm. Lough, do.	6	14	11	8
Wiles McMillan, do.	8	6	1	8
Daniel & Stephen Nay, do.	2	7	5	10
Peter & Duncan McMartin, do.	16	8	4	8
James McGuchey, do.	8	4	6	4
J. & G. J. Reinhart, do.	16	8	6	8
Vincent & Prescott, do.	4	4	3	4
James A. Little, do.	285	6	10	
Angus McDonnell, do.	10	6	10	

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Amounting to two hundred and eighty five pounds, six shillings and ten pence Provincial Currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,) Deputy Surveyor.

Duncan McDonnell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector, maketh oath and saith that this account is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,) Deputy Surveyor.

Sworn before me at Glengarry, this 31st of October 1838.
H. MCGILLIS, J. P.

No. 4.

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix
(I. I.)
7th September.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber cut upon Crown Lands in the Eastern, Ottawa & Bathurst Districts, shewing the quantity and descriptions cut by authority; and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between 1st January and 31st December 1836.

	Names.	No. of Pieces.	White Pine, No. of cubic feet.	White Pine, Standard Logs.	With or without License.	Aggregate.	Description of Lumber.	Rate of dues.	Provincial Currency.	
									£	s. D.
1	John Douglas,	50	2500		With License.					
2	Ewen & Arch. Cameron,	60	3000		"					
3	Malcom McKinnon,	10	500		"					
4	Angus McDonald.	30	1710		"					
5	Duncan McDonald,	42	2095		"					
6	John & Duncan Grant,	150	7714		"					
7	Stephen Browner,	16	857		"					
8	James Johnston,	35	1714		"					
9	Peter Cockburn,	50	2547		"					
10	John Cockburn,	80	4000		"					
11	Peter & Duncan McMartin,	75	4000		"					
12	Hugh McGillis,	55	2714		"					
13	Duncan McDonald,	20	1000		"					
14	John Browner,	21	857		"					
15	Hugh Fraser,	105	5000		"					
16	Arthur Burton,	62	3280		"					
17	Angus Kennedy,	42	2143		"					
18	Malcolm Fraser,	30	1500		"					
19	W. S. & J. C. Blazedell,			350	"					
20	Alex. McGillis,	60	3000		"					
21	Wm. Bush,	86	4500		"					
22	John Ryan,	35	1857		"					
23	D. Grant & D. McMartin,	110	6000		"					
24	James Cameron,	100	5000		"					
25	D. McDownell & Cassady,	40	2000		"					
26	Benjamin Snider,			195	"					
27	Hiram Ellis & Dun. McIntyre,	60	3200		"					
28	Wm. McLaughlin,	30	1450		"					
29	David Johnston,	20	1000		"					
30	John Smith,	60	3000		"					
31	Thomas Kennedy,	40	2000		"					
32	Allan Fraser,	70	3500		"					
33	Alexander McDonell,	50	2500		"					
34	Wm. McCaighey,	50	2287		"					
35	Angus Ban. McDonell,	130	6500		"	134425				
36	Wm. Lough,	100	5000		"	545				
37	Miles McMillan,	60	3000		"		Recapi- tulation, Cubic feet, White Pine, Standard Logs,	½d.	280	10½
38	Dun. Stephen & David Nay,	140	7000		"			4d.	9	18
39	Peter & Duncan McMartin,	80	4000		"					
40	James McGachey,	40	1000		"					
41	J. & G. J. Reinhart,	65	3500		"					
42	Arch. McDonell,	40	2000		"					
43	Vincent & Prescott,	160	8000		"					
44	James A. Little,	80	4000		"					
45	Angus McDonell,	40	2000		"					
		2679	134425	545	Total	Pro. Curren	y, £	289	284	

Errors Excepted.

Amounting to two hundred and eighty nine pounds, two shillings and eight pence half penny, provincial currency, dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield.)

Dy. Surveyor.

Duncan McDonell, Esq., Deputy Surveyor, Collector of dues on Crown Timber, maketh oath and saith, this account is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield.)

Dy. Surveyor.

Sworn before me at Glengarry, this 31st
day of October, 1838.

HUGH MCGILLIS, J. P.

No. 5.

Appendix
(I. I.)

7th September.

UPPER CANADA.

The Honourable Robert B. Sullivan, Her Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy, Surveyor, Collector of dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected between 1st January and 31st December, 1837.

Dr Cr.

	Provincial Currency.	1837 Dec. 31st.		Provincial Currency.
To my salary for services performed in ascertaining, seizing, collecting dues upon Crown Timber and granting Licenses to cut trees in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	175	0	0	1 Arthur Campbell, for timber dues, 2 1 8 2 Malcolm Fraser, do. 3 2 6 3 Hugh Munro, do. 20 16 8 4 Arch. Grant, do. 5 4 2 5 Arch. & John McBean, do. 12 15 0 6 Duncan McDonell, do. 2 1 8
To services performed by Geo. Marston and Timothy Treadwell in going, coming and remaining at Quebec, collecting dues upon Crown timber cut in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	15	18	0	7 Cassidy & McDonell, do. 3 2 6 8 Bailey & Dunning do. 10 8 4 9 Alex. McCaul, do. 12 10 0 10 John Nicholson, do. 2 1 8 11 Jacob Dixon, do. 4 3 4 12 John Cameron, do. 2 1 8
To services performed by Thomas Sturdy, for 29 days assisting me in detecting trespassers upon the Crown Lands, in the Eastern and Ottawa District, at 5s. per day.	7	5	0	13 John Cockburn, do. 6 5 0 14 Cannon & Fillerby, do. 4 1 3 15 John Chesser, do. 1 10 0 16 Hugh McGillis, do. 5 4 2 17 Alex. McDougall, do. 2 1 8 18 Nidoe & Bellisle, do. 12 1 8
To Cash paid to Joseph Wenham, Agent for the Upper Canada Bank at Montreal for your use.	27	15	3	19 Benj. Snider, do. 3 9 5 20 Arch. & James Cameron, do. 8 6 8 21 David Johnston, do. 1 14 4 22 James Johnston, do. 1 15 9 23 Hugh Fraser, do. 4 3 4 24 Arch. McPhee, do. 4 3 4 25 Kemehun & Wood, do. 2 1 8 26 Alex. McGillis, do. 2 1 8 27 John Douglass, do. 25 0 0 28 John White, do. 6 5 0 29 Malcolm & Dun. McNeil, do. 12 12 6 30 John McDonell, (Glen.) do. 18 15 0 31 Miles McMillan, do. 12 10 0 32 Gideon Bertron, do. 8 6 8
	£	225	18 3	£ 225 18 3

Amounting to two hundred and twenty five pounds, eighteen shillings and three pence, provincial currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,
Deputy Surveyor.

Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account is just and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,
Deputy Surveyor.

Sworn before me at Glengarry,
this 31st day of October, 1838.
H. MCGILLIS, J. P.

Appendix
(I. I.)

7th September.

No. 6.

UPPER CANADA.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber cut upon Crown Lands in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority and also by trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between 1st January and 31st December 1837.

Nos.	Names.	No. of Pieces.	White Pine, No. of cubic feet.	White Pine, Standard Logs.	With or without License.	Aggregate.	Description Lumber.	Rate of dues.	Provincial Currency.		
									£	s.	d.
1	John McDonald,	330	18000		With License.				£	s.	d.
2	John Roy Fraser,	120	6000		"						
3	Malcolm & Duncan McNiel,	140	7500		"						
4	Bailey & Dunning,	100	5000		"						
5	Hugh Munro,	200	10000		"						
6	John Douglas,	240	12000		"						
7	John Cockburn,	60	3000		"						
8	Miles McMillan,	120	6000		"						
9	Arch. James Cameron,	80	4000		"						
10	Arch. Grant,	40	2500		"						
11	Donald McDonald,	140	7332		"						
12	Wm. Bush,	100	5000		"						
13	Ewen & Angus McDonnell,	160	8000		"						
14	Angus McDonnell,	20	1000		"						
15	Alexander McCane,	120	6000		"						
15	J. & F. Frenchmontaigne,	60	3000		"						
17	John Nicholson,	20	1000		"						
18	David Johnston,	18	824		"						
19	James Johnston,	18	858		"						
20	Niddo & Bellesk,	100	5800		"						
21	Berton & Rochon,	60	4000		"						
22	Thomas Kennedy,	20	1000		"						
23	John Logan,	80	4000		"						
24	Jacob Dixon,	38	2000		"						
25	Hugh Fraser,	36	2000		"						
26	Arch. McPhee,	42	2000		"						
27	John Cameron,	16	1000		"						
28	Duncan McDonald,	20	1000		"						
29	Arthur Campbell,	18	1000		"						
30	Alex. McGillis,	22	1000		"						
31	John B. McDonald,	60	3668		"						
32	Benjamin Snider,	28	1666		"						
33	Carron & Fetterly,	35	1948		"						
34	Ryan Chesser & Fletcher,	74	4000		"	181410	Recapi- lation. Cubic feet of white Pine.				
35	Nicholas Power,	78	4000		"						
36	Alexander Bruley,	40	2640		"						
37	Kernehan & Wood,	20	1000		"						
38	John Brownell,	16	1000		"						
39	Cassidy & McDonald,	22	1500		"				0½	377	18 9
40	John Chesser,	10	720		"						
41	John Dillabough,	25	1500		"						
42	Angus McDonnell,	90	3334		"						
43	Duncan McMillan,	100	5000		"						
44	Hugh McGillis,	40	2500		"						
45	John White,	50	3000		"						
46	Alexander McDougall,	20	1000		"						
47	Donald McDonnell,	70	5000		"						
48	A. & J. McBean.	120	6120		"						
		3436	181410						£	377	18 9

Errors Excepted.

Amounting to three hundred and seventy seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence provincial currency, dollar at 5s. each

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield.)

Dy. Surveyor.

No. 7.

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix.
(I. I.)

7th September.

The Honourable Robert B. Sullivan, Her Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector of dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected between 1st January and 31st December, 1838.

Dr

Cr.

	Provincial Currency.	1838 Dec. 31st.		Provincial Currency.
To my salary for services performed in ascertaining, seizing, collecting dues upon Crown Timber and granting Licenses to cut trees in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	175	0	0	1 Jas. & Alex. McDougall, for dues, 10 8 4
To services performed by Theodore Wright Georgian, in going, coming and remaining at Quebec, collecting dues upon Crown Timber cut in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.	10	9	10	2 A. & J. Barnes, do. 3 12 11
To services performed by Thomas Sturdy, for 29 days, at 5s. per day, in assisting me in detecting trespassers upon the waste Lands of the Crown, in the Eastern and Ottawa District.	7	5	0	3 John Cockburn, do. 2 1 8
To Cash paid to Robt. B. Sullivan.	17	2	6	4 A. & J. Cameron, do. 4 17 3
				5 William Lough, do. 12 10 0
				6 Hugh McGillis, do. 10 8 4
				7 Alexander Forbes, do. 2 10 0
				8 James Johnston, do. 1 15 9
				9 Peter Cockburn, do. 4 3 4
				10 John Brownell, do. 2 1 8
				11 Donald Miller, do. 1 0 10
				12 John & Robert Thompson, do. 8 6 8
				13 James Cameron, do. 4 3 4
				14 Alexander McDougall, do. 4 3 4
				15 Neil McDonald, do. 21 17 6
				16 Duncan & Arch. Grant, do. 10 8 4
				17 Angus Kennedy, do. 3 11 6
				18 James McCaughey, do. 8 6 8
				19 Adam Hanes, do. 6 5 0
				20 John McDonell, do. 1 15 9
				21 Nicholas McKinney, do. 1 15 9
				22 Duncan McDonell, do. 1 9 9
				23 James Cockburn, do. 2 1 8
				24 Donald McDonell, do. 1 0 10
				25 Peter & Duncan McMartin, do. 9 7 6
				26 Ma'colm & Dun. McNeil, do. 2 1 8
				27 Thomas Campbell, do. 2 1 8
				28 Thomas McCaw, do. 4 3 4
				29 Angus & Alex. McDougall, do. 15 12 6
				30 Angus McPherson, do. 12 10 0
				31 Arch. & John McBean, do. 1 13 4
				32 Benjamin Snider, do. 2 1 8
				33 A. Kennedy, of Montreal, do. 15 12 6
				34 John Chesser, do. 8 17 0
				35 N. S. & J. C. Blazedell, do. 7 0 0
	£ 209	17	4	

Amounting to two hundred and nine pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence, provincial currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

Errors Excepted.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield,)

No. 8.

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix

(I. I.)

7th September.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber cut upon Crown Lands in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority, and also by Trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between 1st January and 31st December 1838.

No.	Names.	No. of Pieces.	White Pine, No. of cubic feet.	White Pine, Standard Logs.	With or without License.	Aggregate.	Description of Lumber.	Rate of dues.	Provincial Currency.			
1	Angus Kennedy,	120	7500		With License.				£	s.	D.	
2	Duncan & Arch. Grant,	85	5000		" "							
3	Angus Kennedy,	27	1716		" "							
4	James McCaughey,	64	4000		" "							
5	Adam Hume,	54	3000		" "							
6	John McDonell,	12	858		Without "							
7	Nicholas McKenney,	12	858		" "							
8	Duncan McDonell,	10	714		" "							
9	James Cockburn,	17	1000		With "							
10	Peter & Duncan McMartin,	72	4500		" "							
11	Neil McDonald, Esq.	160	10500		" "							
12	George Cook & Co.			297	" "							
13	Donald McDonald,	8	500		" "							
14	Malcolm & Duncan McNeil,	18	1000		" "							
15	Arch. McDonald,	27	1500		" "							
16	Thomas Campbell,	16	1000		" "							
17	Arch. & John McBain,			100	" "							
18	James & Alex. McDougall,	80	5000		" "							
19	John Chesser,	70	4250		" "							
20	Avery & Joseph Burnes,	35	1750		" "							
21	Arch. & James Cameron,	40	2334		" "							
22	Joseph Buck,	108	6000		Without "							
23	Hugh McGillis,	50	5000		With "							
24	Alexander Forbes,	14	1200		" "							
25	Wm. McLaughlan,	18	1000		" "							
26	James Johnston,	12	858		" "							
27	Angus McDonell,	48	3000		" "							
28	Peter Cockburn,	36	2000		Without "							
29	Benjamin Snider,	18	1000		With "							
30	Angus McPhee,	34	2000		" "							
31	Donald Miller,	16	500		" "							
32	John & Robert Thompson,	24	1500		" "							
33	N. S. & J. C. Blazedell,			300	Without "							
34	James Cameron,	32	2000		With "	103288	Cubic feet of White Pine, Standard Logs,					
35	Alex. McDougall,	36	2250		" "							
36	Angus McPherson,	108	6000		Without "	847		½d.	215	3	8	
37	Angus & Alex. McDonell,	80	7500		With "			4d.	14	2	4	
38	Thomas Ross			150	" "							
39	Thomas McCaw,	38	2000		" "							
40	John Thompson & Co.	40	2500		" "							
		1699	103288	847					£	229	6	0

No. 9.

CANADA.

Appendix
(I. I.)

7th September.

John Davidson, Esquire, Her Majesty's Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, in account current with Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, Collector of Dues upon Crown Timber, shewing the amount collected between the 1st January and 31st December, 1839.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	1839 Dec. 31.		£	s.	d.	
To my salary for services performed in ascertaining, seizing, collecting dues upon Crown Timber, and granting Licenses to cut trees in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts,	175	0	0		By Duncan McDonald, dues,	20	16	9	
To services performed by Theodore Georgian in going, coming and remaining at Quebec, collecting dues upon Crown Timber cut in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts,	13	1	1½		Angus McDonell, do.	18	16	0	
To services performed by Thomas Sturdy and Ogden Gates, for 126 days between them, at 5s. per day, each, in assisting me in detecting trespassers upon the Waste Lands of the Crown in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts,	31	10	0		Malcolm McNeil, do.	6	5	3	
To balance,	41	11	10		John & Duncan Grant, do.	16	13	4	
					Adam Hair, do.	5	0	0	
					James McKinley, do.	3	10	0	
					Hugh Munroe, do.	6	15	9	
					Jacob Markley, do.	12	13	1½	
					Angus McDonell, do.	6	5	0	
					John McDonell, do.	3	2	6	
					James Cockburn, do.	3	2	6	
					William McLennen, do.	1	0	10	
					Donald McDonell, do.	0	7	6	
					George Reid, do.	1	9	2	
					James Johnson, do.	1	6	10	
					David Johnson, do.	1	15	9	
					E. A. & James Cameron, do.	8	6	8	
					Thomas Maxell, do.	13	10	10	
					Donald Martin, do.	5	14	7	
					Duncan McRae, do.	1	11	3	
					Ewen McDonell, do.	22	16	11	
					James McGeauchey, do.	9	7	6	
					Archibald McDonell, do.	3	2	6	
					Peter & Duncan McMartin, do.	10	8	4	
					Alexander McDougall, do.	6	15	9	
					Robert & James Smart, do.	7	16	3	
					Hyacinthe Duplanter, do.	8	6	8	
					Alexander McDonell, do.	8	6	8	
					John & Duncan Grant, do.	2	1	8	
					A. & J. Burns, do.	4	17	11	
					George Cook, do.	2	1	8	
					John McKarcher, do.	8	6	8	
					John McDonald, do.	4	2	6	
					John McDonell, do.	8	6	8	
					Silas Wilcox, do.	5	4	2	
					John Cameron, do.	2	1	8	
					Martin Hyde, do.	1	10	0	
					John Chessier, do.	7	5	10	
	£	261	2	11½		£	261	2	11½

Errors Excepted.

Amounting to two hundred and sixty one pounds, two shillings and eleven pence half penny, provincial currency, dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield.)

Dy. Surveyor.

Appendix
(I. I.)

7th September.

No. 10

CANADA.

A GENERAL RETURN of Timber cut upon Crown Lands in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, shewing the quantity and description cut by authority and also by trespassers, an account of which has been ascertained by Duncan McDonell, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, between 1st January and 31st December 1839.

No.	Names.	No. of Pieces.	White Pine, No. of cubic feet.	With or without License.	Provincial Currency.		
					£	s.	d.
1	Duncan McDonald,	160	10002	Without.			
2	Angus McDonell,	148	9024	With.			
3	Malcolm McNeil,	52	3006	Without.			
4	John & Duncan Grant,	130	8000	"			
5	A Ian Hair,	40	2400	"			
6	Hugh Munro,	58	3258	With.			
7	James McKinley,	30	1680	"			
8	Jacob Markley,	100	6075	"			
9	Angus McDonell,	50	3000	"			
10	John McDonell,	28	1500	Without.			
11	James Cockburn,	27	1500	"			
12	William McLennen,	12	500	"			
13	John McDonell,	4	180	"			
14	George Reid,	12	700	"			
15	James Johnston,	10	644	"			
16	David Johnston,	12	858	"			
17	E. A. & James Cameron,	64	4000	With.			
18	Thomas Maxell,	108	6500	"			
19	Donald McMartin,	40	2750	"			
20	Duncan McRae,	10	750	"			
21	Ewen McDonell,	190	10966	Without.			
22	James McGeachey,	72	4500	With.			
23	Archibald McDonell,	26	1500	"			
24	Peter & Donald McMartin,	85	5000	"			
25	Alexander McDougall,	54	3258	"			
26	Robert & J. Smart,	50	3750	Without.			
27	Hyacinthe Dup'anter,	64	4000	"			
28	John & Duncan Grant,	16	1000	With.			
29	A. & J. Burns,	34	2350	"			
30	George Cook,	16	1000	Without.			
31	John McKareher,	66	4000	With.			
32	John McDonell,	64	4000	"			
33	John McDonald,	32	1976	"			
34	Silas Wilcox,	40	2500	Without.			
35	John Cameron,	16	1000	"			
36	Martin Byde,	10	700	"			
37	John Chesser,	56	3300	With.			
38	Alexander McDonell,	65	4000	"			
39	John Clifford,	50	3000	"			
		2107	128327	{ at 'd. per } { cubic foot. }	£267	6	11½

Errors Excepted.

Amounting to two hundred and sixty seven pounds six shillings and eleven pence half penny, provincial currency, dollars at 5s. each.

DUNCAN McDONELL, (Greenfield.)

Dy. Surveyor.

No. 11.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

ByTOWN, 26th July, 1841.

Appendix
(I. I.)

7th September.

SIR,—I have the honor to receive your letter of 16th instant, but not having been Collector of Timber Duties for the OTTAWA DISTRICT until last year, I cannot give you the particulars you require. I hand you, however, the statement for 1840, enclosed. Mr. Duncan McDonell, of Greenfield, Glengarry, was Collector up to 1840, to whom you will have to apply for the information required.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble servant,

JAS. STEVENSON,
Collector.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.
Kingston.

No. 12.

1840.

OTTAWA District Timber Collection as sent Commissioner Crown Lands.

No.	Names.	Feet of White Pine.	£	s.	d.	
1	James Steen,	3000	6	5	0	
2	C. Whistle,	2450	5	2	1	
3	A. Johnson,	3500	7	5	10	
4	H. Hetherington,	2000	4	3	4	
5	James Cameron,	8000	16	13	4	
6	Alexander McLean,	2500	5	4	2	
7	John Lusk,	4400	9	3	4	
8	N. Orton,	3650	7	12	1	
9	G. G. Dunning,	3500	7	5	10	
10	R. & J. Smart,	1892	3	18	10	
11	A. McDougall,	2400	5	0	0	
12	Wm. Lough,	8200	17	1	8	
13	D. Johnson,	7580	15	15	10	
14	J. McDonald,	7202	15	0	1	
15	A. & J. McCaul,	7168	14	18	8	
16	D. Ross,	3200	6	13	4	
17	Dunlop & Levitt,	2100	4	7	6	
18	J. Chesser,	10000	20	16	8	
19	P. Ryan,	3000	6	5	0	
20	A. McDonald, No. 1.	2496	5	4	0	
21	A. McDonald, No. 2.	3332	6	18	10	
22	A. McDonald, No. 3.	1200	2	10	0	
23	A. McBean,	3800	7	18	4	
24	Arch. Cameron,	7000	14	11	8	
25	D. McDonald,	10500	21	17	6	
26	D. & A. McDonald,	6000	12	10	0	
27	John McDonald,	6834	14	4	9	
James Stevenson, Jr., time and expenses at the Ottawa District			£	264	7	8
Collectors Bonds for duties,				58	15	10
			£	205	11	10



RETURN to an ADDRESS from the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 11th August, 1841, praying for "a detailed Statement of all Salaries borne on the Income of Lower Canada, from whatever source derived, between the 1st October, 1839, and the 10th February, 1841; and a similar Statement of all Salaries borne on the Income of Upper Canada, from whatever source derived, for the same period; and a similar Statement of all Salaries borne on the consolidated Income of the Province of Canada, on and since the said 10th February last."

Appendix
(J. J.)
7th September.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

KINGSTON, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1841.

STATEMENT of all Salaries borne on the Income of Lower Canada, from whatever source derived, between 1st October, 1839, and the 10th February, 1841.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary			Total for each Department,			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Sterling.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Governor General, and Civil Secretary's Department.</i>							
Salary of the Governor General, ..	4500	0	0				
" of the Civil Secretary, ..	500	0	0				
" of the Assistant Secretary, ..	900	0	0				
" of two do. in the Office of do. at £200 each, ..	400	0	0				
" of the Keeper of the Apartments of Civil Secretary's Offices at Montreal, ..	58	10	0				
" of the do. at Quebec, ..	58	10	0				
" of the Messenger in the Office ..	45	0	0				
" of the extra do. in do. ..	41	1	3				
" of the Assistant Civil Secretary and Commissioner of Police, ..	400	0	0				
				6303	1	3	
<i>Executive Council.</i>							
Salary of nine Members, each £100, ..	900	0	0				
" of the Registrar and Clerk, ..	500	0	0				
" of the Assistant Clerk, ..	182	10	0				
" of the Messenger and Keeper of the Apartments, ..	50	0	0				
" of the Doorkeeper and Office Servant, ..	50	0	0				
Allowance to Registrar for Stationery, &c. ..	50	0	0				
				1732	10	0	
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>							
Salary of a Messenger, ..	45	0	0				
Allowance for Rent of a House, for Registering Grants of Crown Lands, ..	54	0	0				
				99	0	0	
Carried over.....	£			8134	11	3	

Appendix

(J. J.)

7th September.

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary			Total for each			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Department, Sterling.			
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	
Brought over.....				8134	11	3	
<i>Receiver General.</i>							
Salary of the Receiver General,	1000	0	0				
Allowance for Contingencies,	100	0	0				
				1100	0	0	
<i>Inspector General of Accounts.</i>							
Salary of the Inspector General,	500	0	0				
“ of the first Clerk,	150	0	0				
“ of the second do.	100	0	0				
“ for a Messenger,	40	0	0				
Allowance for Stationery and other Contingencies,	25	0	0				
				815	0	0	
<i>Special Council.</i>							
Salary of the Chairman,	400	0	0				
“ of the Clerk,	450	0	0				
“ of the Assistant do.	360	0	0				
“ of the second do.	225	0	0				
“ of the third do.	180	0	0				
				1615	0	0	
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>							
Salary of the Chief Justice of the Province,	1500	0	0				
“ of the three Puisné Judges at Montreal, at £900 each,	2700	0	0				
“ of the three do. at Quebec, at do.	2700	0	0				
“ of two Assistant do. at do. at do.	1800	0	0				..... Paid to 8th Aug. 1840.
“ Provincial Resident Judge at Three Rivers,	900	0	0				
“ of one Assistant do. at do.	900	0	0				..... Paid to 8th Aug. 1840.
“ of two Provincial Judges, Districts of St. Francis and Gaspé, at £500 each.	1000	0	0				
Allowance for Circuits and attendance at Court of Appeals,	600	0	0				
Salaries of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, at Montreal and Quebec, at £600 each,	1200	0	0				
Salary of the do. Three Rivers,	350	0	0				
“ of the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty	200	0	0				
“ of the Registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty,	150	0	0				
“ of the Marshal of do.	75	0	0				
“ of the Attorney General,	300	0	0				..... In addition for Fees £3,750.
“ of the Solicitor General,	200	0	0				..... Do. £143 10.
Queen's Counsels, .. .. .							..... Do. 321 19.
Salary of the Sheriff of Quebec,	100	0	0				
“ of the do. of Montreal,	100	0	0				
“ of the do. of Three Rivers,	75	0	0				
Carried forward.....£	14850	0	0	11664	11	3	

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(J. J.)

7th September.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary			Total for each			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Department, Sterling.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward.....£	14850	0	0	11664	11	3	
Allowance for the Sheriffs of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, for an Executioner,	81	0	0				
Salary of the Sheriff at Gaspé,	70	0	0				
Allowance to do. for Travelling Expenses	10	0	0				
Salary of the do. at St. Francis,	50	0	0				
“ of the Coroner at Quebec,	100	0	0	.....			Fees £237 12 0
“ of the do. at Montreal,	100	0	0	.....			“ 226 16 0
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	50	0	0	.....			“ 46 16 0
“ of the do. at Gaspé,	50	0	0	.....			“ 12 12 0
“ of the do. at St. Francis,	45	0	0	.....			“ 1 16 0
“ of the Clerks of the Provincial Courts and Clerks of the Peace at Gaspé, and allowance for Travelling Expenses,	60	0	0	.....			“ 50 0 0
“ of the Clerk of the Crown at Quebec	100	0	0	.....			“ 134 0 0
“ of the do. at Montreal,	40	0	0	.....			“ 188 0 0
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	20	0	0	.....			“ 22 9 2
“ of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals,	120	0	0				
Allowance to do. for Stationery,	6	0	0				
Salary of the Usher of the do.	27	0	0				
“ of the Interpreter of the Courts at Quebec, and Montreal, at £40 each,	80	0	0				
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	25	0	0				
“ of the High Constables at Quebec and Montreal, at £36 each,	72	0	0				
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	27	0	0				
“ of the Crier of the Courts at Quebec and Montreal, at £20 each,	40	0	0				
“ of the Tipstaffs to the do. at do. and do. at £18 each,	36	0	0				
“ of the Crier and Tipstaff to the Courts at Three Rivers,	25	0	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Court House at Quebec,	54	0	0				
“ of the do. at Montreal,	72	0	0				
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	36	0	0				
“ of the Keepers of the Court Hall and Gaols at New Carlisle and Percé, at £36 each,	72	0	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Court Hall at Sherbrooke,	18	0	0				
“ of the Keepers of the Gaols at Quebec, and Montreal, at £125 each,	250	0	0				
“ of two Turnkeys at Quebec,	110	0	0				
“ of two do. at Montreal,	72	0	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Gaol at Three Rivers,	55	0	0				
“ of two Turnkeys at do.	72	0	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Gaol at Sherbrooke,	25	0	0				
“ of the Physician attending the Gaol at Quebec,	200	0	0				
Carried over.....£	17120	0	0	11664	11	3	

Appendix
(J. J.)

7th September.

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary Sterling.	Total for each Department, Sterling.	REMARKS.
Brought over£	£ 17120 0 0	£ 11664 11 3	
Salary of the Physician attending the Gaol at Montreal,	200 0 0		
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	50 0 0		
“ of the Clerk of the Peace at Quebec,			Fees £645 10 8
“ of the do. at Montreal,			745 10 8
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,			174 18 6
“ of the do. at St. Francis,			33 17 0
“ of the do. at Gaspé,			11 18 2
		17370 0 0	
<i>Surveyor General's Office.</i>			
Salary of the Surveyor General,	450 0 0		
“ of the first Clerk, at 10s. Sterling, per diem,	182 10 0		
“ of the second do.	150 0 0		
Allowance to the Surveyor General for an Office Servant and Contingencies,	60 0 0		
		842 10 0	
<i>Adjutant General of Militia.</i>			
Salary of the Adjutant General,	450 0 0		
“ of the Deputy Adjutant General,	270 0 0		
“ of the first Clerk, at 7s. 6d. per diem,	123 3 9		
“ of the second do. at 5s. Currency,	82 2 6		
“ of two Provincial Aides-de-Camp, at £180 Sterling,	360 0 0		
		1285 6 3	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Salaries of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, at £600 each,	1200 0 0		
Salary of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec	400 0 0		
“ of the do. at Montreal	100 0 0		
“ of the Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain,	90 0 0		
Commission to the Inspector of the Domain, Salary for Translating Public Documents into French,	168 6 2		
Allowance to the Keeper of the Union Build- ings at Quebec used for Public Offices of the Civil Government,	50 0 0		
Salary of the Grand Voyer at Quebec,	40 0 0		
“ of the do. at Montreal,	150 0 0		
“ of the do. at Three Rivers,	150 0 0		
“ of the Surveyor of Highways and Streets in Gaspé,	90 0 0		
“ of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers,	50 0 0		
“ of two Keepers of Dépôts of Pro- visions on the St. Lawrence with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked Persons, at £45 each,	25 0 0		
“ of the Master of the Grammar School at Quebec,	90 0 0		
	200 0 0		
Carried forward£	2803 6 2	31162 7 6	

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

Appendix
(J. J.)

7th September.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary			Total for each Department.			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Sterling.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought over.....£	2803	6	2	31162	7	6	
Allowance to the Master of the Grammar School at Quebec, for House Rent, ..	90	0	0				
Salary of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal,	200	0	0				
Allowance to do. for House Rent, ..	54	0	0				
Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, ..	100	0	0				
Allowance to do. for a Clerk and Contingencies,	36	0	0				
“ to do. for a Messenger,	25	0	0				
				3308	6	2	
<i>Board of Commissioners for Militia Land Claims.</i>							
Salary of the Secretary, at 20s. Currency, per diem,	328	10	0				
				328	10	0	
<i>Board of Works.</i>							
Salary of the Chairman of the Board of Works,	800	0	0				
“ of the Secretary to do. at 20s. Currency, per diem,	328	10	0				
				1128	10	0	
<i>Late House of Assembly.</i>							
Salary of the Keeper of the Apartments at present in charge,	81	0	0				
“ of the Librarian in charge,	180	0	0				
				261	0	0	
<i>Salaries of the Stipendiary Magistrates for Police purposes.</i>							
Salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate in the City of Quebec,	360	0	0				
“ of the do. of Montreal,	360	0	0				
“ of the Clerk to the Commissioner of Police, Montreal,	125	0	0				
“ of the Stipendiary Magistrate and Pay Master,	270	0	0				
“ of the Stipendiary Magistrate at Ste. Scholastique,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Laprairie,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Shefford,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Ste. Marie Monnoir,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at St. Hyacinthe,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Deschambault,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Nicolet,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at Berthier,	270	0	0				
“ of the do. at St. John's, at 10s. Sterling, per diem,	182	10	0				
Carried over.....£	3457	10	0	36188	13	8	

Appendix
(J. J.)

7th September.

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary			Total for each Department, Sterling.			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Sterling.			
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	
Brought over.....£	3457	10	0	36188	13	8	
Salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate at St. Césaire	90	0	0				
“ of the do. at Varennes,	90	0	0				
“ of the do. at St. Eustache,	90	0	0				
“ of the do. at Lacadie,	90	0	0				
				3817	10	0	
<i>Salaries of the Officers of the Inland Customs.</i>							
Salary of the Collector at St. John's, ..	360	0	0				
“ of a Clerk or Assistant,	180	0	0				
“ of the Guager at do.	90	0	0				
“ of two Land Waiters at do. at £63 each,	126	0	0				
“ of one do. in Lacole,	13	10	0				
“ of the Collector and Inspector of Merchandize at Coteau du Lac,	360	0	0				
“ of the Comptroller,	180	0	0				
“ of two Land Waiters at do. £27 each	54	0	0				
Per Centage to Collector of Stanstead ..	90	0	0				
Salary of one Land Waiter at do. ..	13	10	0				
“ of two established Tide Waiters at Quebec, at £45 each,	90	0	0				
“ of the Deputy Collector at Philipsburg,	90	0	0				
“ of a Land Waiter at do.	36	0	0				
Per Centage to Collector at Beauce, ..	12	10	0				
				1695	10	0	
<i>Salaries of the Officers of the Trinity Boards at Quebec and Montreal.</i>							
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Salary of the Master,	225	0	0				
“ of the Registrar,	135	0	0				
“ of the Harbour Master,	160	0	0				
“ of the Assistant do.	100	0	0				
“ of the Superintendent of Pilots, ..	150	0	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Light House on Green Island,	90	0	0				
“ for Assistants,	22	10	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Light House at Point des Monts,	90	0	0				
“ for Assistants,	22	10	0				
“ of the Keeper of the Light House at S. W. Point of Anticosti,	90	0	0				
“ for Assistants,	54	0	0				
“ of the Water Bailiff,	22	10	0				
				1161	10	0	
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Salary of the Master,	112	10	0				
“ of the Registrar and Treasurer, ..	112	10	0				
“ of the Harbour Master,	135	0	0				
“ of the Water Bailiff,	67	10	0				
				427	10	0	
Carried forward.....	£			43290	13	8	

Statement of all Salaries, &c.—*Continued.*

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Annual Salary Sterling.	Total for each Department, Sterling.	REMARKS.
	£ s. D.	£ s. D.	
Brought forward		43290 13 8	
<i>Salaries of the Officers of the Customs at Quebec and Montreal.</i>			
The following Salaries are deducted by the Collectors at Quebec and Montreal from their respective Collections under the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 59 ; by the authority of the Commissioners of the Customs :			
<i>Quebec.</i>	Sterling, Dollars at 4s. 4d. each.		
	£ s. D.		
Salary of the Collector, . . .	1000 0 0		
" of the Landing Surveyor, . . .	500 0 0		
" of the first Clerk, . . .	300 0 0		
" of the second do. . . .	250 0 0		
" of the third do. . . .	200 0 0		
" of the fourth do. . . .	100 0 0		
" of the Clerk to Landing			
Waiter,	100 0 0		
" of the Landing Waiter			
and Searcher, 1st Class, . . .	350 0 0		
" of the do. and do. 2d do. . . .	200 0 0		
" of the do. and do. 2d do. . . .	200 0 0		
" of the Tide Surveyor, . . .	150 0 0		
" of the Tidesmen, at £20			
each,	40 0 0		
" of the Messenger, at 4s.			
per diem,	73 0 0		
" of the Sub-Collector at			
Gaspé,	150 0 0		
" of the do. at New Carlisle,	120 0 0		
	3733 0 0		
<i>Montreal.</i>			
Salary of the Collector,	500 0 0		
" of the Surveyor,	350 0 0		
" of the Landing Waiter,			
of the second do.	200 0 0		
" of the Tide Surveyor, . . .	150 0 0		
" of the first Clerk,	150 0 0		
" of the second do.	120 0 0		
" of the third do.	130 0 0		
Total, Dollars at 4s. 4d.	5533 0 0	5745 16 2	
	Total Sterling,	£ 49036 9 10	

KINGSTON, August, 1841.

(Signed,)

JOS. CARY,
Inspector Genl. of Accounts.

STATEMENT of all Salaries borne on the Income of Upper Canada, from whatever source derived, between the 1st October, 1839, and the 10th February, 1841.

Department.	OFFICERS.	Salaries per Annum. Currency.			Provincial Fund.			Crown Fund.			Total.			REMARKS.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Executive Council,	The Lieutenant Governor,	3500	0	0	2222	4	5	1666	13	4	3888	17	9	} Salary £400 Sig. ½ Crown, ½ Provl.	
	" Chief Justice,	1500	0	0	1666	13	4				1666	13	4		
	Four Puisné Judges,	900	each.		4000	0	0				4000	0	0		
	The Vice Chancellor,	1125	0	0	1250	0	0				1250	0	0		
	" Attorney General,	1050	0	0	1200	0	0				1200	0	0		
	" Solicitor General,	540	0	0	600	0	0				600	0	0		
	Five Councillors,	100	each.		555	11	1				555	11	1		
	Clerk of the Council,	Vacant.													
	1st Clerk and acting Clerk of the Council,	370	0	0	355	11	1	55	11	1	411	2	2		
	2nd Clerk,	..			200	0	0								
Two Junior Clerks,	153	each.		340	0	0				540	0	0			
Private Secretary,	Civil and Private Secretary,	..			208	0	0				383	0	0		
	One Clerk,	..			175	0	0				666	13	4		
Provincial Secretary } and Registrar, - - }	Secretary and Registrar,	600	0	0	350	0	0				350	0	0		
	Chief Clerk, 1st Department,	157	10	each.	350	0	0				350	0	0		
	Two Junior Clerks do.	..			300	0	0				300	0	0		
	Senior Clerk, 2nd Department,	..			300	0	0				300	0	0		
Receiver General,	Senior Clerk, 3rd Department,	..			350	0	0				350	0	0		
	Two Junior Clerks, do.	157	10	each.							1650	0	0		
	Receiver General,	700	0	0	777	15	6	222	4	5	999	19	11		
Inspector General,	First Clerk,	..			300	0	0				670	0	0		
	Second do.	..			200	0	0				405	11	1		
	Third do.	..			170	0	0				222	4	5		
Inspector General,	Inspector General,	565	0	0	670	0	0				670	0	0		
	First Clerk,	..			300	0	0				627	15	6		
	Second do.	..			200	0	0								
Inspector General,	Third do.	..			170	0	0				670	0	0		
	..	..			300	0	0							
	..	..			200	0	0							
..	..			170	0	0									

Department.	OFFICERS.	Salaries per Annum. Currency.			Provincial Fund.			Crown Fund.			Total.			REMARKS.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Surveyor General,	Surveyor General,	600	0	0	1480	0	0				1480	0	0	
	Senior Surveyor and Draftsman,	..			600	0	0				600	0	0	
	Chief Clerk,	..			370	0	0				370	0	0	
	Second Clerk,	..			20	0	0				20	0	0	
Adjut. Genl. of Militia.	Four Junior Clerks,	153	each.		20	0	0				20	0	0	
	Adjutant General,	..			200	0	0	360	0	0	400	0	0	
	Assistant do.	..			200	0	0				200	0	0	
	One Clerk,	..			170	0	0				200	0	0	
Comr. Crown Lands	Usher, Court of Queen's Bench,	360	0	0	200	0	0				200	0	0	
	Keeper do.	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Speaker, Legislative Council,	..			75	0	0				75	0	0	
	Clerk of do.	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Usher, Black Rod,	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Clerk Crown in Chancery,	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Master in Chancery,	..			20	0	0				20	0	0	
	Chaplain, Legislative Council,	..			200	0	0				200	0	0	
	Door Keeper do.	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Speaker, House of Assembly,	..			20	0	0				20	0	0	
Comr. Crown Lands	Clerk do.	..			200	0	0				200	0	0	
	Sergeant at Arms do.	..			50	0	0				50	0	0	
	Door Keeper do.	..			20	0	0				20	0	0	
	Fifteen Masters District Schools,	90	each.		1500	0	0				1500	0	0	
	Nine Light House Keepers,	..			740	0	0				740	0	0	
	Chief Emigrant Agent,	300	0	0				333	6	8	333	6	8	
	Commissioner of Crown Lands,	500	0	0				555	11	1	555	11	1	
	First Clerk, £300	..												
	Second do. 200	..												
	Third do. 150	..												
Two extra do. 273 15 0.	..													
Comr. Crown Lands	Missionaries of the Church of England,	2500	0	0				923	15	0	923	15	0	
	Ministers of the Church of Scotland,	1540	0	0				2777	15	6	2777	15	6	
	Do. Synod of Upper Canada,	700	0	0				1711	2	2	1711	2	2	
	Roman Catholic Bishop,	500	0	0				777	15	6	777	15	6	
Do. Priests,	1000	0	0				555	11	1	555	11	1		
..	..						1111	2	2	1111	2	2		
Total Cy...£35237											5	7		

JNO. MACAULAY.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
24th August, 1841.

Appendix
(J. J.)
7th September.

DETAILED Statement of all Salaries borne on the Consolidated Income of the Province of Canada, since the 10th February, 1841, as far as can at present be ascertained.

OFFICES.	Annual Salary Sterling.	Total for each Department, Sterling.	REMARKS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
The Governor General,	7000 0 0	7000 0 0		
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>				
<i>Upper Canada.</i>				
Chief Justice,	1500 0 0	6225 0 0	The remaining expenditure under this Head cannot yet be ascertained.	
4 Puisné Judges at £900 each,	3600 0 0			
Vice Chancellor,	1125 0 0			
<i>Lower Canada.</i>				
Chief Justice, Quebec,	1500 0 0	8800 0 0		
3 Puisné Judges do. at £900 each,	2700 0 0			
3 do. Montreal, at do.	2700 0 0			
1 Resident Judge, Three Rivers,	900 0 0			
1 Judge Inferior District St. Francis,	500 0 0			
1 do. do. of Gaspé,	500 0 0			
<i>Salaries of the Attornies and Solicitors General, Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses of Administration of Justice.</i>				
Attorney General, late Lower Canada,	1500 0 0	4720 0 0		
do. do. Upper Canada,	1080 0 0			
Solicitor General, Lower Canada,	1000 0 0			
do. Upper Canada,	540 0 0			
Allowance for Circuits for the Judges, Lower Canada,	600 0 0			
<i>Civil Secretaries and their Offices.</i>				
<i>Chief Secretary's Office.</i>				
Chief Secretary,	1000 0 0	1732 10 0		
First Clerk,	250 0 0			
Second do.	200 0 0			
Third do.	157 10 0			
Office Keeper &c.	75 0 0			
Messenger,	50 0 0			
<i>Provincial Secretary, (West.)</i>				
Secretary,	1000 0 0	2235 0 0		
First Clerk,	400 0 0			
Second do.	200 0 0			
Third do.	157 10 0			
First Engrossing Clerk,	270 0 0			
Second do.	157 10 0			
Messenger,	50 0 0			
<i>Provincial Secretary, (East.)</i>				
Secretary,	1000 0 0	1400 0 0		
First Clerk,	400 0 0			
Carried forward.....£	1400 0 0	30712 10 0	The Contingent expenses of these several offices cannot yet be ascertained.	

Detailed Statement of all Salaries, &c.—*Continue d.*

Appendix
(J. J.)
7th September.

OFFICES.	Annual Salary Sterling.	Total for each Department, Sterling.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward.....£	1400 0 0	30712 10 0	
Second Clerk,	200 0 0		
Third do.	157 10 0		
Engrossing Clerk,	200 0 0		
Clerk in charge of the Records at Quebec,	200 0 0		
Office Keeper,	75 0 0		
Messenger,	50 0 0	2282 10 0	
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>			
	500 0 0		
Registrar,	175 0 0		
First Clerk,	175 0 0		
Second do.		850 0 0	
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>			
	1200 0 0		
Receiver General,	270 0 0		
First Clerk,	180 0 0		
Second do.	157 10 0		
Third do.		1807 10 0	
<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>			
<i>Executive Council.</i>			
	1000 0 0		
President of Committees,	900 0 0		
Nine Members at £100 each,			
Clerk of the Council,			Not yet paid.
First Clerk,	270 0 0		
Second do.	200 0 0		
Third do.	180 0 0		
Fourth do.	157 10 0		
Door Keeper,	50 0 0		
Messenger,	50 0 0		
Keeper of Public Buildings at Quebec, ..	90 0 0		
		2897 10 0	
<i>Board of Works.</i>			
Salary of Chairman,	800 0 0		
Salaries of Secretary and other Officers, and			
Contingent Expenses,		800 0 0	The Salaries of the subordinate Officers and Contingent Expenses are not yet established.
<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>			
Emigrant Agent at Quebec,	400 0 0		
Contingencies,			Not yet established.
		400 0 0	
Expenses of Collection, Management and Receipt of the Revenue.			
<i>Office of Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>			
Commissioner of Crown Lands,	800 0 0		
Deputy do. do.	600 0 0		
First Clerk,	270 0 0		
Carried over.....£	1670 0 0	39750 0 0	

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Appendix
(J. J.)

7th September.

Detailed Statement of all Salaries, &c.—Continued.

OFFICES.	Annual Salary			Total for each Department, Sterling.			REMARKS.
	Sterling.			Sterling.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought over.....£	1670	0	0	39750	0	0	
Second Clerk and Cashier,	180	0	0				
Third do.	200	0	0				
Fourth do.	153	0	0				
				2203	0	0	
<i>Surveyor General's Office.</i>							
Surveyor General,	600	0	0				
First Surveyor and Draughtsman, ..	270	0	0				
Second do. and do.	270	0	0				
Third do. and do.	270	0	0				
Fourth Clerk,	270	0	0				
Fifth do.	180	0	0				
Sixth do.	153	0	0				
Seventh do.	153	0	0				
Eighth do.	153	0	0				
				2319	0	0	
Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain,	90	0	0				
Commission of the Inspector General of the Domain, on the Collection, about, ..	250	0	0				
				340	0	0	
				44612	0	0	
In addition to the foregoing the undermentioned Salaries, &c. are to be borne on the Consolidated Funds of the Province :							
Department of the Adjutant General of Militia, Lower Canada,	1285	6	3	.....		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Surveyor of Highways and Streets in the District of Gaspé,	50	0	0				
Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers, ..	25	0	0				
Salaries of Two Keepers of Depots of Provisions on the St. Lawrence, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at £45,	90	0	0				
Of the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, and allowance for house rent, ..	254	0	0				
Of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning,	100	0	0				
Allowance to do. for a Clerk, Messenger and Contingencies,	61	0	0				
Salaries of the Commissioner of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates,	4217	10	0				
do. of Officers of Inland Customs,	1695	10	0	.....			Provided for up to 1st October, 1841, by Ordinance of the Special Council, 4th Vic. Chap. 9, and a provision is required for these expenses from 1st October, to 31st December, 1841.
do. of do. of Customs at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal,	5746	0	0	.....			Provided for by Ordinance of Special Council.
Payments to the Clergy in the late Province of Upper Canada,	6240	0	0	.....			Authorised by the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the Customs.
				19764	6	3	
Total Sterling.....£				64376	6	3	

SUNDRY DOCUMENTS AND ACCOUNTS
Appendix
(K. K.)

7th September.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

KING'S COLLEGE, EDUCATION, &c.

LAI D BEFORE THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

In Compliance with an Address to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, viz :

- No. 1. First Report of the Committee of the Council of King's College, on School Lands.
 " 2. The Honorable Col. Wells, in Account with the General Board of Education.
 " 3. George H. Markland, Esq. in Account Current with the General Board of Education.
 " 4. Interest Account, George H. Markland, Esq. in account current with the General Board of Education.
 " 5. The Hon. Col. Talbot, in Account with the General Board of Education.
 " 6. B. Tett, Esq. in Account with the General Board of Education.
 " 7. The Council of King's College in Account with the Grammar School Fund.
 " 8. Schedules of unsold School Lands in Blandford, Houghton, Middleton, Southwold, Yarmouth and Westminster.
 " 9. do. do. Bedford.
 " 10. do. do. Sheffield.
 Schedule of School Lands for which payment in full has been received.
 Schedule of School Lands, shewing the principal and Interest due, and a general statement of the School Fund Account.

First Report of the Committee of the Council of KING'S COLLEGE on School Lands.

The Committee of the Council of King's College appointed on the 26th of February, 1840, to investigate and report upon the School Lands, stating the quantity of Acres reserved for Schools; the quantity sold, the amount of Principal and Interest received thereon; the amount

Appendix
(K. K.)

7th September.

“ of Principal and Interest due, and the quantity of Land remaining unsold, and also in whose hands the proceeds received remain,” have prepared, as their first Report, Schedules of Sales of School Lands, showing the amount of Principal and Interest due on each Sale to the 1st January, 1840, and to a later date where subsequent payment have been made; an abstract of the before mentioned Schedules; a general statement of the School reservations; a general statement of the School Fund Account; a statement of sums due to the School Fund to the 31st July last; an estimate of the entire value of the School Reservations; Schedules of the unsold School Lands; a Schedule of School Lands for which payment in full has been received, and the following accounts.

No. 1. Lt. Col. Wells, in Account with the general Board of Education.

“ 2. G. H. Markland, do. do.

“ 3. do. do. do. Interest Account.

“ 4. The Honorable Col. Talbot as Agent for sale of Lands.

“ 5. Benjamin Tett, Esquire, do.

“ 6. The Council of Kings College as Trustees of School Fund.

These Schedules and Accounts contain all the particulars specified in the minute of Council above quoted, the Committee have therefore only to report further in what manner the funds expended have been applied.

Under the head of Management is included a salary of £100 per Annum to a Secretary, which office was discontinued from the 31st December, 1831.

The Teachers whose Salaries are charged, were the second Master, and the School Mistress of the Central School, and the Assistant at the District or Royal Grammar School at Toronto; the latter Salary is charged to the 31st December, 1829, the others to the 31st March, 1836, since which period the charges against the School Fund have been: an Agency of 5 per cent on monies received, a sum of £365 to purchase land erroneously sold in Bedford, and the expenses connected with the sale of lumber.

This source of Revenue is unprofitable; little of the money which ought to have been paid has been received, and nearly all the unpaid balance may be considered as a bad debt; the Committee have therefore rejected this item from their account of monies due to the School Fund.

The Legislative grant for Books has been paid to Mr. Markland since the year 1831, up to which period inclusive, the expenditure under that head is detailed in the accounts of Lieut. Colonel Wells.

The Building and Contingent Accounts refer to repairs, additions, &c. made to the Central and District Schools at Toronto.

The Committee have received no regular statement of the account of the late Treasurer, but have obtained the requisite information for stating with accuracy, his liabilities from the several Agents; excepting as regards a few payments on account of sales in Sheffield as hereinafter mentioned.

The Committee having ascertained that a large balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer, reported the fact to the Executive Government on the 15th January last, and proceedings to compel that Officer to render an account of his trust have been commenced.

The Accounts current with Mr. McPherson, containing the particulars of several payments made to Lieutenant Colonel Wells have not been discovered among the papers relating to the School Lands. The Committee presume that these accounts, referring (as they must have done) to incomplete transactions, were handed over to Mr. Markland on his being appointed Treasurer, and were consequently among the papers reported lost during the fire at Kingston. Mr. Markland has not furnished any complete statement of the sales of School Lands effected by him, the Committee have therefore no means of knowing, whether or not, the purchasers of School Lands in Sheffield, previous to 1836, have received credit in their Schedule of Sales for all the monies paid by them; the whole of the receipts have however been carried to account either under the head of Sales of Land or Timber. Mr. McPherson has informed the Committee that some payments were made to Mr. Markland since 1835, on account of sales previously effected, of which he will render an account at his earliest convenience; these payments remain to be charged to Mr. Markland, and credited to the respective sales.

The Committee have sought information as to the double sales and other irregularities noted on the Schedules, but answers to their enquiries have not yet been received.

In the interest account with the late Treasurer, the Committee have charged interest on all sums received by him from the 30th June to 31st December, next after the receipt of the same, and allowed interest on all sums paid to the Receiver General, or disbursed on account of the General Board of Education from the date of payment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 3d September, 1841.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. WELLS in Account with the General Board of Education.

DR.

CR.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Date.	Currency.	Date.	Currency.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Sales of Debentures,	1200 0 0	By Management,	986 16 11
" Sales of Bank Stock,	2240 12 6	" Salaries to Teachers,	10660 16 8
" Dividends, Interest and Bonus's,	906 8 4	" Books for Schools,	729 17 3
" Proceeds of Sales of Timber and Land,	7504 15 4	" Building and Contingent Accounts,	796 11 3
" Warrants on the Receiver General,	463 15 6½	" Purchases of Debentures,	1200 0 0
" Legislative Grant for Books,	750 0 0	" Purchases of Bank Stock,	2053 2 6
		" Dividend Returned,	15 10 4
		" Expenses on Sales of Timber and Land,*	224 12 9
		" Payments to the Receiver General,	6000 0 0
		By Balance,	0 4 0½
Total,	£ 13067 11 8½	Total,	£ 13067 11 8½

* This item includes Surveys, Taxes, Fees on Deeds, and a sum of £152 10s. 9d. a draft returned, the proceeds of which had been carried to the credit of Sales of Land and Timber.

TORONTO, 29th July, 1841.

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

No. 4

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

G. H. MARKLAND, Esq. in Account with the General Board of Education,

CR.

Dr,

FROM.	TO.	Principal.	Interest.	FROM.	TO.	Principal.	Interest.
December 31, 1831	June 30, 1841	£ 63 14 0	£ 36 6 1 3 4	June 30, 1833	June 30, 1841	£ 1894 1 9	£ 909 3 2
June 30, 1832	"	35 3 0	18 19 6	"	"	1100 10 6	462 4 4 1-2
December 31, "	"	108 15 6	55 9 5	"	"	365 0 0	131 8 0
June 30, 1833	"	2028 16 11 2	973 16 10	December 31, 1835	"	3019 0 0	996 5 4 1-4
December 31, "	"	93 2 5	41 17 11 1-2	December 31, 1837	"	575 8 3	121 16 5 3-4
June 30, 1834	"	2606 17 6 1-2	1094 17 9	March 10, 1841	"	1426 5 7	26 5 2
December 31, "	"	324 13 5 1-2	165 13 1 1-4	By Balance due,	"	4779 4 5	2016 4 7 1-4
June 30, 1835	"	3391 17 7	1221 1 6				
December 31, "	"	161 7 11 1-4	53 7 4				
June 30, 1836	"	911 17 0 1-4	273 11 0 1-2				
December 31, "	"	172 5 6 1-2	46 10 2 1-4				
June 30, 1837	"	1880 14 7 1-4	451 7 6				
" 1838	"	1280 4 11 1-4	230 8 10 1-2				
	Total,	£ 13159 10 6	4663 7 1 3-4		Total,	£ 13159 10 6	4663 7 1 3-4
1841.—To Balance of Interest due to 30th June,				1841.—By Balance due to 31st July, 1841,			
To Interest on £4779 4s. 5d. from the 30th June, to 31st July, 1841,			2016 4 7 1-4				2040 11 6 3-4
			21 6 11 1-2				
	Total.	£	2040 11 6 3-4	Total,		£	2040 11 6 3-4

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

Toronto, 10th August, 1841.

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

No. 5.

The Honorable Colonel TALBOT, in Account with the General Board of Education.

Cit.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Currency.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
	To proceeds of Sales of School Lands in Blandford,	£ s. d.	1821	By Cash to the Receiver General,	£ s. d.
To do.	in Houghton, £1156 18 8 3-4	3593 9 1 3-4	14 March, 1823	" do.	82 7 6
To do.	Deduct paid by Bostwick, 61 11 3	1095 7 5 3-4	29 January, 1824	" to Lieut. Colonel Wells,	25 0 0
To do.	in Middleton,	740 3 11 1-2	26 June, 1825	" to do.	315 2 0
To do.	in Southwold, 6003 7 6 3-4		21 March, 1826	" to do.	73 10 2
To do.	Deduct paid by Bostwick, £154 5 1	5801 1 11 3-4	21 February, 1826	" to do.	161 10 0
To do.	do. by Wells, 11 10 0	4312 6 11 1-1	1829	" to do.	557 3 3
To do.	do. by Ferguson, 36 10 6-- 202 5 7	3960 2 11 3-4	12 January, 1830	" to do.	455 16 8
To do.	do. in Yarmouth, - 4325 3 2 1-4		9 February, 1831	" to do.	822 2 9
To do.	Deduct paid by Bostwick, 12 16 3		17 February, 1832	" to do.	12 10 0
To do.	do. in Westminster,		15 October, 1833	" to Deputy Surveyor Mahlon Burwell,	1998 14 2
To per centage on £107 7s. 6d. paid to the Receiver General in 1821 & 1823,		3 4 5	11 January, 1833	" to Lieutenant Colonel Wells,	
			21 January, 1834	" to Mr. Markland	1923 19 4 3-4
			16 January, 1835	Deduct proportion payable to U. C. College, 600 14 7½	2533 8 4 1-4
			31 May, 1836	" to Mr. Markland,	357 16 5 1-4
				By Three several payments to Mr. Markland,	3441 14 3
				By Cash to Mr. Markland,	86 8 0
				" to do.	884 11 2 3-4
				" to do.	41 3 9 3-4
				" to do.	1883 2 3
			24 January, 1838	" to do.	1306 7 6
			30 March, 1839	" to the Receiver General,	523 6 7 1-4
			13 May, 1840	" to do.	1152 7 10 1-2
				" to do.	276 7 7
				" to do.	585 1 6 3-4
				By per Centage on £19,502 12 5 3-4 at 3 per Cent,	6 5 6 1-2
				By Balance,	19505 16 10 3-4
	Total,	£ 19505 16 10 3-4		Total,	£ 19505 16 10 3-4

J. S. MACAULAY
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 31st July, 1841.

No. 6.

Mr. BENJAMIN TETT, in Account with the General Board of Education.

CR.

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Currency.	Date.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	To proceeds of Sales of School Lands in the Township of Bedford, To Balance,	369 10 6 10 16 6½		By sundry payments to Colonel Wells, By charge of Bank for a Draft, By Postage, By sundry payments to Mr. Markland, By per centage on £369 10 6 at 3 per Cent,	109 7 10, 0 1 7, 0 0 11, 259 15 0 11 1 8½
	Total,	£ 380 7 0½		Total,	£ 380 7 0½

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

Toronto, 31st July 1841.

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

The Council of King's College, in Account Current for RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, on Account of the Grammar Schools, from the period of its taking charge of the Grammar School Fund, to the 30th June, 1841.

DR.		DISBURSED.				CR.	
Date.	PARTICULARS.	Amount in Debentures.	Amount in Cash.	Date.	PARTICULARS.	Amount in Debentures.	Amount in Cash.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1840				1841			
14 April,	To Provincial Debentures from the Receiver General, -	12000 0 0		15 January,	By Incidental Expenses, Stationery, -		2 14 6
5 June,	Do do - - - - -	359 0 0		26 " "	By Agency on Debentures to Bank, Upper Canada, -		35 17 11
19 " "	Do do - - - - -	2000 0 0		7 April,	By Interest accrued on a Debenture at the time of purchase, -		5 18 4
29 " "	To Interest on Debentures, -		287 12 8	15 June,	By Agency on a Debenture to Bank, Upper Canada, -		2 10 0
30 November,	Do on do - - - - -		372 8 11				
1841				30 "	By Balance carried to the Debit of the next Account, commencing 1st July, 1841, -	14359 0 0	47 0 9
26 January,	Do on do - - - - -		265 15 3				1309 11 4
8 April,	Do on do - - - - -		50 0 0				
15 " "	Do on do - - - - -		145 0 0				
30 " "	Do on do - - - - -		235 15 3				
	Total,	£ 14359 0 0	1356 12 1		Total,	£ 14359 0 0	1356 12 1
1 July,	To Balance of the foregoing Account.	*14359 0 0	+1309 11 4				

H. BOYS,
Bursar, K. C.

KING'S COLLEGE OFFICE;
Toronto, 1st July, 1841.

* These Debentures are lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada, for safe Custody and Management.
† Of this sum £1000 has been invested till required for Disbursement in a Provincial Debenture, and the remainder £809 11 4 stands to the credit of the Account with the Council of King's College in the Books of the Bank of Upper Canada. The Debenture purchased is No. 446, Hamilton and Brantford Road, and is lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada, for safe Custody and Management.
H. B.

