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CANADA.

COPIES of Address of the House of Assembly
to the Governor-General respecting the CIVIL
LIST; of REPORT of SEIGNIORIAL TENURES;
&c.

(*Mr. Leader.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1844.

164.

Under 3 oz.

C A N A D A.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 February 1844;—for,

COPIES of the ADDRESS of the House of Assembly of the Province of *Canada* to the Governor-General, respecting the CIVIL LIST, regulated by the Act for the Union of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*; of the MESSAGE of the Governor-General in Reply to the said Address, and dated the 16th day of October 1843, together with the Memorandum alluded to in the said Reply, and presented to the House of Assembly by the command of the Governor-General; and a Copy of the ADDRESS to Her Majesty The QUEEN, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament by the House of Assembly, respecting the said Civil List.

COPY of the REPORT presented by the COMMISSIONERS appointed, pursuant to an Address of the 7th day of September 1841, of the House of Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, to inquire relative to the SEIGNIORIAL TENURE existing in *Lower Canada*.

EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE of the Governor-General of *Canada* and the Colonial-Office, respecting the repeal of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, “The CANADA TENURES ACT,” since the year 1837.

EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Effect of the BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT, and the policy of excluding from the Province American Reprints of British Publications.

Colonial-Office, Downing-Street, }
28 March 1844.

G. W. HOPE.

(*Mr. Leader.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 April 1844.

SCHEDULE.

CIVIL LIST:

- No. 1.—Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe to Lord Stanley, dated Government-House, Kingston, 26 October 1843 - - - - p. 3
- No. 2.—Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe to Lord Stanley, dated Government-House, Kingston, 11 December 1843 - - - - p. 8

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE:

- No. 1.—Extract from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, 28 June 1841 p. 9
- No. 2.—Extract from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, 28 July 1841 p. 9
- No. 3.—Extract from Journals of Legislative Assembly of Canada, 7 September 1841 - p. 11
- No. 4.—Extract from Journals of Legislative Assembly of Canada, 11 September 1841 - p. 13
- No. 5.—Extract from Journals of Legislative Assembly of Canada, 3 October 1842 - p. 13

CANADA TENURES ACT:

No Correspondence has taken place between the Governor-General of Canada and the Colonial-Office, respecting the repeal of the Canada Tenures Act, since the year 1837.

COPYRIGHT ACT:

- No. 1.—Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe to Lord Stanley, dated Government-House, Kingston, 18 November 1843 - - - - p. 15
- No. 2.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Stanley to the Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, dated Downing-street, 21 December 1843 - - - - p. 16
-

CIVIL LIST.

COPIES of the ADDRESS of the House of Assembly of the Province of *Canada* to the Governor-General, respecting the CIVIL LIST, regulated by the Act for the Union of the Provinces of *Upper and Lower Canada*; of the MESSAGE of the Governor-General in Reply to the said Address, and dated the 16th day of October 1843, together with the Memorandum alluded to in the said Reply, and presented to the House of Assembly by the command of the Governor-general; and a Copy of the ADDRESS to Her Majesty The QUEEN, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament by the House of Assembly, respecting the said Civil List.

— No. 1. —

(No. 109.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart. G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 1.
Right Hon. Sir
C. T. Metcalfe to
Lord *Stanley*,
26 October 1843.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston,
26 October 1843.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Resolution of the House of Assembly, for the presentation of an Address on the subject of the Civil List of this Province, together with a printed copy of my reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*.

Legislative Assembly, Thursday,
5 October 1843.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-general, requesting his Excellency will be graciously pleased to inform the House whether any communications have been made since the last session to Her Majesty's Government by the executive of this province, with respect to a reduction in the Civil List and other expenses of the civil government thereof, and that his Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House all such information and correspondence respecting the same, as he may deem himself at liberty to communicate.

Ordered, That the said address be presented to his Excellency by such members of this House as are of the honourable the Executive Council of this Province.

Attest.

(signed) *Wm. B. Lindsay*,
Clerk of Assembly.

MESSAGE from the Governor-general to the Legislative Assembly, on the Subject of the Civil List.—Presented 16 October 1843.

Government House, Kingston,
10 October 1843.

C. T. Metcalfe.

THE Governor-general informs the House of Assembly, in reply to their address regarding the Civil List, that communications have been made to Her Majesty's Government on that subject by the Governor of this province since the last session, and that a correspondence is still pending. He does not consider himself at liberty to lay before the house any portion of that correspondence. Neither is he able to make any declaration, which should have the effect of fettering the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, as to the view which may be taken of the subject, by Her Majesty's Ministers, or the Imperial Parliament, whose intervention is absolutely necessary to effect any alteration in the amount of the existing Civil List, or in the authority by which it is granted. The Governor-general, however, is not aware of any obstacle to a practical diminution of the civil expenditure, whether borne on the Civil List or otherwise, by such reasonable and judicious reductions as it may be in his competency to authorize; and, in conformity to the desire which he has always entertained in favour of all practicable economy, he has recently abstained from filling a vacancy

in the secretariat, trusting that the public service will not require more than one provincial secretary. As connected with the subject of the Civil List, the Governor-general has authorized the inspector-general to lay before the house some documents, being portions of a memorandum furnished by that officer, at the Governor's desire, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

CIVIL LIST.