— No. 8. —

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in BLANDFORD, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Third,	1	200	Eleventh,	1	200
"	4	200	"	3	200
Fourth,	1	200	"	9	200
"	2	200	"	10	196
"	5	200	Twelfth,	1	200
Fifth,	1	200	"	2	200
"	3	200	"	4	200
"	4	200	"	7	200
Sixth,	1	200	"	8	200
"	2	200	"	10	167
"	4	200	Thirteenth	S ½ 1	100
Seventh	1	200	"	3	200
"	3	200	"	4	200
"	4	200	"	6	200
Eighth,	4	200	"	7	200
"	5	200	"	9	4
Ninth,	3	200	Fourteenth,	S ½ 2	100
"	4	200	"	4	200
Tenth,	1	200	"	5	200
	2	200	"	7	200
	5	200	"	8	199
	7	200			
	8	200			

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in HOUGHTON, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
First Range East side of North Road,	2	200	First,	7	200
do do	4	200	"	8	200
do do	6	200	"	10	200
do do	8	200	"	12	200
do do	E ½ 9	100	"	14	200
do do	11	200	"	15	200
do do	W ½ 12	100	"	18	200
do do	W ½ 13	100	"	20	190
do do	14	200	"	Wpt 21	87
do do	18	200	Second,	4	200
do do	19	200	"	6	200
do do	21	40	"	8	200
Range West side of North Road.	3	200	"	9	200
do do	5	200	"	11	200
do do	E ½ 6	100	"	12	200
do do	E ½ 7	100	"	13	200
do do	8	200	"	14	200
do do	E ½ 10	100	"	16	200
do do	E ½ 12	100	"	18	174
do do	E ½ 13	100	"	19	88
do do	E ½ 15	100	"	20	9
do do	17	200	Third,	6	200
do do	18	197	"	8	200
do do	19	100	"	10	200
do do	1	200	"	12	200
First Concession,	3	200	"	13	200
do do	5	200	"	14	200
do do	6	200	"	15	194

Appendix
(K. K.)

7th September.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in HOUGHTON, 1841.—Continued.

CONCESSION.		No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.		No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.
Third,	Brought over, - - -	17	57	Fifth,	- - - - -	12	106
Fourth,	- - - - -	2	200	"	- - - - -	13	16
"	- - - - -	4	200	Sixth,	- - - - -	7	200
"	- - - - -	6	200	"	- - - - -	9	169
"	- - - - -	7	200	"	- - - - -	11	} 47
"	- - - - -	8	200	"	- - - - -	12	
"	- - - - -	9	200	Seventh,	- - - - -	E part 1	17
"	- - - - -	11	200	"	- - - - -	E ½ 3	100
"	- - - - -	12	200	"	- - - - -	E part 5	22
"	- - - - -	14	107	"	- - - - -	7	88
Fifth,	- - - - -	3	200	"	- - - - -	8	29
"	- - - - -	5	200	Eighth,	- - - - -	W part 2	100
"	- - - - -	6	200	"	- - - - -	4	66
"	- - - - -	7	200	"	- - - - -	5	9
"	- - - - -	8	200	Block,	- - - - -	C	140
"	- - - - -	10	200	"	- - - - -	D	87

J. S. MACAULAY.

TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

Schedule of Unsold Lands in MIDDLETON, 1841.

CONCESSION.		No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.		No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
2nd North of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	3	200	2nd South of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	2	18
do do	- - -	5	200	do do	- - -	4	65
do do	- - -	7	200	do do	- - -	6	114
do do	- - -	8	200	do do	- - -	7	138
do do	- - -	S ½ 10	100	do do	- - -	9	184
do do	- - -	S ½ 12	100	do do	- - -	11	200
do do	- - -	15	200	do do	- - -	13	200
do do	- - -	17	200	do do	- - -	14	200
do do	- - -	20	169	do do	- - -	21	200
do do	- - -	22	85	do do	- - -	23	200
do do	- - -	24	31	do do	- - -	28	200
do do	- - -	26	41	do do	- - -	30	200
do do	- - -	28	51	do do	- - -	32	200
do do	- - -	29	55	do do	- - -	33	200
do do	- - -	31	73	do do	- - -	35	200
do do	- - -	33	91	do do	- - -	37	200
do do	- - -	34	101	do do	- - -	39	200
do do	- - -	36	122	do do	- - -	N ½ 42	100
do do	- - -	38	112	3rd South of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	10	6
do do	- - -	40	112	do do	- - -	11	29
do do	- - -	41	112	do do	- - -	13	76
do do	- - -	43	112	do do	- - -	15	127
do do	- - -	45	112	do do	- - -	17	175
do do	- - -	47	112	do do	- - -	20	200
do do	- - -	48	290	do do	- - -	22	200
3rd North of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	S ½ 2	100	do do	- - -	24	200
do do	- - -	N ½ 9	100	do do	- - -	26	200
do do	- - -	N ½ 11	100	do do	- - -	31	187
do do	- - -	14	184	do do	- - -	33	141
do do	- - -	16	116	do do	- - -	34	119
do do	- - -	18	36	do do	- - -	36	76
do do	- - -	19	5	4th South of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	19	21
4th North of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	1	200	do do	- - -	23	116
do do	- - -	3	200	do do	- - -	25	101
do do	- - -	13	22	do do	- - -	26	81
5th do do	- - -	6	77	do do	- - -	28	47
2nd South of Talbot Road, East,	- - -	1	1	do do	- - -	30	9

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 22nd July, 1841.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in SOUTHWOLD, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
1st Range South of Lake Road Block, A.	N pt 6	17	2d South of Thames, - - -	22	16
2d Range North of Lake Road, -	10	100	3d South of Thames, - - -	18	200
2d Range South of Union Road, -	SW pt 13	3	do do - - - - -	19	200
do do - - - - -	NE pt 13	49	do do - - - - -	22	200
1st Range East side of Mill Road, -	3	100	4th South of Thames, - - -	18	146
do do - - - - -	7	16	do do - - - - -	19	128
1st Range West side of Mill Road,	7	2	do do - - - - -	21	125
2d South of Thames, - - - - -	18	177	5th do or Gore, - - - - -	4	16
do do - - - - -	19	138		5	32
do do - - - - -	21	56		6	49

J. S. MACAULAY,

TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in YARMOUTH, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
1st Range North on Edgeware Road,	5	100	Thirteen, - - - - -	5	110
Eleven, - - - - -	N ½ 5	100	" - - - - -	N pt 7	75
Twelve, - - - - -	13	200	Fourteen, - - - - -	N pt 3	70
Thirteen, - - - - -	2	8	" - - - - -	S ½ 16	100
" - - - - -	3	40	Fifteen, - - - - -	14	8
" - - - - -	4	70	" - - - - -	15	40

J. S. MACAULAY.

TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in WESTMINSTER, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Gore, - - - - -	10	100	Fifth, - - - - -	24	52
" - - - - -	13	100	Sixth, - - - - -	S ½ 4	100
Third, - - - - -	S ½ 10	100	Seventh, - - - - -	3	200
Fourth, - - - - -	N ½ 6	100	Eighth, - - - - -	2	1
" - - - - -	N ½ 23	100	" - - - - -	3	18
Fifth, - - - - -	S ½ 15	100	" - - - - -	4	38

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 22d July, 1841.

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September

— No. 9. —

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in BEDFORD, 1841.

CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	CONCESSION.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
First,	3	200	Fourth,	11	170	Seventh,	16	200
"	6	200	"	13	190	"	17	200
"	7	200	"	14	180	"	18	200
"	9	200	"	15	140	"	19	200
"	10	200	"	17	200	"	20	200
"	12	200	"	18	200	"	22	200
"	13	200	"	19	200	"	23	200
"	14	200	"	21	200	"	24	200
"	16	200	"	22	200	"	26	200
"	17	200	"	23	200	"	27	200
"	18	200	"	25	200	"	29	200
"	19	200	"	26	200	"	30	200
"	20	200	"	28	110	"	32	200
"	22	200	"	29	120	"	33	200
"	23	200	"	31	60	"	35	200
"	24	200	"	32	50	"	36	80
"	26	200	"	34	40	Eighth,	1	190
"	27	190	Fifth,	3	170	"	2	195
"	29	200	"	4	180	"	4	190
"	30	200	"	6	100	"	5	200
"	32	140	"	7	75	"	7	200
Second,	1	160	"	9	180	"	8	200
"	2	40	"	10	200	"	10	200
"	4	200	"	12	200	"	11	200
"	7	200	"	13	200	"	13	120
"	8	200	"	14	200	"	14	130
"	10	200	"	16	200	"	15	170
"	11	180	"	17	200	"	17	200
"	13	200	"	18	200	"	18	200
"	14	200	"	19	200	"	19	200
"	15	200	"	20	200	"	21	100
"	17	200	"	22	200	East of	22	100
"	18	200	"	23	200	"	23	200
"	19	200	"	24	200	"	25	200
"	21	200	"	26	200	"	26	200
"	22	200	"	27	200	"	28	200
"	23	200	"	29	200	"	29	200
"	25	200	"	30	200	"	31	200
"	26	200	"	32	200	"	32	200
"	28	200	"	33	200	"	34	200
"	29	200	"	35	50	"	35	200
"	31	200	Sixth,	1	30	"	36	160
"	32	200	"	4	95	"	37	15
Third,	1	25	"	5	170	Ninth,	1	160
"	3	180	"	7	120	"	3	190
"	4	170	"	8	100	"	4	190
"	6	100	"	10	185	"	6	200
"	7	180	"	11	200	"	7	190
"	9	190	"	13	200	"	9	175
"	10	200	"	14	200	"	10	200
"	12	70	"	15	200	"	12	200
"	13	65	"	17	200	"	13	200
"	14	120	"	18	200	"	14	200
"	16	200	"	19	200	"	16	200
"	17	200	"	21	200	"	17	200
"	18	200	"	22	200	"	27	200
"	19	200	"	23	200	"	29	200
"	20	200	"	25	200	"	30	200
"	22	200	"	26	200	"	32	130
"	23	200	"	28	200	"	33	60
"	24	200	"	29	200	"	35	30
"	26	170	"	31	200	"	36	10
"	27	160	"	32	200	Tenth,	1	130
"	29	165	"	34	180	"	2	200
"	30	170	"	35	100	"	4	175
"	32	190	Seventh,	1	185	"	5	190
"	33	140	"	3	180	"	7	200
"	34	8	"	4	190	"	8	30
Fourth,	1	170	"	6	175	"	10	200
"	4	90	"	7	200	"	11	185
"	5	180	"	9	190	"	13	200
"	7	180	"	10	120	"	14	200
"	8	160	"	12	170	"	15	200
"	10	200	"	13	200	"	17	200
"			"	14	200	11	29	85

— No. 9.—Continued.—

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in BEDFORD, 1841.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Eleventh,	1	100	Twelfth,	4	165	Thirteenth,	12	170	Fifteenth,	7	200
	3	140		7	5		13	200		9	200
	4	30		8	10		14	200		10	180
	6	60		10	190		17	180		12	65
	7	30		11	130	Fourteenth,	1	200	13	25	
	9	50		14	200		4	180	Sixteenth,	1	120
	10	90		15	200	7	200	2		200	
	12	120		17	200	8	200	4		200	
	13	200		S 1/2 18	17	100	10	200	5	200	
	14	200			Thirteenth,	1	160	11	180	7	150
	16	200		3		70	13	180	8	90	
	17	200		4		170	14	170	Seventeenth,	3	175
	18	200		6		120	15	90		4	120
	26	25		7		100	Fifteenth,	3	200	Eighteenth,	6	12
Twelfth,	1	40	9	50		4		190	2		25
	2	100	10	170		6		200			

Toronto, 22nd July, 1841.

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

— No. 10.—

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in SHEFFIELD, 1841.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
First	3	200	Third	13	200	Fifth,	24	130	Eighth	8	200
	4	200		14	200		26	200		9	200
	6	200		16	200		27	200		10	200
	7	200		17	200		29	200		11	200
	9	200		18	200	30	102	13		200	
	10	200		19	200	Sixth,	2	200		14	200
	12	200		20	200		5	200		15	200
	13	200		22	300	11	25	17		200	
	14	200		23	200	14	200	18	200		
	16	200		24	200	15	200	19	200		
	17	200		26	200	17	200	21	200		
	18	200		27	140	18	200	22	200		
	19	200		29	200	19	200	23	200		
	20	200		30	200	21	200	25	200		
	22	200		Fourth,	8	15	22	200	26	200	
	23	200			9	100	23	200	28	143	
	24	200		10	170	25	150	Ninth	1	200	
	26	200		11	200	26	175		3	200	
	27	200		13	200	28	200		4	200	
	29	200		14	200	29	147		7	200	
	30	200		15	200	Seventh,	1		200	9	200
	32	66		17	200		3		200	10	200
	Second	2		200	18	200	9		200	12	200
		4		120	19	200	10		200	13	200
		5		70	21	200	12	200	14	200	
		8		200	22	200	13	200	16	200	
		11		200	23	145	14	200	17	200	
		13		200	25	200	16	200	18	200	
		14		200	26	200	17	200	19	200	
		15		200	28	200	18	200	20	200	
		17		200	29	200	19	200	22	200	
		18		200	Fifth,	9	15	20	200	23	200
19		200	10	20		22	200	24	200		
21		200	12	200	23	200	25	200			
22		200	13	200	24	200	27	200			
23		200	14	200	26	200	Tenth,	1	200		
25		180	17	200	27	200		2	200		
26		200	18	200	29	46		4	200		
28		200	19	200	Eighth,	1		200	5	200	
29		200	22	200		2		200	7	200	
31		154	23	200		5		200	8	200	

Appendix
(K. K.)

7th September.

Schedule of Unsold School Lands in SHEFFIELD, 1841,— *Continued.*

Concession.	No. of Lot:	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Concession.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.
Tenth,	9	200	Eleventh, Twelfth,	27	38	Thirteenth.	18	200	Fifteenth.	10	200
	10	200		1	200		19	200		12	200
	11	200		2	200		20	200		13	200
	13	200		5	200		22	175		14	200
	14	200		7	200		23	200		16	200
	15	200		8	200		24	200		17	200
	17	200		9	200	26	35	18		195	
	18	200		10	200	Fourteenth.	1	200		19	190
	19	200		11	200		2	200		20	200
	21	200		13	200		4	200		22	200
	22	120	14	200	5		200	23	200		
	23	180	15	200	7		200	24	200		
	25	200	17	200	8		200	Sixteenth,	1	4	
	26	200	18	200	9		200		2	8	
	Eleventh,	1	200	19	185		10		200	4	15
		3	200	21	130	11	200		5	20	
		4	200	22	200	13	200		7	30	
6		200	23	200	14	200	8		33		
7		200	25	200	15	200	9		36		
9		200	26	130	17	200	10		39		
10		200	Thirteenth,	1	200	18	185		11	42	
12		185		3	200	19	180		13	48	
13		200		4	200	21	190	14	51		
14		200		6	200	22	200	15	54		
16	200	7		200	23	200	17	60			
17	200	9		200	25	117	18	63			
18	200	10		200	Fifteenth,	1	200	19	66		
19	180	12		200		3	200	21	72		
20	130	13		200		4	200	22	75		
22	200	14		200		6	200	23	78		
23	200	16	200	7		200					
24	180	17	200	9		200					
26	200										

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 22d July 1841.

Schedule of SCHOOL LANDS for which payment in full has been received.

District.	Township.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Date of Last Payment.	Name of Purchaser.	Consideration	REMARKS.
Midsaid,	Bedford.	8	23	West ½	100	1839,	Edward McCan,	£ 50 0 0	This Deed has issued.
"	"	11	23 & 24	East half's	50	22 December, 1836,	Stephen Knowlton,	25 0 0	
"	"	12	21	East part,	70	1837,	Henry Rowswell,	70 0 0	
"	"	"	21	West part,	100	1836,	Jonathan Houghton,	50 0 0	
"	"	"	24	Whole	18	17 February, 1833,	George Delong,	9 0 0	
"	"	13	20	"	50	23 October, 1836,	Elisha Drew,	25 0 0	
"	Sheffield.	3	9	"	200	18 November, 1834,	Simon C. Pardon,	100 0 0	
"	"	4	2	"	200	31 December, 1834,	W. M. McKinn,	100 0 0	
"	"	6	4	"	200	4 January, 1827,	John Grange,	125 0 0	
"	"	4	4	"	200	27 March, 1827,	Lewis McKim,	100 0 0	
London.	Blandford.	2	2	"	433	17 May, 1839,	Philip DeLatre,	£70 12 6	
"	"	3	3	"		21 February, 1836,			Include in the same Deed lots 7 and 8 in 4th Concession.
"	"	5	9	"					
"	"	2	7 & 8	"					A separate Deed to be made for this Lot. Include in Deed with other lands as above noted.
"	"	11	79 & 10	"	1600	1835,	Henry Vansittart,	1000 0 0	
"	"	12	6 & 7	"		10 March,			
"	"	3	5	"	200	1835,	do.	150 0 0	
"	"	4	6	"	400	24 March, 1835,	do.	300 0 0	
"	"	4	4	"	200	21 March, 1836,	Philip DeLatre,	125 0 0	
"	"	"	12	"	16	21 February, 1836,	Rodger Rollo Hunter,	20 0 0	
"	"	5	6 & 7	"	400	24 March, 1834,	H. Huntingford,	300 0 0	
"	"	8	{ 1 & 2	"	600	6 September, 1838,		450 0 0	
"	"	9	1	"	400	11 January, 1834,	William Allan,	250 0 0	
"	"	10	6 & 7	North part,	64	12 October, 1833,	Rodger Rollo Hunter,	40 0 0	
"	"	"	10	Whole	162	1833,	Edward Bullar,	101 5 0	
"	"	"	11	"	117	26 November, 1832,	do.	58 19 9	
"	Houghton.	{ Range South of Lake } Road,	19 & Gore,	"		1834,	David Prockunier,	62 10 0	
"	"	{ Range North of Lake } Road,	17	"	100	8 June, 1832,	Thomas Burger,		

Appendix (K. K.)
7th September.

4-5 Victoriae. Appendix (K. K.) A. 1841.

Schedule of SCHOOL LANDS for which Payment in full has been received.

District.	Township.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Date of the last Payment.	Name of Purchaser.	Consideration.	REMARKS.
London,	Houghton,	Range North of Lake Road,	19	Whole	100	12 January, 1837	Martin Roben	£ 51 17 6	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	Middleton,	2d S of Talbot Road, East,	44	"	200	7 May, 1831	Mabton Burwell,	125 0 0	
"	Southwold,	1st Range S side of L. Road,	47	"	24	31 August, 1838	Peter Marbet,	15 0 0	
"	"	"	8	N of B & C Whole	3	1834	Montgomery Smith,	1 17 6	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	9	"	82	8 July, 1835	Thomas Hill,	51 5 0	
"	"	"	11	"	104	19 " 1834	John Dyer,	65 0 0	
"	"	1st Range North of L. Road,	15	"	120	14 January, 1831	Charles Duncombe,	79 0 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	5	"	88	1827	James Brody,	53 15 0	
"	"	"	8	"	50	15 June, 1837	Mary Breen,	37 10 0	
"	"	"	9	"	100	12 July, 1839	do.	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	2d Range North of L. Road,	16	S W part Whole	1	7 June, 1831	Joseph Smith,	0 15 0	
"	"	"	1	"	13	31 July, 1833	James Watson,	8 2 6	
"	"	"	2	"	87	"	do.	54 7 6	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	4	"	100	6 May 1839	Archibald Murray,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	14	S W part Whole	8	13 November, 1834	Joshua Mines,	5 0 0	
"	"	1st Range S of Union Road,	7	"	100	23 December, 1823	John Campbell,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	9	"	100	"	Dugald Campbell,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	10	"	100	"	Duncan Campbell,	62 10 0	
"	"	1st Range N of Union Road,	11	"	100	30 January, 1839	James Ferguson,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	1st Range S of Union Road,	12	"	100	18 April, 1837	John Meek,	52 10 0	
"	"	"	13	"	100	"	do.	52 10 0	
"	"	2d Range S of Union Road,	15	"	100	30 March, 1837	James Skinner,	53 15 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	14	"	100	28 May, 1834	Edward H. Molloy,	48 6 0	
"	"	"	15	"	92	30 May, 1837	Richard Brayn,	43 15 0	
"	"	"	16	"	70	30 November, 1830	Trueman Waters,	27 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	1st Range N of Union Road,	7	"	100	21 June, 1830	Jesse Tartz,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	8	"	100	21 September, 1836	George Robb,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	10	"	100	23 December, 1823	George Robb,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	"	11	"	100	30 January, 1839	Neil Campbell,	51 5 0	
"	"	"	14	"	100	7 January, 1832	George Sutherland,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	16	"	100	11 July, 1836	Benjamin Lloyd,	92 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	Range East of Mill Road,	1	"	100	31 August, 1827	Jesse Tartz,	62 10 0	
"	"	"	1	"	100	1827	Donald Munro,	62 10 0	

4-5 Victoriae. Appendix (K. K.) A. 1841.

District.	Township.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Date of the last Payment.	Name of Purchaser.	Consideration.	REMARKS.
London,	Southwold,	1st Range East of Mill Road,	1	Whole	100	7 June, 1837	Duncan McLarty,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	1st Range W. of Mill Road,	2	"	100	31 August, 1827	John Munro,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	3	"	100	"	Duncan Munro,	62 10 0	
"	"	1st Range E. of River Road,	4	"	100	28 April, 1837	John McIntosh,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	5	"	100	9 February, 1831	Thomas Meek,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	6	"	100	4 August, 1837	Daniel Mellor,	62 10 0	
"	"	1st Range W. of River Road,	7	"	100	9 July, 1836	John McNicol,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	8	"	100	10 November, 1836	John Fraser,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	9	"	100	17 September, 1831	Asabel Spain,	57 10 0	
"	"	4th, South of Thames, B, C, D,	10	"	176	9 July, 1836	David Gilbert,	110 0 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	11	"	98	22 April, 1839	Nicol McCall,	73 10 0	
"	"	do	12	"	200	26 July, 1833	John Partridge,	125 0 0	
"	"	do	13	"	200	13 June, 1835	William Shore,	125 0 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	14	"	200	4 October, 1834	Henry Arkell,	125 0 0	
"	"	do	15	"	216	"	do.	135 0 0	
"	Yarmouth,	Range S. of Edgewater Road,	16	North 1/2 Whole	100	10 June, 1837	James Dodd,	62 10 0	These two lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	17	"	100	30 September, 1835	Peter Ferguson,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	18	"	100	7 April, 1831	Joseph Eastbrook,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	19	"	100	24 March, 1832	George Miller,	51 5 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	20	"	100	13 September, 1836	Daniel Maun,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	21	"	100	14 January, 1837	Richard Penhale,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	22	"	100	23 September, 1831	Richard Gilbert,	125 0 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	23	"	100	"	do.	62 10 0	
"	"	do	24	"	100	"	do.	62 10 0	
"	"	do	25	"	100	6 October, 1836	John Martatt,	75 0 0	100 Acres in the Surveyor General's Return.
"	"	do	26	"	100	29 January, 1839	Benjamin Secord,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	27	"	100	1 August, 1836	Edward Teeple,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	28	"	100	31 December, 1836	John Little,	62 10 0	No such lot in the Surveyor General's Return of the Township.
"	"	do	29	"	77	10 July, 1835	Robert L. McKenny,	48 2 6	
"	"	do	30	"	100	18 April, 1831	James Dodd,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	31	"	100	30 May, 1836	Duncan Leitch,	62 10 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	32	"	100	19 September, 1831	Edward Swiney,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	33	"	100	1 March, 1834	William Luton,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	34	"	77	23 November, 1832	William B. Teeple,	48 2 6	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	35	"	100	19 September, 1831	Roger Hendley,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	36	"	100	29 September, 1836	Robert Simpson,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	37	"	100	26 June, 1838	William Luton,	62 10 0	No such lot in the Surveyor General's Return of the Township.
"	"	do	38	"	77	23 November, 1832	William B. Teeple,	48 2 6	
"	"	do	39	"	100	5 December, 1838	John Campbell,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	40	"	100	23 September, 1834	Hugh Douglas,	62 10 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	41	"	100	12 November, 1832	John Jones,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	42	"	100	8 December, 1837	James Lewis,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	43	"	100	3 September, 1832	John Curtis,	62 10 0	These three lots to be included in the same Deed.
"	"	do	44	"	100	17 September, 1839	Margaret McKellar,	62 10 0	
"	"	do	45	"	62 1/2	7 September, 1839	Albert S. O'Dell,	62 10 0	

Appendix
(K. K.)
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Schedule of SCHOOL LANDS for which Payment in full has been received.—Continued.

District.	Township.	CONCESSION.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Date of the last Payment.	Name of Purchaser.	Consideration.	REMARKS.
London,	Westminster 1,	and broken front B,	23	North part,	94	26 June,	John Kent Jr.	94 0 0	Michael McLaughlin made the last payment, but is not returned for the Deed. } These two lots to be included in the same } Deed
"	"	do do B,	33	South part,	50	4 November,	Mahlon Burwell,	50 0 0	
"	"	Wortley Road East side,	1	Whole,	40	9 January,	William Dyer,	40 0 0	
"	"	do do do	2	"	43	22 April,	Henry Shenick,	43 0 0	
"	"	Wortley Road West side,	1	"	10	"	do	10 0 0	
"	"	Wortley Road East side,	6	"	54	6 November,	Harvey Sheppard,	54 0 0	
"	"	do do do	7	"	52	"	do	52 0 0	
"	"	do do do	8	"	41	"	do	41 0 0	
"	"	Wortley Road West side,	2	"	46	23 January,	Robert Carfrae,	46 0 0	
"	"	Wharcliffe Highway East side,	1	"	100	13 February,	Richard Dixy,	62 10 0	
"	"	do do do	2	"	50	30 April,	Mahlon Burwell,	50 0 0	
"	"	do do do	5	"	57	1836	John Wilson,	57 0 0	
"	"	do do do	6	"	30	1 February,	Mahlon Burwell,	18 15 0	
"	"	Wharcliffe Highway West side,	1	"	100	"	do	62 10 0	
"	"	do do do	5	South ½	44½	8 March,	George J. Goodhue,	44 10 0	
"	"	do do do	3	Whole,	200	17 March,	John Kent,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	15	North ½	100	24 March,	Richard Airey,	63 10 0	
"	"	do do do	15	South ½	100	15 December,	John Frank,	75 10 0	
"	"	do do do	17	"	100	"	do	123 2 6	
"	"	do do do	24	Whole,	197	30 January,	Amos Clark,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	13	"	200	6 November,	George Routledge,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	19	"	200	2 June,	Abraham F. H. Borel,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	7	"	200	1834	John Shore,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	10	"	200	23 December,	William Henry Bennet,	34 7 6	
"	"	do do do	23	"	55	23 May,	Samuel Lewis,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	20	"	147	24 September,	George T. Clavis,	91 17 6	
Newcastle.	Seymour,	do do do	24	Whole,	200	10 October,	John Allan,	150 0 0	
"	"	do do do	1	"	1	16 March,	Adam Henry Meyers.	750 0 0	
"	"	do do do	1 & 2	Whole	1200	4 November			
"	"	do do do	3	"					
"	"	do do do	4	"					

Toronto 10th August, 1841.

J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

Nominal Index to Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES. * thus marked, Transferees.

Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.
83	* Adkins, James	186	Bamber, William	46	Chisholm, Alexander	435	Clancy, C.	13	Ferguson, James
173	Askin, John B.	208	Barrager, Solomon	56	* Constable, Robert	7	Dickson, Daniel	16	Ferguson, James
179	Askin, John B.	209	Bostwick, John	58	Clark, William	29	Doyle, Lawrence	42	Fulton, Robert
181	Allan, John	213	Braym, John	62	Campbell, John	30	Doyle, Lawrence	43	Fulton, Samuel
224	Abel, Herman	218	* Braym, Richard	65	Crane, William	31	Doyle, Lawrence	53	* Fulton, Adam
233	Alexander, John	225	Burger, Thomas	66	* Campbell, Daniel	99	Duy, Richard	63	Fulton, Samuel
233	* Anderson, Richard	251	Brewer, John	66	* Campbell, Duncan	109	* Dyer, William	74	* Fulton, John
245	Appleman, James	251	Buller, Edward	88	Coleman, George	111	Doty, David	83	* Ferguson, Peter
257	Arsell, Henry	251	Buller, Edward	89	Clark, John	113	Doying, James	83	Ferguson, Duncan
267	Archer, John	262	Bor, William	90	Clement, Ira	117	Dodd, James	152	Ferguson, John
291	Andrews, Richard	263	Bowler, Charles	93	Carter, John	124	Douglas, Neil	163	Ferguson, James
305	Andrews, Richard	269	Beattie, James	98	Carface, Robert	125	Douglas, Hugh	212	Ferguson, Duncan
312	Altan, William	275	Besi, James	119	Crane, Jacob	192	* Dyer, John	241	Ferguson, Duncan
350	Airey, Richard	306	Borel, Abraham F. H.	131	Campbell, John	192	* Dyer, John	241	Ferguson, Duncan
365	Abbott, Timothy	313	Burger, David	132	Campbell, John	201	* Drew, Elisha	252	Fowler, John
		314	Burger, John	132	* Campbell, Duncan	221	* DeLong, George	251	* Ferguson, James
		315	Barrett, John	137	Currie, Donald	223	Dart, Jabez	261	Finlayson, John
6	Becker, Philip	333	Bratt, Abraham	150	Campbell, Duncan	238	Dodd, James	292	Frank, John
9	* Burger, Thomas	333	Braun, William	154	Campbell, Duncan	244	Douglas, Hugh	317	Finch, Thomas
12	* Burwell, Mahlon	337	Bakie James	162	Cloes, O'Neil	250	DeLatre, Philip	331	Frank, John
21	* Buckle, William	341	* Bennet, Henry William	211	* Campbell, John	254	Duncombe, Elijah E.	355	Ferguson, Robert
24	Burwell, Mahlon	360	Braun, William	239	Chisholm, William	254	Duncombe, Elijah E.	364	Foster, John
32	Breen, Patrick	371	* Black, Archibald	243	Curtis, John, Junior	255	Dodd, James	423	Fairbairn, John
33	Breen, Samuel	386	Batchelder, Lewis	246	Crane, James	272	Dawson, Jonathan		
33	* Breen, Mary	402	Bull, Jesse P.	246	Curtis, John	274	DeLatre, Philip		
39	Briddy, James	404	Burdsey, William Smith	253	Crane, William	300	Deacon, Thomas	23	Goodhue, George J.
50	Breen, Thomas	405	Bowen, Edward	259	Crane, C.	355	Drew, Andrew	48	Guinn, John
51	Breen, James	411	* Burger, Thomas	260	Carley, John	333	Dowling, Peeres	120	Graves, John W.
57	Briddy, Patrick	428	Boughner, Peter	271	Clark, Amos	384	Dennis, Adam	129	Gilbert, Richard
57	* Barber, John	438	Bell, William M.	282	Cahalain, John	389	Decow, William	189	Grey, Jacob
72	Bor, Joseph			284	Cole, Joseph	408	Decker, Charles	194	Grey, Jacob
72	Breen, Thomas			289	Cahain, David	434	Dickson, William	249	Grang, John
72	* Breen, Mary	1	Campbell, Duncan	296	Clarke, George Thomas		Edison, John	263	* Gilbert, David
86	Burtech, Archibald	2	Campbell, Neil	297	Cook, Benjamin	14	* Ellison, Joseph	285	Grey, William
97	Burwell, Mahlon	3	Campbell, Dougal	322	Campbell, Duncan	21	Eastbrook, Joseph	311	Goodman, H. R.
121	Black, John	4	Campbell, John	325	Campbell, Archibald	116	Ellsworth, John	377	Graham, George
142	Black, Donald	19	Cameron, Iwen	335	Cooper, William	362	Emery, William	387	Griffin, Saunders
166	Burgess, Edward	22	Campbell, Daniel	361	Cook, Richard	403	* Ferguson, Daniel	387	* Griffin, David
183	Blair, Hugh	26	Campbell, Alexander	374	* Campbell, Dugald	5		415	Gilbruth, Neil,
		37	* Chase, Walter	397	* Cowan, James				
				423	Cottingham, George				

Appendix
(K. K.)
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Nominal Index to Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES. * thus marked, Transfers.—Continued.

Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.	Sale.	PURCHASER.
18	Holding, John	391	Kerr, John	436	Lee, Joseph	417	Maxwell, Thomas	237	McGregor, Duncan
32	* Hill, Thomas	392	* Kerr, Archibald	440	Loux, Jacob	431	Murray, John	248	McKenny, Robert L.
85	Hendley, Roger	397	Kitchen, Joseph	5	Mitchell, James	439	Murray, Thomas	253	* MacPherson, Alexander
134	Herr, Alfred	11	Leitch, John	17	* Mines, Joshua	12	McLachlin, Michael	278	McIntyre, Hugh
181	Harris, Jehiel	28	* Lloyd, Benjamin	25	Meech, Thomas	20	McIntosh, John	279	McIntyre, Hugh
201	Holderness, Joseph	41	* Lloyd, Benjamin	31	Munro, Donald	27	McCarty, Duncan	280	McBrien, Malcolm
204	Holderness, Thomas	54	Long, Lunan	35	Munro, John	38	McCormick, Elizabeth	286	McIntyre, Neil
205	Holderness, William	60	Lawton, James	36	Munro, Duncan	45	McDonald, John	287	McIntyre, John
206	Houghton, Jonathan	61	Lumley, John	37	Murray, John Robert	64	McDonald, John	290	McKellar, Malcolm
207	Houghton, Oliver	82	Luton, William	10	Mason, John	65	McIntosh, James	298	McIntosh, Alexander
310	Hunter, Rodger Rollo	84	* Little, John	41	* Molloy, Edward H	76	McIntosh, Alexander	299	McKellar, Archibald
313	Husley, Arthur	87	Lanagan, William	46	* Miller, George	76	McKay, Hugh	323	McKay, Hugh
332	Hunter, Rodger Rollo	102	Lee, William B.	52	* Mellor, Daniel	80	McNicol, Archibald	327	McNicol, Archibald
354	Huntingford, H.	114	Leitch, Duncan	73	Meech, James	122	McMillan, Sarah	329	McMillan, Sarah
371	Harris, Edward	115	Leitch, Colin	73	* Meek, John	130	McIntyre, Malcolm	341	McMillan, Sarah
385	H. & J. James	131	* Luton, William	78	* Murray, Archibald	135	McIntyre, Colin	345	McMillan, Sarah
415	Hughes, Benjamin	155	* Lewis, James	84	Middaugh, William	136	McCallum, Malcolm	348	McKinnerec, John
432	Haves, William	160	Lee, John	86	Mann, Daniel	138	McGregor, James	373	McGlashen, Archibald
442		175	Lee, Hiram D.	95	Mabeck, Peter	138	McGregor, John	381	McDonald, John
17	Jones, Aza P.	177	Lee, Andrew	105	Manning, Joseph	139	McGregor, John	388	McIntosh, Angus
217	Jones, John	179	Loyal, Andrew	133	Mathison, Donald	139	McGregor, John	390	McCormick, John
300	* Jackson, Minchin	235	Lynn, James	149	Middaugh, Charles	140	McGregor, James	393	McCall, Nicol
326	Johnson, Angus	232	Lawson, Thomas	161	* Misener, Jacob	141	McGregor, Duncan	410	McKinnen, Peter
336	Johnson, John	242	Luton, William	185	Meech, James	143	McGregor, Colin	421	McCallum, Donald
338	Ireland, Walter	261	* Lindsay, William	182	Meyers, Adam Henry	145	McLarty, John	422	McKellar, Margaret
411	Jackson, Walter	268	* Lewis, Samuel	188	Meyers, Adam Henry	146	McLarty, John	426	McCallum, Alexander
416	Jackson, Peter	288	Loux, Jacob	192	Morse, Israel	147	McLarty, John	443	MacHew, George
94	Kipp, Richard T.	293	Legg, Henry	215	Mann, Elijah	147	McLachlin, John	59	* Nicol, Robert
102	* Kent, John	295	* Labatt, John K	215	* Muller, George	148	McKenny Robert L.	104	Norton, George
118	King, Hooper Jr.	316	Loxley, Charles	236	Mulligan, William	153	McCallum, Duncan	124	* Noble, Benjamin
141	King, Hooper	343	Leidlav, Walter	295	Mitchell, Joseph	172	McCallum, Lewis	252	Naddy, Michael
158	Kelly, Richard	346	Lewis, Leonard	301	Manning, Jacob	178	McLaughlin, Daniel	344	Nichol, Thomas
207	* Knowlton, Stephen	347	Lewis, Samuel	302	Manning, Isaac	178	McLaughlin, Daniel	100	O'Dell, Albert S.
260	* Kester, George P.	367	Loucks, David	303	Manning, Jacob	196	* McLaughlin, Michael	101	O'Brien, Dennis
261	* Kilday, Patrick	392	Lumley, James	304	Manning, Henry M.	197	McKinn, John	103	O'Neil, John
270	Kemp, William	412	* Lindsay, John	328	Marratt, John	199	McPherson, Allan	107	O'Dell, Joshua D.
273	Kent, John Jr	413	Lindsay, John G.	359	Mabee, Peter	234	McPherson, Allan	111	O'Brien, Dennis
		419	Losee, John G.	399	Miller, George	235	McIntyre, John	112	O'Dell, Joshua S.
		430	Lockie, Thomas	407	Miller, Andrew	236	McKellar, John		

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171	Overholt, Michael	321	* Robb, George	155	Tuttle, Stephen	101	Walton, John
176	O'Brien, Dennis	339	Rose, Richard	156	Teepie, John	124	* Wade, John
309	Overholt, Michael	376	Rubin, Dennis	193	Trueman, Leonard	132	Williams, Horace Nibson
340	O'Dell, Lewis	21	Smith, Joseph	203	Taggart, Joseph	136	Westlake, Simon
351	Overholt, Jacob	47	Sprague, Thomas	228	Taylor, Archibald	169	Wilkins, R. G.
353	Overholt, Michael	47	Secord, Henry	240	Teepie, William B.	187	Wilkins, R. G.
394	O'Neil, Patrick	52	* Secord, Benjamin	281	Thomson, John	191	Warren, Sylvanus
41	Philan, Edward T.	56	Scott, Exos	283	Thomson, Daniel	200	Wood, Abraham
59	Pfeffer, Jacob	67	Strachan, Benjamin	324	Teepie, John	210	Waddle, John
75	Pfeffer, Jacob	67	Smith, Aaron	349	Tennant, George	214	Wetter, John
123	Penhale, Richard	68	Smith, Alvin	379	Tillson, George	229	Westlake, Simon
170	Piggott, Henry	69	Smith, George Willis	395	Taylor, Robert	262	* Warren, John
219	* Prockner, Peter	78	Sticox, John	406	Thousin, Francis	276	Wallace, Richard
220	* Prockner, David	79	Shaver, Peter	414	Timms, Thomas	294	Ware, John
258	Peckins, George B.	92	* Skinner, James	418	Timms, Thomas	330	Warren, James
264	Pracey, William	96	Smith, Samuel	420	Timms, Thomas	366	Wallace, Alexander
265	Purkins, Harris	106	* Sheppard, Harvey	427	Trucfit, John	372	* Wade, Hugh
277	Patridge, John	109	Shenick, Solomon	185	Vernon, James	400	White, Alexander
441	Pardon, Simon C.	110	* Shore, William	356	Vansittart, Henry	401	White, Henry
8	Robur, Martin	118	* Smith, John	357	Vance, Alexander	424	* Wiley, John
9	Robur, Henry	124	Swiney, Edward	358	Vanderburg, Stephen	425	Weatherstone, William
28	Ross, William	127	Strawn, Asabel	49	Waters, Trueman	108	Yerex, John
44	* Robb, George	157	Strawn, Abner	55	Watson, James	174	Yerex, Andrew
48	Routledge, William	159	Strawn, John	63	Whitesides, Andrew	15	Zavit, Jesse
180	* Routledge, George	161	Spain, Asabel	71	Watson, James	211	* Zavit, Jesse
202	Rossell, Henry	164	Smith, Montgomery	74	Wellwood, Samuel		
216	Raymond, William	167	Teepie, William B.	83	Williams, George		
217	Raymond, William		* Teepie, Edward	91	Wood, Michael		

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September

Township Index to Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES.

Sale.	TOWNSHIP.	Sale.	TOWNSHIP.	Sale.	TOWNSHIP.	Sale.	TOWNSHIP.	Sale.	TOWNSHIP.	Folio
1 to 5	Southwold, " "	113 to 121	Yarmouth, " "	221 to 227	Bedford, " "	314 to 317	Houghton, " "	337 to 402	Middleton, " "	1
6 to 9	Houghton, " "	122 to 156	Sheffield, Yarmouth, " "	228 to 249	Yarmouth, " "	318 to 321	Southwold, " "	403 to 407	Houghton, " "	2
10 to 11	Southwold, " "	157 to 168	Southwold, " "	250 to 251 1/4	Blandford, " "	322 to 330	Yarmouth, " "	408 to 411	Westminster, " "	3 and 4
12 to 14	Westminster, Southwold, Houghton, Southwold,	169 to 171	" " " "	252 to 258	Southwold, " "	331 to 350	Westminster, " "	412 to 414	Southwold, " "	5 and 6
15 to 22	Houghton, Southwold, " "	170 to 172	Seymour, Blandford, " "	259 to 260	" " " "	350 to 357	" " " "	415 to 417	Houghton, Westminster, " "	7
23 to 24	Southwold, " "	173 to 180	Sheffield, Westminster, " "	261 to 265	Southwold, " "	357 to 367	" " " "	418 to 420	Houghton, " "	8, 9, 10 and 11
25 to 44	Westminster, Southwold, " "	181 to 188	Westminster, " "	265 to 273	" " " "	367 to 368	Houghton, " "	419 to 421	Houghton, " "	12, 13 and 14
45 to 47	Middleton, Yarmouth, " "	189 to 193	Seymour, " "	274 to 276	" " " "	368 to 372	Southwold, " "	422 to 423	Southwold, " "	15, 16 and 17
48 to 79	Southwold, " "	194 to 200	Southwold, " "	275 to 277	Southwold, " "	372 to 373	Southwold, " "	424 to 425	Yarmouth, " "	18
80 to 81	Sheffield, Yarmouth, " "	201 to 207	Southwold, Sheffield, " "	277 to 278	Westminster, " "	374 to 375	Yarmouth, " "	426 to 427	Westminster, " "	19
82 to 86	Yarmouth, " "	208 to 209	Bedford, " "	278 to 288	Yarmouth, " "	375 to 378	Westminster, " "	428 to 429	Middleton, " "	20
87 to 94	Blandford, " "	210 to 215	Bedford, " "	289 to 291	Bedford, " "	379 to 381	Middleton, " "	430 to 431	Blandford, " "	
95 to 97	Middleton, Westminster, " "	216 to 219	Sheffield, Southwold, " "	292 to 308	Sheffield, Yarmouth, " "	382 to 387	Houghton, " "	432 to 433	Yarmouth, " "	
98 to 112	Westminster, " "	220 to 220	Southwold, Foughton, " "	309 to 312	Westminster, " "	388 to 391	Houghton, " "	434 to 435	Middleton, Blandford, Sheffield, " "	
			Bedford, " "	313	Blandford, " "	391 to 395	Southwold, " "	436 to 443	Southwold, " "	
			Houghton, " "		Houghton, " "	395 to 396	Yarmouth, " "			

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of Bedford, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.		Amount.		Principal Received.		Interest Received.		Principal due.		Interest due.		REMARKS.				
						s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.		
225	16 August, 1828	17	*1 broken Lot,	Whole	115	7	6	43	2	6	10	0	0	4	16	0	0	22	12	1	Account closed, Surveyor's per centage	
201	7 January, 1831	13	"	"	50	10	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	5	11	6	0	0	0	0	Surveyor's per centage.	
204	"	12	19	East ½	100	10	0	50	0	0	20	0	0	1	6	4	30	0	0	16	3	Account closed, Surveyor's per centage.
205	"	13	19	Whole	80	10	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	1	6	4	20	0	0	10	15	Account closed, Indian Reserve.
206	17	12	21	West part	100	10	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	8	13	9½	0	0	0	0	0	Account closed, Surveyor's per centage.
207	"	11	23 & 24	East halves.	50	10	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	4	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	Account closed, Surveyor's per centage.
202	"	12	21 broken Lot,	East part	70	10	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	2	17	5	0	0	0	18	17	Indian Reserve.
203	21 February, "	11	"	Whole	90	10	0	45	0	0	9	10	0	0	0	0	35	10	0	15	3	Account closed, land not in the Township
203	23 July, "	12	19	West ½	100	10	0	50	0	0	20	0	0	1	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	Indian Reserve.
221	12 November, "	12	19	Whole	18	10	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	18	0½	0	0	0	0	0	
222	18 May, 1833	10	25	East part	79	10	0	39	10	0	30	0	0	0	17	5	9	10	0	3	15	
223	8 October, "	13	18	Whole	120	10	0	60	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	18	13	
224	26 December, 1835	12	18	North ½	100	10	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	9	12	
226	24 December, 1836	8	21	West ½	100	10	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	7	4	
227	9 January, 1837	8	22	"	100	10	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	3	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	Account closed.
	Total.				1272			621	12	6	333	10	0	36	0	6	288	2	6	122	18	
	Deduct.				537																	
	Total of School Res's sold,				735																	

Acres.
 Indian Reserves sold, 219
 Surveyor's per centage sold, 300
 Land not in Surveyor General's Re-
 turn of the Township, 18
 Total, 537
 £365 is charged in the Treasurer's Account
 to purchase the Surveyor's per centage,
 erroneously sold as School Lands

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th Nov. 1841

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of SHEFFIELD, with interest due on the 1st January 1840.

No. of Sale	Date of Sale	Concession.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres	Rate per Acre.	Amount.	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due	Interest due	REMARKS
194	20 April, 1825	6	4	Whole	200	12 6	£ 250 0 0	£ 125 0 0	12 17 10½	£ 250 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed
195	" " " "	5	1	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	75 14 7	8 2 5	24 5 5	19 1 6	do
196	21 May, 1826	4	2	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
197	" " " "	5	4	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	86 5 11	1 4 1	13 11 1	10 10 5	
198	26 April, 1827	1	7	"	180	10 0	90 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	71 5 0	51 4 3	
199	6 September, 1830	7	7	"	200	7 6	75 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	41 18 7	
200	6 December, "	5	7	"	195	10 0	97 10 0	0 0 0	2 2 1	97 10 0	53 1 0	
208	1 June, 1832	3	7	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	32 17 11	2 2 1	67 2 1	29 15 8	
259	" " " "	6	4	"	170	10 0	85 0 0	36 6 5	2 13 7	48 13 7	16 3 7	
80	7 August, "	4	5	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	24 10 0	0 0 0	75 10 0	33 10 3	
288	" " " "	2	2	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	1 10 0	60 0 0	26 5 11	
135	10 " " "	6	1	"	50	10 0	25 0 0	13 2 0	0 18 0	11 18 0	5 0 1	
436	" " " "	3	3	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	1 10 0	60 0 0	25 5 0	
437	" " " "	4	4	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	31 16 5	
438	" " " "	7	4	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	33 18 10	
439	2 May, 1833	5	3	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	39 10 7	0 9 5	60 9 5	24 3 4	
440	" " " "	8	7	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	29 0 8	
441	26 May, 1834	3	9	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	2 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
442	19 January, 1835	6	8	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	32 0 7	2 19 5	67 19 5	17 13 0	
172	22 April, 1836	4	4	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
122	23 October, 1839	2	10	"	200	10 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
443	5 April, 1836	3	4	Whole	3995	10 0	1997 10 0	949 3 0	42 1 104	1048 7 0	451 8 6	
					200	10 0	100 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	80 0 0	17 19 0	
		Total,			4195		2097 10 0	969 3 0	42 1 10½	1128 7 0	469 7 6	

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of BLANDFORD, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No of Sale.	Date of Sale	Concession.	Lot.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal Due	Interest Due.	REMARKS.	
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
87	15 June, 1830	1	9	S ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Transferred to U. C. College.	
88	16 December, "	1	16	W ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	30 11 1	0 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
88 (bis.)	29 "	1	16	E ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	14 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
89	1 January, 1831	1	17	W ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
90	"	1	17	E ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	31 5 2	2 5 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
91	"	1	13	S ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
92	"	1	7	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	9 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
93	"	1	14	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
94	"	1	1	E ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
170	30 April, "	1	12	S ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
171	16 May, "	1	6	S ½	100	12 6	62 10 0	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"	
250	2 November, 1832	2	2	Whole	1100	12 6	687 10 0	229 18 9	2 17 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.	
251	"	3	3	"	433	12 6	270 12 6	270 12 6	38 3 11 ½	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
251 ½	"	5	5	"	162	12 6	101 5 0	101 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
274	1 February, 1833	10	11	N part	64	12 6	40 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
356	"	4	4	Whole	200	12 6	125 0 0	125 0 0	10 16 11 ½	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
356	"	2	7, 9, 10	"	1600	12 6	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	85 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
309	"	11	6 & 7	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
310	"	12	5	S ½	400	12 6	250 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
311	"	9	6 & 7	Whole	200	15 0	150 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	112 10 0	47 3 10	do.	
312	"	6	5	"	600	15 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
351	"	8	1	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	17 10 0	0 0 0	57 10 0	20 5 3	Account closed:—transferred to U. C. College.	
352	"	9	2	Whole	16	25 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.	
353	"	2	4	N ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	16 12 8	do.	
354	"	5	7	Whole	400	15 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	40 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
355	"	2	5	N ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	16 12 3	do.	
357	"	3	6	Whole	600	15 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.	
499	24 March, "	4	7 & 8	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 7	Interest on Balance of 1st Instalment; 2d not due.	
430	19 August, 1839	13	1	N ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	2d Instalment not due on the 1st January, 1840.	
431	"	14	1	S ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	do.	
431	15 November, "	14	1	S ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	do.	
434	"	14	2	N ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	do.	
434	21 August, 1840	14	2	N ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	do.	
Total of School Reserves							4444 7 6	3415 11 3	177 17 10 ½	571 5 0	124 2 1	Transferred to King's College for U. C. College.	
Total of School Reserves - sold.													

Appendix (K. K.)
7th September,

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of HOUGHTON, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concess'n.	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due.	Interest due.	REMARKS.
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
216	1 July, 1819		1st South Lake Road,	Whole	100	14 0 0	70 0 0	17 10 0	0 0 0	52 10 0	0 0 6	
217	" "		" "	"	131	11 0 0	73 14 3	18 8 6	0 0 0	64 11 6	0 0 0	
218	" "		" "	"	85	10 3 0	43 11 3	10 17 9 1/2	0 0 0	55 5 6	0 0 0	
219	" "		19 & brkn. frnt. S.L. Rd.	"	117	10 1 0	58 19 9	58 19 9	0 0 0	32 13 5 1/2	0 0 4	
6	21 April, 1824		21 North Lake Road,	"	100	13 6 0	62 10 0	15 12 6	38 9 3 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
7	" "		" "	"	96	12 6 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	46 17 6	0 0 0	
8	" "		" "	"	83	12 6 0	51 17 6	51 17 6	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0	" "
9	" "		" "	"	100	12 6 0	62 10 0	62 10 0	30 9 6 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	" "
14	25 April, 1825		5 South	"	110	12 6 0	68 15 0	17 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 Years Interest charged
358	26 February, 1831		3 North	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	40 11 3	6 3 9	51 11 3	43 6 3	
313	8 March, "		13 North	"	109	12 6 0	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	34 8 9	9 9 7	
314	" "		" "	"	100	12 6 0	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	46 17 6	16 7 2	
315	21 April, "	7	1 "	W 1/2	83	12 6 0	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	38 18 1 1/2	15 5 6	
316	21 June, "		3 "	Whole	100	12 6 0	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	46 17 6	15 10 1 1/2	
317	4 September, "		8 N & S	"	200	15 0 0	150 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	112 10 0	35 18 7	
359	" "	3	" "	W 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	17 19 3	
360	8 October, "	9	1 broken Lot,	Whole	45	15 0 0	33 15 0	21 5 0	0 0 0	12 10 0	3 18 5	
361	" "		2 North Lake Road,	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	17 12 1	
362	" "		4 South	"	105	15 0 0	78 15 0	39 15 3 1/2	1 3 5 1/2	12 0 0	12 0 7	
363	20 " "	6	" "	"	200	15 0 0	150 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	112 10 0	34 10 1	
364	" "		9 North	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	17 3 0	
365	1 December, 1835	8	" "	E part	79	15 0 0	59 5 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	48 5 0	14 8 4	
366	7 January, "	7	" "	W 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	16 7 10	
367	21 February, "		13 South	Whole	134	15 0 0	100 10 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	81 5 0	23 12 7	
368	7 March, "		9 East of North Road,	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	14 1 10	
369	20 April, "	1st Rge	12 West	W 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	38 14 10	10 16 2	
370	24 " "		14 South Lake Road,	Whole	130	15 0 0	97 10 0	15 0 0	1 4 10	82 10 0	23 1 4	
381	4 May, "		10 & 11	"	268	15 0 0	201 0 0	100 10 0	4 15 0	100 10 0	27 7 10	
385	18 June, "		" "	"	134	15 0 0	100 10 0	25 2 6	0 0 0	75 7 6	20 10 3	
386	" "		5 North,	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	45 12 2	11 2 10	29 7 10	0 0 0	To January 7, 1840, date of last Payment credited.
387	23 July, 1836		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	8 17 6	
403	20 January, "		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	17 10 0	0 0 0	57 10 0	12 13 10	
404	27 April, "		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	3 5 0	0 0 0	9 10 0	2 1 1	
405	23 May, "	6	13 W on North Road,	W 1/2	17	15 0 0	12 15 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	11 19 1	
406	16 June, "		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	10 2 1	Including Interest on 4th Instalment.
407	2 January, 1837	6	4 " "	W 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	9 15 0	" "
414	9 February, "		13 East	E 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	9 7 1	" "
418	24 March, "		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	75 0 0	12 6 0	" "
420	7 April, "		15 West	W 1/2	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	8 15 6	
419	26 May, "		" "	"	100	15 0 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	
	Total,				4220		3000 5 0	1033 13 0 1/2	123 5 8	1966 11 1 1/2	738 16 6	Part of a Lot not included in School Reservation.
	Sale 405 deduct,				17							
	Sale 317 add,				4303							
	Total of School Reserves sold,				25							Sale 317 containing 225 Acres sold as 200.
					4228							

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of MIDDLETON, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No. of Sale.	Date.	Concession.	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre	Amount.	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due.	Interest due.	REMARKS.
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
45	5 January, 1828	3 S of Talbot Rd.	40, 41, 42 & 43,	Whole	307	12 6	191 17 6	100 0 0	25 0 0	91 17 6	46 13 3	13 yrs Int. charged, viz: to 5th Jan. '41
95	23 August, 1830	"	47	"	24	12 6	15 0 0	15 0 0	3 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
379	16 May, 1835	"	44	"	200	12 6	125 0 0	125 0 0	1 19 4½	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
380	"	5 North	7 & 8 Talbot Rd. E	"	49	15 0	36 15 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	26 15 0	7 8 5	
381	7 October, "	"	2 & 4	"	351	15 0	52 5 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	197 8 9	50 2 10	350 Acres in Surveyor Genl's Return.
397	10 December, 1836	3	6 North of	"	200	15 0	150 0 0	100 1 2	1 8 10	49 18 10	12 3 1	To 5th Mar. 1840, the date of last pay't.
398	"	3	4	"	100	15 0	59 16 4	59 16 4	27 13 8	90 3 8	0 0 0	To 12th February,
399	"	3	2	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	13 5 0	56 5 0	0 7 9	"
400	15 March, "	3	9	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	13 4 9	To 5th March,
401	"	2	10	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	30 0 9	13 9 3	44 19 3	0 0 0	To 12th February,
402	"	2	10	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	11 10 0	56 5 0	14 3	"
427	15 April, 1839	3	12	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	12 16 3	
428	25 May, 1840	3	11	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	
433	27 June, "	6	1	Whole	59	15 0	44 5 0	24 10 0	0 0 0	19 15 0	0 0 0	57 Acres in the Surveyor Genl's Return.
		2	42 South of	S ½	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	0 0 0	
	Total,				2090		1501 2 6	642 14 6	97 9 5½	888 8 0	144 10 7	Acres.
	Deduct,				103							Excess of Sale 380
	Total of School Reserves sold				1987							Do of Sale 428
												Sale 400 a Clergy Reserve, - 100

Appendix (K. K.)
7th September.

Appendix (K. K.) 7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of Southwold, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

Table with columns: No. of Sale, Date of Sale, Concession, LOT, Whole or Part, No. of Acres, Rate per Acre, Amount, Principal Received, Interest Received, Principal due, Interest due, REMARKS.

Appendix (K. K.) 7th September.

Table with columns: No. of Sale, Date of Sale, Concession, LOT, Whole or Part, No. of Acres, Rate per Acre, Amount, Principal Received, Interest Received, Principal due, Interest due, REMARKS.

Appendix (K. K.)
7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of Southwold, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.—Continued.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession.	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount.	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due.	Interest due.	REMARKS.
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
162	25 July, 1831	1st Range	8 East River Road,	Whole	100	12 6	62 10 0	17 8 6	11 19 0	45 1 6	12 3 5	
163	19 August,	2d "	15 North Union Road,	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 0	0 0 0	46 17 6	23 10 7	Account closed.
164	17 September,	1st "	8 West River Road,	"	92	12 6	57 10 0	15 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
165	"	2d "	12 South Union Road,	"	78	12 6	48 15 0	12 3 9	0 0 0	36 11 3	18 2 3	
166	1 October,	1st "	6 East Mill Road,	"	104	12 6	65 0 0	16 5 0	0 0 0	48 15 0	24 2 7	
167	1 November,	2d "	8 North Lake Road,	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	46 17 6	22 18 9	
168	16 December,	1st "	18 S. of Block B. S. of L.R.	"	54	12 6	33 15 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	25 6 3	12 4 2	[payment. To Jan. 3d 1840, the date of last
252	18 February,	2d "	12 North Lake Road,	"	100	12 6	70 0 0	17 10 0	12 10 0	52 10 0	13 5 8	do.
253	13 March,	1st "	1 South "	South	116	12 6	72 10 0	39 17 2	15 15 4	32 12 10	5 15 11	To May 20th do.
254	16 "	D	1 & Lot 1 Con. E.	North	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	11 16 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 Acres in the Surv'r Gen'l's Ref'n.
255	2 April,	D	1 "	North	192	12 6	142 10 0	35 12 6	52 0 0	106 17 6	0 9 11	[payment. To July 18th 1840, the date of last
256	9 May,	4	26 & 27	Whole	36	12 6	260 0 0	260 0 0	27 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
257	11 June,	D	2 & 3	"	216	12 6	390 12 6	31 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	[payments, &c. See Sales 320, 412, & 413 for further
258	"	C	2	"	200	12 6	0 0 0	62 9 5 1/2	30 11 6	62 10 6 1/2	7 19 0	do.
412	"	C	4	"	47	12 6	0 0 0	70 5 7 1/2	34 7 11	70 6 10 1/2	8 18 11	Transferred, November 17th, 1837.
413	"	B	2, 3 & 4	"	378	12 6	65 0 0	23 2 6	10 12 6	41 17 6	8 15 4	do.
260	17 November,	B & C	4 South Lake Road,	"	104	12 6	24 7 6	3 2 10	4 17 2	21 4 8	4 4 10	
261	21 "	1st Range	6 North Union Road,	"	39	12 6	62 10 0	12 7 6	15 12 6	50 2 6	6 4 10	[payment. To 30th May, 1840, the date of last
262	22 December,	2d "	16 "	"	100	12 6	110 0 0	110 0 0	15 0 8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
263	29 "	4	23 South of Thames,	"	176	12 6	93 15 0	46 17 8	30 9 9	46 17 4	5 19 2	
264	16 January,	A	3 & 4	"	90	12 6	56 5 0	14 1 3	0 0 0	42 3 9	17 3 8	
275	18 March,	1st Range	1 North Lake Road,	"	50	12 6	31 5 0	7 16 3	0 0 0	23 8 9	9 10 3	
318	20 April,	3	8 N. of Block B. Lake R.	"	143	15 0	107 5 0	1 17 6	0 0 0	80 5 0	0 0 0	Account closed. [25s. Ac't closed.
276	31 May,	B	2	"	3	12 6	0 0 0	93 5 0	11 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	Other payments, &c. entered to sale
319	11 June,	B	1	"	0	12 6	125 0 0	125 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
320	26 July,	B	1	"	200	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	19 16 4 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.
321	3 November,	1st Range	8 North Union Road,	"	100	12 6	61 10 0	15 7 6	0 0 0	46 2 6	12 10 10	
368	19 June,	5 or Gore	1 Bet'n Dunwich & South'd	"	82	15 0	89 5 0	37 10 0	0 0 0	51 15 0	13 16 8	
369	17 July,	Town line	2 "	"	119	15 0	89 5 0	37 10 0	16 7 6	51 15 0	13 16 8	
370	"	"	2 East River Road,	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	24 6 3	12 10 0	38 3 4 1/2	10 3 11	
372	18 "	2d Range	4 Bet'n Dunwich & South'd	"	87	15 0	65 5 0	16 6 3	12 10 0	48 18 9	1 7 9	To July 1st 1840, the date of last
371	6 October,	Town line	5 West River Road,	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	11 18 11	payment.
368	17 June,	1st Range	"	"	100	15 0	75 0 0	18 15 0	0 0 0	56 5 0	11 18 11	

Appendix (K. K.)
7th September.

369	22 November,	5 or Gore	13 West River Road,	Whole	168	15 0	125 0 0	31 10 0	0 0 0	94 10 0	17 12 3	4575 of amount of Sale entered to Sale 190. Account closed. 562 10s. of amount of Sale, and No. of Acres entered to Sale 29. 190.—648 18 9 559 10 4 29.—46 17 6 15 15 0 295 16 3 475 5 4
390	"	1st Range	10 South Lake Road,	"	149	15 0	111 15 0	27 18 9	0 0 0	83 16 3	15 4 11	
391	19 December,	5 or Gore	12 "	"	119	15 0	89 5 0	35 14 11	7 17 7	53 10 1	4 0 0	
392	"	Town line	3 Bet'n Dunwich & South'd	"	98	15 0	73 10 0	17 9 1 1/2	0 0 0	57 10 10 1/2	10 6 4	
393	4 January,	5 or Gore	9 "	"	92	15 0	69 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0	2 6 1	
394	7 February,	1st Range	10 North Lake Road,	"	92	15 0	69 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0	2 6 1	
421	14 February,	2d "	6 "	"	92	15 0	69 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0	2 6 1	
	Add difference of Sale	254, and deduct sums due on 190			12470		8057 18 10	4703 10 9 1/2	1299 16 9	3481 18 0 1/2	1430 8 1	
	Total,				12474					95 16 3	75 5 4	
										3386 1 9 1/2	1355 2 9	

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of Yarmouth, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession.	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount.	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due.	Interest due.	REMARKS.
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
215	1 July, 1919	5 or Gore	5 S on Edgeware Road,	Whole	100	10 3	51 5 0	51 5 0	27 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
46	3 March, 1826	4	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	25 0 0	46 17 6	14 19 2	[payment. To May 18, 1840, the date of the last
51	27 October, 1829	19	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	17 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
82	30 May, 1830	1st Range	24 N	"	77	12 6	48 2 6	48 2 6	3 11 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
83	23 September,	"	1 S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	5 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
84	25 "	"	1 S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	14 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
85	12 October,	"	1 N	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	17 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Sold again, Sale 118.
86	26 November,	"	6 S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	9 3 5	46 17 6	25 11 7	Account closed.
113	2 January,	"	11 N S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	8 12 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
114	15 March,	"	7 S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	5 16 10 1/2	41 18 11	14 8 5	"
115	7 April,	"	3 N	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	1 3 4	27 8 4	14 9 3	"
118	18 "	"	1	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
119	"	"	1	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
120	29 "	"	22 S	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	15 9 9	42 7 3	8 2 6	Sold twice, see Sale 85.
121	6 June,	1st & 2d Range	10 N	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	11 5 0	46 17 6	13 3 11	70 Acres in Surveyor General's Return
123	5 July,	10 S	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	23 1 8	43 19 2	2 3 2	Sold again Sale 422.
124	7 September,	10 S	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	33 5 0	40 5 0	0 0 0	[payment. To June 30, 1840, the date of the last
125	"	10 S	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	8 13 10 1/2	40 5 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
126	"	10 S	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	8 8 9	19 10 6	9 0 0	"
127	"	10 S	"	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	45 12 7	41 5 1	0 0 0	[last payment. To February 22, 1840, the date of the

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of YARMOUTH, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.—Continued.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.		Amount.		Principal Received.		Interest Received.		Principal due.		Interest due.		REMARKS.					
						s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.			
422	12 March, 1840			Whole	100	12	6	62	10	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	0		Sold twice, see Sale 120. 2d Instalment not due on 1st Jan'y 1840				
423	23 April, 1839	10		N ¹ / ₂	100	12	6	62	10	0	18	10	0	0	0	0	0						
432	3 November, 1840	14		"	100	15	9	78	15	0	18	15	0	0	0	0	0						
			Total, Deduct,	- - -	11216 * 569			7185	12	6	3644	3	8	680	19	6 ³ / ₄	3541	8		10			
			Total of School Reserves sold,		10647			125	0	0	Principal of Sales 85 and 120						1132	17	0	Principal. Sale 85 £46 17 6 " 120 43 19 3			
								7050	12	6							3450	12	2	Interest. 25 11 7 2 3 2			
																				1105	2	3	Deduct £90 16 8 £27 14 9

No. of Sale.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.
119	100	75	
156	100	55	
148	77	100	
151	100		
	377	230	230
	147		
240	77		
243	100		
324	45		
118	100		
422	100		
	569		

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of WESTMINSTER, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount.	Principal Received.	Interest Received.	Principal due.	Interest due.	REMARKS.
						s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12	22 December, 1824		1 E Wharnclyffe highway,	Whole	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	17 17 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.
23	22 July, 1825		1 W "	"	100	12 6	62 10 0	62 10 0	18 12 7 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
24	1 December, 1825		6 E "	"	30	12 6	18 15 0	18 15 0	10 5 3 3/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
97	15 November, 1830		5 E Wortley Road,	"	57	20 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	18 9 8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
106	13 December, "		6 E "	"	54	20 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	7 0 8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
98	"		8 E "	"	41	20 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	3 8 10 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
99	"		2 W "	"	46	20 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	4 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
100	"	B	25 broken Lot,	N 1/2	62 1/2	20 0	62 10 0	62 10 0	21 9 8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
105	"	B	"	S 1/2	62 1/2	20 0	62 10 0	19 15 9	18 6 9	42 14 3	6 8 2	"
107	"		3 W Wortley Road,	N part	10	20 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0	7 10 0	4 1 2	"
108	"		3 W "	S part	23	20 0	23 0 0	5 15 0	0 0 0	17 5 0	9 6 7	"
109	"		1 E "	"	40	20 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	4 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
110	"		2 E "	"	10	20 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	4 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
101	"		4 W Wharnclyffe highway,	"	90	20 0	90 0 0	22 10 0	0 0 0	67 10 0	36 9 10	"
102	"		5 W "	"	44	20 0	44 10 0	44 10 0	3 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
111	"		5 W "	"	44 1/2	20 0	84 10 0	38 19 2	6 12 0	45 10 10	20 15 10	"
103	"		6 broken Lot,	Whole	52	20 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	5 10 7 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
104	"		7 E Wortley Road,	"	50	20 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	11 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
112	"		2 E Wharnclyffe highway,	"	51	20 0	51 0 0	38 0 5	1 14 7	12 19 7	6 18 4	"
173	27 January, 1831		5 E Wortley Road,	"	50	20 0	50 0 0	28 7 2	0 17 10	21 12 10	11 8 7	"
180	15 "	3	4 E Wharnclyffe highway,	"	197	12 6	123 2 6	123 2 6	14 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
174	21 "		3 E Wharnclyffe highway,	"	50	20 0	50 0 0	12 10 0	0 0 0	37 10 0	19 15 1 1/2	"
175	"		4 E Wortley Road,	"	48	20 0	48 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	18 19 4 1/2	"
176	"		2 & 3 W Wharnclyffe highway,	"	191	20 0	46 0 0	11 10 0	0 0 0	143 5 0	75 4 8	"
177	7 April, "		3 E Wortley Road,	"	50	20 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	4 19 4 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
178	17 "	B	33 broken Lot,	S part	16	20 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 0	6 2 8 0	"
179	22 June, 1832		7 W Wortley Road,	"	94	20 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
273	23 March, "	B	33 broken Lot,	N part	100	12 6	62 10 0	26 13 8	0 18 10	35 16 4	15 10 1	"
265	27 August, "	3	"	N 1/2	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	46 17 6	20 13 1	"
266	"	3	"	S 1/2	200	12 6	125 0 0	39 8 10	41 16 2	85 11 2	0 0 0	"
267	3 September, "	3	"	Whole	55	12 6	34 7 6	34 7 6	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	To 8th February, 1840, date of last pay- Account closed.
268	24 "	8	23 Gore Lot,	"	55	12 6	34 7 6	34 7 6	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
269	30 October, "	3	"	N 1/2	100	12 6	62 10 0	15 12 6	0 0 0	46 17 6	20 3 3	"

[ment credited.
To 8th February, 1840, date of last pay-
Account closed.

Appendix (K. K.) 7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of WESTMINSTER, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.—Continued.

Table with columns: No. of Sale, Date of Sale, Concession, LOT, Whole or Part, No. of Acres, Rate per Acre, Amount, Principal Received, Interest Received, Principal due, Interest due, REMARKS.

Appendix (K. K.) 7th September.

Table with columns: No. of Sale, Date of Sale, Concession, LOT, Whole or Part, No. of Acres, Rate per Acre, Amount, Principal Received, Interest Received, Principal due, Interest due, REMARKS.

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

Statement of Sales of SCHOOL RESERVES in the Township of SEYMOUR, with Interest due on the 1st January, 1840.

No. of Sale.	Date of Sale.	Concession.	LOT.	Whole or Part.	No. of Acres.	Rate per Acre.	Amount.		Principal Received.		Interest Received.		Principal due.		Interest due.		REMARKS.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
181	23 September 1824	3	24	Whole	200	15 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	27 19 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Account closed.			
182	10 February, 1825	1 2 3 4	1 and 3 1 and 3	"	1200	12 6	750 0 0	750 0 0	76 17 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	do.				
183	1 June,	11	8	"	200	15 0	150 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	118 2 6	118 2 6					
184	7 December,	4	11 and 12	"	400	15 0	300 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	227 17 3	227 17 3					
185	15 June,	11	15	"	200	15 0	150 0 0	46 8 7	19 6 2	103 11 5	69 3 4	69 3 4					
186	26 February, 1828	1	22	S. part,	100	15 0	75 0 0	60 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 3	7 10 3					
187	26 " 1830	5	8	Whole	133	12 0	114 0 0	85 10 0	5 14 2	28 10 0	13 10 5	13 10 5	200 Acres in the Surv'r Gen's Return.				
188	29 June, 1830	1 2 9	6	"	176 } 609	10 0	304 10 0	229 3 8	30 6 4	75 6 4	30 1 2	30 1 2					
189	21 July, "	8 6	1 1 9	"	200	15 0	150 0 0	31 5 0	0 0 0	118 15 0	67 6 1	67 6 1					
Total,							2143 10 0	1397 7 3	163 3 8	746 2 9	533 10 11						

Appendix
(K. K.)
7th September.

CR.

CASH in Account Current with the GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DR.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.
To Balance of Bank Stock Account, -	187 10 0	By Agency and other charges of Management, 1836,
To Dividends, Interest and Bonus's, -	908 8 4	By Salaries to Teachers paid to the 31st March, 1836,
To proceeds of Sales of Land and Lumber, -	7504 15 4	By Books for Schools paid to the 31st March, 1833,
Wells	463 15 6½	By Building and Contingent Accounts,
To Warrants on the Receiver General, -	750 0 0	By Dividend returned,
Mackland	13417 11 0	By Purchase of Land erroneously sold in Bedford,
To Legislative Grant for Books, -	319 17 6½	By Balances due by Agents,
To proceeds of Sales of Land and Lumber, -	41 5 0	By Balances paid to the Receiver General.
To proceeds of Sales of Land and Interest thereon, -	36 10 6	
To proceeds of Sales of Land, Commissioner of Crown Lands, -	146 0 2½	
To proceeds of Sales of Land, Ferguson	2065 15 11	
To proceeds of Sales of Land and Lumber, Tet		
To proceeds of Sales of Land, less 3 per cent Agency, Talbot		
	£ 25841 8 6½	£ 25841 8 6½
DR. The RECEIVER GENERAL in Account Current	with	CR.
To Balance of Receipts paid at sundry times,	16618 8 10½	463 15 6½
	£ 16618 8 10½	14359 0 0
		1795 13 4½
		£ 16618 8 10½
Statement of Balances due to the SCHOOL FUND.		
Balance in the hands of the Bursar of King's College, as per Account Current,	1309 11 4	570 5 0
Principal and Interest due as per preceding Schedules, less £570 5s. of Principal not due on the 30th June, 1841.	21541 7 11	30854 1 0½
Eighteen Months Interest on Principal due, 1st January, 1840, £15496 17s. 11d. Interest for broken periods not charged in the Schedules, and on Principal due between the 1st January and 30th June, 1841,	1394 14 4	99276 11 5
Balances due by Agents,	* 37 16 8	14359 0 0
Balance in the hands of the Receiver General,	4785 14 0	
	1795 13 4½	
	£ 30864 17 7½	
Total,	10 16 6½	
Deduct due Mr. Tet,		
Total due,	£ 30854 1 0½	£ 145059 17 5¾
		Total estimated value of Reservation,

The GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Estimated Value of the School Reservation.

Signed, J. S. MACAULAY,
For the Committee.

TORONTO, 10th August, 1841.

* The Interest charged in the Schedules "up to the dates of last payments," has been deducted from the gross amount of Interest for broken periods, and is included in the third item of the above statement.

Signed, J. S. M.

THE accompanying REPORT by the Honorable the Vice Chancellor, one of the Commissioners appointed for the Temporary Asylum for Lunatics at Toronto, with the relative Documents, is, by command of the Governor General, laid before the House of Assembly for their information:

Appendix
(L. L.)
10th Septemb.

Kingston, 10th September, 1841.

S. B. HARRISON.

Kingston, 2d September, 1841.

SIR,

In answer to your inquiry respecting the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, I have the honor to return the following Statement,—apologizing for the delay which has arisen from collecting all the different accounts, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur having sanctioned the taking of the old County Gaol at Toronto, at the rent of £125 per annum, as a Temporary Asylum, the necessary steps were taken as soon as the prisoners were removed to the new Gaol, to render it fit for its new purpose. The Building was cleansed and purified, and such repairs external and internal were made, and such furniture, clothing, &c., purchased, as were indispensable. It was found capable of accommodating, I believe, about forty patients. There were at this time confined in it about 16 or 17 insane persons, who, on the removal of the prisoners, were left by the Sheriff under the charge of Mr. Rees, a Medical Practitioner in Toronto. No Medical Superintendent had been appointed by the Governor, nor did the Commissioners appear desirous of taking upon themselves the responsibility of making such appointment;—in fact as some hesitation was felt on the part of the Commissioners about assuming the duties attendant upon the organization of such an institution, the Sheriff was driven to the alternative of transferring these patients to the cells of the new Gaol, or taking the step he did. His act had my entire approbation, as I well knew the benevolent ardour with which Mr. Rees has long devoted himself to the subject of the treatment of insane persons, and that it was in fact mainly owing to his perseverance that the existing Legislative provision was made.

The result has completely justified the Sheriff's act, and my own concurrence.—The patients were taken from the cells in which they were closely confined, and where they had long, from the dire necessity of the case, been permitted to remain in filth and nakedness and impure air, all confirming their maladies, and placed in the now purified and airing debtors' rooms—carefully washed, clothed, and placed under Medical care; their food critically adapted to their physical state, and in fact every thing done which the constant attention of a person devoted to his purpose could effect by the aid of the very limited means we could afford him. The effect of this new course of life was soon apparent; many who had long been confined as confirmed Lunatics were found to be labouring, not under mania, but under derangement arising from physical causes and yielding to physical remedies. Several have completely recovered, who but for this treatment would probably never have exhibited another gleam of reason. So much good could I conceive never have been effected by the mere occasional visits of a Physician, however skilful. The state of the Asylum, and the success with which it has been conducted, drew forth the approbation of the Grand Jury who visited it on the 10th of June last: a Copy of their Presentment is appended (C.) Until the Institution be properly organized, and the means of permanent support secured, it is not possible to throw it open for the reception of all who need it. There has however been a regular succession of new cases admitted, some of which have been successfully treated and the patients discharged, as will be seen by the accompanying tables (A.) & (B.)

The aggregate expenses incurred amounts, as will appear from the Bills numbered from 1 to 35, to £863 including the Rent, besides several small ready money payments, amounting to about £170, made from an advance of £200 by order of Sir George Arthur. For these payments the Vouchers shall be immediately supplied.

Appendix
(L. L.)

10th Septemb.

Considering the smallness of the number of patients, His Excellency may perhaps be startled at the largeness of the sum expended. It will however not be overlooked that at the commencement of such an Institution many heavy items of expense are necessary which are not liable to recurrence. The greater portion of articles purchased are as applicable to the intended permanent Asylum as to the one which is now temporarily in operation, such as stoves, furniture, surgical instruments, dispensary, &c. The supply of food to the patients also has hitherto been a much more expensive item than I conceive it might be, were the Institution placed under proper control. The person now acting as Steward is, I have reason to believe, a very respectable man and excellently qualified for his office; but he ought not to be the sole judge of the rates at which the supplies are rendered.

Under the Assessment Law for the purpose of building a Provincial Asylum, a large sum I am informed has now been collected,—so large as will probably induce His Excellency to order preparations to be made for carrying into operation the Act of 1839; for with all that has been done to it, the old Gaol of Toronto, erected for no purpose but that of close confinement, and situated in the most thickly populated part of the City, is very little adapted for a Lunatic Hospital.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

Mr. Under-Secretary Hopkirk, }
&c. &c. &c. }

ROBERT S. JAMESON,
One of the Commissioners &c.

(A.)

A Statement of the number of Patients admitted into the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, from 21st January to 31st July inclusive, together with the aggregate number of days spent by the said Patients in the Asylum, also the total expense of provisions, by which is shewn the average number of days each Patient remained in the Asylum, and the average expense of each Patient.

1841.

Patients admitted.....	32		
Aggregate number of days in the Asylum.....	3,658		
Average number of days each Patient.....	114	£	s. d.
Total expense of provisions for Patients.....	259	7	7
Average expense of each Patient per diem, one shilling and five pence.			
Total expense of repairs, furniture, utensils, clothing, &c....	£		

The Institution has been under the management of a Medical Superintendent, a Principal, House Keeper, and two Servants, assisted by persons from the Home District Gaol.

Patients admitted from 21st January to 31st July 1841,	32
“ Discharged cured.....	8
“ Convalescent.....	3
“ Relieved.....	16
“ Died.....	1

From the above statement the results may be determined. Much greater benefit however might be obtained by connecting with this establishment a small Farm or place of retreat for the Convalescent, the present premises being very circumscribed.

(B.) ABSTRACT of PATIENTS admitted, discharged, and remaining in the temporary Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, from January 21st to July 31st, inclusive, 1841.

Names.	Age	Married.	Single.	Occupation or Trade.	How long afflicted.	Of what Country.	Religion.	When admitted.	When discharged.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total admitted.	Total discharged.	No. of males remaining.	No. of females remaining.	Total in Asylum.	No. of days in Asylum.
James Watson,	30	1		Tin-Smith,	2 years,	Ireland,	Protestant,	Jan. 21.		1				1			192
Keeran Flynn,	30		1	Yeoman,	2 do.	do.	Catholic,	" "									192
John Gibson,	22		1		3 do.	Canada,		" "									192
Hugh Husson,	20		1		from infancy,	Ireland,		" "									192
James Beay,	34		1		do. do.	do.		" "									192
Daniel Lzord,	55		1	Yeoman,	2 years,	England,	Protestant,	" "									192
Daniel McNab,	40	1		do.	1½ do.	Scotland,	Presbyterian,	" "									192
John Stewart,	24	1		do.	1 do.	Ireland,	Methodist,	" "									192
Francis Lindsay,	35		1	do.	1 do.	do.	Protestant,	" "									192
Elijah Chappell,	30	1		do.	2 do.	America,	Methodist,	" "									23
John Lambert,	28	1		do.	2 do.	England,	Protestant,	" "	Feb. 12.								35
Ellen Dunn,	50	1		do.	5 do.	Ireland,	Catholic,	" "	do. 24.								192
Letitia Stevens,	35	1			22 do.	do.	do.	" "									192
Eliza Murphy,	20	1		Servant,	2 do.	do.	do.	" "									192
Mary Kelly,	40	1	1		9 months.	do.	do.	" "									192
Elizabeth McLean,	40	1			2 years,	Scotland,	Presbyterian,	" "									40
Mary Campbell,	40	1			1½ do.	Ireland,	Catholic,	" "	April 5.								45
Mary Thompson,	40	1			2 do.	England,	Protestant,	Feb. 25.	do. 21.	1							13
Jacob Barnhart,	45	1			2 do.	Canada,	Methodist,	March 8.	do. 20.								95
Nancy Henly,	40	1			2 do.	Ireland,	Catholic,	April 8.	do. 15.								108
Mary Erskine,	24	1	1		2 do.	England,	Protestant,	do. 12.	July 15.								107
George Danicis,	28	1	1	Yeoman,		Canada,	Methodist,	do. 15.		1							25
Edward Bevans,	22	1	1	Saddler,		do.	do.	do. 16.	May 16, died.								74
William Ridley,	50	1	1	Plumber,		England,	Protestant,	do. 22.									48
Anne Wallis,	30	1	1		7 do.	Ireland,	do.	May 19.	July 15.								57
Mary Thompson,	40	1	1		6 do.	England,	Protestant,	do. 29.									53
Martha Spotswood,	40	1	1	Yeoman,		Scotland,	Protestant,	June 5.									29
John Beare,	28	1	1			England,	do.	do. 9.									15
Nancy Henly,	20	1	1	Clerk,		do.	Protestant,	July 3.									10
George Winters,	45	1	1	Yeoman,		Ireland,	Protestant,	do. 17.									1
Samuel Morrell,								do. 22.									
Mary Thompson,								do. 31.									
		18	14							18	14	32	3	14	10	24	3658

Appendix (L. L.)
10th Septemb.

(C.)

Appendix
(L. L.)

10th Septemb.

HOME DISTRICT }
SPRING ASSIZES. }

THE Grand Jury in the consideration that cases might possibly exist in the Temporary Lunatic Asylum in this City, which would properly come under their notice, have visited that Establishment, and have the honor to report :—

That they found the Building and premises in a very satisfactory state in every respect.

It appears from the information furnished by Dr. Rees, that twenty seven patients have been received into the present Establishment, five of whom have been discharged cured, seven are convalescent, and those remaining under treatment so much improved (with the exception of two idiots) as to afford hope at least of further amendment.

It also appears from the same information that a portion of the Building is used as a Lock-up-House by the City Authorities for disorderly persons previous to examination or commitment, which it is considered is inconsistent with that state of rest and peaceful retirement which the unfortunate inmates of such an Establishment must necessarily require ; and the Grand Jury beg to make the circumstance known to the Court in the hope that it may be enquired into and the evil remedied.

It also appears from the same information, that there are two individuals at present under care who are in such a state of convalescence as to admit of their being discharged with perfect safety, provided they had friends able and willing to take charge of them.

The Grand Jury beg further to express the opinion that great praise is due to Dr. Rees, the Physician in charge, for the manner in which he has availed himself of the limited means placed at his disposal, and the general conduct of the Establishment.

Grand Jury Room, 10th June, 1841.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
FOREMAN.

THE accompanying REPORT upon the Owen's Sound Settlement, made by William Chisholm, Esquire, in conjunction with Mr. McDonald, Surveyor, under the instructions of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, whose Observations accompanying it, is, by command of the Governor General, laid before the House of Assembly for their information.

KINGSTON, 10th September, 1841.

S. B. HARRISON.

Appendix
(M. M.)

10th Sept.

Observations of the Honorable R. B. Sullivan, on the Report of William Chisholm, Esquire, in conjunction with Mr. McDonald, Surveyor.

KINGSTON, 9th June, 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that when I was lately in Montreal, finding the Spring approaching when active operations would commence at the Owen Sound Road, I instructed Colonel William Chisholm, who then happened to be in Montreal, to proceed to the southern division of the Road, and to report from actual inspection upon the condition, number and progress of the settlers.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Report made by Colonel Chisholm, in conjunction with Deputy Surveyor McDonald, which I trust will prove satisfactory. I placed in the hands of Colonel Chisholm the sum of two hundred pounds for the purpose of procuring supplies of seed and other necessaries required by the settlers, for the expenditure of which sum he will account to the Department. I see by his Report that this was a very advisable step, as otherwise the locatees would have been taken from their work at an important season, and put to great inconvenience in procuring their supplies.

My object in encouraging settlers to proceed with their undertakings throughout the winter will I trust be sufficiently apparent from the results of their exertions, as besides the roads and bridges finished and in progress, no less than ninety-five settlers are resident at the southern Township of Arthur, with their families; their spring crops are now in, and the place is prepared for the reception of any number of settlers who may choose to proceed to the new Road, and who will find their course easy, compared with that of the first pioneers.

I thought it necessary, particularly in the absence of any department in Toronto, to instruct Colonel Chisholm to attend to the new settlers who may propose to proceed to the southern division of the Road, and to report upon any transactions respecting the settlement which he may find interesting or material.

As the season was rapidly advancing, I thought it necessary to instruct Mr. Deputy Surveyor McDonald to proceed with the Surveyor of the Town plot at the southern end of the Road, according to the plan laid down by Mr. Cameron, submitted by me at Montreal, and also to go on with the survey of the lots on each side of the Owen Sound Road from the Township of Arthur northwards.

I trust His Excellency will approve of this proceeding, and cause formal instructions to be sent through the proper department to Mr. McDonald.

Of the sum of £8,000 appropriated for this Settlement, I received by warrant £1,000; besides paying out this sum, I have advanced upwards of £1,000 more for Surveys, and on account of contracts and for supplies. I have therefore to request a warrant for the remaining £2,000, and I shall then pay over the balance remaining in my hands to my successor in office.

You will observe that many of the settlers are desirous of purchasing land in addition to their grants; this of itself is the best proof of the success of the experiment.

I think it most desirable that they should be allowed to purchase both the Town lots and other lands at a fixed price without any delay; £5 would be a reasonable price for the Town lots, and 8s. per acre for other lands.

No settlers had proceeded to the northern end of the Road, when I was last advised by the Agent; this was the natural consequence of the winter season closing up the water communications by which it could be approached. I have no doubt however but that at this time the settlement is in progress upon the northern end of the Road, and I hope that the communication may easily be connected at the centre in the course of this season.

Appendix
(M. M.)

10th Sept.

The settlement of so many persons, who are more or less accustomed to the country and the mode of clearing land, makes the Owen Sound Road in my opinion a most desirable place of residence for new emigrants who possess the means of maintaining their families for one season, the whole of that time may be occupied in building, clearing and in agricultural operations, the fruits of which would make the settlers comparatively independent and comfortable next year; food which can be had at a reasonable price will be the principal cause for their expenditure, and in the winter which must after this time of the year probably be passed without crop, from land not yet cleared. The back woods will be found the place where persons who have but little money to expend will experience the fewest privations.

In towns where fuel and house rent is expensive, and where employment is scarce in the winter season, emigrants suffer very great hardships, and even in the front settlements these are not materially diminished.

In the new country, on the other hand, the settler lives in the house erected by himself, he has plenty of fuel at his door, and provided he has sufficient food for himself and family, he can live at very little expense; while his labour is of the greatest value to himself, expended on his own land, thus providing the means of future subsistence. After the first year is over, a settlement in progress, offers him the best market for any surplus produce he may raise, and his labour will also be in demand amongst the new comers. In this manner every year must add to his comforts, and the natural progress of events must advance him before long to the truly happy condition of the independent Canadian farmer.

The difficulties of a new settlement appear to be great at first view, but from all the information I have been able to collect, they are not so great in reality as those attending the ordinary progress from comparative poverty to a comfortable station in life; in any of the ways accessible to persons not possessed of capital, the result is much more certain, and the means in the hands of Government of advancing the interests of industrious emigrants, with a corresponding view to the public good, are more ample in this mode than in any other. The progress of new settlements need not interfere with other plans of public improvements, or make it more difficult to procure hired labor; as after all that can be done in the way of locating emigrants, there are but too many remaining who have not the means of becoming settlers in the back country, without spending a considerable time as hired labourers, a class which notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, are always upon any influx of immigration sufficiently abundant to require all the means of employing the new comers that the country can offer.

Now that this Settlement is fairly in progress, it appears to me easy for any person possessed of means sufficient to enable him to purchase a tract of land of from two to four hundred acres at the Government price, and also of some surplus capital, to judge from the accompanying Report, for himself, whether it would not be for his interests as well as for those of the poorer emigrant to join in the new Settlement.

It is true, he will find himself in a newly opened country with bad roads; but to counterbalance these disadvantages he will find good land at a very low price, and a population continually increasing, which by its own efforts will, by the time the country produces a surplus to be conveyed to a frontier market, make the roads fit for its conveyance. The surplus which his superior advantages will enable him to raise, will in the mean time meet with a ready market in exchange for labor, the capital at his disposal will be laid out most advantageously in the improvement of his land, and by the time he has a large farm fit for extensive agricultural operations, he will find himself in the midst of a well settled country, and in the possession of valuable and available property to bring into the market.

These are advantages well understood by persons accustomed to American settlement, and the fact of such persons being desirous of purchasing land on the Owen Sound Road after having resided there and examined the capabilities of the territory, ought, as it appears to me, to convince new comers that it neither requires the possession of a large capital, nor the endurance of any serious privations to enable them to become in time possessed of the abundance and comfort which they see in the hands of those who occupy the very valuable lands redeemed by the enterprise and industry of former years; and if Emigrants have not the immediate means of acquiring a freehold estate in improved land by purchase, they may see that there is nothing impossible or very difficult in the course of its acquirement, as the result of no greater exertions than those which in other countries are thought sufficiently rewarded by the bare means of subsistence.

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

Hon. S. B. HARRISON,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

*Report of William Chisholm, Esquire.*Appendix
(M. M.)

TORONTO, 1st June, 1841.

10th Sept.

Sir,

Pursuant to your verbal instructions to me at Montreal on the 12th ultimo, I proceeded to Oakville, where I waited to hear from Toronto whether any of the Surveyors had received instructions to go to the settlement at Owen Sound Road. Mr. John McDonald came there on the 20th, and informed me he had been waiting at Toronto for some time past, in expectation of instructions for extending the Survey, but that no authority had yet been received there in regard to the performance of a further survey, or to the procedure of any of the Surveyors, or any mission relative to the Settlement, but that he would notwithstanding accompany me on my tour of inspection, as he felt anxious about the Settlement. I then proceeded with Mr. McDonald to the Township of Arthur, and then to present the Statement herewith sent you as the result of our examination.

The present inhabitants of this Settlement were induced to become the residents thereof, under the impression that the Government was to complete the opening of the Road through to Lake Huron, and to continue the grants of 50 acres to all such as might become actual settlers, until at least such time as the Settlement became well formed all the way through; latterly, however, reports became afloat amongst them that nothing more was to be done, and that no further grants were to be made, consequently great despondency prevailed, and many were on the eve of abandoning any further efforts. But on the appearance of a person from the Commissioner of Crown Lands amongst them, confidence became again restored, and one and all resumed their labour with fresh alacrity.

I found many deficient of the quantity of potatoe seed which they wished to plant, as also of provisions, and I immediately adopted measures to procure a supply to be delivered in the Settlement under the care of the Agent, for the use of the settlers. The expense which I have thus incurred will be repaid in labour on the Road.

I look upon it as no sacrifice at all on the part of the Government to complete the opening of this Road, nor yet in the continuance for a time of the grants to actual settlers; so extensive a body of land so remotely situated, were it the property of an individual, it would be the most effectual scheme he could devise to open it for the market; such as can afford it will almost in all cases purchase in addition to their grants, and this must be encouraged for the inducement of capitalists to come into the Settlement, as otherwise none can be expected to come. Several of those already settled wish to make an effort for purchasing in addition to their grants.

Several parties are applying for town Lots near where the Government is building the Mill, and I beg to recommend the laying out of the Village at this place without any delay, on the southern part of the Government Reserve, as also the remainder of that Reserve into park or large lots, of from 10 to 25 acres each, and a certain number of both village and park lots to be put up for public sale, at a moderate upset price—one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, that mechanics, &c. may be afforded an opportunity of building.

I beg to recommend the survey of a tier of lots on both sides of the line of road all the way through, from the Township of Arthur to the Township of Sydenham, and that each lot be laid off 20 chains in width to afford a frontage of 10 chains for the 50 acre lot parties, much dissatisfaction prevailed in the Township of Arthur at the narrow fronts of only 7½ chains,—that this line of road be straightened, wherever natural obstructions do not militate against so doing,—that bridges be built over the different streams, and that the swamps be cross-wayed, so that the communication be completed all the way through, at the least possible delay, as many people are anxiously waiting for an opportunity of getting through to settle near the waters of Lake Huron. I beg further to recommend that the Mill sites on the road on the different streams, be examined and reserved, for the object of erecting mills, or the disposal of the sites to enterprising individuals who would build for the benefit of the Settlement. The Saw Mill now building by Government at the southern extremity of the Settlement, I am inclined to think will be completed and in operation by the first of September next.

In travelling through the Settlement in the Township of Arthur, I observed several extensive beaver meadows, which by good management on the part of the settlers, will afford them a good supply of hay for the support of their cattle through the winter.

In conclusion, I beg to remark, that the progress of this Settlement in the short period of six months, is such, notwithstanding the disadvantages it had to contend with from the unfavourable time of the year, that there is no doubt in my mind of its succeeding well in time to come. The resident Agent so far as I could perceive, has done all in his power for the good of the Settlement. The assistance of Deputy Surveyor John McDonald has been most useful to me on this tour of inspection: I could not indeed have done well without him, or have at any rate accomplished the object of my mission in so short a time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, very respectfully,

Your very obedient Servant,
W. CHISHOLM.The Honorable R. B. SULLIVAN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(M. M.)

10th Sept.

ABSTRACT Statement of the progress of the new Settlement OWEN'S SOUND,
Township of Arthur, commenced November, 1840.

24th May, 1841. Heads of Families in the Settlement at this date—92.

Males above 16 years of age.	104	
do. under do.	73	
Total number of Males....		177
Females above 16 years of age,.. . . .	72	
do. under do.	66	
Total Females.....		138
Total number of Souls,		315
Episcopalians,	160	
Presbyterians,	89	
Catholics,	60	
Methodists,	6	
		315
Land in progress of clearing, about, . . . . .	.....	134½ Acres.
Potatoes in progress of planting, . . . . .	.....	491 Bushels.
Horses now in the Settlement, . . . . .	.....	4
Oxen, . . . . .	.....	25
Other cattle, principally milch Cows, . . . . .	.....	62
Sheep, . . . . .	.....	12
Hogs, . . . . .	.....	29

The ordinary production of Potatoes in good land being at the rate of from 20 to 21 bushels to the bushel, the quantity in progress of planting as above, may be expected at a fair average crop, to produce about 10,000 bushels,

The statement of population above given includes some few women and children that had not yet come into the Settlement, until further preparations for their better reception.

A Sunday School is organised in the Settlement, which was attended on the 23d May, 1841, by 14 boys and 18 girls. The religious denominations are denoted in the statement which follows *in detail*, by the letter E, for Episcopalians, P, for Presbyterians, C; for Catholics, and M, for Methodists. The denominations however in a few instances could not be well ascertained.

Appendix
(M. M.)
10th Sept.

Progress of Settlement in the Township of Arthur.—Continued.

Number of Lot.	Part of the Lot.	NAME.	Males above 16 Years.	Females above 16 Years.	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	Total Souls.	Number of Oxen.	Total Number of Cattle.	Hogs.	Acres in progress of Clearing.	Bushels of Potatoes in progress of being planted.	REMARKS.
13	3	John Nevin, P	1	1	2	2	4	2	6	3	1	4	Land as above noted, with a mixture of Hemlock—sows four bushels of Oats.
14	4	Hugh Graham, E	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	..	4	15	Do. Lives on this part of the lot, and wishes to purchase the 2nd part—has $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in spring wheat.
15	4	Johnston Shaw, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	20	Has one acre in wheat.
	4	William Shaw, E	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	Works now with Johnston Shaw.
	4	John Shaw, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
	2	James Hamilton, P	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	Sows some Pease and Oats.
	3	Brien O'Donnell, C	1	1	2	2	5	2	4	..	3	10	Sows 2 bushels of Oats, and plants one acre with In. Corn—is very contented with his situation—had a daughter born on the 22d May 1841, and is going to call her Victoria, being the first born in the Township of Arthur.
A*	4	Neil O'Donnell, C	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	Works at present with the above.
17	1	George Kemp, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Some good meadow land on this lot—is a new beginner.
18	1	William Bacon, E	1	..	1	..	1	3	5	..	1	..	Good loamy land nearly level—Maple, &c. and some Hemlock—works now with J. Bacon—wishes the 2nd part of this lot.
19	1	Joseph Bacon, E	1	3	4	4	10	2	5	..	4	9	Sows 2 bus. of Barley—3 bus. of Oats—wishes to purchase 3d part.
	2	James Bacon, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Works at present with Joseph Bacon.
22	1	Benjamin Crittendon, E	3	1	4	6	10	2	2	..	..	..	Lives at present in the Village Reserve.
	2	Eli Crittendon, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
	3	William Wilder, M	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.

Appendix
(M. M.)
10th Sept.

24	4	Robert Waters, E	1	1	2	4	6	..	1	5	4	12	Sows some Oats, Indian Corn and Barley.
	1	John Ram, E	1	1	2	5	7	..	1	4	2	8	Sows some Barley, &c.
	2	John Waters, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Works at present with Robert Waters.
30	3	John O. Debt, E	1	1	2	4	8	..	..	..	3	9	Plants Indian Corn, Beans, &c.
	4	Joseph Miller, C	2	1	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	10	Plants Corn, &c.
31	3	Thomas Howard, E	1	1	2	3	4	..	2	1	2	12	Wishes to purchase the 3d part.
	4	Charles Rubridge, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
	1	John Cosgrove, C	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	30	Has 1 acre in Wheat, 3 acres Oats and 1 acre In. Corn.
	2	Peter Cosgrove, C	2	1	3	3	6	2	..	1	2	10	Sows some Oats.
	3	Robert Ritchie, E	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	12	do.
32	1	Isabella McCullough, E	..	2	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	Works at present with James McNab.
	2	Alexander McNab, P	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
	3	Henry Roberts, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	12	Sows some Oats, &c.
	4	John Baley, E	1	2	3	4	9	..	..	..	2	8	Sows Oats, &c.
33	1	Thomas McCullough, E	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	Plants Indian Corn.
	2	Agnes McCullough, C	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
	3	John Madden, C	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	do.
	4	Edward Ogden, E	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	Sows some Oats and Barley.
34	1	John Ogden, E	2	3	5	7	11	..	..	..	3	4	Plants Indian Corn, &c.
	2	John Nicholson, E	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	10	Wants the one third part of the lot for J. D. McIntosh, and will pay for the land if J. D. McIntosh does not take possession this summer.
	3	William Ludlow, E	1	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	9	20	Kept a low Tavern which is now stopped.
	4	John McIntosh, P	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
2	1	Alexander Butchart, P	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	Wishes to purchase the one fourth part of the lot.
	2	David Horsburgh, P	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	3	John Horsburgh, P	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	4		1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

East of Owen Sound Road.

Appendix
(M. M.)
10th Sept.

Progress of Settlement in the Township of Arthur.—Continued.

Number of Lot.	Part of the Lot.	NAME.	Males above 16 Years.	Females above 16 Years.	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	Total Souls.	Number of Oxen.	Total Number of Cattle.	Hogs.	Acres in progress of Clearing.	Bushes of Potatoes in progress of being planted.	REMARKS.
3	1	James Prior, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	Newly come to the Settlement.
7	4	George Campbell, P	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	A new beginner.
11	1	Widow Turner, P	..	2	3	5	8	..	1	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
12	1	Malcolm Turner, P	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	do.
	1	Duncan McMillan, P	1	1	1	5	6	..	2	..	1	6	Wishes to purchase the second part of the lot.
13	1	Thomas Maguire, E	1	1	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	10	Newly come to the Settlement.
	2	William Ferguson, P	1	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	do.
15	1	John Munro, P	1	1	4	1	5	..	1	..	3	6	Sows two bushels Oats.
	2	David Ross, P	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	20	Has one acre in Wheat—sows some Oats.
	3	David Ross, Junior, P	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	Works at present with D. Ross, Senior.
	4	Thomas Stevenson, E	2	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	8	Plants ½ an acre Indian Corn, sows ½ bus. Oats, ½ bus. Barley.
16	1	Robert Stevenson, E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Works at present with T. Stevenson.

Appendix
(M. M.)
10th Sept.

18	4	James Bateman, E	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	6	½ an acre in Pease and Wheat.
	1	James Franklin, E	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Newly come to the Settlement.
19	4	James Franklin, Senior, E	2	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	4	do.
	2	Henry Hudson Callute, M	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	Has one acre in Pease, &c.
20	1	Isaac Thompson, E	1	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	4	2	Newly come to the Settlement.
	2	John Gunn, P	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	do.
26	3	Alexander Gunn, P	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	do.
	4	Vansaw Cabinaw, E	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	do.
27	1	Oliver Secord, C	1	1	3	1	4	..	3	..	4	..	do.
30	1	John Crouse, C	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	10	Plants Indian Corn and sows some Pease, &c.
31	1	Cosgrove, Junior, C	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Works now with Peter Cosgrove.
	2	James McNab, Junior, P	1	1	2	1	3	..	2	..	5	14	Sows Oats, &c. and has a Horse.
32	1	William Wright, E	1	1	1	2	3	..	2	..	4	18	Sows Oats and plants Indian Corn.
	2	Thomas Roberts, E	2	3	5	9	14	..	..	..	3	12	Lives at present in the Village Reserve.
33	1	Christopher McCauley, C	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	10	Has a Sow with a litter of Pigs; sows Oats.
	2	Corn. Mahony, C	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	Sows Oats, &c.
	3	Edward Martin, C	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	20	Sows Oats and Indian Corn, and works with T. Martin.
	4	Thomas Martin, C	1	4	5	6	11	..	1	..	..	..	Sows Oats and Indian Corn, &c.

PROGRESS of the Contractors in opening the OWEN SOUND ROAD.—
Township of Arthur, 24th May, 1841.

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10th Sept.

- 1st 4 Miles passable for Waggons, and the contracts for the Road nearly completed.
- 5th Mile chopped.
- 6th nearly chopped.
- 7th do.
- 8th about $\frac{3}{4}$ chopped.
- 9th $\frac{1}{2}$ chopped.
- 10th nearly all chopped.
- 11th Streams Bridged, and Sleigh tracks opened.
- 12th nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ chopped.
- 13th about 10 rods chopped on south end, and do.
- 14th Contract completed.
- 15th about $\frac{1}{2}$ chopped.
- 16th all chopped so near as could be judged by looking forward from the southern end.

This last Mile extends principally beyond the Northern Boundary of the Township of Arthur, and the Road is said to be in progress of opening for a considerable distance further on.

The 1st 15 Miles are travelled by Oxen and Sleighs, but in places with some difficulty, from the crossways not having been made beyond the 4th Mile. Active measures have, however, been taken with the resident Agent, by Colonel Chisholm, to have the crosswaying part of the contracts completed in the first place, and forthwith.

JOHN McDONALD,

Deputy Provincial Surveyor.

REPORT.

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The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John William Woolsey and others, of the City of Quebec, complaining of the disfranchisement of the largest portion of the Electors of the said City, have the honor to Report :—

THAT the Petition purports to be signed by 2,450 persons qualified by Law to vote at the Election of Members for the City of Quebec, and complains, "that after the issuing of the Writ of Election for the City of Quebec, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to issue a Proclamation assigning new limits to that City, greatly restricting its extent, and by which the whole of the Suburbs of St. Roch, St. John and St. Lewis, and part of the Town, comprising at least two thirds of the qualified Electors, were separated from the City and deprived of the right which they had enjoyed heretofore of voting for Members to represent the said City in the Legislative Assembly."

The City of Quebec, until the passing of the Union Bill, returned four Members to Parliament, and the constituency was composed of Five pounds, sterling, freeholders, and of yearly leaseholders being resident for the space of twelve calendar months next before the date of Writ of Summons for the election, and having *bonâ fide* paid one year's rent for the dwelling house in which they resided, at the rate of ten pounds sterling, *per annum*, or upwards.

The limits of this City for the purposes of Representation were settled, pursuant to the Imperial Statute of the 31st George the Third, by the Proclamation of Alured Clarke, Esquire, dated 7th May, 1792. These limits were adopted by His Excellency the Governor General and Special Council of Lower Canada in the Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, Cap. 35, incorporating the City of Quebec for municipal purposes.

The first Proclamation convening the present Parliament issued on the 19th February last, and the Writ of Election for the City of Quebec is dated the same day; notwithstanding this, His Excellency the Governor General, subsequently, by a Proclamation dated the 4th of March, and under color of the 21st section of the Union Act, judged it advisable to assign new limits to the City of Quebec, by means of which the whole of the Suburbs of St. Lewis, St. John and St. Roch, and part of the Lower Town, are cut off from the City, and the leaseholders in those parts of the City are wholly disfranchised. This Proclamation, if within the letter, can scarcely be deemed to come within the spirit of the Act.

Your Committee beg leave to transmit the section of the Act in question, 21st Section.—
"the Cities and Towns hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such manner as the Governor of the Province of Canada, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to be issued within thirty days after the Union of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall set forth and describe; and such parts of any such City or Town (if any) which shall not be included within the boundary of such City or Town respectively, by such Letters Patent, for the purposes of this Act, shall be taken to be a part of the adjoining County or Riding, for the purpose of being represented in the said Legislative Assembly."

Your Committee beg leave to call the attention of Your Honorable House to the terms with which it concludes. These terms, in the opinion of Your Committee, are inconsistent with the entire disfranchisement of the leaseholders.

But whatever may be the legality of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, Your Committee regrets to have to record their conviction of its impolicy and injustice.

It appears by the accompanying Letter of Mr. Secretary Daly, of the 5th July last, in answer to a Memorial from certain inhabitants of Quebec, that His Excellency "is of opinion that in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Act of Union so far as they relate to the Electoral boundaries of the City of Quebec of which the Memorialists complain, His Excellency has followed the course which was most in accordance with the intention of the Imperial Legislature, and with the great mercantile interests connected with that City. His Excellency cannot therefore undertake to adopt any measures which may lead to an alteration in the Electoral limits as now established by Law."

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Your Committee would have desired to be able to assent to the proposition laid out by His Excellency, but their duty to Your Honorable House imposes upon them the necessity of reporting that they widely differ from the view entertained by the Executive.

There have been examined by Your Committee, the Honorable René E. Caron, the Mayor of Quebec,—the Honorable John Fraser, a member of the Legislative Council,—the Honorable Dominick Daly, Civil Secretary, and a member of the House,—Thomas Amiot, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and Mr. Thomas Conrad Lee, Merchant, of Quebec.

From this evidence which, if required, could be confirmed by the personal knowledge of Your Committee, it appears that the disfranchised voters outnumber those actually polled at the last Election, and that the great majority of the disfranchised consists of French Canadians who compose the principal part of the population of the Suburbs.

The last Election for the City of Quebec commenced on the 22nd March and terminated on the 29th; it was conducted in peace and with good order, and almost every vote under the new limits was polled. The majority of the Honorable Henry Black, the sitting member, over Louis Massue, Esquire, the opposing Candidate, was only twenty two; and Your Committee is convinced that the disfranchised inhabitants would not only have turned the scale in favour of Mr. Massue, but have rendered the election of the sitting member a hopeless task.

Your Committee is unwilling to believe that it could have been “the intention of the Imperial Legislature,” designedly to deprive any portion of Her Majesty’s Subjects of their Electoral franchise, and still less that the Legislature of Great Britain would desire to commit or to sanction a fraud, by which the majority of the inhabitants of this Colony, under the semblance of free elective institutions, shall in reality be governed by a minority of their fellow subjects.

It cannot be doubted that the provisions of the Union Act under which the Representation of Lower and Upper Canada is made equal, is unjust to the people of Lower Canada, who are more numerous both as a population and as to the aggregate number of qualified electors. The division of all Canada into Counties and Towns is also unjust, as several large Counties are united and are permitted to return only one Member, while small Towns having a very limited constituency are unjustly favored with the enjoyment of precisely the same right. Your Committee is willing to believe that this division was adopted by Parliament in consequence of mistaken views of the statistics and geography of the country. Between this unequal apportionment of the franchise and actual disfranchisement of the majority of the Electors of a City to transfer their rights to an opposing minority, there is a broad and palpable distinction.

With all due respect to the authority of the Governor General, Your Committee is yet compelled to report that the course pursued by the Executive Government does not appear to them in accordance with the intention of the Imperial Legislature, in so far as that intention is to be collected from the Act of Union itself.

Your Committee does not concur in the opinion that the disfranchisement of the Suburbs of Quebec can be in accordance, “with the great mercantile interests connected with that City.” Many of the disfranchised themselves are either directly or indirectly connected with commerce, and their disfranchisement assuredly is not for their interests.

Your Committee would remark that the constituency of Quebec is not a guild of merchants; and that commerce must always of itself command as much influence in a Commercial City as it fairly deserves. If it were true to say, that the merchants, as a class, have interests opposed to the rest of the community, and that these interests require protection, the more proper course, because the more direct, would be to incorporate that class as a distinct one, and to give them a Representation of their own.

Upon reference to the accompanying copy of the Poll-Book, and to the evidence taken by Your Committee and appended to this Report, it appears that the last Election, even under the new limits, did not depend upon the influence of commercial voters only,—the majority which decided the Election was composed of office holders and others in the receipt of Public money unconnected with commerce.

Your Committee feels that the great mercantile interests connected with the City cannot be affected either for good or evil by the change of limits of the City; and they are bound to remark that the disfranchised voters are for the most part connected with the commerce of the country, and dependant upon that commerce for their prosperity and support.

The following extracts from a recent number of a widely circulated periodical, contain views upon the subject of the Representation, which accord with those of Your Committee, and which appear to them to be true :—

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Extracts—“ The establishment of an elective franchise is not intended to confer on some privileged classes an idle badge of distinction, or to brand a portion of the community with an injurious and degrading stigma. If a qualification for voters is necessary or defensible, it must be required for the benefit of the whole community—for the general welfare of industry and honesty in all classes, and as a barrier against evils which would endanger the very essence of government and social prosperity. Any systematic encroachment on the established law in this respect, must *pro tanto* be dangerous to good government; and any extensive subversion of it must inevitably operate injuriously to all society, by polluting at the fountain head the whole course of Legislation, and even of Executive Government. What good laws,—what good administration can be expected in a country where so much depends on the popular Representatives, and where the system of representation is so corrupted by fraud and falsehood in its practical details, as to be perverted from the whole letter and spirit of the Constitution.

“ The benefit to be derived by one portion of the community must be gained through the loss of another.”

“ We do not live in a society of which any one part is insulated from the rest. The interlacing fibres of a common interest, the endearing interchange of mutual charities, connect us together as parts of one great whole, of which no considerable portion can be torn away without laceration and injury to the rest.”

Your Committee cannot but consider this disfranchisement of the Suburbs as a part of a system by which a degrading distinction is made between one class of Her Majesty's subjects and another. And as the duties and allegiance of both classes are the same towards Her Majesty and the Imperial Government, so likewise are their rights co-extensive and identical, and so also is it necessary that they should be equally supported by a Government which should be far above all such distinctions.

Your Committee has ascertained that a strong feeling was excited by this disfranchisement of Electors, and that the sufferers, to use the language of one of the witnesses examined before Your Committee, “ considered themselves treated as slaves and not as British subjects.”

The fact that in the present composition of the Executive Council under the newly introduced system of Responsible Government, there is not one member of French Canadian origin, is one which Your Committee feel bound to notice with regret. The inhabitants of the Colony would have been secured by an opposite line of policy, and one more in accordance with the recorded opinion of the late Earl of Durham, in the following passage of that Nobleman's Report to Her Majesty :—“ With respect to every one of those plans which propose to make the English minority an Electoral majority, by means of new and strange modes of voting or unfair divisions of the Country, I shall only say, that if the Canadians are to be deprived of a Representative Government, it would be better to do it in a straight forward way, than to attempt to establish a permanent system of Government on the basis of what all mankind would regard as mere electoral frauds. It is not in North America that men can be cheated by an unreal semblance of Representative Government, or persuaded that they are outvoted, when in fact, they are disfranchised.”

Your Committee would desire to bring under the notice of Your Honorable House, a proof afforded by the composition of the House itself, of the calumnious nature of the imputation so often made against the French Canadians, that they are wholly under the influence of prejudice of natural origin, and irreconcilably opposed to their fellow subjects of British origin.

The Counties of Berthier, Beauharnois, Bonaventure, Chambly, Gaspé, Portneuf, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Quebec and Vaudreuil, and the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the Town of Three Rivers, being French Canadian constituencies, return fifteen Members of British origin, while the only remaining French Canadian constituencies of Yamaska, Kamouraska, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, Huntingdon, Montreal County, Rouville, Verchères, St. Maurice, L'Islet, Dorchester, Bellechasse, Leinster, Montmorency, Sagueny, Lotbinière, Nicolet and Champlain, return eighteen members of French Canadian origin. On the other hand, not one constituency, having a British majority, is represented by a Member of French Canadian origin.

Your Committee hopes that more liberal, more just, and more honorable views will be entertained hereafter by the Government, and that no distinction whatever will be made or recognized

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between the treatment of any class of Her Majesty's Subjects. It is only by an honest and fair policy that this great Colony can be satisfactorily governed, and it is only by granting equal rights to all, that all shall equally from their heart respond to the call of loyalty to the Crown and affection for the Mother Country, and British connection.

At the present advanced stage of the Session, Your Committee does not deem it proper to submit any Bill to Your Honorable House, or to propose any Resolution; and they adopt this course the more willingly, under the conviction that it will be the care of the Executive to restore their rights to the disfranchised Electors, and that the anomaly of Cities with one set of limits for the purposes of Taxation and Municipal Government, and another for the Representation in Parliament, will shortly be made wholly to disappear.

All which is humbly submitted.

D. BURNET, Chairman.
J. NEILSON,
T. C. AYLWIN.

14th September, 1841.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

DAVID BURNET, Esquire, in the Chair.

Wednesday, 21st July, 1841.

The Honorable *Réné Edouard Caron*, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, and Mayor of the City of Quebec, called in; and examined:—

1. Are you aware of the proportion which the population of the Suburbs of Quebec detached from the City by the Proclamation of the 4th March last, bear to the population of the City?—My impression is, and the general impression at the time was, that two-thirds of the population were detached by the Proclamation.

2. Do you know if the proportion of qualified Electors is greater in the Suburbs than in Town?—Yes.

3. Are the heads of families in the Suburbs generally proprietors of real estate of £5 yearly value?—Generally, they are.

4. Are there many leasehold voters in the Suburbs?—There is a considerable number.

5. Have the voters in the Suburbs always voted in the Election for the City?—Always to my knowledge.

6. What is the general character of the Suburban population?—They are a quiet, peaceable and moral people, generally mechanics and small dealers.

7. What was the general impression in Quebec when the detaching of the Suburbs from the City was made known?—It was considered as a signal act of injustice.

8. From your knowledge of the opinions of the qualified Electors, do you think that the result of the last Election would have been different had the Suburbs not been detached from the City?—Yes, I am sure of it.

9. Can the leaseholders in the Suburbs vote in the County?—No.

10. What is the qualification of voters in the County?—40s. freeholders.

11. Have the £5 proprietors who are 40s. freeholders, always had a vote in the County as well as in the City?—Yes, always.

12. Are they now deprived of this vote as £5 householders, by the Proclamation?—Yes.

Thursday, 22d July, 1841.

The Honorable *John Fraser*, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, called in; and examined:—

1. Are you aware of the proportion which the population of the Suburbs of Quebec detached from the City by the Proclamation of 4th March last, bear to the population of the City?—I do not know. I should suppose about one third, perhaps more.

2. Do you know if the proportion of qualified Electors is greater in the Suburbs than in Town?—I cannot say: I should imagine that it is greater in the Suburbs.

3. Are the heads of families in the Suburbs generally proprietors of real estate of £5 yearly value?—Generally, they are.

4. Are there many leasehold voters in the Suburbs?—I cannot say: I should imagine that the proportion of qualified leasehold voters is less than that of proprietors.

5. Have the voters in the Suburbs always voted in the Election for the City?—Yes, they have.

6. What is the general character of the Suburban population?—They are generally a quiet moral population.

7. What was the general impression in Quebec when the detaching of the Suburbs from the City was made known?—In the Town it was various, according to political feeling; in the Suburbs it was that it was an infringement of the privileges of the Subject.

8. From your knowledge of the opinions of the qualified Electors, do you think that the result of the last Election would have been different had the Suburbs not been detached from the City?—Judging of the last by our former Elections, it is my opinion that nearly the whole of the French Canadian voters residing in the Suburbs would have voted for the Candidates of their party in Town, and that as that party commands a majority there I believe that Messrs. Burnet and Massue would have been elected.

9. Can the Leaseholders in the Suburbs vote in the County?—No.

10. What is the qualification of Voters in the County?—40s. freeholders.

11. Have the £5 proprietors who are 40s. freeholders, always had a vote in the County as well as in the City?—The £5 proprietors of course are 40s. freeholders, and therefore voted both in Town and in the County.

12. Are they now deprived of this vote as £5 householders, by the Proclamation?—Yes, they are deprived of it in Town.

Friday 23d July, 1841.

Thomas Amiot, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, called in; and examined:—

1. You have resided many years in Quebec?—Yes; I have always resided in Quebec.

2. Are you aware of the proportion which the population of the Suburbs of Quebec detached from the City by the Proclamation of 4th March last, bear to the population of the City?—The greatest number of the population of Quebec reside out of the limits described by the Proclamation.

3. Do you know if the proportion of qualified Electors is greater in the Suburbs than in Town?—There are more proprietors in the Suburbs than in the Town.

4. Are the heads of families in the Suburbs generally proprietors of real estate of £5 yearly value?—Yes, generally speaking.

5. Are there many leasehold voters in the Suburbs?—I should think there are about 700 leasehold voters in the Suburbs.

6. Have the voters in the Suburbs always voted in the Election for the City?—Yes.

7. What is the general character of the Suburban population?—They are in general Mechanics and Shopkeepers, and Trades-people, and of a peaceable character.

8. What is the state of Education amongst them?—It has improved greatly within a few years. They have had for several years free schools for males and females numerous attended, and several other Schools.

9. Are the people generally in easy circumstances?—Yes, they live comfortably by the exercise of their industry.

10. Where is the chief employment of the laboring classes of these Suburbs?—St. Roch Suburbs in the Shipyards, St. John's principally in the Lumber Coves.

11. What was the general impression in Quebec when the detaching of the Suburbs from the City was made known?—The impression was according to the political feeling of individuals. The value of real property in Town is nearly three times that of the Suburbs; and some seem of opinion that the greater amount of real property ought to carry the Representation.

12. Do you suppose that a person who has property worth a £100 a year, ought to have twenty votes, or in that proportion?—I do not view it exactly in that light.

13. Is there any material difference in the real character and interests of the inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs?—I do not consider that there is, except in the amount of interest.

14. From your knowledge of the opinions of the qualified Electors, do you think that the result of the last Election would have been different had the Suburbs not been detached from the City?—I should think so.

15. Can the Leaseholders in the Suburbs vote in the County?—No.

16. What is the qualification of voters in the County?—40s. freeholders.

17. Have the £5 proprietors who are 40s. freeholders, always had a vote in the County as well as in the City?—Yes.

18. Are they now deprived of this vote as £5 householders, by the Proclamation?—Yes, they are deprived of this vote in the Town.

Wednesday, 18th August, 1841.

Thomas Conrad Lee, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, called in; and examined:—

1. Are you aware of the proportion which the population of the Suburbs of Quebec detached

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from the City by the Proclamation of the 4th March last, bear to the population of the City?—About two-thirds of the population were detached.

2. Do you know if the proportion of qualified Electors is greater in the Suburbs than in Town?—Yes.

3. Are the heads of families in the Suburbs generally proprietors of real estate of £5 yearly value?—Generally they are.

4. Are there many leasehold voters in the Suburbs?—There are, in my opinion, about 500 leasehold voters in the Suburbs, principally old country people, some of them paying to my knowledge a rent of £150 per annum.

5. Have the voters in the Suburbs always voted in the Election for the City?—Always to my knowledge.

6. What is the general character of the Suburban population?—They are quiet and peaceable people; and a large number of them are employed in the Shipyards and Timber Coves. There is a larger amount of capital in circulation employed during the winter season in St. Roch's, than in any other part of the City.

7. What was the general impression in Quebec when the detaching of the Suburbs from the City was made known?—The inhabitants of the Suburbs, particularly the leaseholders, considered themselves treated as Slaves, and not as British subjects.

8. From your knowledge of the opinions of the qualified Electors, do you think that the result of the last Election would have been different, had the Suburbs not been detached from the City?—No doubt of it.

9. Can the leaseholders in the Suburbs vote in the County?—No: they have no vote whatever.

10. What is the qualification of voters in the County?—40s. freeholders.

11. Have the £5 proprietors who are 40s. freeholders, always had a vote in the County as well as in the City?—Yes.

12. Are they now deprived of this vote as £5 householders, by the Proclamation?—Yes. I am a large proprietor in both St. John and St. Roch Suburbs, and by the late Proclamation I am deprived of voting at the Election for the City.

Thursday, 9th. August, 1841.

The Honorable *Dominick Daly*, Esquire, a Member of the House, examined:—

1. Have you resided at any time in the City of Quebec, and state how long and when?—I have resided in the City of Quebec since 1823, with the exception of the last three years when I have been absent more than half the time.

2. Are you acquainted with the limits of the City of Quebec as described by Sir Alured Clarke's Proclamation? Are you acquainted with the limits of the City of Quebec under the Ordinance of the Special Council creating its inhabitants a Municipal Corporation?—Yes, and I believe they are the same as described by Sir Alured Clarke's Proclamation.

3. Are you aware of the limits of the City of Quebec as settled by Proclamation of His Excellency the present Governor General, dated 4th March last, under the Union Act?—I am generally.