Memorandum laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command of His Excellency the Governor-general, and referred to in His Excellency's Message on the Subject of the Civil List, presented to the House on the 16th October 1843.

Kingston, May 1843.

MR. HINCKS has the honour to transmit to the Governor-general, a memorandum containing some information respecting the Civil List, with suggestions for putting it on a more satisfactory footing. Mr. Hincks has also the honour to state, that having communicated the memorandum to such of his colleagues as are at present in town, it has met with their concurrence.

Memorandum.

THERE is no Canadian question requiring more serious consideration than that relating to the Civil List, of 75,000*l.* sterling, granted annually to Her Majesty by the Imperial Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 35, intituled, "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for the Government of Canada."

By the 50th section of the said Act, it is enacted, that "all Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces before and at the time of the passing of this Act had, and have, power of appropriation, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the public service of the Province of Canada, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned."

By the 52d section of the said Act, the said Consolidated Revenue Fund is permanently charged with the annual sum of 45,000*l.*, for defraying the expense of certain services and purposes named in a Schedule, marked (A.), annexed to the Act; and also with an annual sum of 30,000*l.*, for defraying the expense of certain services, named in a Schedule, marked (B.), also annexed to the Act, and which latter sum is granted during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty.

It is not desirable to enter at present upon the constitutional question, of the right of the Imperial Parliament to make a grant to Her Majesty of a portion of the revenue over which, as is admitted in the 50th section of the Act, the Provincial Legislatures had, before and at the time of its passing, the sole power of appropriation.

It ought not, however, to be concealed from the Governor-general, that the Members of his Government, in common with the vast majority of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, claim for the Legislative Assembly of the Province, the sole right of appropriating to the public service, at its discretion, the whole of the revenue raised within the Province, whether arising from taxes or any other Canadian source.

It must be admitted that this claim is one which has always been denied by Her Majesty's Imperial Government, and that this difference of opinion was one of the principal causes of the misunderstanding, which unhappily existed in former times between that Government and the Houses of Assembly of Lower and Upper Canada.

For this very reason, it is important that no time should be lost in placing the Civil List on a satisfactory footing.

It is earnestly hoped that the information and suggestions contained in this memorandum may aid in bringing about so desirable a result.

The grant to Her Majesty, of 75,000*l.* as a Civil List, was made by the Imperial Parliament, in consequence of the recommendation of the late Lord Sydenham, at that time Governor-general of British North America. It is stated in the despatches of his Lordship, that he had previously obtained the consent of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, and of the Special Council of Lower Canada.

On reference to the resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada, it will be found that they give no sanction to the establishment of such a Civil List as that granted by the Imperial Parliament. It must be borne in mind that, previous to this question being submitted by Lord Sydenham to the Canadian Legislatures, clear and definite propositions had been made by the Imperial Government for the surrender of the entire revenue claimed by the Crown as hereditary, casual, or territorial, on an adequate provision being made for the support of certain officers of the civil government.

It is important to notice that the grant of a Civil List had been invariably refused, on the ground of its excess, although the services for which provision was then asked fell very far short of those included in the Schedules annexed to the Re-union Act.

On the 14th February 1837, Lieutenant-governor Sir Francis Bond Head communicated, by message, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, a proposition for surrendering all the hereditary, territorial, and casual revenues of the Crown, on a provision being made for certain expenses of the civil government, specified in a schedule transmitted to the House, also for certain annuities to the Indian tribes, certain payments guaranteed to religious bodies, and pensions, the latter charges being merely temporary.

The House of Assembly declined acceding to the proposition contained in the message of the Lieutenant-governor, principally in consequence of the stipulation in favour of the religious bodies, which the House did not think should have been made. Fresh negotiations were opened on the subject, which had not terminated when the House was invited to consider the propositions for a re-union of the Provinces.

The message of his Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, communicating the terms on which Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that a union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada might be effected, stipulated for the permanent grant of a sufficient Civil List, "for securing the independence of the judges, and to the Executive Government that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good." Beyond a promise that the salaries and expenses would be calculated with a strict regard to economy and the state of the provincial finances, the Message contained little further information on this subject.