4. Be pleased to state what the limits are by the Proclamation, whether they differ from the limits as defined by Sir Alured Clarke, and by the Ordinance of the Special Council, and in what respect and to what extent?—I believe the difference consists in the separation of St. Louis, St. John, and St. Roch Suburbs, and part of Cap-Blanc from the City.

5. Can you state what the population is of these Suburbs, or the proportion in which they stand towards the population of the City under the recent Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General?—I should not think that there is much difference between the population of the City and that of the Suburbs.

6. Which of the two do you think the most populous?—If there is any difference, I should consider it in favour of the Suburbs.

7. Under the Ordinance of the Special Council incorporating the City of Quebec, is there any difference as to rates or taxes, as to the exercise of the Elective franchise between residents in the Suburbs and residents in the City, if so, state in what that difference consists?—I am not aware that there is any difference.

8. Under the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General of March last, is there any difference in the exercise of the Elective franchise, in so far as representation in Parliament is concerned, between the inhabitants of the Suburbs and the inhabitants of the City proper? State in what such difference consist?—Yes, it is confined to the inhabitants of the City; but the proprietors in the Suburbs have still the right of voting at the County Election.

9. Previously to the recent Proclamation was there any difference in the Elective franchise

for the County of Quebec, between the proprietors in the Suburbs and the proprietors in the City proper?—None that I am aware of.

10. Were proprietors in the Suburbs as well as in the City equally entitled to vote at the County Election as well as at the City Election?—Yes.

11. Does the Committee understand you to say under the recent Proclamation that proprietors in the Suburbs have but one vote, that is for the County, whilst proprietors in the City retain their two votes?—That I believe is the case.

12. Prior to the recent Proclamation, were tenants in the Suburbs entitled to a vote either for the City or for the County?—I believe they were for the City.

13. Under the Proclamation are they now entitled to any vote at all?—I believe they are not.

14. Does the Committee understand you to say that tenants in the Suburbs are altogether deprived of the Elective franchise as far as representation in Parliament is concerned?—I believe they are now under the same circumstances as tenants in other parts of the Country who have no vote.

15. Is there any difference, and state what, between the class of persons resident in the City and in the Suburbs, either as to national origin or otherwise?—The population in both places as to origin is mixed; with reference to the population of the Suburbs I believe the population of French origin is greater than the English.

16. Are you an Elector for the City of Quebec, and was your vote solicited at the last Election for the City?—I have a vote for the City, and I was solicited at Quebec, but did not remain for the Election.

17. Is it to your knowledge that the influence of the Executive Government was solicited by the friends of one of the sitting members for the City of Quebec?—It is not.

18. Is it to your knowledge that individuals holding office under Her Majesty's Government and having a vote for the City of Quebec, received directions to vote on behalf of one of the sitting members for the City of Quebec?—It is not within my knowledge that any such directions were given to any officer under Government, nor do I believe that any such directions were given.

19. Is it not the fact that one of the sitting members for the City of Quebec was in the minority during the three first days of the Election of Quebec?—I believe he was.

20. Is it not the fact that the Election did last six days?—Yes, it is.

21. Do you know George Alfred Allsopp, Esquire, of Cap Santé, and is he not Post Master of Cap Santé?—I do not know him.

22. Do you know E. W. R. Antrobus, Esquire, Edward H. Bowen, Edward Burroughs, A. C. Buchanan, George Bedford, Revd. George Cowell, Revd. John Cook, William Downes, James Douglass, Physician, Edward Desbarats, George M. Douglass, George B. Faribault, Donald Grant, William Ginger, James Hayes, George T. Hoyle, William Kemble, William B. Lindsay, John Lane, Simeon Lelièvre, William Moles, Frederick Mimee, John Orlebar, Esquire, Honorable Francis W. Primrose, S. Scott, Esquire, Revd. H. D. Sewell, W. S. Sewell, Esquire, Revd. E. W. Sewell; John Sewell, Esq., G. W. Wicksteed, W. Henry, Charles DeLéry, Lieut. Colonel Chaplin, Capt. W. H. Bayfield, Revd. R. R. Burrage, Jeffrey Hale, Esquire, Capt. J. Lambly, Errol B. Lindsay, J. Bte. Larue, George M. Muir, R. Penn, William K. Rayside, Honorable John Stewart, Honorable William Smith, Thomas Trigge, Joseph Bouchette, junr., William Morrison, Esquires?—Yes, I do.

23. Are not these individuals in the receipt of money as public officers either from the Imperial Government or the Provincial Government?—I believe they are.

24. Be pleased to look at the Letter now shown to you, dated 5th July, 1841, signed D. Daly, Secretary, is not the signature thereto yours?—Yes it is.

25. Do you believe that if the limits of the City had not been altered, the Honorable H. Black would have been elected for the City of Quebec?—I cannot say.

26. Do you believe that the majority of votes in the Suburbs of Quebec would have voted for the said Honorable H. Black?—I cannot say.

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Letter from the Honorable D. DALY, Esquire, to DAVID BURNET, Esquire.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 5th July, 1841.

SIR,—Your Letter of the 2d instant, with its inclosures, having been laid before the Governor General, I am commanded to state in reply, that His Excellency is of opinion that in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Act of Union so far as they relate to the Electoral boundaries of the City of Quebec of which the Memorialists complain, His Excellency has followed the course which was most in accordance with the intention of the Imperial Legislature, and with the great Mercantile interests connected with that City. His Excellency cannot therefore undertake to adopt any measures which may lead to an alteration in the Electoral limits as now established by Law.

With respect to the Protest against the refusal of the Returning Officer to allow certain persons pretending to be Electors for the City of Quebec to vote at the Election, His Excellency directs me to say, that if there are any legal grounds upon which such Protest rests, the ordinary remedy is open to the parties aggrieved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DALY,
Secretary.

DAVID BURNET, Esquire, M. P. P.

VOTES POLLED AT THE QUEBEC ELECTION.

THE following is a complete List of the Voters at the Election of two Members to represent the City of Quebec in the First Parliament of the United Province of Canada. The Election commenced on the 22d March, 1841, and terminated on the 29th of the same month. The Candidates were—The Hon. Henry Black; James Gibb, Esquire, David Burnet, Esquire, and Louis Massue, Esquire: Mr. Gibb retired from the contest on the fourth day.

The letter *p.* serves to distinguish those who voted as Proprietors.

For Messrs. Black and Gibb.

		A.				
Adamson, John	Clerk,	St. Ann Street.	Bissett, George	Flour Dealer,	St. Paul st.	
Andrews, Charles	do.	Notre Dame st.	Ballingall, Lawrence	Mercer, &c.	St. John st.	
Allen, William	Ironmonger,	Fabrique st.	Black, John	Gentleman,	Sault au Matelot st. <i>p.</i>	
Auld, Jas.	Block-maker,	Cul-de-Sac.	Butler, William	Clerk,	St. Stanislaus st.	
Atkinson, Henry	Merchant,	St. Peter street. <i>p.</i>	Bradford, John	Grocer,	St. Lewis st.	
Anderson, John P.	do.	St. Genevieve st.	Bowles, Joseph	Shoemaker,	Mountain st.	
Andrews, F. H.	Writer,	Buade st.	Black, James	Gentleman,	St. Ann st. <i>p.</i>	
Auld, Joseph	Saddler,	Fabrique st.	Bowles, Thomas	Cabinet-maker,	St. John st.	
Armstrong, John	Blacksmith,	Bell's Lane. <i>p.</i>	Bowen, E. H.	Advocate,	Des Grison st. <i>p.</i>	
Alcorn, Samuel	Grocer,	St. John st.	Bewes, Daniel	Goldsmith,	Mountain st.	
Allsopp, G. A.	Physician,	Chumplain st. <i>p.</i>	Bethel, John	Shoemaker,	St. Nicholas st. <i>p.</i>	
Andrews, James	Clerk,	do.	Barclay, John	Blacksmith,	Chumplain st.	
Allingham, Edward	Cabinet-maker,	St. Stanislaus st.	Barclay, Robert	Engineer,	do.	
Atkins, Thomas	Clerk of the Market,	St. John st.	Brackenage, Joseph	Joiner,	do.	
Andrews, William	do.	St. Henry st.	Baker, William	Blacksmith,	Cul-de-Sac.	
Antobus, E. W. R.	Grand Voyer,	St. Genevieve st.	Burroughs, Edward	Prothonotary,	St. Lewis st. <i>p.</i>	
			Burnett, James	Joiner,	St. John st.	
	B.		Brooks, John	Mercer, &c.	do.	
Baird, Ebenezer	Merchant,	St. Peter st. <i>p.</i>	Bonmallie, John	Grocer,	Cape Cove.	
Brown, C. T.	Clothier,	Buade st.	Bowles, John	Shoemaker,	St. John st.	
Booth, William	Painter,	Arsenal st.	Buchanan, A. C.	Emigrant Agent,	Des Grisons st.	
Begg, Alex.	Druggist.	St. John st.	Back, Robert	Confectioner,	St. Joseph st.	
Bennett, William	Clerk,	St. Ann st.	Bell, John	Shipbuilder,	St. Paul st. <i>p.</i>	
Biekel, Thomas	Grocer,	St. John st.	Back, Robert,	Tavern-keeper,	Chumplain st.	
Bristow, William	Merchant,	St. Genevieve st.	Bowles, William	Shoemaker,	St. John st.	
Baxter, William	Watchmaker,	Buade st.	Bald, W. K.	Merchant,	St. Peter st. <i>p.</i>	

C			Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			Appendix (N. N.)
Codman, Stephen	Organist,	Montcalm st.	O'Hara, James,	Labourer,	Champlain st.		14th Septemb.
	D.		Oliver, J. E.	Ship Chandler,	St. Peter st.	
Day, George	Stover,	Près de Ville..	P			
Dunning, James	Butcher,	do.	Pemberton, George,	Merchant,	St. Ursule st.	p.
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Pemberton, Henry,	do.	Carrier,	
Delery, Charles	Gentleman,	Angel st.	Patterson, Wm.	Grocer,	St. Nicolas st.	p.
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Phillippi, J. D.	Shipping Agent,	Cul de Sac.	
	E		Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
Edzeley, Edward	Rigger,	Cape Cove.	Patton, Samuel	Carter,	St. Charles st.	
	F		Penn, Richard	Ordinance Dept.	St. Ursule st.	
Ferguson, Samuel	Stover,	Champlain st.	Petry, Wm.	Merchant,	Esplanade.	p.
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Parker, John	Saddler,	St. Nicholas st.	
Fisher, John	Grocer,	Notre Dame st.	Peniston, Richard]	Merchant,	Couillard st.	
Fletcher, Henry	Dealer,	St. John st.	R			
	G		Ramsey, Wm.	Cooper,	Arthur st.	p.
Gowen, Hammond	Merchant,	St. Denis st.	Robeson, David	Sailmaker,	St. Peter st.	
Gethings, Charles	Cashier City Bank,	St. Ann st.	Ross, George M.	Yeoman,	do.	p.
Gatoley, James,	Blacksmith,	St. Paul st.	Robinson, Wm.	Tavernkeeper,	St. Paul st.	
	H		Rayside, W. K.	Gentleman,	St. James st.	
Henry, Walter	Staff Surgeon,	St. Ursule st.	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
Hammon, T.	Writer,	Esplanade	Ross, David A.	Gentleman,	Mountain st.	
Healy, John	Clerk,	Notre Dame st.	Reynar, James	do.	Champlain st.	p.
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Roberts, Robert,	Merchant,	St. Ann st.	
Hunt, Josiah	Notary,	Lt. Geneviève st.	S			
Hobbs, Thomas	Cabinet-maker,	St. Paul's Market	Sewell, John	Post Master,	St. Helen st.	p.
Hall, Erle Henry	Merchant,	Cape Cove.	Stewart, Alex.	Labourer,	Près de Ville.	
Hummell, J.	Grocer,	Près de Ville..	Sheppard, Peter	Auctioneer,	Rampart st.	
Hale, Geo. Carleton	Gentleman,	Carrières St.	Stillman, Richard	Shoemaker,	Mountain st.	
Hope, Lt. Col		Montcalm st.	Smith, D. S.	Grocer,	St. John st.	
Hamilton, Thos.	Merchant,	St. Stanislaus st.	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
Hunter, Norval	Student,	St. Paul st.	Shea, R.	Cooper,	Champlain st.	
Hill, Peter	Carpenter,	Cul de Sac.	Southeron, John	Tailor,	Rampart st.	
	I J		Stewart, John	Gentleman,	St. Lewis st.	p.
Inglis, James	Baker,	Champlain st.	Sheppard, Wm.	do.	Champlain st.	p.
Johnson, J.	Tavernkeeper,	do.	Smith, Wm.	do.	St. Lewis st.	p.
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Sims, J. J.	Druggist,	Fabrique st.	
Jones, James	Engraver,	Couillard st.	T			
Irvine, J. G.	Gentleman,	Esplanade.	Trigge, Thomas	Barrack Master,	Garden st.	
Jackson, Edwin	Merchant,	Cape Cove.	Thomson, F. C. B.	Clerk,	St. Paul st.	
	K		Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
King, Samuel	Clerk,	Casernes st.	Thomson, Andrew	Butcher,	Champlain st.	
Kingman, John	Stover,	Près de Ville.	Taylor, Edward,	Grocer,	Cap Blanc.	
King, John	do.	St. Paul's Market.	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
Kane, John	Tinsmith,	St. Ann st.	V			
Kelly, T.	Bookkeeper,	St. Flavien st.	Vallerand, Olivier	Sergt. at Arms,	Rampart st.	
	L		W			
Lesueur, P.	Clerk,	St. Geneviève st.	Weston, Thomas,	Shoemaker,	Près de Ville.	p.
Lampson, William	Shipbuilder,	Diamond Harbour.	White, M.	Blockmaker,	Champlain.	
Leggo, A.	Shopkeeper,	Mountain st.	Wilson, M. J.	Grocer,	do.	
Leggo, W. A.	Copperplate Printer,	Dauphine st.	Wilson, Wm.	Gentleman,	Palace st.	p.
Logie, David	Clerk P. Office,	St. Valier st.	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.			
Lon's, Joseph	Shoemaker,	St. John st.	Williams, John	Rigger,	Champlain st.	
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.		Wyse, Fredk.	Perfumer,	Palace st.	p.
Lambly, Capt. J.	Harbour Master,	St. Paul st.	Wingfield, Jos.	Gardener,	St. Paul st.	
Lafontaine, Robt.	City Hotel,	St. Ann st.	Wilson, Ralph	Stevadore,	Champlain st.	
Lindsay, E. B.	Notary,	Haldimand st.	Whittaker, Wm.	Tailor,	Cazernes st.	
Larue, J. Bte.	Gentleman,	Lt. Ann st.	Y			
	M		Yates, Thomas	Tavernkeeper,	do.	
Marlin, Robt.	Grocer,	Champlain st.	Young, James	Boatbuilder,	Près de Ville.	p.
McIntyre, N.	Tavernkeeper,	Cul de Sac.	Young, Capt. R.	Sput. Pilots,	St. Paul st.	
Musson, John	Druggist,	Buade st.	For Mr. Black only.			
McAdams, Hugh	Tavernkeeper,	Sault au Matelot st.	(All of which, except three, polled subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.)			
McQuilkin, Patrick	Blacksmith,	Champlain st.	A			
McNaugh, Archd.	do.	do.	Allsopp, Robert,	Yeoman,	St. Ann st.	p.
McKenzie, Jas.	(Pointe Levi)	St. Peter st.	B			
McKenzie, Jas.	Hudson's Bay Co.	St. Ann st.	Bradley, J. P.	Advocate,	St. Lewis st.	
McKenzie, Wm.	Tailor,	Champlain st.	Brown, Joseph	Labourer,	Canoterie.	
McKenna, Jas.	Labourer,	St. Charles st.	Bouchette, Joseph Jr.	Surveyor,	St. Ann st.	
Muecke, J. M.	Ship Chandler,	St. Peter st.	O			
McDonnell, D.	Shoemaker,	St. John st.	O'Connor, H.	Grocer,	St. Paul st.	
	Subsequent to Mr. Gibb's Retirement.					
Melstrey, John	Storekeeper,	St. Peter st.				
Muir, G. M.	Advocate,	Rampart st.				
Moore, John,	Tailor,	Palace st.				

Appendix
(N. N.)

14th Septemb.

	D		
Duval, John J.	Advocate,	St. Lewis st.	p.
	F		
Fallis, Wm. Senr.	Grocer,	Buade st.	
	G		
George, Wm.	Gentleman,	Champlain st.	p.
Gilder, F.	Physician, B. A.	Angel st.	
Grant, Donald	Junr. Gentleman,	do.	
Gibb, James	Merchant,	St. Peter st.	p.
	H		
Hall, Thomas	Farmer,	Près de Villg.	
Hale, Jeffrey	Gentleman,	Carrières st.	p.
	I		
Ingall, Fredk.	Capt. half pay,	St. Geneviève st.	
	K		
Kilchinnon, Thomas	Coachman,	do.	
Knight, J. M.	Town Major,	Hope st.	
	L		
Leslie, William	Tavernkeeper,	St. Antoine st.	p.
Lilliot, John J.	Baker,	Fabrique st.	
Larue, Adolphe	Surveyor,	St. Ursule st.	
	M		
Morrison, Wm.	Gentleman,	do.	p.
Murison, And.	Merchant,	St. Geneviève st.	
	N		
Neilson, Wm.	Yeoman,	Mountain st.	p.
Newton, Wm.	Custom-House Broker,	St. Flavien st.	
	R		
Roche, Harper	Clerk,	La Valle st.	
	W		
Woodbury, Elisha	Tinsmith,	Fabrique st.	
Wright, Jeremiah	Gentleman,	St. Geneviève st.	

For Mr. Gibb only.

Atkins, Thomas	Grocer,	St. Charles st.
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For Messrs. Gibb and Burnet.

	B		
Bell, Mathew	Merchant,	St. Peter st.	p.
	C		
Cotman, Wm.	Boatbuilder,	Champlain st.	
	H		
Hossack, Wm.	Grocer,	do.	p.
	K		
Killen, Frs.	Tobaccoonist,	St. Charles st.	
	M		
Murphy, Thos.	Saddler,	St. John st.	
McInenly, James	Tavernkeeper,	Près de Ville.	p.
	P		
Poston, Chs.	Grocer,	St. Peter st.	
	R		
Ray, Martin	Tobaccoonist,	Champlain st.	
Rae, Daniel	Plasterer,	Angel st.	
	S		
Smith, Wm.	Mason,	Des Grisons st.	

For Messrs. Gibb and Massue.

	L		
Lemoine, Benj.	Boarding H. Keeper,	St. George st.	p.
	P		
Pratt, C. F.	Leather Merchant,	Sault au Matelot st.	

For Messrs. Black and Massue.

	A		
Alleyn, Richard	Cap. h. p. R. N.	Parloir st.	

	F		
Fortier, Louis	Gentleman,	St. Ann st.	p.
	P		
Parent, Ant. A.	Notary,	St. Joseph st.	p.
	T		
Tolland, John,	Tavernkeeper,	Champlain st.	p.

For Messrs. Massue and Burnet.

Aylwin, T. C.	Advocate,	Haldimand St.	p.
Allard, F. X.	Teacher,	Champlain do.	
Andrews, John	Seaman,	do.	
Audet, J. B.	Shopkeeper,	do.	p.
Anger, Frs. R.	Advocate,	St. Ursule St.	
Aubé, Jean	Sexton,	Hope St.	
Angers, Anselme	Tavernkeeper,	Buade St.	
Anderson, Nicholas	Dealer,	Près de Ville.	

B

Bedard, S.	Tinsmith,	St. Nicholas.	p.
Beaudry, Jos.	Carpenter,	Champlain.	
Berry, Thos.	Labourer,	do.	
Butler, James	Batteaman,	do.	
Bacquet, Edouard	Advocate,	St. Ann st.	
Burn, James	Stower,	Champlain, st.	p.
Blais, Jacques	Carpenter,	Cap Blanc,	p.
Brunel, Pierre	Carpenter,	do.	p.
Boisvert, F.	Shopkeeper,	St. John st.	p.
Belleau, N. F.	Advocate,	St. Lewis st.	p.
Bois, Fabien	Grocer,	Cul de Sac.	
Boisseau, Pierre	Mercer, &c.	Fabrique st.	p.
Baillargé, J.	Architect,	St. Francis st.	p.
Blanchard, J.	Tavernkeeper,	St. Peter st.	
Bigauette, J. B.	Cartwright,	St. Stanislaus st.	p.
Bouchard, Régiste	Cabinet-maker,	St. Ann st.	
Borne, Michel	Merchant,	Notre Dame st.	p.
Bouchard, Charles	Ironmonger,	Mountain st.	
Bigauette, Felix	Farmer,	Sault au Matelot st.	p.
Blais, Louis	Blacksmith.	Mountain st.	
Burns, M.	Shotmaker,	Champlain st.	
Brown, William	Tavernkeeper,	Près de Ville,	p.
Bertrand, Benj.	Mason,	Sault au Matelot st.	p.
Bilodeau, Michel	Dealer,	St. Peter st.	
Berthelot, L. G.	Gentleman,	Sault au Matelot st.	p.
Brunet, J. O.	do.	Couillard st.	
Belanger, Jean	Tinsmith,	St. Nicholas st.	p.
Becotte, Felix M.	Shopkeeper,	Notre Dame st.	
Bergeron, C.	do.	St. Paul st.	
Bernier, F.	Pilot,	Mountain st.	
Buteau, François	Merchant,	St. Peter st.	p.
Boys, George	Tower,	Champlain st.	
Bossé, E. N.	Advocate,	St. Lewis st.	
Bedard, F.	Tavernkeeper,	Lower T. Market	
Beaulieu, J. Bte.	do	St. Peter st.	
Berthelot, Amable	Gentleman,	St. Lewis st.	p.
Burns, Robert	Stower,	Près de Ville,	
Bardy, M.	Gentleman,	St. Ann st.	p.
Breslow, James	Tailor,	Champlain st.	
Boisverd, F. O.	Shopkeeper,	Fabrique st.	p.
Bowen, James	Confectioner,	Champlain st.	
Board, Thomas	Stower,	do.	
Baker, D.	Truder,	Mountain st.	
Bracken, William	Labourer,	Champlain st.	
Blanchet, J.	Surgeon,	Palace st.	
Birch, John,	Notary,	Cul de Sac,	
Berry, Henry	Labourer,	Près de Ville,	
Blais, Joseph	Tailor	Sault au Matelot st.	
Bee, William	Culler,	Cape Cove,	
Blais, Barth.	Upholsterer,	Buade st.	
Blackburn, George	Labourer,	Diamond Harbour,	
Baillairgé, Théophile	Dy-Road Surveyor,	Rampart st.	

C

Campeau, Louis	Tinsmith,	Sault au Matelot st.	
Colford, T.	Labourer,	Cap Blanc,	
Commerford, Pat.	Carter,	St. Paul st.	p.
Chabot, Jean	Advocate,	Montcalm, st.	p.
Connolly, Terence	Tavernkeeper,	Champlain st.	
Chretien, F.	Shopkeeper,	Fabrique st.	
Caron, R. E.	Advocate,	St. Lewis, st.	p.
Connolly, Patrick	Shoemaker,	Champlain st.	
Cadotte, J.	Dealer,	St. Peter st.	
Campeau, A.	Baker,	Nouv. des Casernes.	
Connolly, Michael	Grocer,	Cul de Sac.	
Couture, Pierre	Watchmaker,	Mountain st.	
Chouinard, Julien	Dealer,	Notre Dame-st.	p.
Chabot, Antoine	Shopkeeper,	Fabrique st.	
Colford, John	Stower,	Diamond Harbour.	
Caudeau, Clement	Teacher,	Couillard st.	

C

Carrier, Jos. Tavernkeeper, St. Peter st. *P*
 Coriveau, Benj. Shopkeeper, Fabrique st. *P*
 Carrier, Charles, do. Notre Dame st.
 Coriveau, J. B. Hatter, Mountain st.
 Corr, Patk. Dealer, Diamond Harbour.
 Clark, Wm. Stower, Champlain st.
 Clark, George, Baker, Mountain st.
 Cayannah, Miles, Plasterer, St. Charles st.
 Calaghan, M. Tailor, Champlain st.
 Callahan, M. Shoemaker, Près de Ville, *P*
 Cremazie, Jacques, Collector, Hope st.
 Cassin, Thomas, Tavernkeeper, Champlain, st.
 Carrier, Louis, Dealer, Canoterie. *P*
 Chamberland, L. Shoemaker, Champlain st.
 Coolican, James, Shoemaker, St. Paul. st.

D.

Duggan, Edward, Tailor, Champlain st.
 Dugal, Edouard, Furrier, St. John st.
 Dorion, Pierre, Ironmonger, Buade st.
 Duval, L. Carpenter, Champlain st.
 Dumas, Ant. Blacksmith, Cap Blanc.
 Dum, Frs. Stower, Champlain st.
 Dunn, Edward, Labourer, Cap Blanc.
 Deguise, E. Advocate, St. Lewis st. *P*
 D'eloy, C. M. Notary, St. Joseph st. *P*
 Donnelly, Daniel, Grocer, Champlain st. *P*
 Dunford, Thomas, Pilot, do.
 D'eloy, François, Dealer, Sault au Matelot st. *P*
 Dion, Joseph, Shopkeeper, Mountain st.
 Donohue, P. Shoemaker, Champlain st.
 Dubé, Alexis, Shopkeeper, Mountain st. *P*
 Delage, Jean, Joiner, St. Paul st.
 Dusault, J. T. Shopkeeper, Champlain st. *P*
 Daly, Patrick, Grocer, do. *P*
 Danielson, P. Shoemaker, St. Paul st.
 Dionne, Fortuné, Shopkeeper, Mountain st.
 Doyle, Thomas, Labourer, Près de Ville.
 Dwyer, John, Shoemaker, St. John st.
 Drolet, Jos. Ginger Beer Brewer, Cap Blanc.
 Duval, Frs. Blockmaker, Cul de Sac. *P*
 Daniel, G. Shoemaker, St. Paul st.
 Daly, Pat. C. Huckster, Hope st.
 Deblois, E. J. Advocate, St. John st. *P*
 Debigré, Frs. Blacksmith, St. Paul st. *P*
 Delorbaez, J. Carpenter, Couillard st.
 Dutil, J. B. Dealer, Sault au Matelot st.
 Dunford, Michael, Labourer, Champlain st. *P*
 Deegan, Ed. Sawyer, do.
 Deroussel, Alexis, Gentleman, Esplanade. *P*
 Delorme, J. V. Printer, St. John st.
 Pery, Michel, Farmer, Sault au Matelot st. *P*
 Pery, Joseph, do. do. *P*

E

Enery, Timothy Cooper, Sault au Matelot st.
 Evanturaull, Frs. Gardener, St. Lewis st. *P*
 Ellis, John Stower, Diamond Harbour.

F

Forrester, P. Batteauaman, Champlain st. *P*
 Fiset, Olivier Shopkeeper, Canoterie st. *P*
 Fournier, Antoine Tavernkeeper, St. Paul st. *P*
 Fiset, Louis Advocate, St. Peter st. *P*
 Fiechelle, J. B. Printer, Mountain st.
 Fortier, Michel Shopkeeper, St. John st. *P*
 Fortier, Benjamin Pilot, St. Charles st. *P*
 Frenette, F. X. Shopkeeper, Notre Dame st.
 Fague, Charles Carter, St. Ann st. *P*
 Feore, Michael Tavernkeeper, Champlain st.
 Foy, Patrick do. Cul de Sac.
 Fortier, François Physician, Des Carrières st. *P*
 Fournier, Jos. Bailiff, St. Charles st. *P*
 Fardy, John Labourer, Près de Ville.
 Forsyth, W. Printer, Mountain st.
 Fielette, Remi Shopkeeper, St. Paul st.
 Frizzell, Thos. Cooper, Sault au Matelot st. *P*
 Fournier, Pierre Clerk, St. Charles st. *P*
 Furlong, Patrick Stower, Champlain st.
 Fortier, Felix Advocate, Mountain st. *P*
 Forrest, Andrew Carpenter, Champlain st.

G

Gagnon, Ignace Shopkeeper, St. Nicholas st.
 Grace, John Confectioner, St. Joseph st.
 Gingue, F. Cooper, Hope st.
 Gauvin, Michel Livery Stable K. Couillard st. *P*
 Giguere, Aug. Dealer, Cap Blanc. *P*
 Gauthier, F. Advocate, St. John st. *P*
 Grenier, C. O. Cooper, St. Charles st. *P*

G

Guinet, P. Dealer, Sault au Matelot st. *P*
 Gellard, R. Carpenter, Hope st. *P*
 Grenier, J. O. Cooper, Sault au Matelot st. *P*
 Gingras, Jean M. Carpenter, Couillard st.
 Gibsons, Michael Tower, Diamond Harbour.
 Gingras, Pierre, Jr. Shopkeeper, Champlain st.
 Garneau, David do. Mountain st.
 Gingras, Toussaint Cabinet-maker, do.
 Gingras, Jos. Carpenter, St. Joachim st.
 Gourdeau Frs. Pilot, St. Charles st. *P*
 Grenier, Louis Physician, St. John st. *P*
 Gingras, F. X. Tobacconist, Buade St.
 Gingras, Pierre Gentleman, St. Charles st. *P*
 Gourdeau, Pierre Pilot, Notre Dame st.
 Gosselin, Pierre Notary, St. Paul st.
 Gagnon, Pierre Shopkeeper, St. Nicholas st.
 Getrill, Giles Stower, Cap Blanc.
 Garneau, Olivier Blacksmith, Cape Cove.
 Gravelle, Al. Farmer, St. Charles st. *P*
 Gaudry, Isaac Dealer, St. Paul st.
 Gingras, Elie Grocer, Buade st.
 Gingras, Elie Carpenter, Près de Ville. *P*
 Germain, Aug. Gentleman, Fabrique st. *P*
 Garant, F. E. Furrier, St. John st. *P*
 Gaulin, Louis Shoemaker, St. Paul st.
 Gosselin, Joachim Notary, St. Gervais st. *P*
 Gaudry, André Shopkeeper, Sous le Fort st. *P*
 Glackemeyer, Edouard Notary, St. Peter st. *P*

H

Huot, Hector S. Advocate, Carrières st. *P*
 Huot, C. Carpenter, Champlain st. *P*
 Hughes, T. Tailor, Notre Dame st.
 Hughson, Chas. Batteauaman, Cap Blanc.
 Huot, Louis Shopkeeper, St. John st. *P*
 Hamel, Victor Merchant, St. George st. *P*
 Huot, François Shopkeeper, St. John st. *P*
 Hennessey, Chas. Labourer, Champlain st.
 Hianveux, Chas. Bookbinder, Lavalle st. *P*
 Hianveux, L. C. do. do.
 Hanrichon, Jos. Pedlar, St. Peter st.
 Hart, Patrick Labourer, Champlain st.
 Huot, Joseph Student, St. John st. *P*
 Hamel, Ab. Shopkeeper, Champlain st.
 Hardy, Joseph do. Sous-le-Fort st. *P*
 Hackett, Michael Labourer, Diamond Harbour.
 Hennessey, Wm. Butcher, Champlain st.
 Heron, Patrick Stower, Diamond Harbour.
 Huot dit S. Laurent C. Tavernkeeper, St. Paul st.
 Hartigan, E. Painter, Carrefour st.
 Hennessey, A. Farmer, Cul-de-Sac.
 Hardy, J. Bie. Shopkeeper, Notre Dame st. *P*
 Hamel, C. F. do. St. John st.
 Hutton, Thos. Shoemaker, Champlain st.
 Harney, Thos. Labourer, St. Paul st.

J

Julien, M. Shopkeeper, St. John st.
 Jordan, John Culler, Diamond Harbour.
 Juneau, F. Teacher, St. Ursule st. *P*
 Jacob, Edouard Carpenter, St. Paul st.
 Juneau, Nicholas Gentleman, St. John st. *P*
 Judge, Patrick Pedlar, Champlain st.

K

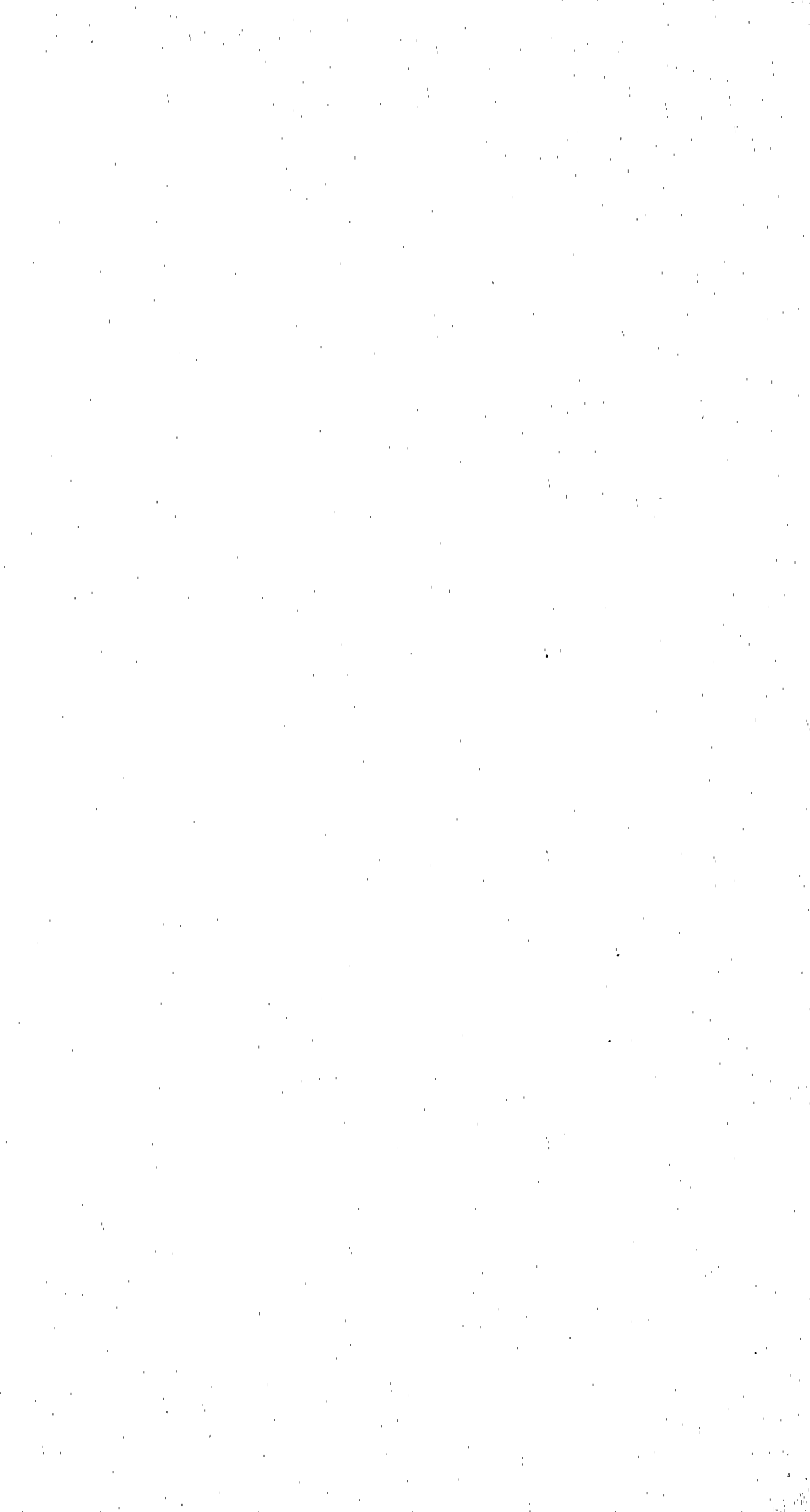
Kelly, Miles Stower, Diamond Harbour. *P*
 Kelly, Thos. Labourer, Notre Dame st.
 Kelly, Daniel Shoemaker, Champlain st.
 Kelly, John Tavernkeeper, St. John st.
 Kelly, Michael Stower, Près de Ville. *P*
 Kennedy, Andrew Shoemaker, do. *P*

L

Légaré, Jos. Shopkeeper, St. John st. *P*
 Laurent, Frs. Gentleman, Mountain st. *P*
 Larouche, Thos. Shopkeeper, St. John st. *P*
 Lynch, John Shoemaker, Cul de-Sac.
 Lambert, P. do. Diamond Harbour.
 Lacroix, A. do. St. Peter st.
 Loisan, F. Blacksmith, Diamond Harbour.
 Lionnais, J. B. Carpenter, Champlain st. *P*
 Lavolette, P. Cabinet-maker, Cul de Sac. *P*
 Lasanlé, Moyses Batteauaman, St. Paul st.
 Lapointe, Gideon Pilot, do.
 Lamontagne, Michel Watchmaker, St. John st.
 Lagucoux, P. Gentleman, St. Peter st. *P*
 Légaré, Jos. Jun. Artist, Angel st. *P*
 Landers, Patrick Butcher, Cap Blanc.
 Lionnais, Chas. Carpenter, Champlain st.
 Lagucoux, Jos. Advocate, Garden st.

S		
St. Amant, Jacques	Pilot,	St. Paul st.
Sook, John	Labourer,	Champlain st.
Saunders, Michael	Grocer,	Sault au Mutelot st.
Stopulben, Jos.	Tavernkeeper,	Buade st.
T		
Turgeon, Charles	Merchant,	Hope st.
Tessier, Michel	Notary,	St. John st.
Talbot, P. dit Gervais	Tavernkeeper,	St. Peter st.
Tardif, Michel	Carpenter.	Ancé des Mères.
Trudel, J. B.	Notary,	St. Ann st.
Teed, John	Tailor,	Champlain st.
Tourangeau, Jos.	Baker,	St. Peter st.
Theberge, A.	Trader,	St. Peter st.
Tanguaz, H.	Clerk,	Buade st.
Trainer, James	Stower,	Champlain st.
Tetu, Vital	Dealer,	La Porte st.
Trikey, Thomas	Batteauman,	Champlain st.
Trudel, Frs.	Blacksmith,	Mountain st.
Troud, Peter	Seaman,	Champlain st.
Talbot, J.	Shopkeeper,	Sous le fort st.
Toole, Jas.	Labourer,	Champlain st.
Thivierge, P.	Tavernkeeper,	Notre Dame st.
Tellemaire, Jean	Shopkeeper,	St. John st.
Taschereau, T. A.	Advocate,	St. Lewis st.
Tessier, Michel	Gentleman,	St. John st.
Timmons, John	Stower,	Près de Ville.
Tessier, Louis	Cooper,	Sault au Mutelot st.
Tetu, Laurent	Mercer,	Fabrique st.
Tourangeau, Jean	Notary,	St. John st.
Trudeau, Eugène	Collector,	Lavalle st.
V		
Vocelle, Frs.	Carpenter,	St. Ursule st.
Valleraud, Charles	Gentleman,	St. Charles st.
Valois, Félix	Shopkeeper,	Canoterie.
Vallée, Charles	Blacksmith,	St. Nicolas st.
Vocelle, A.	Gentleman,	do.
Venière dit Nicol, H.	Painter,	St. Joseph st.
Verret, Jos.	Grocer,	St. Paul st.
Villair, Jean	Shopkeeper,	St. John st.
W		
Wells, Nicholas	Ship Carpenter,	do.
Wilson, Jos.	Tavern Keeper,	Champlain st.
Wix, Wm.	Stower,	do.
Walsh, Wm.	do.	Diamond Harbour.
Wilden, Wm.	Mason,	Près de Ville.

W		
Woolsey, J. W.	Merchant,	St. George st.
Weipport, Hubert	Shopkeeper,	Fabrique st.
Whitaker, James	Joiner,	Champlain st.
Worrall, Joseph	Labourer,	Cap Blanc.
Weipport, Ferdinand	Shopkeeper,	St. John st.
<hr/>		
<i>For Mr. Burnet only.</i>		
<hr/>		
C		
Christison, David	Stower,	Près de Ville.
N		
Nightingale, Geo.	do.	Champlain st.
<hr/>		
<i>For Mr. Massue only.</i>		
<hr/>		
A		
Amiot, Stanislas	Notary,	Mountain st.
Armand, Jean	Tanner,	St. Vallier st.
C		
Corriveau, Joseph	Dealer,	St. Paul st.
D		
Deblois, P.	Shopkeeper,	St. John st.
F		
Fouché, Joseph	Tinsmith,	Champlain st.
L		
Laporte, Lazare	Tavernkeeper,	Notre Dame st.
Lepine, J. D.	Notary,	St. Joseph st.
Labbée, Frs.	Furrier,	Sault au Mutelot st.
P		
Paquet, Antoine	Cooper,	do.
R		
Roï, R.	Tavernkeeper,	Lower T. Market.
T		
Taché, E.	Surgeon,	St. Peter st.



FIRST REPORT.

Appendix
(O. O.)

18th Septemb.

The Select Committee to which were referred the Petition of Peter Leppard, of East Gwillimbury, Home District,—the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate certain proceedings at Toronto connected with the late Election for the City of Toronto,—and other references; and also, the Petition of George Monro, Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, have the honor to present their First REPORT.

OWING to the late period of the Session at which the Petition of George Monro, Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, was presented, Your Committee find it impossible to go fully into its merits, and have intimated the same to the Petitioners; but as it has been thought proper to give publicity to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter of the Toronto Riot, Your Committee feel bound to report to Your Honorable House the documentary evidence appended, which has been handed to them in exculpation of certain of the charges preferred in said Report.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

16th September, 1841.

1. Deposition of Dr. John King, 14th September, 1841.
2. Copy of a Letter from Dr. John King to George Gurnett, Esquire, 7th September, 1841.
3. Reply of George Gurnett, Esquire, 7th September, 1841.
4. Deposition of Celia B. Merrick, 8th September, 1841.
5. Deposition of Malachy O'Donohoe, 11th September, 1841.
6. Deposition of William Lyons, 13th September, 1841.
7. Statement of George Gurnett, Esquire, 18th August, 1841, accompanied by Certificates of Aldermen Stotesbury and Dennison.
8. Copy of Information of Dr. John King, 10th May, 1841.
9. Copy of the Deposition of Henry Sproate.
10. Deposition of Charles Daly, 11th September, 1841.
11. Deposition of George Walton, Esquire, 11th September, 1841.
12. Deposition of James Bell, 11th September, 1841.
13. Extract from Poll Book of the City of Toronto Election.

1.—Deposition of Dr. John King.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, }
TO WIT: }

John King of the City of Toronto in the Home District, Esquire, M. D., appeared before me, Anthony Manahan, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Midland District, and having reference to the evidence as published, given by one Patrick Conlin, on the 18th June last, before Messrs. Coffin and Fullam, at Toronto,—especially that part of the said evidence which states, "*That while the riot was going on, he (Conlin) spoke to Aldermen Dixon and Stotesbury, and to Doctor King, begging them for God's sake to interfere and preserve the Peace,*" that the said statement is untrue and incorrect, inasmuch as this deponent left the City on the morning of the riot to attend a professional call, and did not return until some time after the riot was over. On his return home, he was accosted by a person of the name of

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Kennedy Lyness, Collector of Taxes, and told that a serious riot had taken place, and just on his reaching home, he was requested to attend young Mr. Cathcart, who, he was informed, had been wounded in the riot—this deponent moreover states, that his youngest child having been for some time very ill, became much worse on Friday, and died on Saturday—he did not leave his home from the Friday, until he went to attend the professional call above mentioned on Monday morning—and he was ignorant of the intention of chairing the Members and consequently could have known nothing of an intended riot.

This deponent has served as a Magistrate of the Home District for the last nine years, and with the exception of two years has been returned an Alderman of the City of Toronto since 1835, —and he states that during that time, he did not receive in the whole, Magisterial fees amounting to two pounds, neither did he ever demand or receive any sum of money for any Magisterial duty performed by him, either directly or indirectly not warranted by law. And with further reference to the declarations contained in the evidence of Peter Harkon, given before Messrs. Coffin and Fullam, this deponent swears that the allegations against him are utterly false and unfounded.

JOHN KING.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, }
the 14th September, 1841. }

A. MANAHAN, J. P.

2.—*Copy of a Letter from Dr. John King to George Gurnett, Esquire.*

TORONTO, September 7th, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

You have sworn a man of the name Peter Harkon, to a statement appended in the Report of Messrs. Fullam and Coffin, which in no small degree affects my integrity as a Magistrate, and my moral character as a member of society. The wound to my feelings, and those of my family which at first was thought nothing of, (because I thought it was in my power to make an example of the man who could have committed such barefaced perjury, by having him prosecuted) is, since I have been informed that he cannot be indicted (the oath not being judicial) become deep and severely felt.

To say that you were not a participator in the outrage (for an outrage of an aggravated nature it is) would be to say what was contrary to the fact; but I firmly believe you were the non-conscious agent—Fullam and Coffin, the planners and directors; and they shall hear more on the subject at another time, when their conduct will be shown in its true colours.

You cannot therefore with any degree of propriety refuse to administer an oath, altho' it be extra-judicial, to the persons (a list of whom I enclose,) who wish to contradict the statement of Peter Harkon, and in this, the only manner in your power, make reparation for the injury you have (unconsciously, I admit,) assisted in inflicting upon me.

I am, my dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN KING.

To George Gurnett, Esquire,
Alderman, &c. &c. &c.
Toronto.

A List of Persons to be Sworn.

Celia B. Merrick, widow,
Malachy, O'Donoughue,
William Lyons,

George Walton,
James Bell,
Charles Daly.

3.—Reply of George Gurnett, Esquire.

CITY OF TORONTO,
7th Sept. 1841.Appendix
(O. O.)
16th Septemb.

My dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date, respecting the affidavit administered by me to Peter Harkon, before Messrs. Coffin and Fullum, and in replying to its contents I have firstly observe :

That I by no means concur in the opinion that I was a participator in the outrage "inflicted upon you by Harkon's Statement, inasmuch as I was totally ignorant of the nature of that Statement, at the time he swore before me, to its truth, nor do I perceive how I *can* be considered to have had any such participation, unless, indeed, such an inference be drawn from the facts that I ought not to have administered an extra-judicial oath : or that I ought to have read the affidavit before I swore the Deponent to its truth. In these two latter, as abstract propositions, I fully concur. When I was called upon by the Commissioners to administer the Oath to a Witness before them, I stated my opinion, that it was extra-judicial and objected to administer the oath on that account : but the Commissioner overruled my objections by stating that His Excellency the Governor General, had been advised that it was perfectly legal to administer Oaths to Witnesses before the Commission, and that His Excellency had appointed Mr. Sullivan, as having Magisterial authority in the City, for the purpose of administering such oaths, and the Commissioners added that it was in consequence of Mr. Sullivan having been called away, that they had sent for me to swear the Witnesses.

With regard to the second proposition, I am more than ever convinced since I read Harkon's Statement, that no Magistrate ought to swear a person to the truth of an affidavit, until he has first read its contents ; for had I have read this Statement of Harkon's at the time—full of falsehood as I know it to be—no consideration on earth should have induced me to administer the oath to him.

With reference to your request that I would administer the affidavits to the persons you allude to, I have to observe :

That I am still of opinion that it is extra-judicial to administer such affidavits, but as I am also of opinion that it is not unlawful to do so, I shall, as an act of justice to you, comply with your request.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Respectfully Yours,

GEO. GURNETT.

To John King, Esq., M. D.
Alderman, City of Toronto,
&c. &c. &c.

4.—Deposition of Celia B. Merrick.

CITY OF TORONTO, }
TO WIT : }

Personally appeared before me George Gurnett, Esquire, Alderman of the said City, Celia B. Merrick, Widow of Mr. Dominick Merrick, late of the said City, Yeoman, who upon the Holy Evangelists maketh oath and saith, that having read a Statement upon oath appended to the Report of Messrs. Fullam and Coffin, purporting to be that of Peter Harkon, Tavern-keeper, of said City, which statement seriously affects the character of one of the Aldermen of said City, who altho' not named in said statement is generally supposed to be Doctor King, and believing the said statement to be false, and made for malicious purposes, and knowing of my own knowledge, certain parts of it to be untrue, I voluntarily make the following statement which is just and true in all its particulars.

Some time last Winter, a man of the name of Peter Harkon called upon me and said that he had lately arrived from the town Toxford, in Ireland, where a sister of mine, the wife of Dr. Ths. Tox, resides, and of whom I had not heard for some time before : he brought me intelligence of her and her family which was very grateful to me. He at the same time spoke of persons of his own name who he said were related to him, and whom I knew to be honest, well conducted people. He

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old me that he brought out, I think 300 sovereigns with him, and that there was a number of persons his neighbours about to follow him to this Country the succeeding Spring, that he thought of keeping a Boarding House, which would accommodate them upon their arrival and would mutually benefit him and them. He said he hoped that as I knew some of his relations in Ireland, that I would good enough to speak to Dr. King, whom he heard, I was well acquainted with, and request he would interest himself in his (Harkins) behalf that he might get a license; I made answer; I did not like to take such a liberty with Dr. King, that I felt a delicacy to do so; however, upon Harkins still pressing the matter, and knowing the persons to whom Harkins said he was related to be of good character, and very different sort of persons from what Harkins has since proved himself to be, I with some reluctance promised him I would call and speak to Dr. King on the subject—I accordingly called at Dr. King's House, and spoke to him, requesting that he would use his influence in Harkins behalf—Dr. King told me upon that occasion, that I should be particularly cautious in recommending persons whom I did not know—that strangers should bring with them the best testimonials from home, before they should get a license to keep a Tavern: I said although I did not know Harkin, I knew persons his relatives who were respectable, and that he could procure a letter recommending him, from Walter McCunniffe, Esquire, his Uncle in Law, residing in Kingston, which letter would show that he was the person he represented himself to be. Dr. King said he had but one vote which he was willing to give for his getting a license from what I had said with respect to him, and provided he procured the letter alluded to from Mr. McCunniffe, and of course by his having the accommodation required by Law. The Magistrates sat some time afterwards, and Harkin's first application was rejected, I am informed, because he had not the accommodation required by Law—subsequently the said Harkin called repeatedly upon me, telling me he now had the proper accommodation and that as he had gone to a great deal of expense in purchasing a house, &c. it would ruin him, if he did not get a license, and requesting me again to beg Dr. King to do what he could for him. Feeling for him, I again reluctantly called on Dr. King, who kindly said he would do any thing he could for him, which I believe he did and was mainly instrumental to his getting a License.

Some time previous to Harkin's getting his license Dr. King, attended a Child of his, who was nearly blind I advised Harkin's Wife, to employ Dr. King, and she was in the habit of taking the Child to the Doctor's house, and getting medicine as the Child might require. Harkin told me, he paid the Doctor a Sovereign for the medicine and attendance upon the Child, which I considered at the time a small remuneration and Mrs. Harkin though so too, for she said she was ashamed to have been so troublesome with the Child. Had Harkin entered into any arrangement with Dr. King about his license or given him any more money than the sovereign above stated, I believe he, Harkin, would have told me sometime subsequent to Harkin's obtaining his license, and previous to the late Election for Members of Parliament for the City, Harkin called upon me, and said he was desirous to be allowed to keep open House for Sherwood and Monro's party, and requested me again to apply to Dr. King, for the purpose of getting such open house; if he was refused by them, he would he said apply to the opposite party (Dunn and Buchanan). I told him upon that occasion, that I thought that the Houses of those only who had votes would be opened, and as he had no vote, being only a short time in the Country, it was useless for him to apply to either party that they would not open his house. I believe that had he been offered money by Doctor King as he states, for his vote, he would not have refused it. I have known Dr. King from his boyhood, I came from very nearly the same part of Ireland he did: he has been very kind to my late husband, and my family since our arrival in this Country, and since the death of my husband, myself and a large family of young Children, have experienced much kindness from him, and I sincerely regret being partly (but innocently) the means of causing him so much pain as the statement alluded to, must have given him by asking his interference for so ungrateful and vicious a man as Peter Harkin.

CELIA B. MERRICK.

Sworn before me, at Toronto,
this 8th Sept. 1841.GEO. GURNETT,
Aldm. and J. P.5.—*Deposition of Malachy O'Donohoe.*CITY OF TORONTO, }
TO WIT: }

Personally appeared before me, George Gurnett, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the said City, Malachy O'Donohoe, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, of said City, who maketh oath and saith, that some time (he thinks in the month of January last) Mr. William Lyons, Clerk

in the House of K. M. Sutherland & Co. of this City, introduced to him a man of this name (Peter Harkin) who informed him he lately had arrived. He thinks he said from Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. That he had purchased a property in the City, since his arrival, and that as a great many of his Countrymen were about to come to this place in the spring, he was anxious to get a Tavern license, for he purposed keeping a Boarding House. He, Harkin, asked this Deponent if he knew any of the Magistrates or could have any influence in getting him the license and requested this Deponent to go with him to Dr. King. This Deponent answered that he thought he could have a little influence with some of the Magistrates, and proceeded with him to Dr. King's house. They (this Deponent and Harkin) saw the Doctor and this Deponent mentioned to him the object of their visit. This was the first time Dr. King was known to Harkin. Dr. King said I suppose this is the person of whom Mrs. Merick spoke? Harkin answered, Yes Sir. The Doctor said he could give one vote and it should be given for his getting a license from what he had heard of him (Harkin) provided he fulfilled the requirements of the law, and at the same time, he stated what those requirements were; Harkin informed Dr. King, that he had written to Mr. McCunnille, of Kingston, and that he expected a letter from him daily, certifying for his respectability and good character. That he did not like to go to the States, or be the means of inducing others of his Countrymen, who intended coming out in the Spring, to go there. The Doctor, this Deponent thinks, stated at that time that he hoped there would be inducement enough in this Country, to cause him to remain, or words to that effect. That men having money and influence with their Countrymen, were wanting in this Country. He could not speak for the other Magistrates, but recommended this Deponent and Harkin, to call upon them individually, and state to them the circumstances. This Deponent accordingly called upon his Worship the Mayor, who after having heard from him, this Deponent similar statements to those made to Doctor King, promised to give him his influence to get a license.

Harkin afterwards called upon this Deponent asking him to remind Dr. King of his promise lest the Doctor forgetting should not be present when the licenses were granting.

This Deponent further states that he read with great surprise and indignation in the affidavit of said Harkin, taken before Messrs. Fullam, Coffin and Gurnett, the following passage.

"And was recommended to apply to _____ one of the Aldermen of Toronto, to obtain a license, he applied in consequence to _____ who told him at first that he would do nothing for Irishmen, that they had treated him badly, upon pressing him further _____ consented to obtain a license for this Deponent if he would give him two pounds _____ first asked three pounds, but finally consented to accept two pounds, Deponent gave him one pound with an agreement to pay him one pound more when he got the License" (of course the blank is intended for Dr. King.)

This Deponent was present at the first interview between Dr. King and Harkin, and positively swears no money was asked by Dr. King or offered by Harkin, and that the language imputed to Dr. King about Irishmen in said affidavit was not made use of on that occasion. On the contrary Dr. King received them, this Deponent and Harkin, kindly and in a gentlemanly manner, and without hesitation consented to use his endeavours lawfully to promote the object Harkin had in view.

He this Deponent always, thought Dr. King a conscientious upright Magistrate, one who could not be brought to swerve from the correct line of his duty, and he believes most persons in this City, who know the Doctors character think as this Deponent does of him.

M. O'DONOHUE.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto,
this 11th Sept. 1841.

GEO. GURNETT, Aldn.

6.—Deposition of William Lyons.

CITY OF TORONTO, }
TO WIT: }

William Lyons, of the City of Toronto, Clerk to Mr. Sutherland & Co., Merchants, maketh oath and saith, that he became acquainted with Peter Harkin shortly after his (Harkin's) arrival in this City, from the circumstance of his purchasing various articles of groceries in the store.

He said he brought out a large sum of money to this Country, and was about establishing a boarding-house, if he could obtain a license; he thought he could make well of it by having a place to accommodate a number of people who were about to come from his native country in

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Ireland, and intimated that he intended to purchase all his liquors and groceries from us. I introduced him to Mr. O'Donoghoe, of King Street, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, as a countryman of ours, with a request he would do any thing he could for him and that he would use his influence to get him a license.

His first application was refused because he had not sufficient accommodation, and after that I called with him two or three times (and at his pressing solicitation) upon Dr. King. He thought as the Doctor was a relative of mine I might have influence with him and induce him to interfere with the other Magistrates. The Doctor at length becoming annoyed with our frequent calls and importunities told us he would do what he promised, he would vote for his getting a license, there was nothing more in his power: that he need not call again as he would take care to be present when the Magistrates met, and added that had he, Harkon, had the proper accommodation when the Magistrates had last met it is more than probable he would have been granted a license.

Dr. King was at this time attending a child of his with sore eyes, and I heard the Doctor say to Harkon on one of the occasions we called at his, the Doctor's, house, that it was shameful in him to allow his child to be so much neglected; and upon one occasion that I called at Harkon's house his wife complained that the child's eye was worse. I then asked her why she did not take the child to the Doctors.—She answered she had already given Doctor King so much trouble with the child she did not like to call upon him.

Some times after Harkon's and my last visit to the Doctor's house, I met Harkon and he told me his license was granted, and thanked me for the trouble I had had on his account. We were walking along King street when we met Doctor King and Harkon thanked him for his kindness to him as stranger. The only observation made by Doctor King "are you aware the Magistrates have granted you a license," he said (Yes, Sir.) Lest you may not be aware of it, it will be necessary for you to take out the license within five days: Harkon said he was aware of it and intended to take out the license that day: Harkon then said to the Doctor, it is some time since you have seen the child—the child is better, will you not come down and see it—the Doctor said "I have no objection," and I accompanied him to the House of Harkon; after seeing the child the Doctor was about going away, when Harkon said: Doctor it is time I should pay you for all the trouble you have had with the child and at the same time tendered the Doctor a sovereign, the Doctor refused accepting it, saying dont mind it at present (call up some time and I'll see how we stand, or words to that effect.) Harkon said you had better take this at all events, and I myself added you had better not refuse the money, upon which he took the sovereign. The Doctor told me afterwards the reason that he refused it at the time, was because he thought it too little for the trouble he had had with the child and for the medicines supplied.

He, Harkon, called upon me afterwards and requested I would speak to Dr. King to have him allowed to keep open house for Sherwood and Monro; which I refused to do on account of the trouble he had already given Dr. King. He then said he could get an open house from the opposite party (Dunn & Buchanan) by applying for it.

I would further state with reference to the conversation which Harkon alledges to have occurred between him and Dr. King, on the 8th February, 1841, that no observations such as those ascribed to Dr. King were made by him upon that occasion, but that on the contrary Harkon himself said to me "I consider that Dr. King is the only man in Toronto who could have got me my license, or words to that effect.

WILLIAM LYONS.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, }
this 13th September, 1841. }

GEO: GURNETT, Alderman.

7.—Statement of George Gurnett, Esquire.

I have read the copy of a statement made by Peter Harkon, of this city, before Messrs. Commissioners Coffin and Fullam, which was sworn to before me on the 15th June last, but the contents of which I had not, at that time an opportunity of reading.

As there are some parts of this statement referring to matters which occurred before me which are very inaccurately related, I think it my duty to correct them.

The deponent, Harkon, says that he was convicted before Aldermen Gurnett and Dennison of having sold spirituous liquors without license, and sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds and

costs. was present but not on the Bench; and defended this deponent as Counsel would do, and obtained from the sitting Magistrates that the fine should not be exacted, &c.

It is true that Harkon was convicted and fined as he states.—It is true that Dr. King (who is understood to be intended by the above blank) came into the Court while the trial was going on and took his seat at the table; but is not true that Dr. King acted as Counsel for the defendant; nor is it true that Dr. King “obtained from the sitting Magistrates that the fine should not be exacted;” Mr. Alderman Dennison and myself told the defendant in this case, as we do in all similar proceedings, that, in case of conviction, the Magistrates have no other discretion than that of fixing the penalty from five pounds to twenty pounds, that the fine could not be remitted or reduced by any other authority than that of the Governor General—that if he (the deponent) wished to apply to His Excellency, we would give him an opportunity of doing so, and not exact the fine until he had had such opportunity, nor was execution taken out against Harkon, until he had ample time to make the application in question. But Dr. King had nothing whatever to do, either with obtaining the delay or with the subsequent issuing of the execution.

Further on in deponent’s (Harkon) statement, he says:

“Since the election, at the great fire which took place in Toronto, Alderman accused deponent who had exerted himself to the utmost to extinguish the fire, of refusing to give assistance, and the following day fined deponent in a penalty of five shillings and ten shillings costs, of which deponent was obliged to pay ten shillings or his effects would have been seized.”

This passage is evidently intended to convey the impression that Dr. King was both the accuser and the judge. This is not true. I find by reference to the records in the Clerk’s office, that Peter Harkon was convicted before Alderman Stotesbury and myself, on the 11th May last, under a City Ordinance, for refusing to give his assistance to the Engineer at a fire, and was fined five shillings and ten shillings costs, as he correctly states. The evidence upon which he was convicted, was that of Henry Sproatt, Captain of No. 2. Fire Company, who deposed that being very short of hands, at the fire, and seeing Harkon standing idle, he called upon him for assistance; that Harkon refused insultingly and that he (Sproatt) reported his conduct to Alderman (Dr.) King.

I learn upon application to the Clerk that neither fine nor costs in this case have yet been paid.