It appears evident that the House, in pledging itself to the grant of a sufficient Civil List, never contemplated a permanent provision for any officers but those for whom such provision had been required previously by Her Majesty's Government, when the offer of the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue had been made. The Resolution adopted by the House is as follows:—"That this House concur in the proposition that a Civil List be granted to Her Majesty for securing the independence of the judges, and to the Executive Government that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good; the grant for the person administering the Government, and for the judges of the several superior courts, to be permanent, and for the officers conducting the other departments of the public service, to be for the life of the Sovereign, and for a period of not less than 10 years."

It is manifest, from the tenor of the foregoing Resolution, that the House of Assembly never contemplated the grant of a Civil List embracing the services provided for in the schedules annexed to the Re-union Act. The permanent grant is expressly limited to the Governor and the judges, whereas provision is made in Schedule (A.) not only for the salaries of the Crown officers, but for all the contingent expenses of the administration of justice.

As the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended when the terms on which the union might be effected were submitted for consideration in that province, no expression of opinion was obtained from any parties claiming to represent public opinion.

But it will be found that negotiations had taken place on the subject of a Civil List, between Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the House of Assembly of that province, previous to the suspension of the constitution.

It is satisfactory to find recorded in the despatches, both of the Earl of Aberdeen and of Lord Glenelg, who successively held the seals of the Colonial Department, an admission that it was expedient that the hereditary and territorial, as well as all other branches of the provincial revenue, should be surrendered to the appropriation of the House of Assembly on the grant of a moderate Civil List. In none of the numerous propositions made during a series of years by Her Majesty's Government was there a demand for a Civil List to anything like the extent or amount granted by the Re-union Act. In the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick difficulties have been experienced very similar to those which have existed in Canada, owing to the Imperial Government having stipulated that a provision should be made for services which the Legislatures of those provinces were unwilling to sanction. The question of the Civil List is still unsettled in Nova Scotia; but the Imperial Government have never claimed from the Legislature of that province that provision should be made for the services provided for in the schedules annexed to the Re-union Act.

It is impossible for any Government to support a Civil List to which objections are raised, and with justice, by the people at large; first, on the ground that its establishment was a violation of their constitutional rights; second, that the services provided for are more than ought to be placed on the permanent Civil List, more than the Imperial Government ever asked previous to the union, and more than they now ask from the sister colony of Nova Scotia; third, on the ground that the salaries provided are higher than the province can afford to pay with a due regard to the public interests, and more especially to the maintenance of the public credit.

However strong may be the objections to the present arrangement of the Civil List, yet, with a view to preserve a good understanding between Her Majesty's Imperial Government and the Canadian Legislature and people, an effort should be made to avert the evils which must unavoidably arise, if this question be suffered to remain much longer in its present state.

It is right that the Governor-general should be informed of the anxious desire which is generally felt that the Civil List to be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada should, as far as possible, be analogous to that of the United Kingdom, and that the permanent grant should be limited to the Governor, the private secretary to the Governor, and the necessary contingencies of his office, and the judges of the superior courts, who hold their offices during good behaviour; and that the salaries of the principal officers of the Civil Government and of their clerks, together with their contingent expenses, should be voted annually, as in England.

Although this opinion is very strongly entertained, and although the members of the Provincial Government would experience great difficulty in advocating a Civil List of a greater extent than that which they have hitherto supported, it may be found expedient, in consideration of the strong feeling entertained by the Imperial Government on this subject, and in view of the interests of the people of Canada, that they should waive their objections and agree to propose to the Canadian Parliament the grant of such a permanent Civil List

as will, it may be hoped, fully meet the views of Her Majesty's Government. There does not seem any sufficient reason for dividing the appropriation into two classes, and specifying the services to be provided into two distinct schedules. This has been found already to produce confusion; but the principal objection to it is, that it may re-open, at a future day, a question which has already given rise to most serious difficulty. It would therefore be expedient, in bringing forward a Bill for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty, to make the appropriation permanent, and to include all the services to be provided for in one schedule.

With a view of meeting the general demand on the part of the public for retrenchment and economy, and in view of the large debt contracted for public works, the interest of which it is of the highest importance should be punctually met, it is necessary that a reduction of salaries should take place. A schedule, annexed to this memorandum, will explain the extent of the reduction which is recommended, and which will leave the salaries of public officers quite as high as any Canadian Legislature will be willing to sanction. The reduction proposed in the salaries of the chief justice, vice-chancellor, judge at Three Rivers, and deputy inspector-general, ought not to affect the present incumbents. The only items provided for in the schedules annexed to the Re-union Act which are not included in the proposed Civil List, are a portion of those under the head of "Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Schedule (A.), and Contingencies of Public Offices in Schedule (B.)" There are many reasons why it is inexpedient to include these services. The charges in Schedule (A.), which it is proposed to exclude, consist chiefly of the contingent expenses of sheriffs, gaolers, coroners, and other judicial officers in the late province of Lower Canada. Services of a similar character have always been cheerfully provided for in Upper Canada, as they are in England, by local assessment, and it is possible that some similar mode of defraying them in Lower Canada may be adopted by the Legislature.