It may not be out of place for me to observe here, that when I was called upon to administer the oath to Harkon, and after I had done so, I spoke to one of the Commissioners aside, I am not quite sure which, but I think it was Mr. Fullam, and I observed to him that if the objects of the Commissioners was to obtain correct information respecting the late riots in Toronto, it struck me that the persons I had seen before them and to whom I had been called upon to administer Affidavits viz. Kearney and Harkon, were not the most likely persons to give them such information. I then stated the reasons why Kearney was not a person to be relied upon, and added that Harkon was known to entertain a violent antipathy against one of the Aldermen of the City, (whose name I thought I observed upon the paper to which he swore) and explained the circumstances which seemed to have occasioned that antipathy. To this the Commissioner replied that he did not place much reliance upon what Kearney had stated, and that was the reason why the Commissioners did not like to receive his statement except upon oath. I do not remember the Commissioners observations with respect to Harkon.

GEO. GURNETT,
Alderman, City Toronto.

Toronto, 18th August, 1841.

It may be proper to state that the reason why the fine imposed upon Harkon for violation of a City Ordinance, was not exacted was as follows: Harkon pleaded that having but lately arrived in the City he was ignorant of the existence of such an Ordinance; upon which Dr. King urged to the convicting Magistrates that as the object in bringing this case before them was to shew the public that they were obliged to render assistance at fires when required; that object might be sufficiently answered by recording the Judgment in this case without exacting the fine. To which the convicting Magistrates assented.

GEO. GURNETT.

Certificate of Alderman Stotesbury.

I certify that the part of Alderman Gurnett’s statement which relates to the conviction of Peter Harkon, on the evidence of Captain Henry Sproatt, of No. 2 Fire Company, under a City Ordinance, is correct and true.

CHAS. STOTESBURY,
Alderman.

Appendix
(O. O.)
16th Septemb.

*Certificate of Alderman Dennison.*Appendix
(O. O.)

16th September

That part of the statement of Alderman Gurnett I certify to be just and true which relates to the conviction of Peter Harkon, for selling spirituous liquors without license, and also contradicting of the statement of said Harkon imputing to Dr. King certain conduct upon that occasion.

G. T. DENNISON,
Alderman and J. P.

8.—Copy of Information of Dr. John King.

CITY OF TORONTO, }
TO WIT : }

The information and complaint of John King, M. D., Alderman, taken before me, Charles Stotesbury, Esquire, Alderman of said City, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1841.

The said informant upon his oath saith, on Saturday last, I was near the fire on New-Gate Street, when it was complained to me by one of the Captains of the Fire Companies, that the Fire Engine was compelled to stop for want of hands to work it, and pointing out to me three persons standing by, whom he had asked to assist. I ordered them to go to work, when one of them whom I knew, Peter Harkon, at first refused but then just when to the Engine, and upon my turning round, left it again and was standing by idle, I then ordered him again to work, and he refused, and said he would not be compelled to work by any one, he the said Peter Harkon, at the time well knowing that I was a Magistrate. I therefore pray that he may be summoned to answer to the same.

(Signed)

JOHN KING.

Sworn before me,

CHARLES STOTESBURY,
Alderman.

I certify this to be a correct copy of the information in the case.

CHARLES DALY.

9.—Copy of the deposition of Henry Sproate.

I am Captain of No. 2 Company, while engaged at the fire we became short of hands to work the Engine, and seeing the defendant (Harkon) and two other persons standing idle, I asked him to assist at the Engine, which he refused, I told him if he would not work he had better go away, or I would get a constable and send him to jail, he said, "I dont care a damn for you or the constables." He then walked a short distance away, turned and again stood looking at the fire. I complained to Dr. King, who ordered him to come to our assistance —He came, remained a few minutes and went away before we got the Engine again in operation. From his appearance I should not think he had been previously working at the fire, I think this was about daylight.

(Signed)

HENRY SPROATE.

Sworn before us,

(Signed) CHARLES STOTESBURY,
Alderman.

(Signed) GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.

I certify this to be a correct copy of the Evidence of Henry Sproat, Captain No. 2 Company.

CHARLES DALY.

10.—*Deposition of Charles Daly.*Appendix
(O. O.)

16th Septemb.

CITY OF TORONTO, }
TO WIT: }

Personally appeared before me George Gurnett, Esquire, Alderman of the City of Toronto; Charles Daly, of the City of Toronto, Clerk of the Common Council, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith: I was present when Peter Harkon was brought before Messrs. Aldermen Gurnett and Dennison, on a charge of selling spirituous liquors without license. The offence was sworn to by two persons named Patrick Conney and Anthony O'Hara, this was on the 10th of February last—Alderman Dr. King was present in the room, but did not act as a Magistrate in this case, nor did he act as counsel to the defendant as stated by Harkon—Harkon was fined in the sum of five pounds, the lowest amount allowed by the Statute, and was given time by the convicting Magistrates to Petition the Executive for a remission of the penalty.—The costs of prosecution, seventeen shillings and nine pence, were directed to be paid at once, and were paid I believe to a constable who was sent to his house to collect them a day or two afterwards, the fine was not collected until he had had sufficient time to make his application to the Government, which I believe he never did. I directed the collection of the fine I think myself without as I at present recollect any distinct orders on the subject from any of the Magistrates. I received the money from Harkon and accounted for it in the usual way to the Chamberlain. I did not give any receipt, as it is against the rule of the office. Parties can at any time, by reference to the Chamberlain's books, satisfy themselves whether the monies are accounted for. I was also present when Harkon was convicted on the evidence of Henry Sproat, Captain of No 2 Fire Engine Company, for refusing to assist in working the Engine, contrary to the City Laws, which requires every one present at a fire to be aiding and assisting when called upon to do so, this was before Aldermen Gurnett and Stotesbury. Alderman Dr. King who had made the complaint against Harkon was present, and requested the fine might not be enforced, the following was accordingly endorsed on the papers "Fined 5s. and costs no process to issue for the recovery of the fine till further orders, costs to be paid.—Signed, Chs. Stotesbury, Alderman, Geo. Gurnett, Alderman. 11th May 1841." In this case neither fine nor cost have been enforced, although Harkon swears that he paid 5s. on this account;—Harkon has since this been complained of by his wife, for having violently beaten and abused her, and was bound to keep the peace towards her, from conduct I have observe of Harkon's on one or two occasions, I should be very loth to believe any statement he might make if either his prejudices or his feelings were at all excited or concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider him a person of evil disposition and of a very malicious temper.

CHARLES DALY.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, }
this 11th day of September, 1841. }GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.

Charles Daly further states, I was present when Harkon tendered a vote at the late Election for the City of Toronto, but it was not allowed by the Returning Officer although he swears that he voted for Dunn and Buchanan.

CHARLES DALY.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, }
the day and year above written. }GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.11.—*Deposition of George Walton, Esquire.*

George Walton, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroner for the said City of Toronto as well as for the Home District, maketh oath and saith that himself, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Monro, Dr. King with others, were canvassing St. Lawrence Ward in the said City, for votes for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament previous to the late Election for the

Appendix
(O. O.)
16th Septemb.

said City of Toronto, that when about to go into the house of a person of the name of Peter Harkon, situated on Market Street, Dr. King said, "it is not necessary for us to go into Harkon's house, for he has only lately arrived in the City and has no vote. But if he had one, it is probable he would give it to Sherwood and Munro." During the Election week, he, this deponent being on the hustings, the said Peter Harkon came up and tendered a vote, this deponent and Dr. King, who was also on the hustings objected to the vote being received, this deponent was not aware for whom the said Peter Harkon intended to vote either, and he believes Dr. King was not aware for whom the said Peter Harkon intended to vote either. That upon such objections the counsel of Messrs. Sherwood and Munro (Mr. Cameron) required that the usual qualification oath should be tendered to the said Peter Harkon.—That the said Peter Harkon took the book in his hand for the purpose of swearing to his qualification, when this deponent and Dr. King protested against the said Peter Harkon being sworn, it being notorious that he could not swear to the legality of his vote without committing perjury. Dr. King at the same time saying to the Returning Officer, for God's sake dont allow that man to be sworn, for he only came to the City of Toronto either in August or September last, and cannot have a vote. The Returning Officer then questioned him about his landlord, and some other circumstances relating to his vote, and finally sent him off stating that he evidently wished to impose a vote which he did not legally possess, amidst the execration of the people, who witnessed the transaction and who rushed upon him, and would evidently have done him injury if Dr. King had not left the hustings and interposed as a Magistrate.

GEORGE WALTON.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, }
this eleventh day of September, 1841. }

GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.

12.—*Deposition of James Bell.*

I was present at the hustings when Peter Harkon tendered his vote.—Offered to swear to his qualification—when Dr. King exclaimed, "For God's sake dont allow that man to be sworn, for he only came to this City last fall," and when he was finally turned from the hustings without being allowed to vote, as stated in the second paragraph of the foregoing Affidavit.

JAMES BELL.

Sworn before me, this }
11th September, 1841. }

GEORGE GURNETT,
Alderman.

13.—*Extract from the Poll-Book, taken at the last General Election for the City of Toronto.*

"Wednesday, 17th March, 1841.

"Peter Harkon,"—"Household,"—"Market Street,"—"John Murphy,"—"Landlord,"—"Innkeeper,"—"retired to consider."

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the entry in the original Poll-Book, which remains of record in my office, and further that I find no other entry under the said name in the said Poll-Book.

THOS. AMIOT,
Clerk Cr. in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of Crown in Chancery, }
this 16th September, 1841. }

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of QUEBEC, in 1837.

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, Seignories and Townships:	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Portneuf.	Grondines,	24	23	10	17	16	14	180*	
	Deschambault,	49	41	3	21	34	35		
	Cap Santé,	56	53	13	29	25	55		
	Ecureuils,	7	11	1	6	8	4		
	Pointe aux Trembles,	30	29	5	17	24	18		
	St. Augustin,	27	26	14	19	13	21		
	Ste. Catherine,	41	25	4	15	18	33		
Bourg Louis, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec.	Ste. Foy,	27	21	7	15	31	2	216	
	Ancienne Lorette,	51	27	10	18	18	42		
	St. Ambroise,	46	38	16	30	31	23		
	Charlesbourg,	38	25	10	22	21	20		
	Beauport,	40	43	10	28	17	38		
	Notre Dame,	300	529	292	380	647	..		
	St. Roch,	245	262	77	274	257	..		
	Hôtel-Dieu, . . . . .	..	..	..	31	16	..
	Hôpital-Général, . . . . .	..	..	1	2	6	..
	English Church,	70	56	47	88	57	..		
	Scotch Church,	17	21	11	13	12	13		
	St. Peter's Chapel,	16	18	8	55	24	..		
	St. Andrew's,	47	40	31	33	17	37		
Valcartier Settlement, Wesleyans,	22	21	13	7	11	25			
Garrison, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul, or the Mariners Chapel,	19	23	23	7	19	16			
Mont- morency.	Ange Gardien,	9	14	8	7	6	10	61	
	Château Richer,	19	17	7	11	9	16		
	Ste. Anne,	15	14	8	7	10	12		
	St. Féréol,	10	5	2	5	7	3		
	St. Joachim,	13	26	2	8	11	20		
Saguenay.	St. François Xavier, P.R.	7	6	..	4	2	7	317	
	Baie St. Paul,	89	52	6	39	18	84		
	Ste. Agnès,	26	26	3	10	9	33		
	St. Urbain,	18	18	1	5	9	22		
	Isle aux Coudres,	11	11	5	6	6	10		
	Eboulemens,	49	36	5	21	11	53		
Malbaie,	80	63	15	21	14	108			
Orleans.	St. Pierre,	10	15	6	13	9	3	30	
	Ste. Famille,	19	11	3	10	10	0		
	St. François,	7	5	6	3	5	4		
	St. Jean,	24	25	5	20	26	3		
	St. Laurent,	13	10	3	8	5	10		
Protestants, of various Townships,	27	24	..	10	10	31	30		
Townships Wesleyans, Grosse Isle,	27	16	5	2	..	41			
Mission of St. Dunstan.	7	6	2	1	..	12			
	Carried forward . .	1661	1737	702	1358	1513		888	Deficit 361

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Counties	Parishes, Seigniories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Lotbinière.	Brought forward,	1661	1737	702	1358	1513		888	Deficit 361
	St. Jean Deschailions, ..	19	29	3	10	9	29		
	Lotbinière,	62	66	15	41	43	44		
	Ste. Croix,	53	42	8	17	22	56		
	St. Antoine,	69	66	14	48	37	50		
	St. Giles,	5	7	..	2	3	7		
	St. Silvestre,	64	62	12	13	15	98		
Township of Leeds, and others.	28	22	17	2	4	44			
							328		
Dorchester.	St. Nicolas,	63	61	11	40	20	64		
	Pointe Lévy,	79	75	34	60	44	50		
	St. Anselme,	51	57	14	34	26	48		
	St. Henry,	65	69	5	43	35	56		
	St. Jean Chrysostôme, St. Isidore,	53	55	11	54	33	21		
	Aubigny,	30	30	5	12	13	35		
	16	13	4	..	..	29			
							303		
Beauce.	Ste. Marie,	118	111	35	95	58	76		
	St. Joseph,	43	60	19	48	38	17		
	St. François,	67	72	14	48	42	49		
	Ste. Claire,	53	61	4	47	44	23		
	Frampton,	34	36	5	16	8	46		
do. Congregation,	9	12	1	..	2	19			
							230		
Bellechasse.	Beaumont,	15	16	8	25	12	..		Deficit 6
	St. Charles,	50	40	8	44	46	..		
	St. Gervais,	101	107	33	77	92	39		
	St. Michel,	37	38	10	38	32	5		
	St. Vallier,	34	39	19	28	39	6		
	Berthier,	21	15	7	3	9	24		
	St. François.	54	34	14	19	11	58		
							132		
L'Islet.	St. Pierre, Riv. du Sud,	12	11	5	21	12	..		do. 10
	St. Thomas,	63	83	19	34	38	74		
	Cap St. Ignace,	45	47	12	31	22	39		
	Isle aux Grues,	12	7	2	4	2	13		
	L'Islet,	71	66	8	62	60	15		do. 2
	St. Jean Port Joli, . . .	60	61	18	52	71	..		
	St. Roch.	56	58	12	54	50	10		
							151		
Kamouraska.	Ste. Anne,	72	47	15	9	5	105		
	Rivière Ouelle,	92	84	29	59	47	70		
	Kamouraska,	93	87	29	44	30	106		
	St. Paschal,	38	30	19	23	31	9		
	St. André.	65	77	8	37	34	71		
							361		
Rimouski.	Kakouna,	88	59	9	29	16	102		
	St. Patrice,	52	33	6	44	41	..		
	Trois Pistoles,	61	45	6	32	19	55		
	L'Isle Verte,	52	42	11	8	3	83		
	Rimousky,	100	99	21	74	54	71		
St. Simon.	24	33	6	19	19	19			
							330		
	TOTAL..	4010	4001	1267	2863	2804		2723	Deficit 379

Quebec, 23rd February, 1838.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of QUEBEC, in 1838.

Appendix.
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, Seigniories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmentation of the Population as ascertained from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Portneuf.	Grondines,	38	27	11	17	13	35	199	
	Deschambault, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cap Santé,	66	66	20	32	26	74		
	Ecureuils,	15	12	4	4	5	18		
	Pointe aux Trembles,	32	42	15	15	14	45		
	St. Augustin,	31	31	7	14	21	27		
	Ste. Catherine, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec.	Ste. Foy,	28	18	6	9	9	28	757	
	Ancienne Lorette,	39	39	19	23	23	27		
	St. Ambroise,	61	49	15	23	30	52		
	Charlesbourg,	28	30	8	22	16	20		
	Beauport,	46	32	9	26	17	35		
	Notre Dame,	309	515	129	242	212	370		
	St. Roch,	271	222	75	187	119	187		
	Hôtel-Dieu, . . . . .	..	..	..	20	19	..
	Hôpital-Général, . . . . .	..	..	1	2	4	..
	English Church,	52	64	46	52	34	30		
	Scotch Church,	11	8	16	5	6	8		
	St. Andrew's, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Valcartier Settlement, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wesleyans, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congrégation Militaire,	33	22	10	49	19	..			
Mont-morency.	Ange Gardien,	13	16	8	10	9	10	91	
	Château Richer,	24	19	10	11	10	22		
	Ste. Anne,	18	15	3	5	6	22		
	St. Féréol,	10	8	3	3	3	12		
	St Joachim,	18	21	8	7	7	25		
Saguenay.	St. François Xavier, P.R.	8	12	1	..	2	18	287	
	Baie St. Paul,	51	55	17	28	25	53		
	Ste. Agnès,	25	30	1	7	2	46		
	St. Urbain,	17	20	2	8	5	24		
	Isle aux Coudres,	16	6	4	1	3	18		
	Eboulemens,	30	49	9	18	25	36		
Malbaie,	58	78	26	27	17	92			
Orleans.	St. Pierre,	16	21	4	5	6	26	83	
	Ste. Famille,	14	11	4	13	6	6		
	St. François,	9	10	4	3	5	11		
	St. Jean,	30	18	9	12	11	25		
	St. Laurent,	16	11	6	6	6	15		
Protestants of Townships, Wesleyans, St. Paul, or the Mariners Chapel, Grosse Isle, Mission of St. Dunstan, St. Peter's Chapel, Bourg Louis, &c. Presbyterian Congregation at Leeds,	Protestants of Townships,	54	
	Townships, Wesleyans, St. Paul, or the Mariners Chapel,	28	25	19	11	6	36		
	Grosse Isle, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mission of St. Dunstan,	3	7	3	1	1	8		
	St. Peter's Chapel,	17	15	8	26	12	..		
	Bourg Louis, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Presbyterian Congregation at Leeds,	7	3	1	..	..	10
	Carried forward,	1488	1627	541	949	759	1471		Deficit 64

Deficit 39
do 6

do 13

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Counties	Parishes, Seigniories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Lotbinière.	Brought forward,	1488	1627	541	949	759		1471	Deficit 64
	St. Jean Deschailions, . .	25	36	4	10	14	37		
	Lotbinière,	75	69	25	35	28	81		
	St. Croix,	52	51	18	29	16	58		
	St. Antoine,	78	67	19	30	25	90		
	St. Giles,	7	5	4	1	3	8		
	St. Silvestre,	72	78	21	14	11	125		
Township of Leeds, and others, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..		399
Dorchester.	St. Nicolas,	77	52	16	25	13	91		
	Pointe Lévy,	80	81	0	42	36	83		
	St. Anselme,	50	52	14	17	18	67		
	St. Henry,	65	74	36	32	27	80		
	St. Jean Chrysostôme, St. Isidore,	56	44	8	24	21	55		
	St. Isidore,	31	29	6	7	11	42		
	Aubigny,	17	23	0	0	0	40		
Ditto,	4	3	1	1	0	6		464	
Beauce.	St. Marie,	132	150	47	64	48	170		
	St. Joseph,	70	65	24	22	13	100		
	St. François,	80	60	22	25	24	91		
	St. Claire,	59	71	8	27	35	68		
	Frampton, do. Congregation,	29	30	8	16	5	38		
	9	16	1	1	1	23		490	
Bellechasse.	Beaumont,	26	20	11	12	8	26		
	St. Charles,	49	37	11	28	21	37		
	St. Gervais,	106	122	27	46	35	147		
	St. Michel,	44	33	15	40	13	24		
	St. Vallier,	44	45	14	29	29	31		
	Berthier, St. François,	15	13	3	5	6	17		
	35	35	6	10	10	50		332	
L'Islet.	St. Pierre, Riv. du Sud, St. Thomas,	16	19	13	12	14	9		
	St. Thomas,	70	91	13	48	41			
	Cap St. Ignace,	58	51	14	18	16	72		
	Isle aux Grues,	8	6	5	3	3	8		
	L'Islet,	63	43	10	46	33	27		
	St. Jean Port Joli, St. Roch,	70	78	20	38	44	6		
	57	69	16	24	35	57		324	
Kamouraska.	St. Anne,	83	66	17	29	23	97		
	Rivière Ouelle,	80	101	29	50	34	97		
	Kamouraska,	82	58	20	42	29	69		
	St. Paschal,	55	86	16	37	12	92		
	St. André,	58	61	42	28	23	68		423
Rimousky.	Kakouna,	90	50	13	36	26	78		
	St. Patrice,	53	88	11	24	16	101		
	Trois Pistoles,	57	48	18	15	13	77		
	L'Isle Verte,	57	69	9	16	6	104		
	Rimousky, St. Simon,	118	104	28	26	19	177		
	29	46	4	8	8	59		596	
	TOTAL..	3979	4122	1208	2041	1625		4499	Deficit 64

Quebec, 16th February, 1839.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of QUEBEC, in 1839.

Counties	Parishes, Seignories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Portneuf.	Grondines,	35	23	6	20	8	30	297	
	Deschambault,	48	45	19	17	16	60		
	Cap Santé,	67	61	11	32	34	62		
	Ecureuils,	11	8	4	9	3	7		
	Pointe aux Trembles,	37	32	17	7	20	42		
	St. Augustin,	29	23	13	9	14	29		
	Ste. Catherine,	49	38	14	12	8	67		
Quebec.	St. Foy,	16	25	12	21	15	5	853	Deficit 35 do. 8
	Ancienne Lorette,	27	32	16	22	15	23		
	St. Ambroise,	44	49	15	21	31	41		
	Charlesbourg,	32	26	13	20	17	21		
	Beauport,	37	40	13	28	18	31		
	Notre Dame de Québec,	373	408	173	199	87	495		
	St. Roch,	239	284	104	213	165	145		
	Hôtel-Dieu, ....	..	..	..	18	17	..
	Hôpital Général, ....	..	..	1	2	6	..
	English Church,	50	63	36	33	17	63		
	Scotch Church,	43	31	24	28	17	29		
Wesleyans, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garrison,	22	19	17	34	7	..			
Montmorency.	Ange Gardien,	18	5	5	14	5	4	62	
	Chateau Richer,	17	20	9	16	7	14		
	Ste. Anne,	18	11	3	7	6	16		
	St. Féréol,	6	7	..	3	..	10		
	St. Joachim,	9	20	6	4	7	18		
Saguenay.	St. François Xavier,	8	9	5	8	1	8	260	Deficit 1
	Baie St. Paul,	57	17	10	35	14	25		
	Ste. Agnès,	27	22	8	3	8	38		
	St. Urbain,	10	17	2	5	3	19		
	Isle aux Coudres,	10	10	5	1	4	15		
	Malbaie,	70	66	28	18	23	95		
Eboulemens,	42	46	10	19	9	60			
Orleans.	St. Pierre,	6	11	6	8	7	2	39	Deficit 26
	Ste. Famille,	16	19	5	8	14	13		
	St. François,	5	9	2	6	9	..		
	St. Jean,	16	25	7	25	9	7		
	St. Laurent,	13	16	5	7	5	17		
Lotbinière.	Stoneham,	16	11	3	27	67	Deficit 26
	Lake Beauport,	9	4	2	..	2	11		
	St. John's, Scotch, ..	17	13	15	9	5	16		
	Congregationists,	4	4	2	..	..	8
	St. Pierre,	13	8	8	33	14	..		
	St. Paul,	21	14	14	21	9	5		
	St. Jean Deschaillons,	28	25	9	15	11	27		
Lotbinière,	56	63	11	26	33	60			
Ste. Croix,	47	51	5	23	26	49			
St. Antoine,	75	59	17	29	29	76			
St. Giles,	4	5	4	..	..	9	
St. Sylvestre.	62	97	24	12	8	139			
	Carried over,	1859	1892	738	1100	783	1938	Deficit 70	

Appendix.
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, Seigniories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Dorchester.	Brought over,.....	1859	1892	738	1100	783		1938	Deficit 70.
	St. Nicolas,	57	77	27	25	17	92		
	Pointe Lévy,	81	82	21	54	34	75		
	Aubigny,	4	8	1	..	1	11		
	St. Henri,	56	55	21	27	21	63		
	St. Anselme,	71	58	30	35	33	61		
	St. Jean Chrysostôme, St. Isidore.	65 42	39 28	15 11	33 11	24 13	47 46		
Beauce.	Ste. Marie,	132	164	42	51	45	200	395	
	St. Joseph,	69	62	26	18	23	90		
	St. François,	89	71	24	22	9	129		
	St. Claire,	74	47	13	27	21	73		
	Frampton,	33	35	9	10	8	50	542	
Bellechasse.	Beaumont,	28	19	14	12	13	22		
	St. Charles,	39	46	16	26	30	29		
	St. Gervais,	95	102	33	41	50	106		
	St. Michel,	31	30	33	31	30	..		
	St. Vallier,	47	46	15	15	17	61		
	Berthier,	10	8	3	7	8	3		
	St. François,	32	32	9	14	6	44	265	
L'Islet.	St. Pierre,	28	24	6	13	12	27		
	St. Thomas,	69	85	12	38	19	97		
	Cap St. Ignace.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Isle aux Grues.....	12	12	3	4	3	17		
	L'Islet,	62	49	13	33	26	52		
	St. Jean Port Joli, St. Roch.	46 48	28 47	22 21	37 25	20 20	17 50		
Kamouraska.	Ste. Anne,	52	58	11	48	41	21	260	
	Rivière Ouelle.....	75	59	22	35	31	68		
	Kamouraska,	80	73	23	25	20	108		
	St. Paschal,	56	49	8	13	8	84		
	St. André.	59	68	17	21	17	89	370	
Rimousky.	Kakouna,	51	82	12	32	5	96		
	St. Patrice,	61	46	18	25	15	67		
	Trois Pistoles,.....	51	43	12	21	13	60		
	Isle Verte,	54	35	6	11	13	65		
	Rimousky,	115	100	29	37	28	150		
St. Simon et St. Fabien,	34	34	11	14	6	48	486		
Townships.	Frampton and Standon,	14	14	2	1	2	25		
	Grosse Isle,	2	2	..	..	2	2	
	Leeds,	36	12	9	..	..	48	
	Do. Presbyterian Con- gregation.	22	16	10	..	..	38	113
TOTAL.....		3941	3837	1368	1992	1487		4369	Deficit 70

Quebec, 31st December, 1839.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. B. R.

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of QUEBEC, in 1840.

Counties	Parishes, Seigniories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Portneuf.	Grondines,	29	23	10	20	13	19	308	
	Deschambault, .. .	40	47	19	13	15	59		
	Cap Santé,	56	71	20	21	25	81		
	Ecureuils,	11	13	4	2	6	16		
	Pointe aux Trembles, ..	41	35	12	16	14	46		
	St. Augustin,	38	30	29	23	13	32		
	Ste. Catherine,	46	35	18	15	11	55		
Quebec.	Ste. Foy,	27	20	11	27	19	1	446	
	Ancienne Lorette, .. .	38	35	29	20	15	38		
	St. Ambroise,	53	47	12	31	34	35		
	Charlesbourg,	24	31	12	22	23	10		
	Beauport,	48	49	22	30	21	46		
	Notre Dame,	387	420	206	340	305	162		
	St. Roch,	312	271	133	284	264	35		
	Hôtel-Dieu, .. . . .	..	..	..	24	21	..
	Hôpital-Général, .. . .	..	..	..	4	5	..
	English Church,	70	64	38	74	51	9		
	Scotch Church,	38	31	39	26	26	17		
	Wesleyans,	37	35	21	9	4	59		
	Garrison,	18	21	8	29	16	..		
	St. John's, Scotch, .. .	22	12	15	18	3	13		
St. Paul's or Mariners' Chapel,	28	20	5	16	11	21			
St. Peter's Chapel, .. .	8	13	6	32	17	..			
Mont- morency.	Ange Gardien,	8	15	7	10	10	3	37	
	Château Richer,	22	23	10	20	15	10		
	Ste. Anne,	13	16	8	11	6	12		
	St. Féréol,	10	6	2	10	6	..		
	St Joachim,	15	14	10	10	7	12		
Saguenay.	St. François Xavier, P.R.	10	7	6	5	3	9	242	
	Baie St. Paul,	76	61	22	29	32	76		
	Ste. Agnès,	27	32	8	10	8	41		
	St. Urbain,	19	15	4	9	5	20		
	Eboulemens,	42	34	19	23	20	33		
	Isle aux Coudres,	12	10	10	9	9	4		
Malbaie,	88	58	40	43	44	59			
Orleans.	St. Pierre,	8	20	13	5	6	17	53	
	Ste. Famille,	15	9	8	6	7	11		
	St. François,	7	8	8	5	5	5		
	St. Jean,	17	17	11	16	15	3		
	St. Laurent,	17	13	7	5	8	17		
Townships, &c.	Stoneham,	194	
	Lac Beauport,	10	6	1	1	2	13		
	Congregationists,	23	20	3	1	..	42		
	Frampton and Standon	13	13	7	2	1	23		
	Grosse Isle,	12	16	3	32	13	..		
	Leeds, .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Presbyterian Con- gregation, .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Giles, Missions, Township of Ireland, Propagation de l'Evan- gile,	1	4	1	..	2	3		
	14	19	9	1	3	29			
	37	50	3	3	..	84			
Carried over, ..	1887	1809	889	1362	1159	..	1280	Deficit 105	

Appendix.
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, Seignories and Townships.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Augmenta- tion of the Population as ascertain- ed from the Baptisms & Burials.	Total by Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Lotbinière.	Brought over, ..	1887	1809	889	1362	1159		1280	Deficit 105
	St. Jean Deschaillons, ..	22	25	9	10	13	24		
	Lotbinière,	77	58	21	48	28	59		
	St. Croix,	44	46	14	17	16	57		
	St. Antoine,	70	72	29	25	22	95		
	St. Giles,	10	17	..	1	2	24		
St. Sylvestre,	72	93	22	10	16	139			
								398	
Dorchester.	St. Nicolas,	57	70	23	17	8	102		
	Pointe Lévy,	114	120	33	37	36	161		
	Aubigny,	8	4	3	3	1	8		
	St. Henry,	58	75	21	28	36	69		
	St. Anselme,	54	63	26	23	36	58		
	St. Jean Chrysostôme, St. Isidore,	66 32	29 44	10 11	25 8	27 8	43 60		
								501	
Beauce.	Ste. Marie,	146	90	73	68	51	117		
	St. Joseph,	73	63	35	22	21	93		
	St. François,	73	102	31	26	17	132		
	Ste. Claire,	57	76	13	12	29	92		
	Frampton,	33	35	10	14	9	45		
	St. Marguerite, de Jo- liette, .. . . .	..	3	..	1	..	2		
								481	
Bellechasse.	Perumont,	13	30	13	10	15	18		
	St. Charles,	45	32	30	15	16	46		
	St. Gervais,	116	112	39	57	46	125		
	St. Michel,	44	35	20	26	15	38		
	St. Vallier,	48	41	24	19	20	50		
	Berthier,	7	9	4	7	5	4		
	St. François,	40	21	8	8	8	45		
								326	
L'Islet.	St. Pierre Riv. du Sud, St. Thomas,	30 78	41 66	10 29	17 49	9 49	45 46		
	Cap St. Ignace,	49	51	21	19	21	60		
	Isle aux Grues,	9	11	1	3	3	14		
	L'Islet,	48	96	23	24	44	76		
	St. Jean Port Joli,	67	68	31	39	54	42		
	St. Roch,	61	50	19	26	17	68		
									351
Kamouraska.	Ste. Anne,	71	62	13	33	23	77		
	Rivière Ouelle,	86	86	28	38	57	77		
	Kamouraska,	58	75	23	37	35	61		
	St. Paschal,	66	80	16	25	30	91		
	St. André,	78	58	27	33	19	84		
								390	
Rimousky.	Kakouna,	55	74	24	24	14	91		
	St. Patrice,	73	48	29	22	29	70		
	Trois Pistoles,	53	57	10	23	7	80		
	L'Isle Verte, .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rimousky,	101	99	19	39	21	140		
St. Simon et St. Fabien, TOTAL,	36 4285	39 4235	9 1737	9 2359	4 2096	63 4170			Deficit 105

Quebec, 16th February, 1841.

PERRAULT & BURROUGHS, P. K. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of MONTREAL during the year 1837.

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Montreal.	Montreal, Parish Church,	681	643	193	687	601	36	.			No Return.
	Church of England, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pointe Claire,	36	43	11	26	10	43	.			
	Hôpital Général, ..	1	4	..	59	76	..	130			
	St. Geneviève,	64	63	22	29	21	77	.			
	Sault au Recollet, ..	34	38	17	26	31	15	.			
	American Congregation, St. Helen's Church, Baptist,	8	9	9	9	14	..	6			No Return.
	Lachine Presbyterian, ..	12	10	3	2	3	17	.			
	Lachine Catholic, ..	24	26	12	25	31	..	6			
	St. Laurent,	68	46	14	24	30	60	.			
	Scotch United Secession, Baptist Church,	13	12	22	11	7	7	.			
	Longue Pointe,	8	7	..	..	..	15	.			
	Pointe aux Trembles, ..	20	13	11	11	14	8	.			
	Rivière des Prairies, ..	19	15	7	6	7	21	.			
	St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle,	28	23	4	9	13	29	.			
Montreal Garrison, ..	14	22	3	4	9	23	.			No Return.	
Congregational Church, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Congregational Free Church,	5	13	6	7	5	6	.				
Wesleyan Congregation, ..	3	2	1	3	2	..	.				
	56	42	17	12	21	65	.				
	1094	1031	352	950	895	422	142	280	142		
Lachenaie.	St. Esprit,	79	59	11	36	23	79	.			
	St. Lin,	56	64	13	27	28	65	.			
	St. Roch,	58	61	25	23	38	58	.			
	Lachenaie,	34	25	12	18	16	25	.			
	St. Henry de Mascouche, Kilkenny,	61	62	11	39	37	47	.			
	22	23	7	..	4	41	.				
	310	294	79	143	146	315	.	315	.		
Lacadie.	St. Cyprien,	123	109	39	41	24	167	.			
	St. George,	82	65	17	27	21	99	.			
	St. Valentin,	59	63	11	20	16	86	.			
	Odelltown, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	St. Regis,	15	30	11	10	9	26	.			
	279	267	78	98	70	378	.	378	.		
Missiskoui.	Stanbridge,	3	3	6	3	4	..	1			
	Dunham, South,	8	6	1	1	1	12	.			
	Dunham, North,	4	6	15	1	2	7	.			
	St. Armand, West, ..	1	10	3	1	2	8	.			
	St. Armand, East,			
	St. Armand, Methodist, ..	14	33	12	47	.			
	30	58	37	6	9	74	1	73	1		
Carried over,								1046	143		

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Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Lake of the Two Mountains.	Brought over,								1046	148	No Return.
	Chatham,	10	14	..	..	1	23	.		
	Grenville and Buckingham, Catholic,	34	45	5	..	..	79	.		
	Lachute, Argenteuil,	6	6	7	4	3	5	.			
	Lac des deux Montagnes,	30	35	18	20	18	27	.			
	Grenville &c. Protestant,	41	36	23	6	3	68	.			
	St. Scholastique,	127	117	30	62	72	110	.			
	St. Benoit, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	St. André d'Argenteuil,	46	34	10	24	32	24	.			
	St. Eustache, Catholic,	95	75	14	50	24	96	.			
St. Eustache, Protestant,	3	..	..	..	..	3	.			
St. Colomban,	16	30	4	2	5	39	.				
St. Hermas,	39	48	8	28	12	47	.				
		447	440	119	196	170	521	.	521	.	
Vaudreuil.	St. Dominique,	5	5	..	15	11	..	16			
	St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac,	82	73	17	21	16	118	.			
	St. Polycarpe,	68	81	14	42	35	72	.			
	Soulanges,	42	48	18	24	15	51	.			
	Rigaud,	116	112	20	42	44	142	.			
	Coteau du Lac, English,	17	10	2	..	3	24	.			
	Isle Perrot,	20	9	5	8	10	11	.			
Vaudreuil,	65	63	22	34	24	70	.				
		415	401	98	186	158	488	16	472	16	
Rouville.	St. Mathias,	40	42	16	13	18	51	.			
	Caldwell's Manor, &c. . . .	18	9	7	5	5	17	.			
	St. Hilaire de Rouville,	23	25	9	16	13	19	.			
	St. Jean Baptiste,	78	60	27	28	25	85	.			
	Ste. Marie,	167	165	49	59	40	233	.			
	St. Athanase,	106	106	25	26	20	166	.			
		432	407	133	147	121	571	.	571	.	
Verchères.	Verchères,	71	61	21	20	32	80	.			
	Belœil,	48	57	15	29	17	59	.			
	St. Antoine,	40	37	9	23	22	32	.			
	Varennnes,	402	106	23	53	49	112	.			
	Contrecoeur,	33	30	12	16	15	32	.			
	Ste. Marie,	38	31	11	14	12	43	.			
		332	322	91	155	141	358	.	358	.	
Berthier.	Berthier.	134	120	29	42	59	153	.			
	Ste. Elizabeth,	117	113	29	66	57	107	.			
	St. Philippe de Kildare,	39	33	5	21	10	41	.			
	St. Cuthbert,	58	53	19	23	30	58	.			
	Ste. Melanie,	21	27	4	19	14	15	.			
	Isle du Pads,	20	14	5	9	7	18	.			
	Lanoraie,	34	31	6	23	13	29	.			
	St. Paul de Lavaltrie,	86	106	18	27	38	127	.			
	St. Bertholomy du Sablé,	37	45	15	23	21	38	.			
St. Antoine de Lavaltrie,	22	25	8	18	28	1	.				
Lac Maskinongé, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		568	567	138	271	277	587	.	587	.	No Return.
Carried forward, . . .									3555	159	

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
	Brought forward,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3555	159	
Richelieu.	St. Ignace, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
	St. Charles, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
	St. Ours,	65	51	11	44	35	37	..			
	William Henry,	4	14	2	20	5	..	7			
	St. Denis,	74	71	..	65	52	28	..			
	St. Jude,	49	32	10	23	21	37	..			
	Sorel, Catholic,	137	147	40	88	82	114	..			
		329	315	68	240	195	216	7	209	7	
L'Assomption.	L'Assomption,	87	83	6	46	54	70	..			
	Rawdon, St. Grégoire,	16	13	1	4	5	20	..			
	Repontigny,	31	40	11	19	14	38	..			
	St. Sulpice,	25	28	5	14	17	22	..			
	St. Jacques,	154	132	45	70	65	151	..			
		313	296	68	153	155	301	..	301	..	
Terrebonne.	Terrebonne,	59	58	13	36	38	43	..			
	St. Vincent de Paul,	67	49	15	32	29	55	..			
	Ste. Anne des Plaines,	48	44	14	31	10	51	..			
	Ste. Thérèse de Blainville,	70	70	24	53	67	20	..			
	St. Martin,	86	71	27	39	71	47	..			
	Ste. Rose,	84	58	16	24	37	71	..			
	St. André, Catholic, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
	St. Andrew, Protestant,	6	4	6	8	..	2	..			
St. Jerome,	59	76	17	41	52	42	..				
		479	430	132	274	304	331	..	331	..	
Ottawa.	Petite Nation,	32	25	8	14	7	36	..			
	Hull &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
		32	25	8	14	7	36	..	36	..	
St. Hyacinthe.	St. Paul, Yamaska Mountain,	20	13	4	3	2	28	..			
	St. Aimé,	71	77	15	17	40	91	..			
	Présentation,	29	35	10	18	28	18	..			
	St. Anicet,	15	18	3	..	..	33	..			
	St. Pie,	98	89	17	41	54	92	..			
	Ste. Rosalie,	48	28	11	20	14	42	..			
	St. Césaire,	118	118	2	57	19	160	..			
	St. Damase,	78	61	17	56	32	51	..			
	St. Hyacinthe,	147	173	33	77	82	161	..			
	St. Simon,	23	24	12	10	17	20	..			
St. Hugues,	46	42	9	12	22	53	..				
		693	678	133	312	310	749	..	749	..	
Shefford.	Shefford,	8	12	8	4	4	12	..			
	Stukely, Brome, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
	Wesleyan Methodist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return.
		8	12	8	4	4	12	..	12	..	
	Carried over,								5193	166	

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
	Brought over,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5198	160	
Chambly.	Boucherville,	71	61	23	53	51	28	..	..	..
	St. Jean, Catholic,	72	60	20	15	23	24	..	..	..
	St. Jean, Protestant,	8	6	1	13	6	..	..	5	..	
	Chambly, Protestant,	9	8	4	4	2	11	..	..	..
	Chambly, Catholic,	88	95	27	40	32	111	..	..	..
	St. Luc,	34	33	3	9	11	47	..	..	..
	Longueuil,	81	87	28	44	58	66	..	..	..
		363	350	106	178	183	357	5	352	5	
Beauharnois.	Beechridge (Mission,)	21	23	5	2	2	40	..	..	..	No Return.
	Dundee &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Clement,	66	68	22	37	30	67	..	..	..	No Return.
	St. Isidore,	68	62	19	20	15	93	..	..	..	No Return.
	St. Regis, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Return.
	Ormstown,	14	9	1	2	..	21	..	..	..	No Return.
	Hinchinbrooke, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Thimothé,	63	70	13	16	12	105	..	..	..
Sto. Martine (Mission,)	8	12	2	..	1	19	..	..	..
Sto. Martine,	128	111	21	46	45	148	..	..	..
		366	355	83	123	105	493	..	493	..	
Laprairie.	St. Constant,	72	63	28	21	25	89	..	..	..
	St. Edouard,	104	96	13	42	27	131	..	..	..
	St. Philippe,	73	57	14	33	17	80	..	..	..
	Laprairie, Catholic,	91	88	35	48	55	76	..	..	..
	Sault St. Louis,	26	30	16	12	12	32	..	..	..
	Chateauguay,	105	81	20	36	27	123	..	..	..
	Laprairie, Protestant,	4	3	2	1	..	6	..	..	..
	Blairfindie, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Return.
St. Remi,	64	65	6	11	25	93	..	..	..
		539	483	134	204	188	630	..	630	..	
Stanstead.	Stanstead, Methodist,	11	20	7	5	6	20	..	..	..	No Return.
	Hatley &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chatham,	10	14	..	..	1	23	..	..	..
	Henrysburgh, Methodist,	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
		28	34	7	5	8	49	..	40	..	
Total Increase in 1837,									6717	171	

Prothonotary's Office,

Montreal 31th March 1838

MONK & MORROGH,
P. K. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of MONTREAL during the year 1838.

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.			Marriages.		Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.					
Montreal.	Montreal Parish Church,	668	553	180	392	388	441							
	Church of England,	82	65	35	62	40	45						No Return.	
	Scotch Church, St. Helen Street, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Peter Street,	17	23	10	10	11	13						No Return.	
	Methodist Chapel,						
	American Presbyterian,	12	7	4	4	2	13							
	Congregational Church,	13	7	2	5	2	13							
	Garrison,	21	31	5	19	10	23							
	Hôpital Général,	1	5	..	44	72	..	110						
	Congregational Free Church,						No Return.
	Wesleyan Congregation,	35	30	16	8	17	40							No Return.
	St. Helen's Church, (Baptist,)						No Return.
	Scotch United Secession,	12	11	11	5	5	13							
	Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle,	18	10	4	8	4	16							
	Pointe Claire,	25	48	11	15	14	44							
	Ste. Geneviève,	60	83	16	49	45	49							
	Sault au Recollet,	43	36	14	18	61						
	St. Laurent,	50	61	12	22	22	67							
	Rivière des Prairies,	28	19	5	15	12	20							
Pointe aux Trembles,	28	16	5	12	6	26								
Longue Pointe,	15	24	7	14	9	16								
Lachine, Catholic,	20	26	10	19	10	17								
Lachine, Protestant,	6	2	4	4	..	4								
		1154	1057	351	731	730	860	110	750	110				
Ottawa.	Petite Nation,	33	18	11	7	3	41						No Return.	
	Hull, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Gore,	1	3	..	..	..	4						
	Mission of the Church of England,	1	2	..	..	..	3						
		35	23	11	7	3	48				48			
Vaudreuil.	Vaudreuil,	68	67	22	36	24	75							
	Isle Perrot,	21	14	6	9	6	20						No Return.	
	Rigaud, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Soulanges,	46	59	18	23	21	61							
	St. Polycarpe,	87	97	24	22	26	136							
	Coteau du Lac,	12	7	2	5	1	13							
	St. Dominique,	7	12	1	8	4	7							
St. Ignace,	58	81	22	17	16	106								
		299	337	95	120	98	418				418			
Lake of the Two Mountains.	Stc. Scholastique,	110	158	24	84	153	31						No Return.	
	St. Colombar,	15	10	..	7	2	16						No Return.	
	St. Thomas, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	St. Andrews, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	St. Eustache,	181	188	57	110	88	171							
	St. Eustache, Protestant,	2	7	2	..	..	9						
	St. Benoit,	79	76	25	47	45	63							
	Lac des deux Montagnes,	25	22	2	14	18	15							
La Chute, Argenteuil,	15	6	14	4	3	14								
		427	467	124	266	309	319				819			
											136	110		

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Terrebonne.	Brought over,								1535	110	No Return.
	St. Jerome,	102	96	31	41	42	115				
	Terrebonne,	46	58	18	40	32	32				
	Ste. Rose,	58	63	14	35	24	62				
	St. Vincent de Paule,	67	74	14	30	39	72				
	St. Martin, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ste. Anne des Plaines,	50	67	10	22	28	67				
	Ste. Thérèse, Blainville,	69	120	21	36	63	90				
	St. André, Catholic,	35	40	17	25	32	18				
	Ste. Thérèse, English,	24	6	1	..	1	29				
St. André, Protestant,	42	56	13	19	12	67					
		493	580	139	248	273	552		552		
Lachenaie.	Lachenaie,	23	30	8	25	22	6				
	St. Henri de Mascouche,	46	64	12	34	43	33				
	St. Roch,	70	69	31	46	51	42				
	St. Lin,	63	55	14	19	44	55				
	Kilkenny,	7	14	2	1	..	20				
		209	232	67	125	160	156		156		
L'Assomption.	L'Assomption,	100	92	23	55	63	74				
	St. Jacques,	150	136	42	84	89	113				
	St. Sulpice,	23	18	11	16	23	2				
	Repentigny,	30	33	14	26	11	26				
	St. Grégoire de Rawdon,	9	11	4	9	2	9				
	St. Ours du St. Esprit,	55	82	15	36	57	44				
	St. Grégoire, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		367	372	109	226	245	268		268		
Berthier.	Berthier,	113	124	44	71	55	111				
	St. Antoine de Lavaltrie,	35	31	10	7	20	39				
	St. Paul de Lavaltrie,	64	103	30	32	68	67				
	Ste. Elizabeth,	136	164	42	67	65	168				
	St. Cuthbert,	50	49	25	24	30	45				
	Lanoraie,	24	24	10	19	30	..	1			
	Lac Maskinongé, Kildare	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Barthelemy du Sablé	41	43	20	13	23	48				
	Isle du Pads,	15	19	5	7	6	21				
	Ste. Melanie,	25	36	5	19	7	35				
St. Philippe de Kildare,	38	51	7	33	27	29					
		541	644	198	292	331	563	1	562	1	
Richelieu.	St. Ours,	75	60	19	38	36	61				
	St. Denis,	73	81	18	59	45	50				
	St. Charles,	28	27	11	18	17	20				
	Sorel,	132	150	41	49	58	175				
	William Henry,	13	14	3	10	3	14				
		321	332	92	174	159	320		320		
St. Hyacinthe.	St. Aimé,	79	59	12	39	31	68				
	St. Hyacinthe,	140	133	40	72	62	139				
	St. Jude,	51	50	10	29	25	47				
	St. Damase,	59	76	21	43	31	61				
	St. Cesaire,	103	99	18	57	41	104				
	St. Hugues,	31	61	11	27	21	44				
St. Pie,	107	89	16	54	41	101					
	Carried forward,	570	567	128	321	252	564		3393	111	

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
St. Hyacinthe.	Brought forward,	570	567	128	321	252	564	.	3393	111	
	St. Paul, Yamaska Mn.	5	10	4	4	3	8	.			
	St. Simon,	31	24	9	14	13	28	.			
	Ste. Rosalie,	34	48	6	10	21	51	.			
	Ste. Anicet,	13	13	8	1	..	25	.			
		653	662	155	350	289	676	1	676	.	
Rouville.	Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Caldwell and Christie Manor,	174	164	49	75	77	186	.			
	St. Jean Baptiste,	21	31	11	15	15	22	.			
	St. Mathias,	52	76	20	28	23	77	.			
	St. Athanase,	41	44	23	19	18	48	.			
	Présentation,	101	114	25	28	44	143	.			
	St. Hilaire de Rouville,	33	20	13	16	34	3	.			
		23	25	9	18	18	12	.			
		445	474	150	199	229	491	.	491	.	
Verchères.	Verchères,	48	60	14	23	21	64	.			
	St. Antoine,	32	56	11	16	22	50	.			
	Varennnes,	76	105	25	33	33	115	.			
	Contrecœur,	39	44	11	8	20	55	.			
	Belœil,	58	44	20	28	29	45	.			
	St. Marc,	32	36	13	15	22	31	.			
		285	345	94	123	147	360	.	360	.	
Chambly.	Chambly, Catholic,	67	123	39	36	39	115	.			
	Chambly, Protestant,	7	9	..	..	..	16	.			
	Longueuil,	69	78	27	42	37	68	.			
	Boucherville,	76	72	24	30	45	73	.			
	St. Luc,	26	24	11	18	6	26	.			
	St. Hilaire, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	St. Jean, Catholic,	55	53	18	23	22	63	.			
St. Jean, Protestant,	7	11	4	9	4	5	.				
		307	370	123	158	153	366	.	366	.	
Laprairie.	St. Constant,	55	85	23	22	36	82	.			
	Laprairie, Catholic,	87	97	19	41	47	96	.			
	Laprairie, Protestant,	13	3	9	7	1	8	.			
	Sault St. Louis,	31	28	9	20	22	11	.			
	Chateauguay,	80	93	25	45	39	89	.			
	St. Philippe,	39	103	21	19	36	87	.			
	St. Edouard,	80	111	24	25	23	143	.			
		385	520	130	185	204	516	.	516	.	
Lacadie.	Blairfindie,	72	103	29	45	26	104	.			
	St. Cyprien,	117	109	28	41	49	136	.			
	St. Valentin,	65	81	10	23	13	110	.			
	St. Remi,	60	64	12	27	20	77	.			
	Odelltown,	19	12	8	7	1	23	.			
	Catholic Missions and Townships, &c. Revd. —Moore, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	St. George,	58	109	20	19	34	114	.			
		391	478	107	162	143	564	.	564	..	

Carried over,

6366 111

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Beauharnois.	Brought over,								6366	111	
	St. Clement,	56	65	15	51	27	43	.			
	Beauharnois,	8	10	2	3	..	15	.			
	North and South George- town,	17	17	3	1	..	33	.			
	St. Timothé,	70	68	18	31	22	85	.			
	St. Regis,	24	37	6	8	8	45	.			
	St. Isidore,	57	75	21	25	23	84	.			
	Ste. Martine,	199	205	61	98	82	224	.			
	Hinchinbrooke, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Ormstown,	12	11	3	..	..	23	.			
	Georgetown, &c.....	11	9	3	1	..	19	.			
	Extra Parochial places, Hemmingford,	17	25	..	..	..	42	.			
	Russeltown Circuit, Me- thodist,	14	14	4	5	4	19	.			
	Beechridge Mission, Dundee,	29	22	2	4	3	44	.			
	14	14	7	1	3	24	.				
	71	77	13	..	..	148	.				
	599	649	158	228	172	848	.	848			
Stanstead.	Stanstead,	7	13	11	4	4	12	.			No Return.
	Hatley, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Chatham,	8	14	1	1	2	19	.			
	Henry'sburg,	1	1	..	2	3	..	3			
	Huntingdon, ....	..	4	3	3	1	..	.			
	Bolton Circuit,	2	1	..	..	..	3	.			
	Potton Circuit,	1	1	14	2	1	..	1			
Grenville and Chatham,	47	25	29	3	1	68	.				
	66	59	58	15	12	102	4	98	4		
Missiskoui.	St. Armand, East,	6	8	9	6	9	..	1			
	St. Armand, West,	6	4	8	3	2	5	.			
	St. Armand, Methodist, Wesleyan Methodists, St.	7	19	3	3	8	15	.			
	Armand,	14	33	18	3	4	40	.			
	Dunham, North,	1	1	12	2	1	..	1			
	Dunham, South,	3	..	5	2	3	..	2			
Stanbridge, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.	
	37	65	55	19	27	60	4	56	4		
Shefford.	Shefford,	10	9	5	3	1	15	.			No Return.
	Stukely, Brome, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Wesleyan Methodist,	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	10	9	5	3	1	15	.	15	.		
Total Increase in 1838,									7383	119	

Prothonotary's Office,

Montreal, 15th March, 1839

MONK & MORROGH,
P. K. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of MONTREAL during the year 1839.

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Montreal.	Montreal Parish Church,	675	642	263	451	427	439	.			
	Church of England,	73	74	45	56	54	37	.			No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Helen Street,	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street,	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Peter Street,	29	31	23	11	8	41	.			
	Methodist Chapel,	3	4	1	3	2	2	.			
	Presbyterian Church in Montreal in connexion with the Associate Synod in Scotland, ..	13	14	20	8	3	16	.			
	American Presbyterian, ..	7	4	5	1	1	9	.			
	Congregational Church, ..	13	10	11	5	12	6	.			
	Garrison, ..	41	33	14	35	6	33	.			
	Hôpital Général, ..	1	2	..	66	56	..	119			
	Congregational Free Church, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Wesleyan Congregation, ..	24	18	20	2	3	37	.			
	St. Helen's Church, Baptist, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Scotch United Secession, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, ..	16	21	14	5	2	30	.			
	Pointe Claire, ..	31	38	11	24	15	30	.			
	Ste. Geneviève, ..	88	66	29	35	29	90	.			
	Sault au Recollet, ..	44	40	18	18	18	48	.			
	St. Laurent, ..	61	65	20	30	31	65	.			
Rivière des Prairies, ..	28	17	9	19	8	18	.				
Pointe aux Trembles, ..	25	27	10	25	13	14	.				
Longue Pointe, ..	19	14	11	4	11	18	.				
Lachine, Catholic, ..	22	24	9	19	9	18	.			No Return.	
Lachine, Protestant, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Lachine, Scotch Presbyterian, ..	5	7	3	3	1	8	.				
		1218	1151	536	820	709	959	119	840	119	
Ottawa.	Petite Nation, ..	32	29	3	4	3	54	.			
	Grenville Mission, ..	24	22	3	12	4	30	.			No Return.
	Hull, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Gore, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Mission of the Church of England, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
		56	51	6	16	7	84	.	84	.	
Vaudreuil.	Vaudreuil, ..	65	76	23	34	23	84	.			
	Isle Perrot, ..	22	21	4	9	7	27	.			
	Rigaud, ..	123	120	31	51	38	154	.			
	Soulanges, ..	47	49	16	21	12	63	.			
	St. Polycarpe, ..	79	70	31	28	16	105	.			
	Coteau du Lac, ..	15	10	14	5	2	18	.			
	St. Ignace, ..	61	90	16	16	16	119	.			
		412	436	135	164	114	570	.	570	.	
	Carried over,								1494	119	

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.			Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Lake of the Two Mountains.	Brought over,								1494	119	
	Ste. Scholastique,	116	92	33	53	42	113	.			
	St. Andrew's Scotch Church,	7	4	3	3	2	6	.			
	St. Eustache,	88	87	29	54	38	83	.			
	St. Eustache, Protestant, St. Benoit,	4	7	..	1	..	10	.			
	Lac des Deux Montagnes	91	72	25	55	45	63	.			
	La Chute, Argenteuil, St. Hermas,	44	26	14	20	30	20	.			No Return.
		66	47	19	31	18	64	.			
	416	335	123	217	175	359	.	359			
Terrebonne.	St. Colombar,	13	16	5	9	4	16	.			
	St. Jérôme,	99	88	37	37	40	110	.			
	Terrebonne,	41	56	15	29	17	51	.			
	Ste. Rose,	67	54	27	31	29	61	.			
	St. Vincent de Paule, St. Martin,	66	60	15	31	27	68	.			
	St. Anne des Plaines, St. Thérèse de Blainville	98	86	29	43	34	107	.			
	St. Augustin,	45	54	14	22	26	51	.			
	St. André, Catholic, St. André, Protestant,	72	88	25	45	31	84	.			
		63	43	25	27	29	50	.			
		51	57	16	11	14	83	.			No Return.
	5	5	..	..	1	9	.				
	620	607	208	285	252	690	.	690			
Lachenaie.	Lachenaie,	30	37	6	11	13	43	.			
	St. Henry de Mascouche	69	48	11	29	33	55	.			
	St. Roch,	88	77	30	31	30	104	.			
	St. Lin,	73	60	23	16	21	96	.			
	Kilkenny, St. Ours du St. Esprit,	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	74	60	24	28	24	82	.				
	334	282	94	115	121	380	.	380			
L'Assomption.	L'Assomption,	90	100	36	42	37	111	.			
	St. Jacques,	155	132	49	67	46	174	.			
	St. Sulpice,	21	27	7	8	8	32	.			
	Repentigny, St. Grégoire de Rawdon,	42	35	18	17	14	46	.			No Return.
	Rawdon, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	308	294	110	134	105	363	.	363			
Berthier.	Berthier,	119	120	36	66	48	125	.			
	St. Antoine de Lavaltrie, St. Paul de Lavaltrie,	26	23	8	18	18	13	.			
	St. Elizabeth,	99	86	34	46	30	109	.			
	St. Marcel et St. Cuth- bert,	151	127	37	80	57	141	.			
	Lanoraie,	9	7	..	6	4	6	.			
	Lac Maskinongé, Kildare	33	31	8	20	21	23	.			No Return.
	St. Barthelemi du Sablé, Isle du Pads, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	St. Mélanie, St. Ambroise de Kildare,	51	43	17	21	18	55	.			No Return.
	16	16	12	8	13	11	.				
	37	27	7	27	17	20	.				
				
	541	480	159	292	226	503	.	503			

Carried forward,

3786 119

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.			Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Richelieu.	Brought forward,								3789	119	
	St. Ours,	74	69	34	40	34	69	.			
	St. Denis,	73	72	21	29	37	79	.			
	St. Charles,	45	31	15	18	8	50	.			
	Sorel,	140	133	33	82	46	145	.			
	William Henry,	19	13	9	19	9	4	.			
		351	318	112	188	134	347	.	347	.	
St. Hyacinthe.	St. Aimé,	75	64	23	19	15	105	.			
	St. Hyacinthe,	156	164	43	55	57	208	.			
	St. Jude,	45	47	14	26	21	45	.			
	St. Damase,	72	71	34	46	41	56	.			
	St. Césaire,	111	109	21	58	44	118	.			
	St. Hugues,	39	40	6	12	6	61	.			
	St. Pie,	87	77	26	39	28	97	.			
	St. Paul, Yamaska Moun- tain,	12	18	4	1	3	26	.			
	St. Simon,	32	33	2	15	11	39	.			
	Ste. Rosalie,	36	31	17	14	19	34	.			
	Desserte de St. Domini- que,	3	2	3	9	8	..	12			
		608	656	193	294	253	789	12	777	12	
Rouville.	Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Caldwell & Christie Manor,	166	165	42	66	75	190	.			
	St. Jean Baptiste, ..	21	30	11	12	7	32	.			
	St. Mathias,	61	65	20	27	33	66	.			
	St. Athanase,	44	35	26	22	19	38	.			
	Présentation,	104	86	28	73	56	61	.			
	St. Hilaire de Rouville,	33	25	14	25	13	20	.			
		20	18	6	16	9	13	.			
		449	424	147	241	212	420	.	420	.	
Verchères.	Verchères,	64	54	28	50	39	29	.			
	St. Antoine,	31	29	15	23	17	20	.			
	Varenes,	82	100	27	33	31	118	.			
	Contrecoeur,	36	34	11	19	22	29	.			
	Belœil,	56	54	13	29	27	54	.			
	St. Marc,	29	24	9	9	23	21	.			
		298	295	103	163	159	271	.	271	.	
Chambly.	Chambly, Catholic,	107	107	39	40	31	143	.			
	Chambly, Protestant,	20	9	9	13	5	11	.			
	Longueuil,	80	72	32	51	33	68	.			
	Boucherville,	73	67	25	39	32	69	.			
	St. Luc,	37	41	8	8	11	59	.			
	St. Hilaire,	20	18	6	16	9	13	.			
	St. Jean, Catholic,	78	80	22	22	21	115	.			
	St. Jean, Protestant,	10	15	12	11	8	6	.			
		425	409	153	200	150	484	.	484	.	
Laprairie.	St. Constant,	67	56	23	40	26	57	.			
	Laprairie, Catholic,	100	98	21	58	41	99	.			
	Laprairie, Protestant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	.			No Return.
	Carried over,	167	154	44	98	67	156	.	6088	131	

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Laprairie.	Brought over,	167	154	44	98	67	156		6088	131	
	Laprairie, Scotch Presbyterian,	17	10	13	4	3	20				
	Sault St. Louis,	30	37	11	29	26	12				
	Chateauguay,	86	86	36	45	36	91				
	St. Philippe,	69	62	28	27	29	75				
	St. Edouard,	103	84	28	45	28	114				
		472	433	160	248	189	468		468		
Lacadie.	Blairfindie,	71	110	36	32	41	108				
	St. Cyprien,	124	99	35	46	51	126				
	St. Valentin,	73	67	20	22	13	105				
	St. Rémi,	69	67	19	36	22	78				
	Odeltown, Wesleyans, Catholic Missions and Townships &c. Revd. — Moore,	110	121	23	1	..	230				
	St. George,	86	67	30	33	27	93				
		549	545	174	175	158	761		761		
Beauharnois.	St. Clement, North and South Georgetown,	72	71	18	26	26	91				No Return.
	St. Timothée,	74	71	21	39	29	77				
	St. Régis,	27	25	13	10	7	35				
	St. Anicet,	17	22	1	..	..	38				
	St. Isidore,	67	51	21	35	23	50				
	St. Martine,	96	101	37	30	36	131				
	Hinchinbrooke, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Beauharnois,	13	3	3	1	..	15				
	Ormsdown,	12	19	3	2	2	27				
	Georgetown, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Hemmingford, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
Beccridge Mission,	9	10	7	1	1	17					
Dundee, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.	
Russeltown Circuit, Methodist,	37	36	8	..	1	72					
		414	412	132	147	125	554		554		
Stanstead.	Stanstead, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Hatley, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Chatham, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Hemysburgh,	12	2	20	1	..	19				
	Potton Circuit,	1	..	10	1	..	2				
	Grenville and Chatham,	65	55	27	5	4	111				
Stanstead Circuit, Wesleyans, Baptist Church, ....	..	3	5	..	3	..				3	
		78	68	65	9	5	132		129	3	
Missiskoui.	St. Armand, East,	13	13	12	4	6	16				No Return.
	St. Armand, West, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	St. Armand, Methodist, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Wesleyan Methodist,	15	16	17	7	7	17				
	St. Armand, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Dunham, North,	6	3	13	1	3	5				
Dunham, South,	5	8	7	..	3	10					
Stanbridge, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.	
Huntington Presbyterian Church,	4	1	..	..	..	5					
		43	41	49	12	19	53		53		
Shefford	Shefford, ....	..	..	..	..	..	..				No Return.
	Stukely, Bromé, Wesleyan Methodist,	10	12	10	3	2	17				No Return.
		10	12	10	3	2	17		17		
Total Increase in 1839,									8070	134	

Prothonotary's Office,
Montreal, 14th March, 1840:
MONK & MORROGH,
P. K. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS performed in the District of MONTREAL during the year 1840.

Appendix (P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.			Marriages.		Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Montreal.	Montreal Parish Church,	790	685	278		594	519	362	.				
	Church of England,	83	72	61		56	28	71	.				
	Scotch Church, St. Helen Street,	11	2	8		9	3	1	.				
	Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
	Scotch Church, St. Peter Street, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
	Methodist new connexion Church, . . . .	..	2	..		..	..	2	.				
	Methodist Chapel,	8	2	2		3	1	6	.				
	Presbyterian Church,	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
	American Presbyterian,	12	8	11		11	5	4	.				
	Congregational Church,	7	15	7		10	11	1	.				
	Garrison,	29	26	20		18	1	36	.				
	Hôpital Général,	2	2	..		74	72	..	142				
	Congregational Free Church, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
	Wesleyan Congregation,	32	36	26		10	10	48	.				
	St. Helen's Church, Baptist,	2	2	2		..	..	4	.				
	St. Andrew's Church,	37	28	24		17	14	34	.				
	St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle,	31	40	18		14	15	42	.				
	Pointe Claire,	21	17	13		6	7	25	.				
	St. Geneviève,	63	60	24		38	37	48	.				
	Sault aux Recollets,	44	37	26		32	17	32	.				
St. Laurent,	58	59	19		23	16	78	.					
Pointe aux Trembles,	29	23	10		17	14	21	.					
Longue Pointe,	23	15	3		8	11	19	.					
Lachine, Protestant, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.	
Lachine, Catholic,	31	26	15		21	15	21	.					
Lachine, Scotch Presbyterian, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.	
Episcopal Congregation of Trinity Chapel,	17	9	5		4	6	16	.					
		1330	1166	572		965	802	871	142	729	142		
Ottawa.	Petite Nation, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
	Grenville Mission, ..	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				do.
	Hull, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				do.
	Gore, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				do.
	Mission of the Church of England, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				do.
St. Grégoire de Naziance, Township of Buckingham,	22	22	9		1	..	43	.					
		22	22	9		1	..	43	.	43	.		
Vaudreuil.	Vaudreuil,	61	73	26		26	24	84	.				
	Isle Perrot,	17	21	8		7	9	22	.				
	Rigaud,	121	119	31		35	37	168	.				
	Soulanges,	49	50	18		26	20	53	.				
	St. Polycarpe,	109	102	27		33	18	160	.				
	Côteau du Lac,	73	67	19		21	19	100	.				
	St. Ignace, . . . .	..	..	..		..	..	..	.				No Return.
Episcopal Congregation,	20	6	7		..	2	24	.					
		450	438	136		148	129	611	.	611	.		

Carried over,

1383 142

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
									1383	142	
Lake of the Two Mountains.	Brought over,	85	103	40	42	33	113				No Return.
	St. Scholastique, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Andrew's, Scotch Church,	119	108	25	38	37	152				
	St. Eustache,	7	10	2	4	2	11				
	St. Eustache, Protestant, St. Benoit,	77	84	32	38	49	74				
	Lake of the Two Mountains,	33	37	9	10	11	49				
	La Chute, Argenteuil,	49	44	8	13	7	73				
	St. Hermas,	59	50	9	28	18	63				
	Notre Dame de Pitié, Grenville,	24	19	9	4	2	37				
	Association Synod of the Secession Church, St. Eustache,	3	2	3	..	..	5			
		456	457	137	177	159	577		557		
Terrebonne.	St. Colomban,	31	21	6	7	5	40				
	St. Jérôme,	102	117	31	46	34	139				
	Terrebonne,	50	62	18	21	23	68				
	St. Rose,	63	60	26	38	36	49				
	St. Vincent de Paule, ..	59	56	16	27	22	66				
	St. Martin,	93	79	28	56	43	73				
	St. Anne des Plaines, ..	49	48	12	38	28	31				
	St. Thérèse de Blainville,	91	86	34	34	31	112				
	St. Augustin,	58	54	16	29	27	56				
	St. André d'Argenteuil, (Catholic,)	31	35	8	7	6	53				
St. Thérèse, Protestant, St. Joseph, Rivière des Prairies,	2	3	3	3	2	..					
St. André, Protestant,	32	29	12	7	15	39					
					
		661	650	210	313	272	726		726		
Lachenaie.	Lachenaie,	34	26	5	13	15	32				
	St. Henry de Mascouche	50	46	27	27	15	54				
	St. Roch,	60	62	27	39	38	45				
	St. Lin,	80	64	15	18	15	111				
	Kilkenny, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Ours du St. Esprit,	82	80	17	31	16	115					
		306	278	91	128	99	357		357		
L'Assomption.	L'Assomption,	91	102	39	40	32	121				
	St. Jacques,	151	132	49	63	47	173				
	St. Sulpice,	29	19	15	11	8	29				
	Repentigny,	28	34	23	19	9	34				
	St. Grégoire de Rawdon, Rawdon,	15	13	6	3	3	22				
		29	16	5	4	1	40				
		343	316	137	140	100	419		419		
Berthier.	Berthier,	113	113	45	56	47	123				
	St. Antoine de Lavaltrie,	28	27	17	11	10	34				
	St. Paul de Lavaltrie,	101	95	41	36	32	128				
	St. Elizabeth,	127	154	42	51	49	181				
	St. Marcel, Lac Maskinongé, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
					
	Carried forward,	369	389	145	154	138	466		3462	142	

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Berthier.	Brought forward,	369	389	145	154	138	466	.	3462	142	
	St. Cuthbert,	57	68	33	29	24	72	.			
	Lanoraie,	34	13	12	27	8	12	.			
	Lac Maskinongé, Kildare	19	32	3	3	10	38	.			
	St. Barthelemy du Sablé,	40	38	17	24	23	31	.			
	Ile du Pads,	18	17	6	10	5	20	.			
	Ste. Melanie,	49	50	15	18	16	65	.			
	St. Ambroise de Kildare,	32	33	8	18	16	31	.			
		618	640	239	233	240	735	.	735	.	
Richelieu.	St. Ours,	77	64	36	36	36	69	.			
	St. Denis,	86	68	27	39	28	87	.			
	St. Charles,	41	36	21	18	21	38	.			
	Sorel,	157	137	57	74	67	153	.			
	William Henry,	10	15	17	8	9	8	.			
		371	320	158	175	161	355	.	355	.	
St. Hyacinthe.	St. Aimé,	76	80	21	31	34	91	.			
	St. Hyacinthe,	135	133	46	70	64	134	.			
	St. Jude,	26	29	15	12	10	33	.			
	St. Damase,	61	69	23	29	32	69	.			
	St. Césaire,	126	113	23	47	46	146	.			
	St. Hugues,	40	38	14	12	9	57	.			
	St. Pie,	97	105	25	39	47	116	.			
	St. Paul, Yamaska Mn.	14	13	10	4	4	19	.			
	St. Simon,	29	23	4	14	12	26	.			
	Ste. Rosalie,	33	29	17	8	18	36	.			
	St. Dominique,	19	18	4	6	10	21	.			
St. Barnabé détaché de St. Jude,	20	19	6	6	6	27	.				
		676	669	208	278	292	775	.	775	.	
Rouville.	Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Caldwell & Christie Manor,	159	138	41	58	42	197	.			
	St. Jean Baptiste, ..	28	21	10	11	10	28	.			
	St. Mathias,	67	48	24	14	13	88	.			
	St. Athanase,	42	43	15	13	7	65	.			
	Présentation,	109	115	28	37	46	141	.			
	St. Hilaire de Rouville,	33	45	9	17	8	53	.			
		23	20	9	9	8	26	.			
		461	430	136	159	134	598	.	595	.	
Verchères.	Verchères,	69	70	18	31	33	75	.			
	St. Antoine,	48	54	20	25	22	55	.			
	Varennes,	91	87	33	45	43	90	.			
	Contrecoeur,	41	45	14	23	25	38	.			
	Belœil,	69	53	20	24	23	75	.			
	St. Marc,	28	30	13	23	16	19	.			
		346	339	118	171	162	352	.	352	.	
Chambly.	Chambly, Catholic,	129	106	39	39	32	164	.			
	Chambly, Protestant,	28	20	8	17	8	23	.			
	Longueuil,	80	74	29	32	27	95	.			
	Boucherville,	96	95	26	45	46	100	.			
	St. Luc,	36	15	9	11	8	32	.			
	St. Jean, Catholic,	93	75	21	26	23	119	.			
St. Jean, Protestant,	21	18	8	15	16	8	.				
		483	403	140	185	160	541	.	541	.	

Carried over,

6818 142

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, &c.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		By Parishes.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.			
Laprairie.	Brought over,								6818	142	
	St. Constant,	79	66	18	27	26	92	.			
	Laprairie, Catholic,	89	103	29	49	53	90	.			
	Laprairie, Protestant,	13	12	5	10	2	13	.			
	Laprairie, Scotch Pres- byterian,	9	..	4	2	..	7	.			
	Sault St. Louis	28	40	16	9	17	42	.			
	Desserte de Philome, Pa- roisse de Chateauguay,	43	46	9	10	4	75	.			
	St. Philippe,	53	78	25	23	30	78	.			
St. Edouard,	110	88	30	46	41	111	.				
Paroisse de Chateauguay,	51	49	28	22	15	62	.				
		475	482	164	198	188	571	.	571		
Lacadie.	Blairfindie,	62	75	34	30	24	89	..			
	St. Cyprien,	108	100	44	42	28	138	..			
	St. Valentin,	55	51	21	27	18	121	..			
	St. Rémi,	75	74	24	28	32	89	..			
	Odeltown, Wesleyan Methodist, Catholic Mission and Townships —Rovd. Moore,	22	18	6	4	4	32	..			
	St. George,	131	136	17	5	4	261	.			
	French Protestants, <i>grande ligne</i>	55	99	27	29	23	132	..			
	St. Jacques le Mineur,	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	
		22	25	7	10	11	26	..			
		597	612	183	175	146	888	..	888		
Beauharnois.	St. Clément,	60	62	16	21	20	81	..			No Return..
	Georgetown, North and South,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Timothé,	73	76	13	26	24	99	..			
	St. Régis,	26	32	17	6	7	46	..			
	St. Auceat,	28	21	4	..	..	49	..			
	St. Isidore,	66	67	16	38	31	64	..			
	St. Martine,	134	130	31	39	34	191	..			
	Hinchinbrooke, Beauharnois,	19	13	..	4	7	21	..			No Return..
	Protestant Episcopal Church, Cha- teauguay and Ormstown, . .	31	22	2	3	1	52	..			
	Ormstown,	14	15	2	4	2	23	..			
Georgetown,	17	17	3	2	1	31	..				
Henningford, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return..	
BechrIDGE Mission,	26	16	6	1	..	41	..			No Return..	
Dundee, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return..	
Russeltown Circuit, Methodist, Russeltown, Episcopal Congre- gation,	16	10	3	1	2	23	..				
		1	4	..	1	4	..				
		514	485	116	145	129	725	..	725		
Stanstead.	Stanstead, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return..
	Hatley, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			do
	Chatham, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			do
	Henryshburgh, Potton Circuit,	8	12	6	3	1	16	..			
	Stanstead Circuit, Wesleyan Methodist,	5	4	15	..	1	8	..			
Stanstead Circuit, Wesleyan Methodist,	13	14	4	4	4	19	..				
Baptist Church,	3	6	1	1	..	8	..				
		29	36	26	8	6	61	..	51		
Missiskoui.	St. Armand, East,	9	8	16	13	6	..	1			No Return..
	St. Armand, West,	14	17	7	6	6	20	..			No Return..
	St. Armand, Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return..
	St. Armand,	32	28	21	3	7	50	..			No Return..
	Dunham, North, Dunham, South, . . . .	..	..	12	3	1	..	4			No Return..
	Stanbridge,	7	7	4	1	1	12	..			No Return..
Huntingdon Presbyterian Church, Dunham, Wesleyan Methodist,	6	5	4	3	2	6	..			No Return..	
		26	29	10	3	6	46	..			
		94	94	74	31	28	134	5	129		
Shefford.	Shefford,	11	7	13	2	..	16	..			No Return..
	Stukely, Brome, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Return..
	Wesleyan Methodist,	3	9	15	3	9	..	..			No Return..
		14	16	28	5	9	16	..	16		
Total Increase in 1840,									9198	147	

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS in the District of THREE RIVERS, for the year 1837.

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties	Parishes, Seigniories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.			Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the diffe- rence be- tween Bap- tisms and Burials.	Total per County. Increase of Popula- tion.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
St. Maurice.	Three Rivers, Catholic,	113	84	22	81	70	46	551	Decrease 10. There is no Officiating Clergyman for the Me- thodist Con- gregation,	
	do. Protestant Episcopal,	5	7	4	7	15	.			
	do. Methodist, ....	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Pointe du Lac,	35	27	8	7	6	49			
	St. Anne d'Yamachiche,	79	92	14	39	27	105			
	St. Barnabé,	27	25	4	10	4	38			
	St. Antoine de la Ri- vière du Loup,	87	107	23	44	25	125			
St. Léon,	43	52	7	24	21	50				
St. Joseph de Maski- nongé,	110	100	19	38	34	138				
Champlain.	Cap de la Magdeleine,	16	14	1	10	5	15	168		
	Champlain,	27	24	9	3	10	38			
	St. François Xavier de Batiscan,	18	12	6	9	7	14			
	Ste. Geneviève de Ba- tiscan,	39	29	14	21	19	28			
	St. Stanislas de Batiscan, Ste. Anne de la Pérade,	30	45	10	9	26	40			
Nicolet.	St. Pierre les Becquets,	45	40	14	23	25	7	390	Decrease 1.	
	St. Edouard de Gentilly,	80	86	13	33	25	108			
	Bécancour,	61	70	28	29	27	75			
	St. Grégoire,	75	72	25	28	32	87			
	St. Jean Baptiste de Ni- colet,	86	95	21	50	48	83			
Protestant Congregation of Nicolet,	4	1	1	4	2	.				
Yamaska.	St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre,	83	81	20	44	38	82	346		
	St. François,	84	75	18	31	21	107			
	St. Michel d'Yamaska,	69	62	12	23	22	86			
	St. Guillaume,	14	17	..	2	0	29			
	St. David,	44	32	8	18	16	42			
Drummond.	Catholic Mission of Drummondville ..	35	47	12	16	11	55	74		
	Protestant Congregation of do.	13	13	4	4	3	19			
Total..		1384	1373	329	661	578		1529		

Three Rivers, 14th February 1838.

W. C. H. COFFIN,
P. K. B.

General Statement and Return of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1838.

Counties.	Parishes, Seigniorics, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
St. Maurice.	Three Rivers, Catholic,	101	88	25	61	47	81	573	
	Three Rivers, Protestant Episcopal,	6	10	3	3	2	11		
	Three Rivers, Methodist,	5	2	4	1	..	6		
	Pointe du Lac,	25	29	4	16	15	23		
	Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche,	82	75	26	41	19	97		
	St. Barnabé,	24	21	3	7	5	39		
	St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup,	84	97	23	49	36	96		
	St. Léon,	58	70	9	28	20	110		
St. Joseph de Maskinongé,	105	80	25	46	29	110			
Champlain.	Cap de la Magdeleine,	13	19	4	6	1	25	276	
	Champlain,	28	22	3	4	5	41		
	St. François Xavier de Batiscan,	23	11	8	7	4	23		
	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan,	34	32	5	13	19	34		
	St. Stanislas de Batiscan,	48	40	10	15	7	66		
	Ste. Anne de la Pérade,	65	51	21	13	16	87		
	St. Pierre les Becquets,	70	58	17	26	14	88		
	St. Edouard de Gentilly,	64	83	20	15	25	107		
Nicolet.	Bécancour,	65	66	23	21	19	91	493	
	St. Grégoire,	74	62	26	26	27	83		
	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet,	99	105	27	52	32	120		
	Protestant Clergy of Nicolet,	5	..	2	1	..	4		
	St. Antoine de la Baie du Febyre,	83	79	20	34	47	81		
Yamaska.	St. François,	77	67	15	41	20	83	304	
	St. Michel d'Yamaska,	59	57	21	26	19	71		
	St. Guillaume,	17	21	3	9	7	22		
	St. David,	38	46	9	20	17	47		
Drummond.	Catholic Mission of Drummondville,	47	56	18	30	14	59	80	
	Protestant Congregation of ditto,	14	14	4	4	3	21		
	Total..	1443	1361	376	609	463	1726		

Three Rivers, 19th February 1839,
W. C. H. COFFIN, P. K. B.

Appendix
(P. P.)

General Statement and Return of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1839.

Counties.	Parishes, Seignories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
St. Maurice.	Three Rivers, Catholic,	95	92	28	71	58	58	500	
	Three Rivers, Protestant Episcopal,	6	5	5	4	2	5		
	Three Rivers, Methodist,	6	4	..	1	..	9		
	Pointe du Lac,	28	33	8	13	14	34		
	Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche,	50	69	14	38	43	68		
	St. Barnabé,	26	18	2	7	8	29		
	St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup,	101	96	29	41	22	134		
	St. Léon,	49	47	27	29	22	45		
	St. Joseph de Maskinongé,	92	104	12	45	33	118		
	St. Joseph de Maskinongé,	26	17	7	4	8	31		
Champlain.	Cap de la Magdeleine,	39	29	7	7	11	44	283	
	Champlain,	20	17	5	7	7	23		
	St. François Xavier de Batiscan,	43	31	10	9	18	47		
	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan,	37	48	7	11	13	61		
	St. Stanislas de Batiscan,	64	59	16	29	17	77		
	Ste. Anne de la Pérade,	47	48	11	22	19	55		
	St. Pierre les Becquets,	90	70	28	17	22	121		
	St. Edouard de Gentilly,	62	64	22	18	16	92		
	Bécancour,	68	72	14	26	29	85		
	St. Grégoire,	103	116	23	39	50	130		
Yamaska.	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet,	1	2	2	3	463	
	Protestant Congregation of Nicolet,	79	84	22	41	18	104		
	St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre,	66	87	19	32	40	81		
	St. François,	1	3	1	..	..	4
	Presbyterian Congnal. Church at St. Francis,	66	73	22	21	25	93		
	St. Michel d'Yamaska,	15	13	4	8	3	17		
	St. Guillaume,	54	31	19	12	20	53		
	St. David,	68	62	24	23	20	87		
	Catholic Mission of Drummondville,	15	14	2	4	2	23		
	Protestant Congregation of ditto,	1447	1402	390	582	539	1728		
Drummond.	Total..	1447	1402	390	582	539	1728		

Three Rivers, 19th February 1840.
W. C. H. COFFIN, P. K. B.

Appendix
(P. P.)

General Statement and Return of the Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Three Rivers for the year 1840.

Counties.	Parishes, Seigniories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the difference between Baptisms and Burials.	Total per Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
St. Maurice.	Three Rivers, Catholic,	91	85	41	77	58	41	471	
	Three Rivers, Protestant Episcopal,	6	3	2	4	3	2		
	Three Rivers, Methodist,	2	1	..	..	1	1
	Pointe du Lac,	29	24	18	25	17	11		
	St. Anne d'Yamachiche,	90	78	38	39	35	94		
	St. Barnabé,	26	36	7	7	5	50		
	St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup,	88	92	28	51	46	83		
	Protestant Congregation of ditto,	3	1	..	1	2	1		
	St. Léon,	53	73	26	25	18	83		
	St. Joseph de Maskinongé,	90	87	22	45	28	104		
	Cap de la Magdeleine,	24	19	13	7	4	32		
	Champlain,	26	28	15	9	8	37		
	St. François Xavier de Batiscan,	13	16	8	8	4	17		
	St. Geneviève de Batiscan,	41	35	11	18	20	28		
	St. Stanislas de Batiscan,	44	39	10	12	16	55		
	St. Anne de la Pérade,	46	58	27	30	13	61		
	St. Pierre les Becquets,	53	50	31	17	18	68		
	St. Edouard de Gentilly,	62	57	24	26	19	74		
	Townships of Blandford, Maddington, &c,	53	54	20	6	2	99		
	Bécancour,	61	58	21	23	35	61		
St. Grégoire,	74	60	32	44	36	54			
St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet,	88	95	41	64	66	53			
Protestant Congregation of Nicolet,	5	5	6	2	4	4			
St. Antoine de la Baie du Febvre,	99	66	26	50	47	68			
St. François,	81	78	27	28	46	83			
Presbyterian Congnal. Church of St. Francis	1	3	..	2	4	..			
St. Michel d'Yamaska,	84	62	27	28	29	89			
St. Guillaume,	19	20	2	3	4	32			
St. David,	45	40	18	15	21	49			
Catholic Mission of Drummondville,	76	57	19	22	0	91			
Protestant Congregation of ditto,	9	12	3	3	21	17			
Total..		1482	1392	563	691	630		1553	

Three Rivers, 12th February 1841.
W. C. H. COFFIN, P. K. B.

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS in the DISTRICT of GASPE', for the year 1835.

Appendix
(P. P.)

Counties.	Parishes, Seigniories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the diffe- rence be- tween Bap- tisms and Burials.	Total per Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Bonaventure.	Ristigouche,	8	16	6	0	0	24		
	Carleton,	50	43	24	13	10	70		
	New Richmond,	14	11	1	2	2	21		
	Bonaventure,	20	18	5	3	3	32		
	Cox Township, Paspebiac,	19	25	11	0	6	38		
		23	26	2	5	2	42		
Gaspé.	Percé, &c,	75	66	26	14	8	119	227	
	Total,	209	205	75	37	31	346	346	

BEBEE & WILKIE.

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS in the DISTRICT of GASPE', for the year 1836.

Counties.	Parishes, Seigniories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the diffe- rence be- tween Bap- tisms and Burials.	Total per Counties. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
Bonaventure.	Ristigouche,	14	17	5	4	0	27		
	Carleton,	56	49	25	20	11	74		
	New Richmond,	13	11	0	1	1	22		
	Bonaventure,	19	13	4	5	4	23		
	Cox Township, Paspebiac,	17	23	11	3	3	34		
		34	27	8	5	4	52		
Gaspé.	Percé, &c.	87	80	14	31	15	121	232	
	Total,	240	220	67	69	38	353	353	

BEBEE & WILKIE.

Appendix
(P. P.)

GENERAL STATEMENT and RETURN of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS in the DISTRICT of GASPE, for the years 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840.

Year.	Counties.	Parishes, Seigniories, Townships or Cities.	Baptisms.		Marriages.	Burials.		Increase of Population ascertained by the dif- ference be- tween Bap- tisms and Burials.	Total per County. Increase of Population.	Remarks.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1837	Bonaventure.	Ristigouche,	8	13	6	1	0	20	178	
		Carleton,	53	67	17	22	18	80		
		New Richmond,	7	10	3	3	2	12		
		Bonaventure,	26	14	6	17	8	15		
		Cox Township, Paspebiac,	23	18	9	2	7	32		
			28	22	9	19	19			
	Gaspé.	Percé, &c.	79	60	21	39	32	68	68	
		Total, 1837.	224	204	71	103	79		246	
1838	Bonaventure.	Carleton,	48	41	28	26	32	31	143	
		New Richmond,	11	13	4	5	3	16		
		Bonaventure,	8	13	4	2	4	15		
		Cox Township,	16	24	11	4	4	32		
		Paspebiac,	33	28	5	10	2	49		
	Gaspé.	Percé, &c.	75	73	29	9	14	125		
		Gaspé Basin, &c.	28	30	4	3	3	52	177	
		Total, 1838.	219	222	75	59	62		320	
1839	Bonaventure.	Carleton,	56	54	32	10	20	80	187	
		New Richmond,	11	14	3	1	1	23		
		Bonaventure,	18	15	6	10	4	19		
		Cox Township,	26	27	14	1	1	51		
		Paspebiac,	19	20	8	12	13	14		
	Gaspé.	Percé, &c.	64	51	28	15	6	94	94	
		Total, 1839.	194	181	91	49	45		281	
1840	Bonaventure.	Carleton,	65	61	34	13	14	99	252	
		New Richmond,	26	24	8	3	2	45		
		Bonaventure,	17	19	5	3	4	29		
		Cox Township,	17	17	8	0	0	34		
		Paspebiac,	27	32	9	5	9	45		
	Gaspé.	Percé, &c.	106	86	54	12	11	169		
		Gaspé, &c.	15	18	1	2	0	31	200	
		Total, 1840.	273	257	119	38	40		452	

BEBEE & WILKIE.

SCHEDULE
OF
IMPORTS and EXPORTS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,
IN THE YEARS
1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

- No. 1. Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1837.
2. Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1838.
3. Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1839.
4. Imports at Quebec and Montreal in 1840.
5. Imports at Gaspé in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
6. Imports at New Carlisle in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
7. Imports at the Magdalen Islands in 1837.
8. Imports at St. Johns in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
9. Exports at Quebec and Montreal in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
10. Exports at Gaspé in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
11. Exports at New Carlisle in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
12. Exports at the Magdalen Islands in 1837.
13. Exports at St. Johns in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.
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Imports in 1837—Ports of Quebec and Montreal. (No. 1. *continued.*)Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Other dutiable Articles.	From where.										Total.	
	Antwerp.	British North American Colonies.	British West Indies.	France.	Gibraltar and Cadiz.	Great Britain.	Hamburg.	Ireland.	La Guayra.	Portugal.		United States.
Brandy, Gallons, ..		1385	..	943	..	37518	..	155	..	..	..	40001
Cards, playing, Packs,	14110	..	..	..	..	..	14110
Cegars, lbs. ..		288	7	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	159	661
Coffee, "	2316	..	..	7170	..	..	1200	..	40512	51198
Cordials, Gallons,	36	..	..	..	..	..	36
Gin, " 185	47267	..	..	..	..	193	47645
Lignum Vitæ, Tons,	15	..	..	15
Liqueurs, Gallons,	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Molasses, " ..		23492	48854	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	72376
Pimento, lbs.	17153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17153
Rum, East India, Gall.	22485	..	..	..	..	..	22485
" Jamaica, " ..		27331	175317	..	..	3837	..	..	..	..	..	208485
" Leeward Island, " ..		41874	107513	..	..	17052	..	..	..	..	..	166439
Salt, Minots,	9507	213968	..	2727	..	13327	..	239529
Shrub, Gallons,	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Snuff, lbs.	50	..	..	..	193	243
Sugar, Raw, "	137488	..	..	137488
" Refined, " ..		11274	..	..	..	890919	..	..	..	..	..	902193
" Muscovada, " ..		1105629	1978561	..	..	888388	..	..	..	..	90084	4062662
Teas, " ..		2072	..	..	..	638610	..	..	..	..	..	640682
Tobacco, Leaf, "	145655	..	145655
" Manufactured, "	46011	..	46011
Whiskey, Gallons,	2577	..	137	..	..	..	2714
Wines, "	1302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1302
" Canary, "	7485	..	..	..	..	..	7485
" Figuera, "	1967	..	..	..	..	..	1967
" French, " ..		373	..	..	..	4078	..	..	..	6612	..	11063
" Hock, "	241	..	..	..	..	..	241
" Italian, "	305	..	..	..	..	..	305
" Madeira, " ..		150	..	..	..	16884	..	..	..	..	..	17034
" do. Bronté, "	4370	..	..	..	..	..	4370
" Malaga, " ..		2805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1398	..	4203
" Marsala, "	3109	..	..	..	..	..	3109
" Mountain, "	66	..	..	..	..	..	66
" Port, " ..		74	..	..	..	34464	..	150	..	..	..	33688
" Rhenish, "	55	..	..	..	55
" Sherry, "	29442	..	..	..	..	..	29442
" Sicilian, "	1107	..	..	..	1107
" Spanish, "	1548	..	1462	..	..	..	3010
" Teneriffe, "	35191	..	..	..	..	..	35191
" Vidonia, "	121	..	..	..	..	..	121

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

No. 2.—IMPORTS in 1838.—PORTS of QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

From where.	Vessels with Cargoes.				Vessels in ballast.				Total.		Value of Merchandize paying 2½ per cent.			Value of Free Goods.			Total.					
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
																						No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Africa, (Madeira)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algiers, ..	..	..	..	1	149	7	1	149	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colonies, ..	98	8386	444	46	11316	474	144	19702	918	..	..	..	6291	16	5	21439	15	2	27731	11	7	..
British West Indies, ..	24	3714	176	1	262	12	25	3976	187	..	..	..	673	7	5	..	..	..	673	7	5	..
Cuba, ..	2	224	10	..	..	..	2	224	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France, ..	3	832	29	16	4465	172	19	5297	201	..	..	..	792	16	5	..	..	..	792	16	5	..
Gibraltar, ..	..	..	..	1	277	12	1	277	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Britain, ..	239	84400	3483	487	177730	7092	726	262130	10575	..	..	..	1131260	19	9	127678	12	5	1258939	12	2	..
Hamburg, ..	6	1724	70	3	770	29	9	2494	99	..	..	..	2117	18	6	11847	13	0	13965	11	6	..
Ireland, ..	14	4648	192	123	39463	1679	137	44111	1871	..	..	..	3918	19	10	1498	0	0	5416	19	10	..
Portugal, ..	3	670	34	..	..	..	3	670	34	..	..	..	707	17	5	..	..	..	707	17	5	..
Prussia, ..	1	269	10	..	..	..	1	269	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3148	0	0	3148	0	0	..
Rio de la Plata, ..	1	353	15	..	..	..	1	353	15	..	..	..	4874	6	9	203	0	0	5077	6	9	..
Saxony, ..	3	856	32	..	..	..	3	856	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	12736	0	0	12736	0	0	..
Sicily, ..	2	540	28	..	..	..	2	540	28	..	..	..	450	7	9	..	..	..	450	7	9	..
Spain, ..	2	583	23	1	181	8	3	764	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States, ..	7	2324	95	6	2955	106	13	5279	201	..	..	..	1095	1	10	383	0	0	1478	1	10	..
Total..	405	109543	4640	686	238031	9610	1091	347574	14250	..	..	..	1152183	12	1	178934	0	7	1331117	12	8	..

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

No. 3.—IMPORTS in 1839.—PORTS of QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

From where.	Vessels with Cargoes.				Vessels in ballast.				Total.		Value of Merchandise paying 2½ per cent.			Value of Free Goods.			Total.			
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amsterdam, .. .. .	..	..	..	1	490	20	1	490	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colonies, ..	95	8202	413	30	6150	242	125	14352	655	3763	11	8	21824	15	0	25588	6	8	..	..
British West Indies,	6	616	42	2	751	36	8	1367	78	206	5	6	..	..	206	5	6	..	..	..
Foreign West Indies,	7	1623	67	..	..	..	7	1632	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France,	6	1595	61	11	3107	112	17	4702	173	3052	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar,	3	421	23	..	..	..	3	421	23	4411	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Britain,	271	97767	3869	480	173127	6891	751	270894	10760	1733037	0	8	73883	14	10	1806920	15	6	..	..
Hamburg,	6	1483	54	3	811	26	9	2294	80	701	13	10	18961	13	6	19663	7	4	..	..
Ireland,	19	7384	295	160	50472	2130	179	57856	2425	14089	10	6	4418	5	1	18507	15	7	..	..
Portugal,	4	579	29	..	..	..	4	579	29	766	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia,	1	232	8	1	490	20	2	722	28	..	..	..	* 2500	..	..	2500	..	..	..	..
Sicily,	1	74	8	..	..	..	1	74	8	784	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America (or Brazils,)	1	343	12	1	403	17	2	746	29	5081	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States,	12	5324	183	26	12218	437	38	17542	620	2415	14	7	16524	3	8	18939	18	3	..	..
* Rye, Duty free.	432	125652	5064	715	248019	9931	1147	373671	14995	1768311	5	8	138112	12	1	1906423	17	9	..	..

Imports in 1839.—Ports of Quebec and Montreal. (No. 3. *continued.*)Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Other dutiable Articles.	From where.										Total.
	British North American Colo- nies.	British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	France.	Gibraltar.	Great Britain.	Hamburg.	Ireland.	Portugal.	United States.	
Brandy, Gallons,	1453	..	..	20948	9244	288017	..	1564	219	61	321506
Cards, playing, Packs,	..	..	..	..	..	30362	..	..	..	..	30362
Cegars, lbs.	..	..	78	..	..	530	..	16	..	..	624
Coffee, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..	24521	24723
Cordials, Gallons,	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Gin, "	..	..	..	..	..	117742	240	449	..	..	118431
Molasses, "	21764	..	35297	..	..	25759	..	..	..	..	82820
Pimento, lbs.	..	3704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3704
Rum, Gallons,	2886	..	30196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33082
" British Plantation, "	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	..	534
" East India, "	..	..	..	..	..	49493	..	..	..	..	49493
" Foreign, "	..	..	..	..	..	92337	..	..	..	..	92337
" Jamaica, "	..	74470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74470
" Leeward Island, "	..	32245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32245
Spirits, Foreign, "	..	..	..	..	..	35311	3040	..	..	..	38951
Salt, Minots,	..	..	..	..	10262	445228	..	13885	9287	..	484662
Sugar, Refined, lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	1641051	34646	..	..	..	1675697
" Muscovada, "	3681746	..	847697	..	..	764303	..	410	..	..	5294156
Teas, "	77332	..	..	..	..	894397	..	66	..	..	971797
Tobacco, Leaf, "	5180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5180
" Manufactured, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25490	25490
Whiskey, Gallons,	..	..	..	..	..	15712	..	481	..	..	16193
Wines, "	..	..	..	67087	14993	..	..	..	26114	..	108194
" Benecarlo, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865	..	..	1865
" Fayal, "	913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	913
" French, "	57	..	..	..	..	7296	..	307	..	463	8123
" Hock, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	120	170
" Madeira, "	53	..	..	..	..	31797	..	..	..	..	31850
" Malaga, "	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	198
" Port, "	218	..	..	..	..	61213	..	359	..	..	61790
" Sherry, "	..	..	..	..	..	44132	..	1057	..	..	45189
" Sicilian, "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
" Spanish, "	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	20118	..	..	20678
" Teneriffe, Spanish, and other Wines. "	..	..	..	..	..	113974	..	..	..	..	113974

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

No. 4.—IMPORTS in 1840.—PORTS of QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

From where.	Vessels with Cargoes.				Vessels in ballast.				Total.		Value of Merchandise paying 2½ per cent.			Value of Free Goods.			Total.			
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antwerp, .. .. .	..	..	..	3	1037	35	3	1037	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colonies, ..	104	9480	523	53	12954	534	157	22434	1057	8	10	23350	7	8	28252	16	6	..	..	..
British West Indies,	2	181	13	3	1515	57	5	1696	70	14	11	..	..	..	727	14	11	..	..	..
Foreign West Indies,	10	1138	69	..	..	..	10	1138	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France,	6	1598	59	21	5762	193	27	7360	252	6	3	..	..	..	3580	6	3	..	..	..
Gibraltar,	2	289	15	..	..	..	2	289	15	..	..	..	..	..	3427	4	7	..	..	..
Great Britain,	283	103596	4048	628	238365	9204	911	341261	13252	8	1	93434	1	1	1914020	9	2	..	..	..
Hamburg,	1	299	9	3	912	29	4	1211	38	6	9	2061	3	0	3868	9	9	..	..	..
Ireland,	23	9625	342	175	52468	2165	198	62093	2507	14	6	366	6	11	10245	1	5	..	..	..
Portugal,	1	155	8	..	..	..	1	155	8	..	..	..	..	..	314	19	11	..	..	..
Rotterdam, .. .. .	..	..	..	1	541	17	1	541	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sicily,	1	140	7	..	..	..	1	140	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain,	2	551	23	2	494	21	4	1045	44	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States,	6	2494	98	18	7451	270	24	9945	368	0	11	1330	19	5	4404	0	4	..	..	..
Total,	441	128846	5214	907	321499	12595	1348	450345	17739	17	8	120542	18	1	1969311	15	9	..	..	..

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

No. 5.—IMPORTS at GASPE' in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Articles.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Value of Merchandize.			Total.
					£ s. d.			
					1837.	1838.	1839.		1840.
	1837	50	5084	396	13148	2	11	
	1838	36	3802	287	8546	16	1	
	1839	45	6292	380	12557	0	0	
	1840	44	5593	342	20296	6	1	
Total,		175	21371	1405	54548	5	1	
Articles.	Years.				Total.			
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.				
Beef,	Barrels,	24	48	32	1	105		
Biscuit,	Bags,	1325	2380	2150	..	5801		
do.	Barrels,	..	20	..	..	20
do.	Cwt.	..	..	..	709	709
Brandy and Gin,	Gallons,	1318	1500	2614	2380	7812		
Butter,	Kegs,	120	10	..	7	137		
do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels,	..	20	..	..	20
do.	Barrels,	..	75	111	..	186		
do.	Casks & Firkins,	..	..	45	83	128
Cheese,	Packages,	..	..	..	2	2
Chocolate,	Boxes,	..	14	..	20	34		
Cider,	Hogsheads,	..	36	..	..	36
Codfish,	Barrels,	5	..	..	..	5
do.	Cwt.	560	..	..	..	560
Coffee,	lbs.	461	823	217	..	1491		
do.	Bags,	..	..	..	2	2
Cordials,	Gallons,	..	..	108	..	108
Corn Meal,	Barrels,	13	10	4	20	47		
Currants,	lbs.	..	..	392	..	392
Flour,	Barrels,	3840	4339	4116	2159	14454		
Fruit,	Packages,	..	12	..	..	12
Furniture,	..	..	49	..	..	49
Furs,	Barrels,	..	..	33	..	33
Hams,	..	9	5	..	..	14
do.	No.	..	..	22	..	22
do.	Boxes,	..	..	..	2	2
Iron bars,	No.	..	63	..	..	63
Lard,	Casks & Tierces,	1	1	10	6	18		
do.	Kegs,	17	..	..	30	47
do.	lbs.	..	3472	..	844	4316		
do.	Bladders,	..	116	..	..	116
Lemons,	Boxes,	..	52	6	..	58		
Molasses,	Gallons,	4726	5219	5138	8343	23426		
Oats,	Minots,	..	..	..	300	300
Oil, Olive,	Casks,	..	..	2	..	2
do.	Gallons,	..	30	..	..	30
Oranges,	Boxes,	..	57	6	6	69		
Pitch,	Barrels,	..	31	33	37	101		
Peppermint,	Gallons,	240	119	..	85	444		
Pense,	Casks & Barrels,	42	217	183	29	471		
do.	Bags,	..	24	16	..	40		
Pork,	Barrels,	526	809	774	366	2475		
Potatoes,	Minots,	..	..	100	250	350
do.	Tons,	..	13	13	..	26		
do.	Barrels,	..	5	..	..	5
do.	Cabots,	5156	600	..	..	5756
Raisins,	Boxes,	..	4	..	123	127		
do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ boxes,	..	..	..	11	11
do.	Packages,	..	..	42	..	42
Rosin,	Barrels,	..	3	3	..	6		
Rum,	Gallons,	4429	4413	3569	2810	15231		
Rice,	Casks & Tierces,	15	..	14	24	53		
do.	Cwt.	..	137	..	..	137
Salt,	Minots,	..	1925	2914	..	4139		
do.	Hogsheads,	..	..	..	156	156

Articles.		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Salt,	Tons,	1853	..	..	1738	3591
Sounds,	Casks,	12	..	..	..	12
Snuff,	lbs.	..	..	84	..	84
Sugar, Muscovada,	Barrels,	..	..	..	7	7
do. do.	lbs.	11129	1275	9184	904	22492
do. Refined,	do.	..	150	354	18359	18863
Tar,	Barrels,	..	16	..	23	39
Tar and Pitch,	Casks,	57	..	..	..	57
Tea,	Boxes,	..	..	..	10	10
do.	lbs.	1319	1200	1638	843	5000
Tobacco,	do.	2028	1867	3311	4863	12069
Turpentine,	Barrels,	..	3	..	..	3
Vinegar,	Casks,	..	3	..	..	3
Whiskey,	Gallons,	..	..	..	84	84
Wines.	do.	759	487	1107	155	2508

No. 6.—IMPORTS at NEW CARLISLE in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Value of Merchandize.			
				£	s.	d.	
1837	27	3711	192	1043	10	8	July Quarter not included. October Quarter do.
1838	20	3275	177	3333	6	9	
1839	56	7676	431	13848	5	5	
1840	47	6796	372	7294	18	9	
Total,	150	21458	1172	25520	1	7	

Articles.		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Barley,	Minots,	..	..	..	54	54
Beef,	Barrels,	9	4	20	..	33
Biscuit,	do.	..	..	410	..	410
do.	Bags,	..	..	30	..	30
do.	Cwt.	58	600	..	205	863
Brandy and Gin,	Gallons,	192	456	2654	782	4084
Brooms,	No.	..	..	..	24	24
Butter,	Firkins,	..	5	28	16	49
Chocolate,	lbs.	..	190	..	75	265
Cider,	Pipes,	..	2	..	..	2
Coals,	Tons,	..	..	..	79	79
Codfish,	Barrels,	500	..	..	..	500
do.	Cwt.	3041	..	3476	2634	9151
Coffee,	lbs.	308	1039	1949	1670	4966
Corn,	Bags,	..	15	12	8	35
Cornmeal,	do.	..	..	5	..	5
do.	Barrels,	318	110	238	..	666
do.	lbs.	..	..	..	214	214
Flour,	Barrels,	50	1260	1991	..	2601
do.	lbs.	..	..	..	853	853
Glass,	Cases,	..	..	..	2	2
Knees, Juniper,	No.	..	..	..	300	300
Lard,	Kegs,	1	..	..	3	4
Logs, Juniper,	No.	..	..	..	8	8
Molasses,	Gallons,	2636	3697	5834	5649	17816
Oatmeal,	Bags,	..	..	..	5	5
Oats,	Minots,	..	..	..	1296	1296
Oil, Fish,	Gallons,	886	1352	2238
do. do.	Barrels,	7	7
do. Olive,	Casks,	2	2
Oilcloths,	Suits,	20	20

Appendix
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Articles.	Years.				
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
Oxen, No.	3	..	3
Pease, Barrels,	..	18	58	..	76
Pepper, do.	..	10	10
do. Bags,	..	..	..	4	4
do. lbs.	..	..	273	100	373
Pimento, do.	..	139	..	..	139
Pitch, Barrels,	60	..	..	38	98
Pork, do.	9	63	288	217	577
Porter, do.	..	3	..	..	3
Potatoes, Minots,	..	..	..	30	30
Raisins, Boxes,	..	25	..	..	25
do. Packages,	..	..	..	51	51
Rice, Tierces,	11	9	9	..	29
do. Bags,	..	..	70	..	70
do. Cwt.	..	..	..	40	40
Rosin, Barrels,	24	..	..	..	24
Rum, Gallons,	4336	4590	6700	5859	21485
Salt, Tons,	..	352	..	946	1298
do. Hogsheds,	10	..	100	..	110
Sheep, No.	..	..	17	..	17
Snuff, lbs.	..	67	27	116	210
Sounds, . . . . . "	..	..	453	..	453
Sugar, Muscovada, "	14156	16649	25312	21280	77397
do. Refined, . . . . . "	..	..	..	5053	5053
Tar, Barrels,	8	74	..	28	110
Tea, Chests.	..	..	13	..	13
do. lbs.	421	372	..	1374	2167
Tobacco, "	387	807	585	1258	3037
do. Kegs,	..	..	5	..	5
Vinegar, Hogsheds,	..	..	..	5	5
do. Casks,	..	4	..	..	4
do. Gallons,	..	40	..	..	40
Wheat, Barrels,	..	250	..	..	250
Wine. Gallons.	28	246	3732	330	4336

No. 7.—IMPORTS at the MAGDALEN ISLANDS in 1837.

Vessels, 22. Tons, 944. Men, 67. Value of Merchandize, £269. 10. 0.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Barley, Bushels,	25	Potatoes, Bushels,	2560
Beef, Barrels,	11	Rice, Tierces,	4
Codfish, Cwt.	200	do. Hogsheds,	2
Flour, Barrels,	382	Rum, Puncheons,	4
Herrings, "	220	Salmon, Barrels,	100
Molasses, Puncheons,	10	Salt, Minots,	2900
Oil, Cod, Barrels,	4	Tar, Barrels,	9
Pease, "	6	Tobacco, manufactured Kegs,	1
Pork. "	26		

No further Returns from the Magdalen Islands.

No. 8.—IMPORTS at ST. JOHN'S for the Years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Articles.		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Alabaster,	Boxes,	..	31	..	18	49
Apple Sauce,	Barrels,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	9
Apples,	Bushels,	5960	10365	7966	9100	33391
do. dried,	"	2	$25\frac{1}{2}$	19	..	$46\frac{1}{2}$
do. do.	lbs.	..	..	..	782	782
Ash Boards,	Feet,	..	..	..	400	400
do. Timber,	"	..	..	90	..	90
Ashes,	Barrels,	263	96	53	100	512
Barley,	Bushels,	..	..	..	4	4
do.	lbs.	..	11515	..	..	11515
Basswood Boards,	Feet,	..	..	196	2500	2696
Beans,	Bushels,	7	7	5	14	33
Bear Skins,	No.	..	20	..	..	20
Beef, Fresh,	lbs.	4004	3165	5850	6931	19950
do. Salted,	Barrels,	$338\frac{1}{2}$	748	632	1	$1719\frac{1}{2}$
do. Smoked,	lbs.	2035	..	..	..	2035
do. Tongues,	Kegs,	10	..	..	..	10
Beer,	Barrels,	13	..	..	..	13
Biscuit,	lbs.	..	120	..	..	120
Boots,	No.	1	..	..	1	2
Books and Paper,	Boxes, &c.	173	168	190	399	930
Bottles,	Dozens,	151	1242	704	496	2593
Boxwood,	Boxes,	..	..	..	1	1
Bran,	Cwt.	..	..	..	210	210
Brandy,	Gallons,	..	..	..	327	327
Bricks,	No.	500	3600	713884	..	717984
Brimstone,	Casks,	..	1	..	..	1
Buckwheat,	Bushels,	..	..	..	87	87
do. Flour,	Barrels,	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	..	9	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Buffaloe Skins,	No.	4468	6	4202	1600	10276
Burr Blocks,	"	..	128	693	..	821
Butter,	lbs.	4433	1738	39935	4592	50698
Calf Skins, raw,	No.	327	..	..	4106	4433
Canary Seed,	Bushels,	54	..	84	..	138
do. do.	Bags,	..	15	..	..	15
Candles, Sperm,	Boxes,	28	154	170	137	489
do. Tallow,	"	30	295	..	..	325
Canoes,	No.	..	..	..	1	1
Capers,	Boxes,	76	..	..	..	76
Cards, playing,	Packs,	..	4104	..	..	4104
Carriages,	No.	12	27	55	126	220
Cattle,	Head of	1861	1062	479	782	4184
Champagne Cider,	Boxes,	..	..	13	..	13
Cheese,	lbs.	118810	118440	93884	48391	384525
Cherry Boards,	Feet,	5000	..	..	..	5000
Chocolate,	Boxes,	..	151	10	..	161
Cider,	Baskets,	..	6	..	..	6
do.	Barrels,	67	101	218	235	621
Clay,	"	31	..	28	6	65
Clocks and Watches,	Boxes,	13	25	34	59	131
Clover Seed,	lbs.	16037	11895	7840	5948	41720
Coals,	Tons,	..	38	90	10	138
do.	Chaldron,	9	..	..	..	9
Cocoa,	lbs.	..	125	..	..	125
Codfish, fresh,	"	68562	73000	95858	4352	241772
Coffee,	"	64737	67334	145612	169656	447339
Confectionary,	Boxes,	2	..	..	..	2
Cordials,	Gallons,	..	228	177	18	423
Corks,	Bales,	7	16	13	10	46
Corkwood,	lbs.	6000	..	..	..	6000
Corn Brooms,	Dozens,	943	$1002\frac{1}{2}$	$1742\frac{1}{2}$	892	4580
do. Indian,	Bushels,	18	981	10068	6256	17323
do. Meal,	"	..	33	114	..	147
do. do.	Barrels,	..	..	..	17	17
Cotton Goods,	Packages,	62	213	234	411	920

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Articles.	Years.				Total.
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Cotton Wool, Bales,	30	3	2	55	90
Crackers, Barrels,	..	..	2	2	4
Crocodiles, No.	..	..	..	56	56
Currants, Casks,	112	..	20	..	132
do. Kegs,	..	20	..	17	37
Dates, Bags,	..	..	..	1	1
Deer Skins, No.	725	..	..	..	725
Drugs, Barrels, Boxes &c.	221	320	442	262	1245
Dye Woods, Barrels,	345	156	605	268	1374
do. Tons,	..	..	1½	..	1½
Earthenware, Crates,	15	..	..	..	15
Essences, Boxes,	..	5	5	5	15
do. Bergamot, do.	1	..	2	..	3
Fancy Goods, Packages,	167	316	538	485	1506
Figs, Tierces,	..	..	..	5	5
do. Casks,	..	1	..	..	1
do. Kegs,	..	..	..	14	14
do. Frails,	..	..	..	212	212
do. Boxes,	80	..	..	..	80
Fish, fresh, do.	..	5	2	2	9
Flour, Barrels,	269	1	21517	10263	32050
do. Bushels,	..	..	1	..	1
do. lbs.	..	..	..	13102	13102
Fruit preserved, Boxes,	21	1	14	7	43
do. fresh, do.	884	1039	1009	2191	5123
Furniture, Lots,	90	69	51	70	280
Furs, Packages,	1	11	55	32	99
Garden Seeds, Boxes,	90	37	45	43	215
Ginger preserved, do.	60	8	10	21	99
Gin, Gallons,	..	..	..	517	517
Glassware, Packages,	137	214	359	532	1242
Grapes, Kegs,	..	127	..	..	127
Grass Seed, Bushels,	32	3	1	..	36
Hams, lbs.	1197	654	13756	9440	25047
Hardware, Packages,	424	594	990	1207	3215
Hat Bodies, No.	2979	3474	3781	4437	14671
Hemp, Bales	624	..	286	140	1050
do. lbs.	..	6682	..	..	6682
Hemp Seed, Bushels,	..	14	..	..	14
Honey, Casks,	1	..	..	..	1
do. lbs.	480	..	2570	565	3615
do. Gallons,	..	..	..	888	888
Hogs, No.	126	2	40	92	260
Hops, Bales,	79	51	82	135	347
Horses, No.	124	363	94	75	656
Indian Meal, Barrels,	3½	..	..	..	3½
Indigo, lbs.	407	..	256	..	663
Ink, Printers, Kegs,	34	27	36	49	146
Juniper Berries, Barrels,	..	1	1	..	2
Lamp Black, lbs.	97	..	..	..	97
Lard, do.	18925	1295	25748	1342	47310
Leather, Rolls and Boxes,	451	266	1278	1348	3343
do. manufactured, do.	53	76	103	133	365
Lemon Essence, Boxes,	1	..	..	..	1
do. Syrup, do.	102	260	809	898	2069
Linen manufactures, do.	..	6	13	8	27
Linseed Oil, Barrels,	4	..	..	..	4
Locomotive Engines, No.	1	..	..	..	1
Maccaroni, Boxes,	..	12	74	34	120
Machinery, Lots,	14	15	23	19	71
Mahogany, Feet,	5825	21209	19293	44292	90619
Maple Boards, do.	..	..	150	..	150
Marble, Pieces,	..	..	..	107	107
do. Boxes,	14	21	24	4	63
do. Perches,	..	..	3925½	..	3925½
Medicine, Boxes,	99	82	85	97	363
Melons, Water, No.	146	..	..	700	846
Mill Stones, do.	9	2	5	..	16
Mink Skins, do.	..	138	..	..	138
Molasses, Gallons,	90	174	7096	2270	9630

Articles.	Years.				Total.
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Musical Instruments, Boxes,	28	33	39	32	132
Muskrat Skins, No.	1135	..	..	..	1135
Mutton, Fresh, lbs.	21833	65256	50372	15447	152908
do. Hams, do.	6913	700	..	..	7613
do. Salted, Barrels,	5	30	3	2	40
Nuts, Bags,	463	..	356	382	1201
do. Bales and Boxes,	..	751	..	..	751
Oakum, Bales,	..	..	144	..	144
Ochre, yellow, Casks,	..	..	6	10	16
Oil Cake, Cwt.	..	..	..	22	22
Olive Oil, Casks,	73	..	..	..	73
do. Baskets,	..	50	218	..	268
do. Boxes,	..	..	..	15	15
Olives, do.	..	..	..	34	34
Onions, Bushels,	..	26	..	..	26
Orange Peel, Packages,	..	4	..	..	4
do. do. lbs.	..	..	..	475	475
Orris Root, do.	..	..	25	136	161
Otter Skins, No.	11	..	..	..	11
Oysters, Barrels,	..	22	78	109	209
do. Kegs,	19	154	244½	112	529½
Paintings, Boxes,	3	..	..	..	3
Paints, Kegs,	..	..	151	..	151
Palm Oil, Casks,	..	..	..	18	18
Pears, Bushels,	88	..	..	..	88
Pease, do.	2	16	5	43	66
Pepper, Bags,	87	..	..	..	87
Perfumed Oil, Boxes,	5	..	..	..	5
Pickles, do.	1	102	192	..	295
Pine Boards manufactured, Pieces,	..	..	500	..	500
Pitch, Barrels,	73	125	3	16	217
Plaster of Paris, do.	12	16	..	..	28
Pork, fresh, Pounds,	49962	29958	49387	23021	152328
do. Salted, Barrels,	844	877	8062½	3653	13436½
Potatoes, Bushels,	519	5	89	108	721
Poultry, No.	152	19	43	54	268
Printing Presses, do.	2	1	2	1	6
Prints, Boxes,	2	6	20	25	53
Prunes, do.	..	..	..	7	7
do. Casks,	..	..	108	..	108
Pumice Stone, lbs.	..	88	355	871	1314
Quicksilver, do.	76	..	152	50	278
do. Flasks,	..	3	..	..	3
Raccoon Skins, No.	2291	6047	..	..	8338
Raisins, Casks,	..	4½	..	..	4½
do. Boxes,	2823	3814½	4307	2373	13317½
do. Kegs,	303	29	15	75	512
Raw Hides, No.	20117	21808	31596	47117	120638
Rice, lbs.	348395	183657	320275	140279	992606
Rosin, Barrels,	235	529	456	47	1297
Rum, Gallons,	..	..	98601	107786	206387
Rye, Bushels,	..	..	339	5856	6195
Rye Flour, Barrels,	..	..	5	..	5
Sand, do.	..	55	..	..	55
Sausages, lbs.	173	100	..	..	273
Segars, Boxes,	125	162	276	290	853
Sheep, No.	6445	2349	821	1479	11094
Shumack, Bags,	16	..	..	..	16
Silk Goods, Packages,	31	56	141	82	310
Snuff, lbs.	663	2331	801½	1479	5254½
Soap, Boxes,	22	163	205	70	460
Socks, Pairs,	3087	898	1778	5208	10971
Spices, Bags and Boxes,	104	754	1336	1660	3854
Spirits, Gallons,	..	188	..	..	188
Spirits Turpentine, Casks,	..	..	518	295	813
do. do. Barrels,	244	149	..	..	393
Sponge, Bales,	3	..	..	..	3
do. lbs.	..	150	187	540	877
Spring Water, Boxes,	41	39	28	45	153
Starch, do.	1249	201	1450

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Appendix
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Articles.	Years.				Total.
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Stoves, - - - - - No.	25	17	538	555	1135
Sugar, - - - - - lbs.	200	..	200
Sugar Candy, - - - - - Boxes,	..	..	20	46	66
Sugar, Muscovada, - - - - - lbs.	1224	..	..	..	1224
Tallow, - - - - - lbs.	54120	181106	107108	356762	699096
Tamarack Rails, - - - - - Pieces,	..	..	..	112	112
Tar, - - - - - Barrels,	5	8	77	207	297
Tobacco, Leaf, - - - - - lbs.	221765	75835	92919	140574	531093
do. Manufactured, - - - - - "	510435	528772	592263	637821	2269291
do. Stems, - - - - - Hogsheads,	..	5	40	..	45
do. do. - - - - - Bales,	..	..	..	68	68
Treenails, - - - - - Hogsheads,	16	..	..	..	16
do. - - - - - Casks,	..	..	..	23	23
Trees and Plants, - - - - - Packages,	9	4	6	9	28
Turpentine, - - - - - Barrels,	..	5	..	..	5
Type, - - - - - Boxes and Cases,	19	16	19	7	61
Varnish, - - - - - Gallons,	460	..	..	..	460
Veal, - - - - - lbs.	..	..	20	..	20
Veneers, - - - - - Boxes,	47	55	37	66	205
Venison, - - - - - lbs.	..	..	..	1200	1200
Vermicelli, - - - - - Boxes,	..	20	43	..	63
Vermillion, - - - - - lbs.	18	10½	..	4	32½
Vinegar, - - - - - Casks,	..	..	193	469	662
Walnut Boards, - - - - - Feet,	..	..	500	..	500
do. Timber, - - - - - "	..	..	160	..	160
Wax, - - - - - lbs.	7329	10895	4227	3011	25362
Wheat, - - - - - Bushels,	..	10	3847	480	4337
Whetstones, - - - - - Boxes,	312	411	606	947	2276
Whiskey, - - - - - Gallons,	..	..	..	366	366
Whitening, - - - - - Hogsheads,	13	..	..	..	13
Wine, - - - - - Casks,	72	..	..	..	72
do. French, - - - - - Baskets,	150	..	..	..	150
do. do. - - - - - Gallons,	..	28659	46023	6620	81302
do. do. - - - - - Quarter Casks,	150	..	..	..	150
do. Sherry, - - - - - Gallons,	..	..	17	..	17
do. Spanish, - - - - - "	..	3155	2001	..	5156
Wire, - - - - - lbs.	62	5½	28	..	95½
do. - - - - - Bundles,	..	..	17	..	17
do. - - - - - Rolls,	..	..	..	45	45
Wire Cloth, - - - - - Feet,	..	..	60	..	60
Wood, Fire, - - - - - Cords,	..	..	..	60	60
Wool, - - - - - lbs.	1764	633	762	277	3436
Yeast, - - - - - Hogsheads,	58	63	46	38	205
Zebra Hides, - - - - - No.	..	..	5	..	5

Year.	Sterling Value of the Articles imported.			Specie.			Total.			Passengers Inwards.
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
1837.	83235	11	10	153691	2	6	236926	14	4	4515
1838.	85454	8	9	47572	19	5	133027	8	2	2974
1839.	191422	15	6	104175	0	0	295597	15	6	4179
1840.	143873	4	0	147600	0	0	291473	4	0	3480
Total, £	503986	0	1	453039	1	11	957025	2	0	15148

No. 9.—EXPORTS from QUÉBEC and MONTREAL in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Year.	To where.	Vessels cleared.				
		No.	Tons.	Men.	Of which built in Lower Canada during the respective years.	
					No.	Tons.
1837.	British North American Colonies,	128	8162	498	..	..
	British West Indies,	24	3065	177	..	..
	Great Britain,	769	269475	10913	9	6409
	Ireland,	211	62408	2684	7	3057
	Total...	1132	343110	14272	16	9466
1838.	British North American Colonies,	120	8154	495	..	..
	British West Indies,	16	2089	117	3	712
	Great Britain,	792	283267	11243	10	6355
	Ireland,	189	60886	2582	4	1326
	Rio de la Plata,	1	343	17	..	..
Total...	1118	354739	14454	17	8293	
1839.	The Azores,	1	103	7	..	..
	British North American Colonies,	107	6166	414	..	..
	British West Indies,	7	768	45	..	..
	Cuba,	1	181	13	..	..
	Great Britain,	868	315944	12424	14	9029
Ireland,	200	66387	2676	13	5950	
Total...	1184	389549	15579	27	14979	
1840.	British North American Colonies,	149	11709	687	1	91
	British West Indies,	5	583	35	..	..
	Great Britain,	1079	399449	15227	35	20624
	Ireland,	199	67060	2684	12	5039
	Jersey,	1	85	6	..	..
Total...	1433	478906	18639	48	25754	

To.	Articles.	Years.				
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
The Azores.	Plank, pine,	..	..	1403	..	1403
	Scantling, pine,	..	..	43	..	43
British North American Colonies.	Staves, Standard,	..	..	1900	..	1900
	Adzes,	..	..	..	1	1
	Ale and Beer,	340	1281	663	..	1684
	Apples,	306	139	213	747	1405
	Ashes, Pearl,	12	..	..	..	12
	do. Pot,	21	55	16	..	92
	do. do.	..	..	..	92	92
	Axes,	21	..	..	14	35
	do.	..	..	33	..	33
	Barley,	..	22	..	20	42
	do.	..	40	..	..	40
	do.	26	..	130	..	156
	Bark Work,	..	2	..	..	2
	Barrels, empty,	..	..	790	300	1090
	Basswood,	..	..	4	..	4
Beans,	2	4	..	59	65	

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

To	Articles.	Years.				Total.	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.		
British North American Colonies.	Beef,	Barrels,	2789	1610	2085	2019	8503
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	218	45	10	30	303
	do.	Kitts,	..	3	..	..	3
	do. Rounds, &c.	Kegs,	..	4	..	..	4
	Biscuit,	Barrels,	..	..	25	..	25
	do.	Cwt.	1037	524	924	2691	5176
	Bitters,	Casks,	..	..	1	4	5
	Boards,	Pieces,	..	360	4268	7114	11742
	Boots and Shoes,	Packages,	..	..	9	3	12
	Bran,	Casks,	..	..	..	22	22
	do.	Bags,	..	..	..	77	77
	do.	Cwt.	..	..	116	..	116
	Bricks,	No.	..	..	32000	..	32000
	Buffaloe Robes,	Barrels,	..	..	4	..	4
	do. do.	Packages,	3	6	..	..	9
	do. do.	No.	..	..	42	86	128
	Butter,	Kegs,	..	..	285	545	830
	do.	lbs.	52333	76314	50588	174108	353343
	Butternut,	Tons,	2	..	..	..	2
	Calf Skins,	Packages,	..	4	2	1	7
	Candles,	Boxes,	..	..	41	341	382
	do.	lbs.	6003	5387	916	27291	39597
	Canoes,	No.	..	..	2	..	2
	Canvas,	Packages,	7	..	..	..	7
	Carrriages,	No.	..	..	..	1	1
	Castings,	Pieces,	..	170	..	..	170
	Cast Iron,	"	..	34	..	..	34
	Chairs,	No.	..	..	..	76	76
	do.	Packages,	2	..	..	..	2
	Cheese,	"	..	..	5	..	5
	do.	Barrels,	..	..	..	1	1
	do.	lbs.	2562	4420	3463	3461	13906
	Church Ornaments,	Packages,	5	..	..	..	5
	Cider,	Cases,	..	..	..	8	8
	Cigars,	Boxes,	8	..	..	..	8
	Confectionary,	"	1	..	..	..	1
	Cordage,	Coils,	..	12	..	..	12
	Codfish,	Cwt.	2203	98	..	..	2301
	Crackers,	Barrels,	..	..	..	12	12
	Deals,	Pieces,	..	50	520	..	570
	Elm timber,	Tons,	3	..	..	..	3
	Feathers,	Barrels,	..	50	..	..	50
	Flaxseed,	Tierces,	..	..	2	..	2
	do.	Minots,	..	85	..	..	85
	Flour, * includes 200 of Rye,	Barrels,	25564	32422	*31051	12740	101777
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	192	..	3	195
	Furs,	Packages,	11	19	14	17	61
	Gigs,	No.	..	1	1	..	2
	Grass Seeds,	Barrels,	..	38	..	28	66
	do.	Tierces,	..	..	12	..	12
Hams,	Casks,	..	..	..	17	17	
do.	lbs.	1251	5539	..	2546	9336	
do.	Packages,	..	..	13	..	13	
Handspikes,	Pieces,	720	3242	1081	..	5043	
Hardware,	Packages,	..	1	..	..	1	
Harness,	Sets,	..	..	..	9	9	
Hats,	Packages,	2	7	7	8	24	
Herrings,	Barrels,	267	25	..	356	648	
Hickory,	Tons,	..	..	7	..	7	
Honey,	lbs.	..	..	127	333	460	
do.	Cases,	..	..	..	1	1	
Hoops, Wood,	Pieces,	22400	5500	21100	3020	59020	
do. Iron,	Bundles,	..	..	26	..	26	
Hops,	Bales,	7	..	..	..	7	
Horses,	No.	..	2	..	..	2	
Indian Corn,	Minots,	132	..	..	..	132	
Lard,	lbs.	14393	28791	23207	13762	80153	
do.	Barrels,	..	..	..	582	582	

To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.		
British North American Colonies.	Lard,				75	75	
	Leather,				116	428	
	Mackarel,	Kegs,	105	126	81	70	70
	Meal, Indian,	Barrels,	70				574
	do. Oat,	"	37	199	105	233	685
	do. do.	"	9	522	8	146	50
	Merchandize,	Bags,	50				35
	Moccasins,	Packages,		12	14	9	39
	Mutton,	"	7	7	8	17	20
	Nails,	Barrels,				20	83
	Oak Timber,	Packages,	26	19	9	29	15½
	Oars,	Tons,	2½	4	6	3	40
	Oakum,	Pieces,		40			1
	Oats,	Tons,				1	278
	do.	Barrels,				278	1
	do.	Casks,				1	530
	do.	Minots,	530				1
	Oil Cake,	Casks,				1	63
	do. do.	Puncheons,	63				75936
	do. do.	lbs.				75936	785
	Oil, Fish,	Gallons,	584	150	51		2065
	do. Linseed,	"				2065	732
	Onions,	Barrels,	70	118	215	329	7319
	Pease,	Minots,	1241	1403	660	4015	395
	do.	Barrels,			44	351	255
	Peppermint,	Gallons,	50	52	93	60	26954
	Pork,	Burrels,	5277	6686	6434	8557	180
	do.	½ barrels,	3	107	70		1738
	Potatoes,	Minots,	988	550		200	25
	do.	Bags,			25		29
	Pine Timber,	Tons,	29				287
	Salmon,	Barrels,	94	22		171	15
	do.	½ barrels,		15			166
	do.	Tierces,	50	116			180
	Sausages,	lbs.		180			5000
	Scantling,	Feet,				5000	13
	Seal Skins,	Puncheons,			13		9
	do.	Packages,		9			57500
	Shingles,	Pieces,		15000	22500	20000	23
	Shoe packs,	Dozens,				23	3
	do.	Packages,			3		3
	Shoes,	Boxes,				3	2094
	Shooks,	Packs,	1994	100			5472
	do. Puncheon,	"			1475	3997	120
	do. Hogthead,	"			20	100	10696
	do. Barrel,	"			4067	6629	1
	Slops,	Bales,			1		279
	Snuff,	lbs.	240	39			101356
	Soap,	"	14258	27282	3665	56151	204
	do.	Boxes,				204	20
Spars,	Pieces,	6		8	6	639744	
Staves,	"	230558	34420	121256	253510	2	
Steam Engines,	No.		2			425	
Stoves,	"	96	131	89	109	4923	
Stovepipes,	Lengths,	1237	1415	1252	1019	2200	
Sugar, Maple,	lbs.	1500	700			2	
Tallow,	Casks,		2			232	
do.	lbs.			232		9	
Tobacco,	Hhds.			9		1	
do.	Kegs,			1		6148	
do.	lbs.	1948		4200		212	
Tongues,	Kegs,	104	13		95	335	
Vinegar,	Gallons,	144	85	36	70	3967	
Wheat,	Minots,	845		3122		2	
do.	Barrels,			2		9719	
Whiskey,	Gallons,	393	2644	1770	4912		
<i>Imported Goods, viz :</i>							
Anchors,	No.		1			1	
Barley,	Barrels,			30		30	

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To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
British North American Colonies.	Barley, Minots,	200	200
	Beef, Barrels,	..	..	382	304	686
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	..	..	26	26
	Biscuit, Cwt.	..	..	329	321	650
	Blacking, Barrels,	..	..	..	25	25
	Black Lead, Boxes,	..	..	..	5	5
	Blue, . . . . . "	..	..	..	74	74
	Boiler Plates, No.	..	..	22	..	22
	Brandy, Gallons,	..	..	..	26	26
	Bricks, No.	500	..	..	..	500
	Butter, lbs.	..	..	2240	2588	4828
	Cables, No.	..	1	..	..	1
	Canvas, Bales,	6	7	..	..	13
	Candles, lbs.	..	..	..	8713	8713
	Chain Cables, No.	2	..	..	..	2
	Cheese, lbs.	..	5400	..	..	5400
	Claret, Cases,	10	..	..	..	10
	Coffee, Cwt.	..	..	..	1	1
	Copper, Boxes,	..	..	..	36	36
	Copper, Old, Punchcons,	2	..	..	..	2
	Cordage, Coils,	13	242	..	..	255
	do. Packages,	..	..	34	14	48
	Corks, "	1	..	..	..	1
	Corkwood, Cwt.	..	..	..	188	188
	Corn Brooms, Dozens,	..	..	..	3	3
	Cottons, Bales,	..	..	..	2	2
	do. Packages,	..	16	..	..	16
	Earthenware, Crates,	..	16	..	..	16
	do. Packages,	..	1731	..	..	1731
	Flour, Barrels,	2706	..	850	13285	16841
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	..	..	78	78
	do. (Rye), Barrels,	..	..	180	307	487
	Glass, Boxes,	..	..	1717	1669	3386
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes,	..	..	1163	886	2049
	Grates, No.	..	..	..	4	4
	Gun Flints, Cases,	..	..	..	4	4
	Gunpowder, Barrels,	..	133	12	13	158
	do. Kegs,	108	2	10	135	255
	Guns, Cases,	3	1	..	9	13
	Hams, Casks,	..	..	9	12	21
	Hardware, Packages,	..	..	..	13	13
	Harness, Sets,	..	24	..	..	24
	Hats, Packages,	..	..	..	1	1
	Indigo, Cases,	..	2	..	..	2
	Iron, Tons,	..	..	8	..	13
	do. Cwt.	25	17	..	15	57
	do. Bars,	..	..	75	343	418
	do. Bundles,	..	..	17	..	17
	do. Punchcons,	49	..	..	..	49
	Iron bars, No.	2	..	..	..	2
Iron Mortars, "	8	..	..	..	8	
Iron Pots, "	33	..	..	..	33	
Lard, lbs.	..	..	4969	8992	13961	
Meal, Indian, Barrels,	..	..	145	..	145	
do. Oat, do.	..	..	150	..	50	
Merchandize, Packages,	176	71	114	217	578	
do. Cases,	3	..	..	..	3	
Molasses, Punchcons,	1	..	..	..	1	
do. Gallons,	555	385	997	505	2442	
Nails, Packages,	..	..	14	10	24	
do. Casks,	46	..	..	..	46	
Oats, Minots,	4787	..	..	..	4787	
Oil, Linseed, Hogsheads,	10	..	..	..	10	
do. do. Gallons,	926	180	..	1234	2340	
do. do. Quarter Casks,	10	..	..	..	10	
do. Olive, Hogsheads,	1	..	..	..	1	
do. do. Gallons,	35	..	..	..	35	
Paint, Tons,	16	..	..	..	16	
do. Hogsheads,	..	2	..	..	2	

To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
British North American Colonies.	Paint, Casks,	..	..	2	104	106
	do. Kegs,	1063	60	392	991	2506
	do. Packages,	175	..	..	..	175
	Pease, Barrels,	..	..	..	15	15
	Pitch, "	3	..	..	..	3
	Pork, "	935	..	2384	3484	6803
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	..	..	8	8
	Potatoes, Minots,	3016	..	..	..	3016
	Putty, Casks,	..	..	..	16	16
	do. Kegs,	..	..	..	5	5
	Raisins, Barrels,	..	..	..	154	154
	do. Boxes,	..	..	..	332	332
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes,	..	..	..	12	12
	do. Packages,	63	21	28	..	112
	Rice, Barrels,	1	..	..	..	1
	do. Kegs,	15	..	..	..	15
	do. Bags,	..	..	..	137	137
	Rum, Gallons,	1182	1618	7196	263	10259
	Sail Cloth, Bales,	..	..	..	19	19
	Salt, Minots,	17519	13954	22800	25880	80153
	Shirtings, Bales,	..	..	..	2	2
	Shot, Casks,	18	..	..	25	43
	do. Bags,	16	..	..	..	16
	do. Packages,	..	..	15	..	15
	do. Cwt.	..	25	..	..	25
	Slops, Bales,	1	1	2	14	18
	Soap, Boxes,	..	..	100	..	100
	do. lbs.	480	3464	4433	26222	34599
	Starch, Boxes,	92	..	..	130	222
	Steel, Cwt.	10	..	..	..	10
	Stoves, No.	..	26	..	109	135
	do. Pieces,	..	..	60	..	60
	Sugar, lbs.	2352	2800	3806	3248	12206
	Tallow, "	..	5249	..	..	5249
	do. Casks,	..	..	..	1	1
	Tar, Barrels,	211	4	..	..	215
	Tea, lbs.	3341	129081	2371	2700	137493
	Tobacco, "	3294	7959	5806	6785	23844
	Turpentine, Casks,	..	..	..	2	2
	Twine, Packages,	..	..	11	14	25
	do. Casks,	..	13	..	..	13
	Type, Cases,	36	..	..	..	36
	Vinegar, Gallons,	467	240	228	265	1200
	do. Barrels,	..	30	..	..	30
	Wheat, Minots,	..	..	..	3260	3260
Whiskey, Barrels,	..	..	..	3	3	
do. Gallons,	..	..	..	1021	1021	
Whiting, Barrels,	..	..	..	30	30	
Window Glass, Packages,	725	..	..	..	725	
do. do. Boxes,	..	682	..	..	682	
do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes,	..	661	..	..	661	
Wine, Gallons,	730	537	482	977	2726	
do. Barrels,	..	..	..	20	20	
Wool, Bales,	..	..	4	..	4	
Woolens, "	14	5	9	21	49	
Zinc, Casks,	..	12	..	..	12	
British West Indies.	Ale and Beer, Gallons,	7090	4980	4180	1160	17410
	Alewives, Barrels,	4	..	..	..	4
	Apples, "	70	5	..	2	77
	Axes, Packages,	1	..	..	..	1
	Bass, Barrels,	79	..	..	..	79
	Bedsteads, No.	16	..	..	..	16
	Beef, Barrels,	871	326	152	103	1452
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	340	181	120	64	705
	do. Briskets &c. Barrels,	30	..	..	..	30
	do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	4	4
	do. Rounds &c. Barrels,	10	10
	do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	65	..	20	85

Appendix
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Appendix
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To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.		
British West Indies.	Beef Rounds &c.	Kitts,	..	5	5
	do. do.	lbs.	..	587	300	..	887
	do. Smoked,	"	604	..	..	..	604
	Biscuit,	Cwt.	598	72	138	64	872
	Boards	Pieces,	2863	8678	300	750	12591
	Boats,	No.	..	6	..	..	6
	Bran,	Cwt.	102	200	..	..	302
	Butter,	lbs.	7958	4222	4536	1622	18338
	Chairs,	No.	150	..	..	..	150
	Cider,	Gallons,	..	14	..	..	14
	do.	Boxes,	102	..	..	..	102
	Codfish,	Cwt.	4933	2464	1186	266	8849
	Cod Sounds,	Kegs,	..	..	14	..	14
	Flour,	Barrels,	3508	3987	1994	1157	10646
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	93	109	68	..	270
	Grease, Mill,	lbs.	453	441	..	..	894
	Hams,	"	1673	..	..	..	1673
	Handspikes,	Pieces,	156	..	..	..	156
	Herrings,	Barrels,	402	644	50	31	1127
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	92	..	..	92
	do.	Boxes,	19	..	..	..	19
	Hoops,	Pieces	36700	23030	10000	1500	71230
	Horses,	No.	66	42	..	..	108
	Lard,	lbs.	4467	9899	4831	2100	21297
	do.	Kegs,	20	..	..	..	20
	Leather,	Packages,	10	..	..	..	10
	Mackarel,	Barrels,	250	124	18	24	416
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	32	16	4	..	52
	Meal, Indian,	Barrels	30	..	..	..	30
	do. Oat,	"	..	..	..	6	6
	Mocansins,	Packages,	1	..	..	..	1
	Oars,	Pieces,	178	357	30	..	565
	Oats,	Minots,	..	1898	330	365	2593
	Oil Cake,	Puncheons,	19	..	..	..	19
	do. do.	lbs	5376	..	..	..	5376
	Oil, Fish,	Gallons,	3201	922	7155	1878	13156
	Onions,	Barrels,	..	..	..	10	10
	Pease,	Minots,	124	..	..	..	124
	Pine Timber,	Tons,	..	15	..	..	15
	Pork,	Barrels,	4162	1995	2513	1621	10291
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	170	267	132	117	686
	Porter,	Hogsheads,	..	..	..	20	20
	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	..	..	20	20
	Potatoes,	Barrels,	..	..	..	330	330
	do.	Minots,	750	58	70	..	878
	Salmon,	Tierces,	206	133	61	140	540
	do.	Barrels,	69	51	54	36	210
do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	88	47	16	1	152	
Scantling,	Pieces,	..	112	..	..	112	
Shad,	Boxes,	1	..	..	..	1	
Shingles,	No.	121000	18000	..	..	139000	
Shoes,	Pairs,	132	..	..	..	132	
Shooks,	Packages,	..	1217	320	..	1537	
do. Puncheon,	"	1149	..	..	..	1149	
do. Hogshead,	"	175	..	..	..	175	
do. Barrel,	"	100	..	..	..	100	
Soap,	Boxes,	..	100	..	..	100	
Spars,	Pieces,	6	..	..	..	6	
Staves,	"	497051	316729	64829	20160	898769	
Fallow,	Kegs,	6	..	..	..	6	
Tongues,	"	167	102	106	58	433	
Trout,	Barrels,	..	..	2	..	2	
do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels,	..	..	2	..	2	
<i>Imported Goods, viz :</i>							
Brandy,	Cases,	7	..	..	..	7	
do.	Gallons,	187	64	30	..	281	
Champagne,	Cases,	3	..	..	..	3	

To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.																																																																	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.																																																																		
British West Indies.	Champagne, Baskets, 11 30 11	Colouring, Gallons, 30 30	Cordage, Coils, 36 36	Flour, Barrels, 267 267	Lard, Kegs, 20 20	do. lbs. 2250 .. 2250	Merchandize, Packages, 10 10	Oats, Minots, 100 .. 100	Paint, Kegs, 15 .. 15	Raisins, Boxes, 21 150 171	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Boxes, 100 100	do. Packages, 50 50	Rosin, Barrels, 10 10	Scrapers, Iron, No. 36 36	Segars, Casks, 2 2	Soup, lbs. 3200 720 3920	Tea, " 1190 2115	Tobacco, " 3691 3691	Window Glass, Boxes, 21 21	do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Boxes, 66 66	Buenos Ayres.	Wine, Gallons, 107 70 130 69 376	Coals, Tons, 30 30	Lumber, sawed, " 460 460	Pine Red, " 25 25	spokes, No. 2500 2500	Cuba.	Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels, 15 15	Flour, Barrels, 1625 .. 1625	Great Britain.	Apples, Barrels, 263 413 851 783 2310	Ash Timber, Tons, 2079 2581 1156 2935 8751	Ashes, Pearl, Barrels, 10954 9429 7833 11325 39541	do. Pot, " 21835 19099 16313 12782 70059	Balsam, Packages, 21 25 52 11 109	Bark Work, " 15 15 6 14 50	Basswood, Tons, 124 41 3 11 179	do. Pieces, 502 .. 502	Battens, " 24794 25611 34331 56663 141399	Bears, No. 2 2	Beef, Tierces, 34 34	do. Barrels, 1487 1487	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels, 21 21	Bees Wax, Packages, 3 .. 3	do. Casks, 1 1 1	Billets, Pieces, 24 .. 24	Birch Timber, Tons, 856 1504 1266 1371 4997	Birds stuffed, Cases, 4 3 2 9	do. do. Packages, 4 .. 4	Blubber, Gallons, 150 .. 150	Boards and Plank, Pieces, 309 3869 786 3081 8045	Boathook Staffs, " 96 96	Bones, Tons, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 132 41 249 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. Hoghds, 11 10 21	do. Casks, 9 .. 9	Buffaloe Robes, Packages, 2 2 2	Butter, Casks, 505 505	do. Tinnets, 108 108	do. Kegs, 76 2630 2706	Butternut Timber, Tons, 27 78 16 75 196	Canoes, No. 2 2 4 .. 8	Castorum, Packages, 3 .. 3	do. lbs. 284 134 418	Cruckers, Barrels, 5 13	Cloth, Bales, 2 2	Cranberries, Puncheons, 5 5	do. Packages, 19 .. 19	Deal Ends, Pieces, 97491 106202 120267 142288 466248	Deals, " 1898221 1803029 1976408 1580269 7257927	Door Frames, " 173 173	Elm Timber, Tons, 22814 22137 28083 42643 115672
	Buenos Ayres.	Wine, Gallons, 107 70 130 69 376	Coals, Tons, 30 30	Lumber, sawed, " 460 460	Pine Red, " 25 25	spokes, No. 2500 2500	Cuba.	Beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels, 15 15	Flour, Barrels, 1625 .. 1625	Great Britain.	Apples, Barrels, 263 413 851 783 2310	Ash Timber, Tons, 2079 2581 1156 2935 8751	Ashes, Pearl, Barrels, 10954 9429 7833 11325 39541	do. Pot, " 21835 19099 16313 12782 70059	Balsam, Packages, 21 25 52 11 109	Bark Work, " 15 15 6 14 50	Basswood, Tons, 124 41 3 11 179	do. Pieces, 502 .. 502	Battens, " 24794 25611 34331 56663 141399	Bears, No. 2 2		Beef, Tierces, 34 34	do. Barrels, 1487 1487	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels, 21 21	Bees Wax, Packages, 3 .. 3	do. Casks, 1 1 1		Billets, Pieces, 24 .. 24	Birch Timber, Tons, 856 1504 1266 1371 4997		Birds stuffed, Cases, 4 3 2 9	do. do. Packages, 4 .. 4	Blubber, Gallons, 150 .. 150	Boards and Plank, Pieces, 309 3869 786 3081 8045	Boathook Staffs, " 96 96	Bones, Tons, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 132 41 249 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. Hoghds, 11 10 21	do. Casks, 9 .. 9	Buffaloe Robes, Packages, 2 2 2	Butter, Casks, 505 505	do. Tinnets, 108 108	do. Kegs, 76 2630 2706	Butternut Timber, Tons, 27 78 16 75 196	Canoes, No. 2 2 4 .. 8	Castorum, Packages, 3 .. 3	do. lbs. 284 134 418	Cruckers, Barrels, 5 13	Cloth, Bales, 2 2	Cranberries, Puncheons, 5 5	do. Packages, 19 .. 19	Deal Ends, Pieces, 97491 106202 120267 142288 466248	Deals, " 1898221 1803029 1976408 1580269 7257927	Door Frames, " 173 173	Elm Timber, Tons, 22814 22137 28083 42643 115672																	

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To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Great Britain.	Essence Spruce, Packages,	2	11	13
	Flaxseed, Minots,	..	641	860	8453	9954
	do. Puncheons,	22	..	..	..	22
	do. Tierces,	449	57	1646	..	2152
	do. Barrels,	3	..	..	..	3
	Flour, "	4241	22634	13817	298761	339453
	do. ½ Barrels,	..	21	12	87	120
	Furs, Packages.	133	121	68	91	413
	Grass Seeds, Minots,	..	..	179	..	179
	do. Casks,	..	..	94	..	94
	Gunstocks, Pieces,	1055	72	..	..	1127
	Hacmatac Timber, Tons,	..	..	..	13	13
	Hams, Cases,	3	..	..	..	3
	Handspikes, Pieces,	19142	16002	9540	16988	61672
	Hemlock, Tons,	..	..	12	..	12
	Hickory Timber, "	..	3	..	2	3
	Honey, Casks,	..	..	..	2	2
	do. Packages,	..	..	15	65	80
	Horn Tips, Casks,	12	..	..	..	12
	Horns, Puncheons,	..	..	1	..	1
	do. Hhds,	3	..	..	..	3
	do. No.	..	12000	..	..	12000
	do. Deer, Casks,	2	..	..	5	7
	Horses, No.	..	..	..	1	1
	Knees, Pieces,	120	83	175	280	658
	Lathwood, Cords,	2429	3067	3040	2740	11275
	Maple Timber, Tons,	43	229	31	19	322
	Masts and Bowsprits, Pieces,	671	845	1665	1469	4650
	Meal, Indian, Barrels,	..	..	..	1952	1952
	do. Oat, "	..	..	50	6002	6052
	Mineral Water, Boxes.	54	..	..	..	54
	Minerals, Packages,	..	2	1	..	3
	Moose Deer, No.	..	1	..	..	1
	Oak Timber, Tons,	20227	27239	31678	34945	114089
	Oars, Pieces,	19909	10164	17099	27793	74965
	Oil Cake, Tons,	22	89	15	86	206
	do. do. Bushels,	..	907	..	693	1600
	do. do. Minots,	581	..	..	..	581
	do. do. Cakes,	..	..	..	1830	1830
	do. do. Cwt.	8	..	..	..	8
	do. Cod, Puncheons,	3	..	..	..	3
	do. do. Hhds,	19	..	..	..	19
	do. do. Casks,	111	..	..	..	111
	do. Fish, Gallons,	..	..	760	2651	3411
	do. do. Hhds,	..	..	10	..	10
	do. Seal, Casks,	73	..	..	..	73
	do. do. Gallons,	1486	..	..	..	1486
	Onions, Barrels,	..	..	122	..	122
	Pears, "	..	25	..	..	25
	Pease, Minots,	..	..	905	53538	54443
	do. Barrels,	..	..	386	..	386
	do. Casks,	..	4	..	..	4
	do. Bags,	..	..	..	424	424
	Pine Timber, Black, Tons,	..	..	32	134	166
	do. Red, "	82204	108764	149326	113055	453349
	do. White, "	152683	147565	164008	217348	681694
	Plants, Packages,	..	29	17	..	46
	Poles, Pieces,	437	433	..	..	870
	Pork, Barrels,	50	..	..	963	1033
	Planks, Deck, Pieces,	230	..	..	..	230
	Salmon, Barrels,	15	4	..	..	19
	Sarsaparilla Root, "	18	..	..	..	18
	Scantling, Pieces,	336	..	..	..	336
	Seal Skins, Barrels,	14	..	..	..	14
	Seeds and Plants, Casks,	..	405	..	245	650
	do. do. Packages,	..	..	..	110	110
	Shooks, Packs,	117	..	..	..	117
	Spars, Pieces,	1751	2275	3315	3349	10690
	Specimens of Natural History, Boxes,	2	..	..	..	2

To.	Articles.	Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Great Britain.	Stave Ends, - - - Pieces,	..	3729	..	13530	17259
	Staves Standard, - - - "	1037070	929531	1151752	1813898	4933151
	do. Puncheon, - - - "	2373057	2411193	2660797	3115337	10560384
	do. Pipe, - - - "	237267	159019	186021	351952	984259
	do. Barrel, - - - "	363259	311136	256415	164516	1085320
	Stoves, - - - No.	..	12	12
	Sugar, Maple, - - - Casks,	2	2
	do. do. - - - Boxes,	2	2	4
	Tamarac Timber, - - - Tons.	9	7	59	78	173
	Timothy Seed, - - - Casks,	2	2
	do. do. - - - Tierces,	48	48
	do. do. - - - Minots,	18	18
	Tobacco Stems, - - - Hogsheads,	3	3
	Treenails, - - - Pieces,	19281	..	5370	1590	26341
	Trees and Plants, - - - Packages,	8	8
	Walnut Timber, - - - Tons,	3	11	..	2	16
	Wheat, - - - Minots,	206	141931	142137
	Wheelspokes, - - - Pieces,	30183	19775	49958
	Wool, - - - Bales,	..	6	6
	<i>Imported Articles, viz :</i>					
Arrow Root, - - - Boxes,	..	10	..	..	10
Bags, empty, - - - No.	..	2986	..	..	2986
Blue, - - - Boxes,	..	..	24	..	24
Bones, - - - Tons,	..	18	..	..	18
Carrriages, - - - No.	..	..	..	1	1
Cedar, foreign, - - - Pieces,	..	..	406	..	406
Copper Coin, - - - Casks,	3	..	10	..	13	
do. Old, - - - "	3	..	..	..	3
do. do. - - - lbs.	300	..	..	..	300
Furs, - - - Bales,	..	..	..	1	1
do. - - - Packages,	..	..	1	..	1
Iron, - - - Tons,	..	..	..	13	13
do. - - - Bundles,	..	235	..	..	235
do. - - - Pieces,	..	..	..	74	74
Iron bars, - - - No.	..	888	..	..	888
Lancewood Spars, - - - Pieces,	..	..	..	129	129
Logwood, - - - "	..	..	56	..	56
do. - - - Tons,	..	..	1	..	1
Logwood, - - - "	..	14	..	..	14
Merchandize, - - - Packages,	149	46	50	264	509	
Ochre, - - - Casks,	..	35	..	..	35
Paint, - - - Kegs,	..	..	..	70	70
Pictures, - - - Cases,	..	6	..	..	6
Piano Fortes, - - - No.	..	..	..	1	1
Pimento, - - - Bags,	..	192	..	4	196	
Ploughshare Moulds, - - - No.	210	..	..	..	210
Pitch Pine, - - - Pieces,	456	..	..	..	456
do. Plank, - - - "	56	..	..	..	56
Staves, - - - "	7400	..	..	..	7400
Stoves, - - - Packages,	..	..	..	8	8
Sugar, - - - Hhds.	..	..	..	5	5
do. - - - Boxes,	..	..	..	57	57
Wines, - - - Pipes,	..	..	1	..	1
do. - - - Cases,	..	2	26	..	28	
do. French, - - - "	10	..	..	..	10
do. Madeira, - - - "	1	..	..	..	1
do. do. - - - Casks,	4	..	..	..	4
do. Port, - - - Pipes,	1	..	..	..	1
do. do. - - - Hhds.	..	..	..	4	4
do. Sherry, - - - "	2	..	..	..	2
do. Spanish, - - - Gallons,	28	..	..	..	28
Woollens, - - - Bales,	..	..	..	1	1
Twine, - - - "	..	..	..	6	6
Ireland.	Apples, - - - Barrels,	2	4	9	14	29
	Ash Timber, - - - Tons,	804	708	1512
	Ashes, Pearl, - - - Barrels,	234	129	212	60	635
	do. Pot, - - - "	673	742	1076	311	2802

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

To	Articles.	Years.				Total.	
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1140.		
Ireland.	Bark Work, - - - Packages,	..	1	..	..	1
	Basswood, - - - Tons,	6	8	..	..	14
	Battens, - - - Pieces,	3038	7927	14350	7699	33014	
	Birch Timber, - - Tons,	160	721	606	208	1695	
	Boards, - - - Pieces,	2634	18	..	..	2652
	Butternut Timber, - Tons,	5	..	..	5	10
	Deal Ends, - - - Pieces,	10220	25564	24291	18094	78169	
	Deals, - - - "	782907	938913	919408	670811	3312039	
	Elm Timber, - - - Tons,	1200	1276	1488	2140	6104	
	Essence of Spruce, - Gallons,	..	..	..	30	30
	Flour, - - - Barrels,	..	..	100	2009	3009
	Furs, - - - Packages,	..	..	..	2	2
	Gunstocks, - - - Pieces,	25	23	..	..	48
	Handspikes, - - - "	750	572	712	404	2438	
	Knees, - - - "	24	90	66	36	216	
	Lathwood, - - - Cords,	290	486	257	317	1350	
	Maple Timber, - - Tons,	1	4	..	..	5
	Masts, - - - Pieces,	18	11	35	22	86	
	Minerals, - - - Packages,	..	1	..	..	1
	Oak Timber, - - - Tons,	1936	2072	2239	1855	8102	
	Oars, - - - Pieces,	636	867	965	840	3308	
	Pine Timber, Red, - Tons,	9844	12264	14607	19200	55915	
	do. White, - - - "	33464	28960	33279	33008	128711	
	Poles, - - - Pieces,	..	108	..	..	108
	Shooks, - - - Packs,	107	..	..	..	107
	Spars, - - - Pieces,	503	404	583	497	1987	
	Stave Ends, - - - Pieces,	..	..	..	4000	4000
	Staves Standard, - - "	204255	197181	152101	749454	1302991	
	do. Punchcon, - - - "	494673	419265	422598	570312	1906848	
	do. Pipe, - - - "	247203	184382	296217	187588	915390	
	do. Barrel, - - - "	462747	498156	725761	606233	2292897	
	Tamarac, - - - Tons,	..	..	..	1	1
	Walnut Timber, - - - "	12	..	3	..	15	
	Wheat, - - - Minots,	..	..	..	6119	6119
	<i>Imported Articles, viz :</i>						
	Jersey.	Almonds, - - - Boxes,	..	20	20
		Merchandize, - - Packages,	..	7	7
	Rio de la P' lata.	Pitch Pine Planks, - Pieces,	26	..	26
		Wine, - - - Gallons,	200	..	200
	Rio de la P' lata.	Flour, - - - Barrels,	40	40
Staves, - - - Pieces,		..	..	..	7455	7455
Ash Plank and Scantling, - Tons,		..	23	..	..	23
Axe handles, - - - Pieces,		..	300	..	..	300
Birch Scantling, - - - Tons,		..	25	..	..	25
Coach Spokes, - - - Pieces,		..	2140	..	..	2140
Codfish, - - - Boxes,		..	100	..	..	100
Coals, - - - Tons,		..	25	..	..	25
Flour, - - - Barrels,		..	300	..	..	300
Masts, - - - Pieces,		..	2	..	..	2
Onk Plank and Scantling, - Tons,		..	17	..	..	17
Oakum, - - - Bundles,		..	80	..	..	80
Oars, - - - Pieces,		..	80	..	..	80
Pine Plank and Scantling, - Tons,		..	231	..	..	231
Spars, - - - Pieces,		..	60	..	..	60

No. 10.—EXPORTS from GASPÉ in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Articles.		Vessels cleared.			Total.	
		Year.	No.	Tons.		Men.
		1837	41	4238	314	
		1838	40	4858	309	
		1839	59	7154	467	
		1840	41	5200	318	
		Total,	181	21450	1408	
		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Battens,	Pieces,	..	370	11	..	381
Birch Timber,	"	..	94	134	214	442
Biscuit,	Bags,	..	10	..	..	10
Blubber	Pipes,	1	..	..	..	1
do.	Hhds,	1	..	..	..	1
Caplin,	Barrels,	1	..	..	..	1
do.	Boxes,	..	..	5	..	5
Codfish,	Hhds,	..	3	..	..	3
do.	Barrels,	..	212	199	..	411
do.	½ Barrels,	..	20	..	..	20
do.	Firkins,	..	76	31	..	107
do.	Boxes,	..	..	4	..	4
do.	Bundles,	..	..	131	..	131
do.	Cwt.	47234	40283	59314	26797	173628
Cod Sounds,	Barrels,	6	..	..	..	6
do.	Kegs,	3	..	5	7	15
Copper, old,	Cwt.	64	89	..	..	153
Deal ends,	Pieces,	3549	4873	6194	11056	25672
Deals,	"	32588	45410	81449	69225	228672
Flour,	Barrels,	70	96	45	..	211
Handspikes,	Pieces,	..	48	..	..	48
Herrings,	Barrels,	..	..	..	1	1
Iron, old,	Cwt.	30	120	..	..	150
Lathwood,	Cords,	11	596	37	34	678
Masts,	No.	..	3	3	..	6
Oak Timber,	Pieces,	..	..	..	308	308
Oars,	"	..	100	..	..	100
Oil, Fish,	Casks,	..	..	..	28	28
do. d o.	Gallons,	4509	4250	695	815	10269
Pease,	Barrels,	..	2	..	..	2
Plank,	Pieces,	..	..	..	320	320
Pine Timber,	"	..	460	498	840	1798
do. do.	Tons,	39	..	..	..	39
Pork,	Barrels,	..	3	..	..	3
Salmon,	"	2	3	5	2	12
do.	Firkins,	..	..	4	..	4
Salt,	Hhds.	250	30	8	120	408
Spars,	Pieces,	..	21	18	20	59
Staves and Headings,	"	8387	15273	..	51824	55484
Treenails,	"	..	4032	4032	..	8064

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

No. 11.—EXPORTS from NEW CARLISLE in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Articles.	Year.	Vessels cleared.			Total.	
		No.	Tons.	Men.		
		1837.	1838.	1839.		1840.
	1837	28	4728	251		
	1838	15	2417	112		
	1839	76	10865	583		
	1840	48	7573	379		
	Total.	167	25583	1325		
Articles.	No.	Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Anchors,	No.	..	..	..	11	11
Apples,	Barrels,	..	..	..	23	23
Barley,	Bushels,	..	..	..	18	18
Beef,	Barrels,	..	..	5	24	29
Billots,	Pieces,	1191	174	890	..	2255
Birch Plank,	Feet,	..	..	..	12080	12080
Birch Timber,	Tons,	50	..	249	..	299
do. do.	Pieces,	..	117	257	..	374
Biscuit,	Barrels,	..	..	31	..	31
do.	Bags,	11	56	..	17	84
do.	Cwt.	..	..	10	38	48
Blubber,	Gallons,	..	..	..	215	215
Boards,	Feet,	16000	1287	10000	..	27287
Butter,	Kegs,	..	2	..	33	35
do.	Firkins,	..	..	9	..	9
do.	Boxes,	3	..	..	..	3
Candles,	"	..	3	..	..	30
Caplin,	Pieces,	..	..	50	..	50
Cedar Timber,	Cases,	..	..	3	..	3
Champagne,	Barrels,	32	6	242	53	394
Codfish,	1/2 Barrels,	..	..	..	44	44
do.	Kegs,	..	..	..	9	9
do.	Firkins,	..	..	51	34	85
do.	Boxes,	..	..	..	61	61
do.	Bundles,	..	..	..	18	18
do.	Cwt.	16767	2071	48685	28342	95865
Cod Sounds,	Kegs,	..	..	..	18	18
do.	Firkins,	38	66	60	..	164
Copper Bolts,	Cwt.	..	..	..	5	5
do. old,	Boxes,	..	..	..	1	1
Cordage,	Coils,	7	..	..	..	7
Deals,	Pieces,	1324	333	5937	858	8452
Flour,	Barrels,	73	172	304	533	1082
Furs,	Puncheons,	1	..	..	..	1
do.	Packages,	..	..	1	..	1
Gin,	Casks,	..	..	1	..	1
Glass,	Boxes,	..	..	..	9	9
Graplins,	No.	..	..	..	10	10
Grindstones,	"	..	..	25	..	25
Handspikes,	Pieces,	..	..	6	..	6
Hams,	Cwt.	..	..	..	4	4
Herrings,	Barrels,	..	..	..	23	23
Iron work,	Pieces,	..	..	..	100	100
Juniper wood,	"	..	..	20	..	20
Knees,	"	..	12	132	200	344
Lathwood,	Cords,	83	..	..	155	238
Lard,	Kegs,	..	15	..	21	36
do.	Firkins,	..	..	4	..	4
Leather,	Bales,	..	..	1	2	3
Lumber,	Feet,	..	..	..	54186	54186
Masts,	Pieces,	..	5	..	..	5
Meal, Corn	Barrels,	..	..	15	..	15
do. Oat,	"	25	..	..	30	55
Merchandise,	Packages,	..	90	491	12	593

Articles.	Years.				Total.	
	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.		
Molasses,	Gallons,	50	..	..	..	50
Oars,	Pieces,	20	2 4	184	84	312
Oats,	Bags,	..	..	..	133	133
Oil, Fish,	Barrels,	..	..	71	..	71
do. do.	Gallons,	4309	4191	370	6537	15407
Onions,	Barrels,	..	..	..	8	8
Pease,	"	4	24	21	35	84
Peppermint,	Casks,	1	..	..	..	1
Pine Timber,	Pieces,	..	2305	3418	..	5723
do. do.	Tons,	3353	..	5488	..	8841
Pitch,	Barrels,	..	..	..	3	3
Pitch and Tar,	"	..	8	..	..	8
Pine and Birch Timber,	Tons,	..	..	..	7035	7035
Plank,	Pieces,	..	..	384	150	534
do. do.	Feet,	..	..	8789	..	8789
Pork,	Barrels,	2	45	14	125	186
Potatoes,	"	..	..	..	87	87
Rice,	Casks,	1	1	..	..	2
Rum,	Gallons,	65	..	..	..	65
Salmon,	Barrels,	60	..	73	125	258
Salt,	Tons,	..	..	129	120	249
do. do.	Hhds,	..	812	90	..	902
Shingles,	Bags,	7	..	..	..	7
Shoes,	Pieces,	..	66000	43000	229000	338000
Shrub,	Cases,	..	..	..	4	4
Soap,	Gallons,	15	..	..	..	15
Spars,	Boxes,	3	..	..	..	3
Staunches,	Pieces,	67	6	100	87	260
Stove Iron,	"	..	..	42	..	42
Tar,	Barrels,	..	..	..	82	82
Tea,	Chests,	..	..	2	..	2
do. do.	lbs.	118	..	..	490	608
Tobacco,	"	..	374	367	1440	2181
do. do.	Kegs,	2	..	10	..	12
Treenails,	Pieces,	11300	3500	103500	24000	142300
Turpentine,	Barrels,	..	1	..	..	1
Wheat,	Bushels,	..	..	80	..	80
Wine,	Pipes,	..	..	2	..	2
do. do.	Gallons,	30	..	..	..	30

No. 12.—EXPORTS at the MAGDALEN ISLANDS in 1837.

Vessels 13. Tons 515. Men 39.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Biscuit,	Cwt.	Oil, Seal,	Barrels,
Codfish,	"	Old Iron,	lbs.
Flour,	Barrels,	Pease,	Barrels,
Furs,	"	Pork,	"
Hardware,	Casks,	Rice,	Tierces,
Herrings,	Barrels,	Rum,	Gallons,
Horses,	No.	Salmon,	Barrels,
Horned Cattle,	Heads,	Salt,	Bushels,
Mackarel,	Barrels,	Seal Skins,	No.
Molasses,	Gallons,	Sheep,	"
Oil, Cod,	"	Shingles,	"
do. do.	Barrels,	Tobacco,	Kegs,
	11		260
	6409		300
	20		1
	2		2
	1		1
	4530		116
	2		100
	20		800
	15		1360
	106		6
	3086		3000
	44		1

No further Returns from the Magdalen Islands.

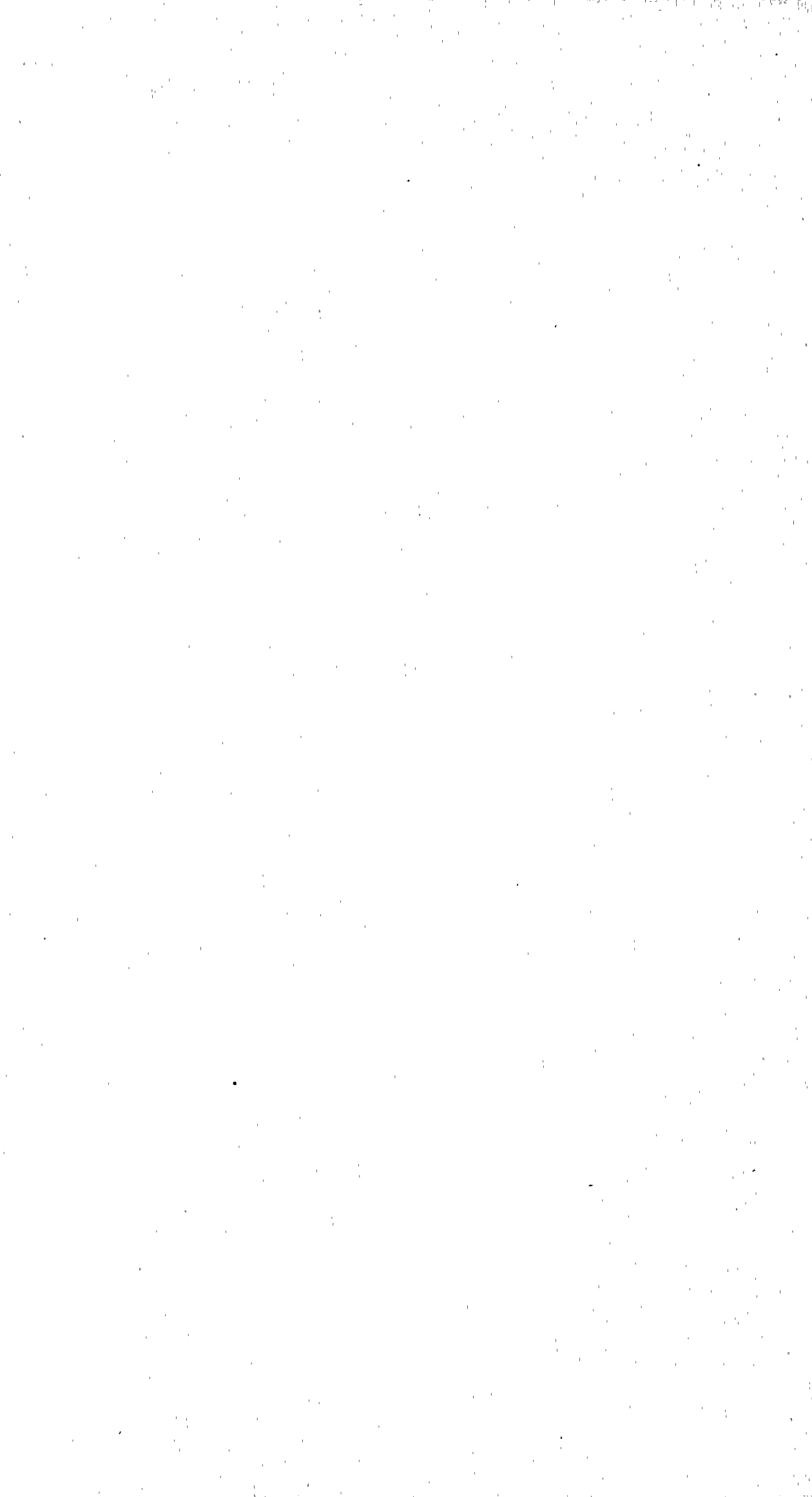
No. 13.—EXPORTS at St. JOHN'S in the years 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840.

Appendix
(Q. Q.)

Articles.		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Apples, dried,	Barrels,	..	..	..	75	75
Ashes,	"	50	338	1395	541	2324
do. (Leeched)	Tons,	..	..	..	135	135
Balsam, Canada	Casks,	33	..	..	46	79
Barley,	Bushels,	..	..	..	754	754
Beaver Skins,	lbs.	103½	..	556	544	1203½
Bear Skins,	No.	..	..	..	15	15
Beef,	Barrels,	..	10	148	..	158
Buffaloe Skins,	No.	..	476	..	..	476
Castorum	lbs.	..	..	..	21	21
Cattle,	Head of	..	..	7	1	8
Cat Skins,	No.	..	..	..	2	2
Cedar Rails,	Pieces,	..	19000	..	..	19000
Clapboards,	Pieces,	..	4531	..	1646	6177
Codfish, dry,	Cwt.	1½	..	2	..	3½
do. pickled,	Barrels,	3	2	1	..	6
Cranberries,	Bushels,	..	703	..	..	703
Eggs,	Dozens,	..	..	3777	15946	19723
Elk Skins,	No.	..	80	..	..	80
Fisher Skins,	"	181	18	51	158	408
Flour,	Barrels,	2993½	84	..	115	3192½
Fox Skins,	No.	773	423	1213	1053	3462
Hair,	Bales,	18	..	..	..	18
Hemlock Lumber,	Feet,	..	86540	..	..	86540
Herrings,	Barrels,	5	9	1	1	16
do.	Kegs.	..	2	..	..	2
Hogs,	No.	..	..	1	..	1
Hops,	Bales,	8	..	..	20	28
Horses,	No.	1121	916	705	496	3238
Indian Corn,	Bushels,	..	67	..	..	67
Iron, Pig	Tons,	300	227	71½	13	611½
do. Scrap,	"	..	..	..	46	46
do. Sheet,	Boxes,	859	642	..	1402	2903
Lard,	lbs.	..	..	..	17070	17070
Lynx Skins	No.	23	1	203	30	257
Mackarel,	Barrels,	68½	3	6	..	77½
Marble,	Tons,	..	20	..	..	20
Martin Skins,	No.	1076	..	1897	1639	4612
Mink Skins,	"	400	..	26	5708	6134
Muskrat Skins,	"	100	1850	800	11126	13876
Oak Lumber,	Feet,	..	2820	..	..	2820
Oatmeal,	Barrels,	..	36	..	6	42
Oats,	Bushels,	358	..	..	..	358
Oil,	Barrels,	..	14	..	..	14
Otter Skins,	No.	81	..	41	180	302
Oysters,	Barrels,	..	3	..	..	3
Parchment,	Skins,	..	120	..	..	120
Pease,	Bushels,	..	7	..	94	101
Pine Boards,	Pieces,	56786	226768	109031	175760	568345
do. Joists,	"	..	21119	..	..	21119
do. Lumber,	Feet,	..	59000	48000	50000	157000
do. Plank,	Pieces,	79753	343339	285320	125068	838980
do. Saw Logs,	"	..	600	..	400	1000
do. Scantling,	"	355	2094	..	5935	8384
Plaster of Paris,	Tons,	300½	74½	..	..	375
Pork,	Barrels,	1	..	..	..	2
Raccoon Skins,	No.	..	17	2	139	158
Rags,	Bales,	430	327	350	259	1366
Rein Deer Skins,	No.	..	270	..	..	270
Salmon,	Barrels,	175½	274	14	83	546½
do.	Tierces,	188	158	165	264	775
do.	Cases,	..	..	..	2	2
Salt,	Bushels,	2435	13037	9138	10685	35295
Seal Skins,	No.	..	956	420	..	1376
Seed, Flax.	Bushels,	7763	25080	22348	5054	60245
do. Grass,	"	127	334½	..	..	461½
do. Hay,	"	..	..	559	36	595
Shad,	Barrels,	15½	..	..	1	16½
Sheep Skins,	No.	..	..	250	..	50

Articles.		Years.				Total.
		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Shingles,	Thousands,	..	303½	..	..	303½
do.	Bundles,	..	..	91	..	91
Soda, Ash,	Barrels	..	..	..	14	14
Spruce Boards,	Feet,	..	2000	..	..	2000
do. do.	Bundles,	..	..	154	..	154
do. Timber,	Feet,	..	..	..	2000	2000
Stoves,	No.	..	..	..	67	67
Tin,	Boxes.	12	..	..	..	12
Tobacco, Leaf,	Hhds.	..	..	8	..	8
Wheat,	Bushels,	4415½	..	..	..	4415½
Wolf Skins,	No.	..	..	..	3	3

Year.	Sterling value of the above articles exported.			Merchandise exported valued at			Specie.			Total.			Passengers, Outwards.
1837	25308	17	1	3108	3	6	17341	4	0	45758	4	7	Not stated
1838	33749	17	11	2575	6	9	12431	5	0	48756	9	8	2907
1839	35840	18	4	4514	0	5	18031	10	0	58386	8	9	5588
1840	26128	7	3	1425	5	5	26981	12	6	54535	5	2	5256
Total	121028	0	7	11622	16	1	74785	11	6	207436	8	2	13751



REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of James B. Ewart, and others, of the Townships of West Flamborough, Beverly, and other places, praying that the Memorial of the Desjardin's Canal Company, offering to surrender to Government, the property of the said Canal, until the advances made for its completion shall have been repaid to Government, be favorably received, have the honor to REPORT :—

That the Committee find the Petition prays that the proposition made by the President and Directors of the Desjardin's Canal Company, viz : for the Government to undertake the management of the Canal until the proceeds arising therefrom are sufficient to liquidate the debts due by the Company on account thereof, may be acceded to ; and from the Evidence adduced in support of the same, together with the personal knowledge of the Members of the Committee, they feel warranted in recommending the proposition alluded to, to the most favorable consideration of the House.

That the Committee look upon the work as one of much importance to the rising and thickly inhabited part of the Province in which it is situate, and the highly respectable and industrious class of agriculturists and others inhabiting the same, as will appear from the Statements, appended hereto, of the exports and imports, and the various products passing from the extreme western Section of the Province through the said Canal to Lake Ontario, and the amount of revenue the said products have yielded for the last four years, and do now yield to the Company for Tolls.

That the Committee conceive that if the Canal were enlarged as the rising business and importance of this Section of the Country require, so as to admit all Vessels navigating Lake Ontario, and be kept in a navigable state so as to permit produce to pass through, from the Village of Dundas to where it intersects the natural channel emptying into Burlington Bay ; it would amply repay the outlay, and benefit the Province generally.

That the actual length of the Canal does not exceed three miles, on which has been expended the sum of £19,873 11s. 2d. loaned to the Company at various times by the Government. Any additional outlay (within reasonable bounds) would doubtlessly be repaid, with the former expenditure and interest thereon, in a very few years, from the increased business it would bring to the Canal.

The Committee, trusting that the House will concur in their views, have prepared Resolutions to carry the same into effect, which they beg to recommend for the adoption of the House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES DURAND,
Chairman.

31st August 1841.

Resolutions submitted for the adoption of the House.

Whereas there has been expended by the private Stockholders of the Desjardin's Canal Company about the sum of £10,000, and by Loans from the Government about £20,000, making in all about £30,000, in the construction of the said Canal : And whereas it will yet require a further sum to make it a sufficient permanent work to admit all Merchant Vessels navigating Lake Ontario to pass through it :—

Resolved, That from the amount of Public money expended, it is necessary the said Canal should be made a substantial and permanent Work, and that, in the opinion of the Committee, the increasing Tolls will, at no distant day, pay the interest, and ultimately the principal of the amount invested and still required to make and complete the same.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the control and management of the Desjardin's Canal should be taken into the hands of the Government until the proceeds arising therefrom shall suffice to liquidate the debts due by the Company on account of the construction thereof.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the said Canal be enlarged, so as to admit the passing through it of all Merchant Vessels navigating the waters of Lake Ontario, from the Village of Dundas to where it intersects the natural channel emptying into Burlington Bay.

APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—Copy of the Report of Directors, to the Stockholders of the Desjardin's Canal Company, 2d. May 1840.
 No. 2.—Copy of a Memorial to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, 22d. May 1840, with one Inclosure.
 No. 3.—Exports and Imports through the Desjardin's Canal in 1839 and 1840.
 No. 4.—Exports and Imports by the Desjardin's Canal from the 14th April to the 1st June 1841.

— No. 1. —

COPY of the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, to the STOCKHOLDERS' in the DESJARDIN'S CANAL COMPANY, dated 2d. May 1840.

To the Stockholders of the Desjardin's Canal Company.

Gentlemen,

The Directors elected for this year, in calling your attention to the present state of the Company's Affairs, as well as their future prospects; how far the Canal is now useful, or may be made so, and their opinion of the course that should be pursued, to render it, what it was intended to be "a great public improvement," as well as a profitable investment of Capital; beg leave to say, that they are actuated alone, by a sincere desire, for the benefit of the Company, as well as for the improvement of the Country.

By reference to the Act, authorizing the construction of the Canal, it will be seen, that it was intended for Sloop navigation, and there is no doubt in the minds of the Directors, that if once completed in a proper manner, it would realize the fondest expectations ever entertained of it.

Its location is designed by nature, as a place of much importance; being the head of the navigation of the Lake and the depot of the produce of numerous fertile Townships in the West.

The Directors are aware, that when the Canal was opened in 1837, the Lake being then at its maximum of elevation, two feet two inches higher than at the present time; a temporary accommodation was given to Sloops, and other Vessels of burthen, but they are of opinion, that unless the depth of water in the Canal is at all times sufficient for the ordinary sized Vessels navigating the Lake, the Company have not complied with the conditions of the Act, and are therefore, not legally entitled to levy Tolls.

It is also necessary that a towing path should be constructed throughout a great part of the Canal, there are no banks, and the Channel is very circuitous, making it difficult for even boats (unless the wind is fair) to navigate it, this, with many parts, that requires piling, the enlargement of the basin together with the general improvement of the Canal, will cause the further Expenditure of a sum of money, which the Directors have not at command.

When the cost of the Canal is considered, even in its present unfinished state, the impression that forces itself on the mind is, that so much money must not be thrown away, should the outlay of a small sum more, insure the return of the whole; but still, in the present state of the work, it is almost as bad as thrown away; consider, for a moment, that a Canal, which in its extent, both natural and artificial, does not exceed three miles, and that only for boat navigation, should have cost £24,671. The idea is too absurd in the present age of improvement.

Taking this view of the case, the Directors solicit the guidance and Counsel of the Stockholders, and in doing so, they beg to say, that the thought of being again referred to the Government for another sum of money by way of Loan, they cannot entertain, even if there appeared a reasonable prospect of success—nor do they think this will seem strange, when it is considered in what a large amount the Company are already indebted to the Government viz: £17,000 principal, up to 31st December last—£2,873 11 2 interest. With regard to the interest due, the Directors, have received lately two letters, urging immediate payment, which they regret to say, is wholly out of their power to comply with.

The printed abstract, of accounts, (a Copy of which was sent to each Stockholder, end of March last) will shew that at present, the Canal is an annual loss to the Company of nearly £1000—perhaps this may be ascribed to the general depression of trade in the Country, but this is not the cause; although the depression may be felt more or less, by almost every person in business in the

Province, some other reason must be assigned, why the Affairs of the Desjardins Canal Company are in such a hopeless condition, and that, no doubt, is from the imperfect state of their Canal, this will appear quite evident when the small sum of only £738, has been collected in two years from Tolls, their only source of revenue, yielding but $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount of money expended, all arising from the fact, that nothing of greater draught of water, than boats of 30 tons can now navigate it; whereas if it were made of sufficient depth, for the ordinary sized Vessels sailing the Lake, to come to Dundas, with their cargoes, thereby saving the expense of reshipment, the Directors would be able, to exact a rate of Toll, of at least 300 per cent more than at present, this, with the increase of traffic on the Canal as the Country improves, would produce an income sufficient to enable the Directors, to meet the payment of interest, on monies borrowed, and ultimately, the liquidation of all the Company's debts.

For the attainment of an end so desirable, the Directors are at a loss, what course to pursue.

To address the Legislature to assume the work (which by the failure on the part of the Company to pay the interest, they are now authorized to do so, even without their consent) is a matter of so much importance, that the Directors cannot sufficiently urge it on the attentive consideration of the Stockholders; by this course the Canal would be completed in a proper manner, and although several years might expire, before the amount already advanced by the Government, and what might yet be required, is refunded (and until which time, the Company, would have to wait for the repayment of what they had expended on the Work) the loss would be doubtless less than to allow it to remain in its present ruinous condition.

At present the forwarders are the only persons benefited, their charges for freight are the same, as when they used the small Creek running through the surrounding marsh, their boats can carry by the Canal a larger cargo, and make the trip in a much shorter time, managed by the same number of men, than by the Creek—the following statement will shew the amount of transports, up to this early period of the season, the Canal having been open, for only one month, and two days, with the charges made by them for shipping the same on board of Schooners in Burlington Bay, also amount of Canal Tolls.

FORWARDING.			CANAL TOLLS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
13,867 Bbls Flour at 6d per bl.	348	13 6	13,867 Bbls. Flour at 1d each,	57	15 7
376 " Whiskey, at 1s do.	18	16 0	376 " Whiskey, 3d "	4	14 0
66 " Pork at 9d per brl.	2	9 6	66 " Pork, 3d "	0	16 3
165 Firkins Butter at 4d each	2	15 0	165 Firkins Butter 3d "	2	1 3
17 Bbls Ashes at 1s 6d p. brl.	1	5 6	17 Bbls. Ashes at 4d "	0	5 8
116 cwt. Merchandize at 6s per cwt.	2	16 0	116 cwt Merchandize 2d	0	19 4
35,500 Pipe Staves at 30s per M.	53	5 0	35,500 Pipe Staves, at 5s per M.	8	17 6
69,500 Puncheon do. at 10s do.	35	0 0	69,500 Puncheon do, 2s 6d do.	8	13 9
			159 trips of Boats at 2s per trip,	15	18 0
	£463	0 6		£100	1 7
Deduct daily expenses being for the whole of the above, 159 boat loads, or 159 days of 1 boat at 32s per day,	254	8 0	Deduct Secretary's Salary and Wages for 2 men attending the swing bridges,	16	18 4
Profits,	£208	12 6	Nett amount, £	83	3 3

Contrast this evidently profitable business, made by individuals, who at no time have been friendly to the Work, with the reward experienced by the Company, after all their exertions, and it will appear truly surprising; and shall such a state of things be allowed to continue. Can no scheme be devised, whereby the Work may be completed? or shall it be abandoned after all that has been done? Gentlemen, these are questions which the Directors must leave for your serious consideration.

In conclusion, the Directors cannot avoid expressing their regret, that the Canal should have been begun, at so early a period, when the trade of that part of the Country, did not require a Ship Canal, as well as the mismanagement in its construction for several years after its commencement, had such not been the case, the total amount, which the Canal appears to have cost, they believe, would not have been so large, yet still they would fain cherish the hope, that an era is approaching, when the affairs of the Desjardins Canal Company will present a more cheering aspect.

(Signed,) JOHN PATERSON,
Prest. D. C. C.

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 2d May 1840.

(Signed,) JOHN DICKIE, Secy. D. C. C.

Appendix
(R. R.)

31st August.

— No. 2. —

Copy of MEMORIAL, to the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 22d day of May 1840.

To His Excellency, Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the President, and Directors, of the Desjardin's Canal Company, for ourselves, and on behalf of the Stockholders, beg leave most respectfully to represent to Your Excellency.

That having, at a General Meeting of the Stockholders, held yesterday, in the City of Toronto, submitted for their consideration, our report, of the present state of the affairs of the said Company (bearing date the 2d day of the present month, setting forth the recent demand made on us for £2,873 11 2 interest, due on monies, advanced by the Government, under the provision of the Provincial Statutes passed for that purpose, are by the Resolutions of the said meeting, authorized to declare our total inability to meet the payment thereof, and equal inability to pursue the Work necessary to the completion of the said Canal, agreeable to its original design, or the requisite depth, and capacity for the transport of its increasing trade, an increase, which may be safely estimated, (so as to judge of the utility of the Canal, in the event of its completion) from the detail of Exports and Imports, through its waters, for the years 1837, 1838, 1839 and part of 1840, a Copy of which, accompanied by the report, is hereby effectually submitted to your Excellency.

That, under these circumstances, as set forth in the said report, and agreeable to the Express authority, and desire of the said Stockholders, at the said meeting.

We the aforesaid President, and Directors, of the said Company, beg leave to tender, to Her Majesty's Government, through your Excellency, the entire possession, control and management of the whole Work of the said Canal, and to declare our readiness at the same time, to release to the Government, in such form as may be requisite, all claim to the Capital Stock subscribed, and paid in, by the said Shareholders, for the construction of the said public Work, together with all dividends and profits derivable from the said Canal, until such time, as the Government itself, shall have been fully paid, all loans advanced by the Legislature, for the purpose of the said Work, as also the full reimbursement of all future expenditure thereupon, subject nevertheless, to the yearly payment of the sum of £175 to meet current expenses, until the time of the surrender.

Earnestly confiding in your Excellency's favorable consideration of the premises,—We the President and Directors aforesaid, with the highest respect, beg leave to submit the same to your Excellency.

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON,
President D. C. C.

City of Toronto, 22d May 1840.

(Signed) JOHN DICKIE, Secy. D. C. C.

INCLOSURE TO No. 2.

Copy of Exports and Imports through the Desjardin's Canal, given to the Lieutenant Governor, accompanying the Memorial and Report.

Exports and Imports from the opening of the Canal, on the 16th day of August, 1837 to close of navigation, 20th November, 1837.

EXPORTS	IMPORTS.
2,446 bbls. Flour,	6,395 cwt. Merchandize,
542 " Whiskey,	1,335 Bbls. Salt,
25 " Pork,	3 Casks Oil,
263,170 Puncheon Staves,	
115 Boxes Paper,	<i>Entered and Cleared.</i>
157 Bushels Wheat,	12 Schooners, by trips,
21 Bbls. Beer,	72 Trips by Steamboats.
115 cwt. Merchandize,	

(Signed,)

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.

From 8th April, 1838, to close of navigation 17th November 1838.

Appendix
(R. R.)

31st August.

EXPORTS.

18,811 Bbls. Flour,
682 " Whiskey,
29 Boxes Paper,
43 Bbls. Biscuit,
42 " Ashes,
8 " Beer,
47 " Pork,
92 cwt. Merchandize,
2,167 Bushels Wheat,
349,547 Puncheon Staves,
1,212 Pipe Staves,
6 Barrels Tallow,
24 " Oat Meal,
330 " Barley,

IMPORTS.

5,510 cwt. Merchandize,
3,876 Bbls. Salt,
33 " Oil,

Entered and Cleared.

57 Schooners, by trips,
52 Steamboats, by trips,
142 Scows and boats by trips.

(Signed,)

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.

From 5th April, 1839, to close of navigation 20th November, 1839.

EXPORTS.

21,686 Bbls. Flour,
1,245 " Whiskey,
847,779 Puncheon Staves,
5,216 Pipe Staves,
344 Bbls. Pork,
33 " Ashes,
278 cwt. Merchandize,
67 Bushels Wheat,
27 Firkins Butter,

IMPORTS.

7,128 cwt. Merchandize,
1,968 Bbls. Salt,
50 " Plaister,
83 Bushels Wheat,

Entered and Cleared.

16 trips by Schooners,
461 " by Scows and Boats.

(Signed,)

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.

From 30th March, 1840, when the Canal opened, to 16th May, 1840, when this account was made out.

EXPORTS.

24,381 Bbls Flour,
426 " Whiskey,
79 " Pork,
169 Firkins Butter,
24 Bbls. Ashes.
134,687 Puncheon Staves,
67,130 Pipe Staves.

IMPORTS.

217 cwt. Merchandize,
119 Bbls. Salt,

Entered and Cleared.

268 trips of Scows and boats.

(Signed,)

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.

Desjardin's Canal Office, }
Dundas, 21st May 1840. }

Appendix
(R. R.)

31st August.

— No. 3. —

Exports and Imports through the Desjardin's Canal in 1839 and 1840.

EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.				
	In 1839		In 1840		In 1839		In 1840
Flour,	21,686	Bbls.	41,336	Coal,		Tons	25
Whiskey,	1,245	"	1,869	Merchandize,	7,436	Cwt.	5,230
Puncheon Staves,	847,779		391,544	Salt,	1,068	Bbls.	3,501
Pipe Staves,	5,216		75,124	Plaster,	50	"	6
Pork,	344	"	506	Wheat,	83	Bush.	6,354
Wheat,	67	Bush.	6,155	Trips Schooners,	16		
Ashes,	33	Bbls.	105	Trips Boats,	461		617
Butter,	27	Kegs.	231				
Peas,	"	Bbls.	252				
Peas,	"	Bush.	140				
Oats,	"	"	879				
Oatmeal,	"	Bbls.	155				
Lard,	"	"	8				
Biscuit,	"	"	265				
Barley,	"	Bush.	1,651				
Pot Barley,	"	Bbls.	28				

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.Desjardin's Canal Office, }
Dundas, 1st April, 1841. }

— No. 4. —

Desjardin's Canal Office, 1st June 1841.

Exports and Imports by the Desjardin's Canal, from the 14th day of April, when the navigation opened, up to this date.

			£	s.	d.
28,264 Bbls. Flour,	present rate of toll, at	2d each,	235	10	8
16 " Biscuit,	do.	1½d "	0	2	0
115 " Oat Meal	do.	2d "	0	19	2
471 " Whiskey,	do.	5d "	9	16	3
1,543 " Pork,	do.	4½d "	28	18	7½
46 Tierces Grass Seed,	do.	6d "	1	3	0
29 Bbls. Ashes,	do.	7½d "	0	18	1½
11 " Lard,	do.	4½d "	0	4	1½
9 " Butter,	do.	4½d "	0	3	4½
6 Kegs do.	do.	3d "	0	1	6
21,320 Pipe Staves 1200 per M.	do.	10s per M.	10	12	1½
188,160 Puncheon Staves do.	do.	3s 9d "	35	5	7½
253 Bbls. Salt,	do.	3d each,	3	3	3
689 cwt. Merchandize,	do.	2d per cwt	5	14	10
100 " Pig Iron,	do.	2d "	0	16	8
15 Tons Coals,	do.	1s per Ton,	0	15	0
13 Bbls. Tallow,	do.	4½d each,	0	4	10½
10 " Rosin,	do.	3d "	0	2	6
5 " Oil,	do.	6d "	0	2	6
246 Trips of Boats,	do.	3s 6d "	43	1	0
29 do.	do.	5s "	7	5	0
7 do.	do.	7s 6d "	2	12	6
			£987	12	8½

(Signed)

JOHN DICKIE,
Secretary D. C. C.Desjardin's Canal Office, }
Dundas, 1st June, 1841. }

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of P. E. Taschereau and others, Inhabitants of the District of Chaudière, praying that some enactment may be passed to alter the manner in which the Ordinance establishing District Councils is about to be put into operation, have the honor to REPORT:—

That upon examining the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th July last, (*Appendix No 1.*) by which the Ordinance of the Special Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, authorizing the establishment of District Councils therein, was brought into operation, the Committee find that the place appointed in the District of Chaudière for the sitting of the Council for that District, is the Township of Leeds,—a selection at which the Committee cannot avoid expressing their regret, conceiving, as they do, that the dearest interests of the Inhabitants of the District have been disregarded.

The tract of Country included within the said District contains a population as numerous as that of any other Municipal District in the District of Quebec, with the exception of the City of Quebec, seven-eighths of this population being inhabitants of the tract between the Rivers Chaudière and Etchemin (as will be seen in the *Appendix Nos. 2, and 3.*) and distant from 21 to 39 miles from Leeds, residing on the high road of communication between Quebec and the United States.

The population settled on this side of the River Chaudière, is cut off in the Spring and Autumn, from all communication with the Township of Leeds, by the impossibility of crossing the River Chaudière at a time when the violence of the current, and the ice, render the River impassable (for nearly two months,) except at great risk—this inconvenience being felt to a double extent by the inhabitants beyond the River Etchemin, who have that River to cross in addition: the roads also, after passing the Chaudière, are exceedingly difficult and dangerous, being carried over steep hills which it is impossible to avoid.

The Township of Leeds is situated at one extremity of the District, and the Committee considered it extremely hard that seven-eighths of the population must travel from 20 to 40 miles to obtain justice; they have therefore prepared a Resolution for the consideration of the House, on which to found an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to divide, by Proclamation, the said District of Chaudière into two separate and distinct Districts,—the Eastern to consist of the Parishes and Townships formerly constituting the County of Beauce, with Ste. Marie for the District Town,—and the Western to include the remaining portion of the present District of Chaudière, with Leeds for the District Town.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. TASCHEREAU,
Chairman.

11th September, 1841.

Resolution submitted for the consideration of the House

Resolved, That an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, communicating to His Excellency, a Copy of the Report of the Committee, as agreed to by the House; and humbly praying His Excellency to take the same into his favorable consideration.

A P P E N D I X.

- No. 1.—Copy of Proclamation of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, appointing and determining the places of meeting for each District Council in the several Municipal Districts in the late Province of Lower Canada, dated 20th July 1841.
- No. 2.—Statement of the Area in square miles and of the Population of the Province of Lower Canada, as at present divided into four grand territorial divisions, pursuant to the Ordinance 4 *Victoriæ*, Cap. 43, for the purposes of Judicature.
- No. 3.—Census of part of the Province of Lower Canada, 1831.

Appendix
(S. S.)

— No. 1. —

11th Sept.

Copy of Proclamation of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, appointing and determining the places of meeting for each District Council in the several Municipal Districts in the late Province of Lower Canada.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

SYDENHAM.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern.—GREETING :

WHEREAS in and by a certain Ordinance of the Legislature of the late Province of Lower Canada, made and passed in the fourth year of Our Reign, and intituled, “ An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein,” it is among other things in effect enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the said late Province in that behalf to be issued, to appoint and determine the place of meeting for each District Council in the several Municipal Districts to be constituted under the authority of the said Ordinance : and Whereas in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Session held in the third and fourth years of Our Reign, and intituled “ An Act to Re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada,” it is among other things in effect enacted, that after the Union of the said late Province with the late Province of Upper Canada, in the manner by the said Act provided, the powers which by any Act of the Legislature of the said late Province of Lower Canada are vested in or required to be exercised by the Governor of the said late Province, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof. shall, in so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act, be vested in and exercised by the Governor of Our Province of Canada, with the advice of such Executive Council as We may appoint for the affairs of Our said Province of Canada : and whereas the said enactment of the said Ordinance is not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of the said Act :—Now KNOW YE therefore, that Our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Sydenham, Our Governor of Our said Province of Canada, hath, by and with the advice of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province, appointed and determined, and by this Our Royal Proclamation, doth appoint and determine the place of Meeting of the District Council in each of the Municipal Districts hereinafter mentioned, respectively ; that is to say :—The place of Meeting of the District Council of and in the District of Quebec, the City of Quebec ; Portneuf, Deschambault ; Saguenay, Malbaie ; Rimouski, Rimouski ; Kamouraska, Kamouraska ; St. Thomas, St. Thomas ; Dorchester, St. Nicholas ; Claudière, Leeds ; Nicolet, Drummondville ; Sherbrooke, Town of Sherbrooke ; Missisquoi, Nelsonville ; Richelieu, St. Charles ; St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe ; St. John, Town of St. John ; Beauharnois, Durham ; Montreal, City of Montreal ; Sydenham, Aylmer ; Lake of the Two Mountains, St. Andrews ; Terrebonne, St. Thérèse ; Leinster, St. Jacques ; Berthier, St. Elizabeth ; Three Rivers, Town of Three Rivers ; of all which all Our loving subjects and others within Our said Province, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof We have cause 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 well beloved the Right Honorable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto in Canada, one of Our most honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our Town of Kingston, in Our said Province of Canada, the twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

(Signed,)

D. DALY, Secretary.

[The subsequent Proclamation of His Excellency, establishing the Municipal Councils, after describing the limits of the Districts, &c., provides that the same shall be "subject always to such alterations, changes and modifications as may be made by any Proclamation or Proclamations hereafter to be issued in this behalf by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person authorized to execute the office or functions of Governor, of our said Province of Canada, under the provisions and enactments of the Act and Ordinances aforesaid, of all which our loving subjects and others within our said Province, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly."]

Appendix
(S. S.)

11th Sept.

— No. 2. —

Statement of the area in square miles, and of the Population of the Province of Lower Canada, as at present divided into four grand territorial divisions, pursuant to the Ordinance 4th Victoria, Cap. 43, for purposes of Judicature.

Quebec Territorial Division, North.

Counties.	Area in square miles in each County.	Area organized in square miles in each County.	Number of Houses.	Proprietors of Real Property.	Population of 1830.	Population of 1840.
Montmorency,	7,396	660	713	496	3,743	4,991
Orleans,	69	69	776	436	4,349	5,436
Portneuf,	8,640	1,216	2,205	1,969	12,350	15,438
Quebec,	14,240	476	6,459	3,535	36,173	45,424
Saguenay,	72,700	480	1,497	1,595	8,385	10,481
Port of Champlain,	2,300	750	624	569	3,495	4,369
Total,	105,345	3,651	12,274	8,600	68,495	86,139

Quebec Territorial Division, South.

Beauce,	1,987	1,450	2,213	2,242	12,900	16,793
Bellechasse,	1,775	720	2,420	1,939	13,529	16,942
Dorchester,	348	348	1,990	1,758	11,946	13,932
Islet,	3,044	564	2,414	1,391	13,518	16,897
Kamouraska,	4,320	568	2,599	1,753	14,557	18,196
Lotbinière,	735	735	1,641	1,499	9,191	11,488
Megantic,	1,465	1,465	722	319	2,283	5,054
Rimouski,	8,840	2,040	1,796	607	10,061	12,576
Total,	22,514	7,890	15,795	11,508	86,985	110,578

Appendix
(S. S.)

11th Sept.

— No. 3. —

Census of part of the Province of Lower Canada,

Name of each Parish, Seignory, Township, extra Parochial Place, Ward or Division of a Town and date of its first settlement.	Houses inhabited.	Houses building.	Houses vacant.	Proprietors of Real Property.	Not proprietors of Real Property.	Total number of Persons in 1825.	Total number of Persons in 1831.
<i>County of Beauce.</i>							
Parish of Ste. Marie,	848	17	9	787	87	4,137	5,113
St. Francois,	420	21	11	404	27	2,041	2,531
Ste. Claire,	397	3	4	391	161	1,142	1,933
St. Joseph,	312	2	1	285	30	1,175	2,098
Township of Frampton,	179	1	..	172	7	194	925
Total,	2,156	44	25	2,039	312	8,689	12,600
<i>County of Megantic.</i>							
Township of Leeds,	109	8	..	78	31	84	754
Inverness,	153	4	..	137	16	..	853
Ireland,	76	3	..	46	30	165	440
Broughton,	16	2	1	13	3	..	111
Tring,	6	..	..	6	..	..	38
Halifax,	12	..	..	10	2	..	71
Nelson,	2	..	..	..	2	..	16
Total,	374	17	1	290	84	249	2,283

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of Robert F. Gourlay, of Kingston, complaining of losses sustained by him at the hands of the Executive Government of Upper Canada, and praying relief;—have the honor to **REPORT**:—

That having investigated the Petition, and examined witnesses in relation to the same, and procured affidavits from persons cognizant of the matters and allegations contained therein, they find the following facts to be fully proven.

The Petitioner, Mr. Gourlay, first visited Canada in the year 1817, where he had acquired property by marriage, and also by purchase, and commenced statistical enquiries into the capabilities of the Province, in the course of which he became aware of the existence of various abuses. He then proposed that a Commission should be appointed to proceed to Great Britain to have these abuses rectified, and held Public Meetings for that purpose,—accounts of the proceedings at which were published in a Pamphlet, which was generally approved of by the people of the Province, but by those in power was considered as having a seditious tendency; and he was therefore arrested, and put upon his trial, for sedition, at Kingston; but being acquitted, was again tried at Brockville, with, however, a similar result.

He then had to proceed to New York on business, and on his return was imprisoned in the Gaol at Niagara, where ill treatment in being confined in a cell for five weeks in the dog days,—debarred from the sight of,—or communication with his friends, his Counsel, or the Magistrates of the District; threw both his body and mind into such a state as to render him totally unfit to defend himself upon his trial, or even to comprehend his arraignment. The result of the trial was, that he was banished from the Province for life, under pain of death should he return,—his alleged crime being that he neglected to quit the Country upon the order of a single Magistrate acting under an unjust construction of an unconstitutional Statute, most illegally exercised.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to comment on such proceedings.

From the evidence adduced, which will be found annexed to this Report, your Committee are of opinion that the arrest and imprisonment of the Petitioner at Niagara, in 1819, was illegal, unconstitutional, and without the possibility of excuse or palliation. That debarring him from an interview with his friends or counsel was also illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional. That preventing Magistrates of a County or District from Visiting the Gaol of that County or District is a violation of all propriety, and, if persisted in, would lead to the most pernicious consequences.

Your Committee are further of opinion that his trial and sentence, when in a state of bodily and mental weakness, from the sufferings he had undergone, which prevented him from defending himself, was unjust, unconstitutional and cruel.

Your Committee cannot but express a hope that Your Honorable House will do the Petitioner that justice which has been so long denied him, and pass an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, declaratory of the above opinions, in order that the Crown may repudiate the transactions by which the Petitioner has been persecuted to his ruin, and that the Legislature may declare his sentence of banishment null and void, and cause him to be compensated for the losses he has sustained by this unwarrantable exercise of authority,—and, in the mean time, that some allowance be made to him to defray his personal expenses while in attendance before the Legislature defending the rights of a British subject.

Your Committee are in possession of proofs that during the late rebellion, when the Petitioner was resident in the United States, His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, derived from him the most important intelligence of the movements of the brigands then organizing for an attack on the Province: this Your Committee humbly suggest should neither be overlooked nor forgotten.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. DUNLOP,
Chairman.

11th September 1841.

Appendix
(T. T.)

11th Sept.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

William H. Merritt, Esquire, a Member of the House, examined :—

Were you resident in the District of Niagara during Mr. Gourlay's stay there in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819?—I was.

Was his conduct in that District generally approved of?—It was.

Do you remember the meetings held in that District, first, to answer certain statistical queries put by him, and, afterwards, for enquiry into the state of the Province?—I do.

Did you conceive that any possible evil could result from those meetings?—I did not; on the contrary, I think they were convened with the best and most laudable of motives.

What was your impression, on the whole, of the treatment Mr. Gourlay underwent?—I was, and still am, of opinion that he was treated throughout with the greatest cruelty and injustice.

David Thompson, Esquire, a Member of the House, examined :—

Were you present at the trial of Mr. Gourlay at Kingston, in August 1818?—I was.

Did you perceive in his conduct on that occasion any thing weak or incoherent?—No; I did not; he made an excellent defence, and was afterwards entertained at a public dinner, at which I was present.

Were you present at his trial at Niagara in August 1819?—I was.

Was his conduct on that occasion what you were given to expect?—No.

Did he appear on that occasion in the full possession of his faculties, or was not rather his speech incoherent, and his appearance that of one not in self-possession?—He did not appear in full possession of his faculties, and seemed not to know where he was, or what he was doing, appearing to be in a great measure unconscious of what was going on around him.

What did you suppose to be the cause of the Stupefaction you describe?—I think it was from long and close confinement.

Did you reside in the Niagara District in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819?—I did.

Do you remember certain Meetings held at that time in the District of Niagara at Mr. Gourlay's suggestion?—I do; I was Chairman at one of them.

What was the nature of those meetings?—For the purpose of gathering statistical information.

What was the general opinion of Mr. Gourlay's character and conduct in that District?—It was favorable. I considered him loyal, and his conduct constitutional and honorable, and so thought nearly all the inhabitants of the District, except a small party that I considered interested in thwarting his plans.

David Thorburn, Esquire, a Member of the House, examined :—

Were you present at the trial of Mr. Gourlay at Niagara, in 1819?—I was.

Was his conduct on that occasion what you were given to expect?—No.

Did he appear on that occasion in the full possession of his faculties, or was not rather his speech incoherent, and his appearance that of one not in self-possession?—His speech was quite incoherent, and he looked wild, and seemed indifferent to what was going on.

What do you suppose to have caused this?—Coming from a close cell in hot weather, where he had been confined for weeks, into the sunshine and free air.

Did you reside in the Niagara District in 1817, 1818 and 1819?—I did.

Do you remember certain meetings held at that time in the District of Niagara at the suggestion of Mr. Gourlay?—I do.

What was the nature of those meetings?—To gather statistical information as to the state and capabilities of the Province.

What was the general opinion of Mr. Gourlay's character and conduct in that District?—That his objects were laudable, and his conduct not inconsistent with the object in view.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of Jacob Glen and others, complaining of the decision of the Trustees appointed under the Ordinance regulating the communication between Montreal and Chambly, respecting the Road between the little River Montreal, and the residence of René Boileau, Esq., and praying that the said decision be reversed ;— have the honor to **REPORT** :—

That, in obedience to the orders of Your Honorable House, they proceeded to examine the contents of the said Petition.

The difficulty Your Committee have found in obtaining the information which, under the circumstances, it was their wish to obtain, having retarded their proceedings, they have thought it right to confine themselves for the present Session, to reporting the evidence and information which they have been able to procure, leaving the further investigation of the subject, for a future Session, if it be there deemed necessary.

All which is respectfully submitted,

D. B. VIGER,
Chairman,

13th September, 1841.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Honorable **DENIS BENJAMIN VIGER**, in the Chair.

Wednesday, 11th August, 1841.

Dr. *Timothée Kimber*, called in ; and being interrogated, answered :—If I rightly understand the reasons assigned by the Trustees for declining to carry the road along the basin, they are founded on the difficulty of preventing the falling in of the Bank, and the cost of the work necessary to prevent this—and of five large bridges and six small ones. A portion of the said Bank is already secured, and would require but small expense to make it perfectly safe, the more costly portion of the materials being on the spot ; and but a small portion remains to be secured. I shall proceed to give an account of the distances from the little bridge at R. Boileau's, to the house of the widow of Louis Mignault, which is the Horseboat landing place :

	Arpents.	Feet.
1.—About two arpents are secured as well by stone-facing as by the distance of the road from the edge of the bank, which is from 50 to 100 feet,	2	0
2.—The next arpent may be sufficiently protected if the stone at the foot of the bank be raised so as to protect the bank. The road also is not far from 50 feet wide,	1	0
3.—Dunn's Lot, well secured,	0	90
4.—From the bridge on the land of Mrs. Bresse, to the land of the Messrs. Demers, well secured,	4	0
5.—From Messrs. Demers to the street of the Suburb, including the street, not secured, about	1	0
6.—Beausoleil's Lot well secured,	0	60
7.—J. Roi's not secured, about,	0	60
8.—J. B. Masselan's ditto. (This place was acquired under an obligation to secure the bank, and the necessary work has been already commenced,	0	80

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(U. U.)

13th Sept.

	Arpents.	Feet.
9.—The Lot belonging to Lalanne and Garnot, (partly secured and very far from the road) about	1	0
10.—Darché's Lot, secured, about	0	50
11.—Robert's ditto, not secured,	0	80
12.—Widow Duagon's, ditto,	0	80
13.—Mr. Porteau's, partly secured,	0	80
14.—Laroque's ditto,	0	90
15.—Rev'd M. Mignault's, not secured,	1	0
16.—Widow Barette's ditto,	0	90
17.—B. Mignault's ditto,	0	90
18.—Kimber's Land, ditto, (The south corner is however far from the bank, and when the road is straightened there will be a sufficient distance at the north side,)	3	0
19.—Jacob Glen's Lot, secured,	4	0
20.—Mrs. Widow Glen's ditto,	2	0

RECAPITULATION.

1.—Bank already secured, about 14 arpents and some feet,	14	0
2.—Partly secured, or having the road at a distance from the bank,	5	80
3.—Not secured, about,	4	45

The trustees have estimated at £370 the cost of five bridges and six covered drains. I do not perceive that there need be six small drains, and it seems to me that there will be only two, the water passing off by the five large ones, which require only such bridges as are commonly used over line drains. The largest of these bridges is that which Mrs. Bresse made two years ago; it is very strong and constructed of dry stone; the rails are plained and painted. She caused a foot path to be made about 3 feet wide the whole length of her lot. Mrs. Bresse got this bridge made some feet wider than the law requires; and the cost of the whole was £40. The second bridge which is of wood, requires some repair, but not to any amount. The third like the first is of dry stone, about 4 or 5 years old and very strong. The fourth is built like the others, of stone; it is about 9 years old, and very strong. The fifth, which is of wood, requires to be rebuilt, but part of the stone is already on the spot with a view to rebuild it of stone. As to the two small ones, two pieces suffice to cover the drains. The Trustees are not afraid of carrying their road across the ground of the Lamoureux's and of the Misses Grissée, two places at which the bank of the Basin is most liable to crumble in, it being higher there than in other places, and exposed in spring when the waters are high, to the waves raised by the north east wind, which is then most frequent and dangerous. As to the expenses necessary to defend the banks against the danger of falling in, I know that the best work of this kind which has been done any where along the Basin, namely, at Mr. Glen's, can scarcely have cost more than £25 per arpent, although the stone was bought at a higher price than is usually paid in the place. The Trustees make an item of £50 for removing a stable and a house: they say nothing of a new shop belonging to the Government Butcher, which lies in the line of their new road. The purchase of the ground, the fences, and the damages occasioned and which must be paid, (in my humble opinion,) the salaries of Engineers and Surveyors, the wages of workmen to prepare the ground, make new fences, &c., must be greater than those which would be requisite for repairing the bank in a durable manner. Besides, by passing along the bank, they would have had no fences to keep up,—a matter of great importance in consequence of the scarcity of timber. It has been to my knowledge for more than twenty years past, that on the ground of Mrs. Bresse, of the Fabrique, and of Messrs Demers, the bank has never given way, although it was only protected by dry stone. Mr. Franchère, of Point Olivier, constructed, a few years ago, a wharf of dry stone masonry, which has never stirred in any way, and yet this place is, in the Spring, one of the most exposed to the action of the west wind, which is that from which the greatest injury is sustained. The buildings which are on the bank of the Basin, and between it and the road, are the following: Mr. A. Begoresse has a shed on the edge of the Bank. Dunn has a tannery, house and store and stable, and the house and tannery are of greater age than men commonly attain. The Fabrique has a large house, and lately a colossal cross has been placed near the bank to serve for many years to come, as a *memento*—an act of religion (*retraite*.) If any fears had been entertained of the bank giving way, this cross would not have been placed where it is. Messrs. Demerse have a brewery near 100 feet (perhaps more) in length, the back wall of which is near the water. J. B. Masselan, tinsmith, has a house, shop, stable, &c. On Ganno's Lot there is a forge between the road and the basin; when the road is muddy, foot passengers pass behind the said shop. Darche has a shop, &c. I ought to add that the late Augustin Demerse, who resided on the Island near the crossing-place, a spot very much exposed to the south wind, made a

sort of wharf of cedar pickets. The water working through into the interior of the wharf occasioned the bank to fall in. Demerse threw in dry stone promiscuously and without order, and since that time no falling of the bank has taken place. I must remark that it was not until the 10th of July, to my knowledge, that the Surveyor to the Road Trust measured the distance from the bridge on the land of Mr. Boileau, to the widow Migneault's lot opposite to the crossing-place.

Melchior Alphonse de Salaberry, Esq., a member of the Committee, declared that he knows the place in question, as having had a personal acquaintance with them since his childhood. To the best of his knowledge, the statements made by Mr. *Timothée Kimber* are generally true; but he is unable to speak in a manner absolutely certain as to the respective breadth of the several lots of ground possessed by each individual on the bank of the Basin.

Mr *Alexandre Bigouesse*, of Chambly, Trader, called in; and corroborated the evidence given by Dr. Kimber: He also added that when the petition was made to the Special council, to pray for the establishment of the Road from Longueuil to Chambly, the owners of property lying on the Basin would have refused to sign the Petition, without an addition which was then made in the margin in pencil, and which it was understood should form part of the Petition, praying that no change should be made on the direction of the road as then established along the Basin.

APPENDIX.

Letter from the Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road to the Honorable Dominick Daly, Provincial Secretary.

Chambly, 12th July, 1841.

SIR,—In answer to the Petition of certain Inhabitants resident on the Basin of Chambly, against the projected improvement in the line of road, we have the honor to forward the Report of the Engineer, shewing a comparative estimate of the distances and the expense of the two lines; by which it will appear that there is a saving of about two thirds of a mile of distance, and of £759 15s. 9d. of expense. We have also to state that the words of the Ordinance, probably in contemplation of this improvement, distinctly require “that there *shall be one Road* to the horse-boat, and *another* to a point within 200 yards of the fort.” The new line is nearly the same as that invariably adopted in winter, and known as the winter road; and the object of the Trustees is, to give to the public the same benefit, both in summer and winter.

It may also be observed that the parties who reside on the edge of the Basin, have no real grounds of complaint; because, although it is true that the money devoted to the improvement of the road, for the general benefit of the public, will not be laid out for the security and improvement of their private interests, they remain in full possession of the road which passes in front of their dwellings *in statu quo*: for the repair of which the law provides, whilst the public will have the benefit of two roads—a short one, and one more easily kept in repair for those who desire expeditions and commodious travelling—and a longer one for those who desire more fully to enjoy the picturesque scenery of the Basin.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,

GEO. CATHCART, AUGUSTUS HALL, JOHN BUNKER, LOUIS GAREAU, JOHN SWAIL,	}	Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road.
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Hon. Dominick Daly, Provincial Secretary.

Appendix
(U. U.)

13th Sept.

INCLOSURE.

Comparative estimates of the Road from Garreau's Bridge to Booth's Bridge along the edge of the Basin and the new line between the same Bridges, running at the back of the college.

From Gareau's Bridge to the Horse-boat landing along the edge of the Basin, is a distance of	4,600 feet.
From the Horse-boat landing to Booth's Bridge is a distance of	3,960 "
Total distance from Garreau's Bridge to Booth's Bridge, by old Road,	8,560 "
Ditto ditto ditto by new Road,	5,547 "

The new line is the shorter by 3,013 "

The Road from Garreau's Bridge to the Horse-boat landing, following the edge of the Basin will cost as follows :

4,600 running feet of Road complete,	£490	15	0
5,000 square yards of protection wall,	750	0	0
6 culverts,	36	0	0
5 bridges,	375	0	0
Removing an old stable and a dwelling house,	50	0	0
Total	£1,701	15	0

The new line of Road from Garreau's Bridge to Booth's Bridge will cost as follows :—

5,547 running feet of Road complete,	£587	7	7
Fencing,	158	11	8
Land,	160	0	0
Culverts,	36	0	0
		941	19
		3	

Balance in favor of new line of Road, £759 15 9

JOHN S. KILLALY,
Resident Engineer, Chambly and Longueuil Road.

Chambly, July 12, 1841.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the manner according to which the Customs are collected in that part of this Province heretofore Upper Canada, by the Provincial Collectors, and also, the manner according to which the monies collected are accounted for by the Collectors; and, also, to enquire into any abuses in the collecting and accounting for the Customs;—have the honor to REPORT:—

That they have ascertained from the Evidence of the Inspector General, and several Officers of the Customs in the western section of this Province, that there are in that section thirty seven Ports of Entry at which a net Revenue of about £16,000, per annum, is now collected, that the Collectors are not subjected to any local supervision whatever, but make quarterly returns, under oath, to the Inspector General, from whom they receive instructions from time to time for their guidance. Their books of account are considered private property, and are not delivered up to the Government on the removal or death of the Officer. The returns from many of the Collectors, which have been laid before Your Committee, are far from satisfactory, and a general opinion prevails among the witnesses examined by Your Committee (whose evidence is appended hereto) that the revenue would be materially increased if the Collectors were subjected to the constant supervision of an Officer whose duty it should be to make personal inspection of their accounts, and act as a check upon this class of Public Accountants, as well as on the District Inspectors, who are not at present under any local supervision.

Your Committee would, therefore, beg to recommend that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will give his attention to this subject, that steps may be taken by the appointment of a Commission to obtain a full investigation into the present state of the Customs Department prior to the next meeting of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. C. AYLWIN,
Chairman.

14th September 1841.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THOMAS CUSHING AYLWIN, Esquire, in the Chair.

Thursday, 9th September 1841.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

- 1.—Are you Collector of the Customs for the Port of Kingston?—I am.
- 2.—Do you collect any other Duties besides the Customs?—I collect the Duties on Auctioneers Licenses, and Sales at Auction, and also Lighthouse Tonnage Duties.
- 3.—Do you find any diminution in the importation of Salt from the United States?—Yes, there is a great falling off.
- 4.—To what do you attribute this diminution?—To the importation of Salt from England.
- 5.—Have you any means of ascertaining the quantity of Liverpool Salt annually imported?—I have not.
- 6.—Do you know any instances of Goods consigned to this Port having been entered elsewhere?—I know of several instances of the kind.

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(V. V.)

14th Sept.

7.—What do you suppose to be the reason of the practice?—I suppose it is because I enforce the full payment of the Duties;—this has been intimated to me.

8.—Can you suggest any improvement in the present system of Duties?—I certainly do not think an *ad valorem* Duty favorable to the revenue: I prefer a specific Duty, I am of opinion that the smaller Ports should be attached to the large Ports, and used merely for the discharge of cargoes.

9.—To what smaller Ports in your own immediate neighbourhood would this apply?—Bath, Picton, Belleville, and Port Trent, in the Bay of Quinté.

10.—Do you see any objections to the plan of placing the Colonial Customs under the supervision of the Imperial Treasury?—I think they should be placed under the authority of that power which imposes the Duties:—these Duties are altered from time to time, and difficulties have often arisen from a difference of opinion among the Collectors.

11.—From whom do you receive your instructions?—Generally from the Inspector General, sometimes from the Secretary.

12.—Are your accounts authenticated?—Yes, we attach an affidavit to the bottom of each account.

13.—Do you think it would be desirable to establish Queen's Warehousing Ports?—Yes; say at Kingston and Toronto.

William Chisholm, Esquire, Collector of Customs at Oakville, called in; and examined:—

Can you give the Committee any suggestions for benefitting the revenue?—I am of opinion that a specific would be preferable to an *ad valorem* Duty. I think the revenue would be materially increased if a moderate duty were placed on Tea, as I believe that many minor articles are smuggled with Tea, which would not be if Tea were admitted upon a moderate Duty. If a Comptroller were appointed to oversee all the Offices, I think that much irregularity would be prevented, as Goods consigned to one Port have frequently been entered at another, on account of the Collector enforcing full payment of the Duties according to his opinion of value of the Goods, which may differ from that of other Collectors.

The Honorable *John Macaulay*, a Member of the Legislative Council, and Inspector General (West), called in; and examined:—

1.—Is the Inspector General the head of the Customs Department?—He is.

2.—Are all the subordinate Officers, whether principals or their deputies, known to him?—All the principals, but not the deputies, unless they are left in charge, when their names are made known to the Inspector General.

3.—Is the principal supposed to remain always at the Port unless he has obtained leave of absence from the Collector?—He is.

4.—Has leave of absence been granted to Mr. Manahan, the Collector for Toronto?—Not to my knowledge, I do not consider it necessary for a Collector to obtain leave of absence, provided a deputy be left in charge of the Port, Mr. Manahan, was appointed in June last, but I received no official intimation of the same till the appointment was gazetted. The usual practice has hitherto been for Collectors to give security previous to receiving their Commissions. The case of Mr. Manahan, is the first instance of a departure from that rule. It is only within a few days past that I have received security from him in the usual form.

5.—In what manner are the Collectors remunerated for their official services?—Under the Act of Upper Canada 4, Geo. IV. Cap. 11, they receive 50 per cent on their collection till it amounts to £100; by a subsequent Act they are allowed a per centage on the amount collected over £100, and under £1000, but their salaries not to exceed £300; they are also allowed certain small fees in addition, viz: for a Permit to unload, 2s. 6d. and for a Clearance 5s.—a Permit being taken out by every consignee—a Clearance only by the owner of the Vessel. They also receive, under the authority of the Imperial Act 3 & 4, Will. IV. Cap. 59, one third of all the seizures made by them,—one third being the perquisite of the Governor, and the remaining third, of the Crown: when the seizure is under £40, the Collector receives one half—the Governor resigning his portion.

6.—Is the Collector obliged to make a return of fees received during the year?—No.

7.—Is there any period of time limited for paying balances due by them?—Yes, 20 days after the close of each quarter.

8.—Are there any Collectors at present in default?—Yes.

9.—Can you furnish the Committee with a List?—It has already been furnished to the House.

10.—Is there any punishment for those who are in default?—They are deprived of their allowances.

11.—Is it the duty of the Collectors, on rendering their accounts to mention the names of the importers, and the nature, quantity and value of the goods imported?—It is done in some instances, but not in all,—therefore it would be impossible for me to give a return of the same.

12.—Can you furnish a statement of the amount of salt imported last year?—I will furnish it. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

13.—From your official knowledge, do you consider that the Collectors do their duty faithfully?—Generally speaking, I think they perform their duty very conscientiously,

14.—Have you found their accounts satisfactory?—In most cases, but not in all.

15.—Are you aware of smuggling being carried on to any extent?—Yes, there is a great deal. The only way of preventing it is to reduce the Duties, and to admit prohibited articles at a moderate Duty.

16.—Are you aware of any of the Collectors being engaged in business?—I am not aware: it is a rule not to appoint any one engaged in business.

17.—Are any of them owners of wharves or storehouses?—The only one that I know of, is Mr. Postwick, Collector at Port Stanley; but there may be others. I am of opinion that there should be Queen's Warehouses at the principal Ports.

18.—Have you any knowledge of the manner in which the Collectors' books are kept?—No; I can only judge from their accounts. I think some of them keep no books at all.

19.—Can you offer any suggestions as to the system of accounting?—I beg to refer the Committee to my Report to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, on the subject. The accounts of the Collectors should be examined.

20.—Are you aware of the existence of a practice of entering Goods at another Port than that to which they are consigned?—I have frequently heard of instances of the kind:—a Merchant at Toronto having quarrelled with the Collector there, entered his Goods at Kingston; another whose Goods were consigned to Toronto, entered them at Hamilton; another entered at Cobourg his Goods consigned to Presqu'Isle, owing to a difference with the Collector.

21.—Do you know of any way in which this might be obviated?—I am aware of no other means than by a Legislative enactment compelling the entering of Goods at the Port to which they were consigned, and the payment of the Duties at that place,—though I am not quite sure that would be effectual.

Anthony Manahan, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1.—Are you Collector for the Port of Toronto?—I am.

2.—Have you yet assumed the duties of your office?—I was appointed by Commission on the 18th June last, under circumstances known to the Committee. I could not assume the duties until Mr. Harrison's Election for Kingston had taken place, which was on the 28th June. I proceeded soon after to Toronto, and assumed the duties of my office; but having other public duties of importance to attend to, I commissioned a Gentleman to act as my Deputy, who had discharged the duties at that Port for the three previous years. On my return to Kingston, I reported the circumstance to the Civil Secretary for the Western Section of the Province.

3.—Have you now leave of absence?—I have no official leave, not having been aware of the necessity of obtaining it. I am at present required to be in attendance before the Legislature, and from an unfortunate accident which occurred to me while here, I have been for a long time confined to my bed. I was not aware, till this day, that I was required to make application for leave of absence, or any other reports, except the quarterly returns, to the Inspector General, having always supposed that they should be made to the Provincial Secretary.

4.—Have you reported your Deputy to the Inspector General?—Not officially; but I reported to the office verbally that I had recommissioned Mr. Laing as my deputy, and that they were fully aware of this fact in the Inspector General's Office.

5.—Have you received any instructions from the Inspector General for your general guidance?—I have not received a word of instruction or advice from any one on the subject of my office or its duties.

6.—Have you received any official notification to repair to your post; and if so, what are your intentions in that respect?—After the notice taken in the Legislative Assembly of my absence from my Post, Mr. Secretary Murdoch communicated to me, this day, His Excellency the Governor General's directions that I should proceed to Toronto forthwith. I stated to him the necessity there existed for closing up the Lumber dues of this District now in progress of collection by me as Agent, and of winding up the business of my Agency for the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the Midland District, and that I should make a formal application for leave of absence until these matters were accomplished, which arrangement is yet pending.

7.—Can you suggest any improvements with regard to the collection of the revenues?—I am of opinion that moderate specific Duties, instead of *ad valorem* Duties, would conduce to the increase of the revenue; and in order to put an end to the practice of entering Goods at small out Ports, I would recommend that all invoices of Goods entered at any Port should be sworn to, as to correctness in every respect. At present it is the custom at certain Ports to put the Oath, to avoid which, I understand that they enter the Goods at Ports not exacting it. In this respect it would be useful to swear every Officer connected with the collection of the revenue, to the faithful discharge of this duty.

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8.—Do you think it would be expedient to appoint a comptroller of the Customs?—I deem the appointment of a Comptroller of Customs for the Province essential; his supervision, although not in all cases, is in very many instances required: the very fact of having such supervision will ensure much more diligent attention on the part of the Collectors, and Comptrollers can always efficiently check the returns of Collectors, especially in Towns having Harbour Masters and News Rooms.

9.—Do you think it would be expedient to establish Queen's Warehouses?—I deem the erection of a Custom House, and corresponding Stores, also essential. The necessity for such may be fairly inferred from the fact that some time ago 40 chests of tea, seized as contraband at Toronto, were stolen at night from the charge of the Collector,—having, as I understand, no place of security to put them in.

10.—Have you any other suggestions to make on the subject of the Customs?—I would recommend that the collectors for the several Ports should be paid fixed salaries, and that they be held accountable for all fees,—and that in the chief Ports deputies be commissioned, with reasonable salaries. All seizures should be paid to the Government, by which means a much greater amount of seizures would be made than at present: for instance, fix the salaries of the Collectors at Toronto, Kingston and Burlington, at a reasonable sum; pay a deputy in each, and let all fees and seizures be duly accounted for to the Receiver General. I think it wrong also that there is no provision or allowance made for Custom House Offices, or the office Books and Stationery. In Toronto I was obliged to hire an office at £20 per annum, and purchase furniture for the same for £7 10s. and procure new books (the old ones being withheld from me,) and a supply of stationery, all which, with postage, ought to be at the expense of the revenue. From the statements of Mr. Stewart, the former deputy at Toronto, I find that during the first quarter of his discharge of the duties, in 1833, the revenue increased upwards of £1360, and he assumes this change, so favorable, to have been produced by the system of check and collection which he adopted. During the last and present years, the returns have not amounted to any thing like the amount he has stated,—I do not know the cause; but upon my return to Toronto, I shall enquire especially into the matter. With regard to the duties on auction sales, I am aware that some auctioneers advertize large sales, and the amount of Duties returned are nevertheless but small; the best means that I can recommend of securing faithful returns in all instances, would be, to make it a rule that every auctioneer upon demanding his license, should obtain it only on the express understanding that he should every month submit his auction sale book, and pay up the actual duties, apparent upon his sales: this book to be produced and verified by the Collector giving the license, and if necessary, by the oath of the Auctioneer or his clerk.

Friday, 10th September, 1841.

Colin McKenzie, Esq., called in; and examined:

1.—Are you the Collector of Customs at Bath?—I am.

2.—Do you know any instances of articles being entered there which had been consigned to other places?—I have known of several cases of the kind, but I have refused to receive them when it was in my power to do so. I refused in June last to enter a large consignment for Captain Calder of upwards of £300, intended for Kingston.

3.—Are you aware of any instances of goods consigned to your Port having been entered elsewhere?—There are several instances of goods, consigned to Bath, having been entered at Kingston.

4.—What do you suppose to be the reason of this?—Many vessels coming from the United States to Kingston may have shipped consignments for Bath or other minor Ports, too small in amount to induce them to proceed to those Ports, such goods are therefore entered at Kingston, and sent on to their destination in any other vessel proceeding in that direction.

5.—Do you consider that specific or *ad valorem* duties would be more favorable to the revenue?—Specific duties would certainly be more convenient for the Collectors, and prevent much misunderstanding; but I cannot say whether it would affect the revenue.

6.—Was there an increase or diminution on the importation of Salt this year from the United States?—A great increase.

7.—To what do you attribute that increase?—To the great fall in the price of American Salt; last year the prime cost was 13s. 6d. New York Currency, per barrel, at Oswego; this year it is only 8s. 9d. New York Currency,—the quality also of the barrels is much improved.

8.—Has there been much smuggling carried on this year?—No, very little, as far as I am aware.

9.—Do you attend to your official duties yourself personally or by deputy?—I always attend myself.

James Cull, Esq., Civil Engineer, examined:—

1.—Were you appointed by the Executive Government to survey the route for a new Canal at Burlington Beach?—I was, during last summer.

2.—Will you please give the Committee any information you may have gained relative to the present system of collecting tolls at that Canal?—I was directed to make a survey and report of the Burlington Bay Canal, and to ascertain what was the present revenue, and whether, in my opinion,

that revenue could be increased, and to what extent; and to suggest what, in my opinion, would be the best means for securing the collection. I addressed a series of questions to the Collector of the tolls, of which a copy is annexed, (*Appendix No. 2.*) I did not receive any written answer; but on calling some time afterwards on the Collector of Customs at Hamilton, I received the information contained in the papers, *Appendix Nos. 3, 4 and 5.* It will be seen by the paper, *Appendix No. 6* that the gross receipts of the Burlington Bay Canal from 1828 to 1840 (being 12

years,) is,	-	-	-	£14048	14	0
That the expenses of collection have been,	-	-	-	726	9	11
Leaving the net produce for 12 years,	-	-	-	£13,322	4	1

The Canal has cost about £36,000; but as the money has been advanced at different periods, a statement of which I could not get, the interest may be estimated at about four per cent per annum. The last year's returns up to June 1840, will pay about three and one-eighth per cent per annum. I am of opinion that a much better mode of collecting the tolls than that at present practised, may be adopted. I think that the system of checks resorted to in England, ought to be acted upon in Canada. No two persons of the same family are ever allowed to be employed in the duties of the same collection. The collections of the tolls of Burlington Bay ought to be entirely distinct and kept in such a manner as to furnish a check on the Collector of Customs. The items by which the charge is made to each Merchant should be furnished in a distinct account, and quarterly, to the Inspector General. A Queen's Custom House should be built in which goods chargeable with dues or duties should be placed. I am of opinion that a very large increase of tolls would arise, if an alteration of the system is adopted. I have little doubt that instead of about £1150, the sum collected in 1840, that at least £4000 per annum might be raised.

- 3.—What is the name of the Collector of Tolls at the Canal?—John Chisholm.
- 4.—Are the Tolls collected by principal or by deputy?—By deputy.
- 5.—What is the name of the deputy?—John Chisholm, Junior, son of the principal.
- 6.—Who is Collector of the Customs at the Ports of the Canal, Wellington Square, and Hamilton?—John Chisholm.
- 7.—Does the Collector at each of these Ports act personally or by deputies?—By deputies.
- 8.—Who is his deputy at Hamilton?—A son of the Collector.
- 9.—Who at Wellington Square?—I believe Messrs. Smith and Chisholm, son and son-in-law of the Collector.
- 10.—Of what profession or calling are his deputies at the last mentioned Port?—Merchants.
- 11.—Is the Collector of Tolls at the Canal, and the Collector of Customs at the Ports of Wellington Square and Hamilton, one and the same person?—The same person.

Saturday, 11th September, 1841.

John Roy, Esq., of Kingston, called in and examined:

- 1.—Can you give the Committee any information respecting the collection of revenues in that part of this Province heretofore Upper Canada?—I have a pretty accurate knowledge of the trade of this country from Port Hope to Prescott.
- 2.—Do you know instances of goods consigned to one Port having been entered at another?—I know of several instances of goods consigned to Kingston having been entered at Bath, Gananoque and Brockville. On asking the owner of a parcel which had been entered in this way at Bath, what was the reason for doing so, he informed me that he had had a quarrel with Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Collector at Kingston, and would not give him the benefit of any duties arising from his importations. In 1835, I knew a schooner to arrive at Kingston from Oswego, with a cargo of Salt, on which it was pretended the duties had been paid at Brockville: the owner requested me to pass his entry at the Custom House for him; I agreed to do so, and on arriving there, after transacting some business for myself, I tendered this entry,—it was refused, the Collector stating that, instead of 200 barrels the quantity stated, there were 450 barrels on board the vessel. The matter was afterwards amicably arranged, by the owner paying the full duties on the whole quantity and no further notice was taken of it. This cargo of Salt was entered at Brockville, and the duties paid without the vessel ever having been there.
- 3.—Have you transacted much business with the Custom Houses in this neighbourhood?—I have.
- 4.—Will you state the manner in which business is conducted by them?—After paying the duties and getting a permit to discharge, the whole control of the entry is left entirely to the importer; no person from the Custom House, attends to verify, that the goods and the entry correspond, for example, a person might enter 300 barrels of Salt at half a dollar, per barrel, duty, and without the least risk of detention, land 600. A barrel of Salt contains 280 pounds, but the people in the Canada trade, generally take care that their barrels contain as much over that quantity as possible, (indeed I have known them contain 360,) while the Custom House, without any reference to this

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mercantile usage, take it for granted that a barrel contains neither more nor less than the former quantity. The whole system of the Custom House business in this section of the country is conducted on so loose and unsatisfactory a principle, that I am perfectly satisfied not more than half the amount of duties is collected that the law authorizes; for instance, I have known Tobacco which cost, in New York, 10 cents, entered at 3 and 4 cents, per pound. Paper for printing newspapers, imported always in bundles of two reams each, and costing from 4½ to 5 dollars, per ream, is entered at the Custom House by the bundle, which is supposed to contain but one ream, and pays duty accordingly, at a valuation of 3 dollars for what cost 8 or 9 dollars. Leather is an article upon which the greatest frauds are practised on the revenue; and there is a vast variety of other articles of considerable importance, such as Buckskin Mittens, Furs, various descriptions of French Dry Goods, sewing Silks, cut Velvets, &c. which are generally imported without paying any duties whatever. I have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the value of goods imported from the United States into Upper Canada, and from the best sources of observation within my reach, I am perfectly satisfied that the amount imported last year did not cost less than £1,500,000 Currency; this does not include Wheat, Flour, or Pork. One half of the whole importations of the grocers are from the United States:—a great deal of Hardware is imported, consisting of hammers, saws, mill saws, spades, shovels, &c. &c.

5.—Would you consider *ad valorem* or specific duties most favorable to the revenue?—Specific duties, most decidedly.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Salt imported from the United States into Upper Canada, during the year 1840, (referred to in the foregoing evidence.)

	Port of	Bushels imported. Quarter ending				Total bushels.
		5th April, 1840.	5th July, 1840.	5th October, 1840.	5th January, 1841.	
1	Amherstburg,	293	..	1,300	390	1,983
2	Bath,	..	..	300	280	580
3	Belleville,	..	..	1,114.	1,126	2,240
4	Brockville,	..	..	464	603	1,072
5	Burlington Bay,	2,695	1,350	13,410	14,705	32,160
6	Bond Head and Darlington,	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chatham,	..	380	255	989	1,624
8	Chippawa,	150	78	72½	50	350½
9	Cobourg,	1,795	907	41	620	3,363
10	Cornwall,	10	..	..	12	22
11	Fort Erie,	55	35	166	181	437
12	Gananoque,	..	..	1,076	..	1,076
13	Goderich,	120	275	470	270	1,135
14	Hallowell,	..	..	..	1,060	1,060
15	Kingston,	5,628	..	2,407	6,895	14,930
16	Mailand,	..	..	..	..	..
17	Maria Town,	..	..	100	65	165
18	Niagara,	..	279½	1,298½	910	2,488
19	Newcastle and Trent,	100	..	5	625	730
20	Oakville,	..	..	1,209	..	1,209
21	Port Burwell,	..	171	1,588	..	1,759
22	Port Colborne,	..	340	340	446	3,126
23	Port Credit,	..	..	2,535	..	2,535
24	Port Dalhousie,	920	1,128	630	4,355	7,031
25	Port Dover,	..	..	2,880	1,050	3,930
26	Port Stanley,	..	..	6,118	5,080	11,198
27	Port Talbot,	..	..	..	..	..
28	Port Sarnia,	..	..	10	982	992
29	Penitanguishene,	80	2,223	..	..	2,303

	Port of	Bushels imported. Quarter ending,				Total bushels.
		5th April, 1840.	5th July, 1840.	5th October, 1840.	5th January, 1841.	
30	Prescott,	30	5	259	50	344
31	Toronto,	522	8,876	15,468	17,838	42,704
32	Queenstown,	..	..	100	950	1,050
33	River aux Raisin,	..	..	..	..	..
34	Sandwich,	5	15	5	505	530
35	Turkey Point,	..	254	..	336	590
36	Windsor,	..	..	2,045	2,591	4,636
37	Port Hope,	..	302	1,199½	2,528½	4,030
	Total bushels,	..	..	..	..	151,384½

JNO. MACAULAY,

Inspector General's Office,
Kingston, 9th September, 1841. }

APPENDIX No. 2.

Questions submitted to Mr. John Chisholm, the Collector of the Tolls of Burlington Bay Canal, by Mr. Cull, and referred to in his Evidence (*Question No. 2.*)

- 1.—What has been the amount of the annual receipts of the Canal since its erection?
 - 2.—What has been the amount of the annual receipts for the Light House?
 - 3.—What is the annual charge for supporting the Light House?
 - 5.—What number of vessels have passed through the Canal annually, particularizing the number of voyages made by each vessel, with their respective tonnage?
 - 5.—What number of Steamboats, with their tonnage?
 - 6.—What quantity of Dry Goods and other articles paying Harbour dues?
 - 7.—Do vessels paying Harbour dues loaded on entering the Canal, pay also if loaded on leaving the Port?
 - 8.—Do vessels pay Harbour dues in ballast?
- Please also to state what causes have contributed to the fluctuations in the amount of the Tolls? Also, any articles which, in your opinion, would bear a higher charge for Harbour dues? Also, what, in your opinion, the Tolls could be made to realize without being burdensome to the productions of Agriculture?
- Please also to state any other circumstances which in your opinion, would add to the revenue of the Canal?

APPENDIX No. 3.

MR. CHISHOLM'S REPLIES TO THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS: AS GIVEN IN CONVERSATION.

AS ANS. TO 1ST. QUES.—The Deputy Collector of the Tolls at Burlington Bay referred me to the Collector of Customs at Hamilton and declined giving me any information. The Collector stated that he could not without a great deal of trouble, produce a statement of the receipts since its erection, and referred me to the Inspector General.

2.—He could not give any regular statements of dues paid on account of the Lighthouses,—dues were paid by Vessels who cannot shew a license.

3.—Cannot give any account of the expenses of supporting the Lighthouse. Mr. Burnham is the Contractor for the supply of Oil.

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4.—Cannot give any account of the number of Vessels, can only give the account of the sum collected.

5.—Does not know the tonnage of the Steamboats

6.—The quantity of dry goods is stated in the Papers, *Appendix Nos. 4 and 5.*

7.—Vessels do not pay more than once each trip if they come in loaded, and return with a fresh cargo; they do not pay on returning.

8.—If the question was answered, witness did not take it down.

The fluctuations were occasioned by the difference of seasons,—and the diminution in the amount of Tolls between 1835 and 1836 was caused by a reduction which was made by order of the Commissioners, as will be seen in statement, *Appendix No. 5.*

The Collector thought Steamboats ought to pay three dollars each.

Thinks there should be distinction between dry goods and hardware in the sum paid for Tolls.

Thinks the dues on Staves should be increased.

Complains that the remuneration is too small to the Collector.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Tolls collected at the Burlington Canal, from 1st April to 30th June 1835.

44212 bushels Wheat,	at	½d.	£ 92 2 2
16085 barrels Flour,		3½d.	239 11 5½
799 do. Whiskey,		9d.	29 19 3
59 do. Ashes,	ls.	3d.	3 13 9
2754 do. Salt,		6d.	68 17 0
101 do. Beer,		1s.	5 1 0
1 do. Lard,			0 0 9
297 do. Pork,		9d.	11 2 9
5 do. Beef,		9d.	0 3 9
310 bushels Potatoes,		½d.	0 6 5½
3 toises Stone,		3d.	0 0 9
39 thousand Shingles,		3d.	0 9 9
1312 feet square Timber,		1s. per M.	26 12 3
14136 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. Merchandize,		5d.	294 10 4
116 bushels Oats,		½d.	4 10 0
Tolls on Vessels during the above period,			53 12 6
		Currency,	£ 826 12

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of Tolls collected at the Burlington Canal, from 30th June to 30th January 1835.

21926 bushels Wheat,	at	½d.	£ 45 13 7
4223 barrels Flour,		3½d.	61 11 8½
821 do. Whiskey,		9d.	30 15 9
90 do. Ashes,		3d.	5 12 6
90 do. Pork,		9d.	3 7 6
2400 do. Salt,		6d.	60 0 0
474500 feet Lumber,		1s. per M.	23 14 6
38 barrels Beer,	1s.		1 18 0
167 bushels Pease,		½d.	0 6 11½
36018 cwt. Merchandize,		5d.	750 7 6
Tolls on Vessels during above period,			64 0 0
		Currency,	£1047 8 0

STATEMENT of Tolls collected at the Burlington Canal, from 30th December to 30th June 1840.

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9021 cwt. Merchandize,	at	3d.	£112 15 3
21171 barrels Flour,		2d.	176 8 6
108 do. Ashes,	1s.		5 8 0
1250 do. Pork,		6d.	31 5 0
186 kegs Butter,		4½d.	13 9 9
6 do. Lard,		4½d.	0 2 3
7200 bushels Barley,		½d.	15 0 0
27000 feet Timber,		2s. 6d. per M.	3 7 6
109 m. 5 c. 1 pr. 18 ps. West India Staves,		2s. 6d. per M.	13 14 0½
36200 pipe Staves,		10s. per M.	18 2 0
100 barrels Salt,		3½d.	1 11 3
Toll on Vessels during above period,			38 0 0
813 barrels Whiskey,		6d.	20 6 6
			£424 15 4½

APPENDIX No. 6.

TOLLS, &c. collected at Burlington Bay Canal.

Date of Returns.	Tolls.	Tonnage.	Totals.
30th June 1828	445 12 8	24 0 0	469 12 8
31st December "	596 19 1	30 10 6	627 9 7
30th June 1829	437 10 7	15 10 0	453 0 7
31st December "	581 16 4½	37 1 0	618 17 4½
30th June 1830	531 3 3½	26 15 0	557 18 3½
31st December "	557 16 8½	58 16 3	616 12 11½
30th June 1831	578 1 6½	33 1 4	611 2 10½
31st December "	573 13 11½	59 3 9	632 17 8½
30th June 1832	600 10 9½	36 5 6	636 16 3½
31st December "	585 14 0	62 8 5	648 2 5
30th June 1833	518 19 7½	35 1 0	554 0 7½
31st December "	634 13 9½	65 11 0	700 4 9½
30th June 1834	498 12 11½	57 10 0	556 2 11½
31st December "	668 10 2½	84 10 0	753 0 2½
30th June 1835			826 12 0
31st December "			1047 8 0
30th June 1836			302 19 1½
31st December "			938 2 9
30th June 1837			188 16 8
31st December "			396 10 6½
30th June 1838			276 1 7
31st December "			479 1 8
30th June 1839			380 8 4
31st December "			337 4 1
30th June 1840			439 10 8½
Including Tolls and Tonnage Duty together.			
Gross Revenue,			£ 14048 14 9¼
Deduct :—			
Collector's per centage, 5 per cent,			£702 8 8¼
Sales and Weights,			24 1 3
			726 9 11¼
Net Revenue,			£ 13322 4 10