It is necessary to offer some observations on one item of the services provided for in the present Civil List; viz. the pensions.

The system which prevails in England of granting pensions and gratuities to retired servants of the Crown is considered highly objectionable in Canada, and any attempt to persevere in it will lead to very great discontent. The Pension List at present amounts to the very large sum of about 7,000*l.*, 2,000*l.* of which is included in Schedule (A.) as pensions to the judges, to which, however, there is no objection; and 5,000*l.* in Schedule (B.). It has already been noticed, that in the propositions formerly made by the Imperial Government for the grant of an adequate Civil List, in exchange for the hereditary and territorial revenues of the Crown, the amount granted for pensions was to cease on the death of the recipients. Although there is a very general feeling against the principle of pensioning retired servants of the Crown, there can be no doubt that the Legislative Assembly would at any time hereafter, as heretofore, be most ready to co-operate with Her Majesty in granting a retired allowance to any of Her old and meritorious servants who might be in actual want. This is the utmost extent to which any of the sister colonies have been called upon to go, and it would be necessary that, in proposing the same amount fixed in the present Civil List for pensions, the Members of the Government should be enabled to assure the Legislative Assembly that every effort will be used to reduce this item of expenditure as much as possible.

In the annexed Schedule, remarks have been made on such of the different heads of service as appear to require explanation. The amount of the proposed Civil List is 60,000*l.*, a sum much greater in proportion than what has been claimed for any of the other colonies on this continent, and much more than what has ever been required from the Legislature of Lower and Upper Canada, in exchange for the surrender of the hereditary, casual, and territorial revenues of the Crown.

The plan suggested will be received, it is hoped, as evincing an anxious desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on this question; and, if approved of, there can be no doubt that the members of the present Provincial Government will be able to procure the assent of the Canadian Legislature to a Bill for granting a permanent Civil List to Her Majesty, to the amount and for the services specified in the annexed Schedule.

It is manifestly impossible that the members of the present Provisional Government, having a regard to their conscientious convictions, and to the oaths which they have taken, can vindicate in Parliament the present arrangement of the Civil List; and were they to attempt such vindication, they would, by entirely losing that public confidence which they now enjoy, be deprived of the power of affording the Governor-general any assistance in the administration of the government. It is quite possible that calamities may result, both to the colony and the parent state, if a serious difference of opinion should again arise between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Legislature, but it will be satisfactory to reflect that a mode has been pointed out in this memorandum for averting these calamities.

The Civil List now proposed is greater than the people of Canada will approve of, and the members of the government will have to rely entirely upon an appreciation by the Legislative Assembly and the people at large, of the motives which could alone induce them to bring it forward.

The question is in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they may sanction the arrangement which has been suggested in this memorandum, and that they may authorize it to be carried into effect before any excited feelings on the subject shall have been manifested either in or out of Parliament.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR THE CIVIL LIST.

	Proposed Appropriation.			Present Appropriation.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1. Governor - - - -	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	1. The Governor-general is entitled by law to one-third of all seizures. The propriety of a reduction of this salary is suggested, although if on consideration Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is not excessive, it would not be an insuperable difficulty.
2. Lieutenant Governor - - -	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	2. There is at present no such officer, and there appears no reason for swelling the Civil List by such a charge.
3. Secretary to the Governor and his office.	1,415	-	-	2,676	10	-	3. The principal saving under this head has been effected by striking out the charge of 1,620 <i>l.</i> for a civil secretary, and increasing the salary of the Governor's secretary from 324 <i>l.</i> to 750 <i>l.</i> , which appears to be a liberal compensation for his services; the salaries of private secretaries in England being 300 <i>l.</i> a year. It is to be observed, that orders have been given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the salary of the civil and private secretaries should be paid in army sterling, or dollars at 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> , although all other officers of the Government are paid in provincial sterling, or dollars at 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .
Contingencies of the same -	500	-	-				
UPPER CANADA:							
4. Chief Justice - - - -	1,125	-	-	1,500	-	-	4. There is a very general opinion, that the difference between the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges is much too great; and it is believed that 225 <i>l.</i> sterling, in addition to the salary of a Puisne Judge, will be quite sufficient for the Chief Justices, who may all be put on the same footing. The change should not affect the present incumbents.
4. Four Puisne Judges - - -	3,600	-	-	3,600	-	-	
5. Vice-Chancellor - - - -	1,000	-	-	1,125	-	-	5. It is proposed to reduce the salary of the Vice-Chancellor, on a change taking place, to 1,000 <i>l.</i> , which is a medium between the Chief Justices and the Puisne Judges, as at present.
LOWER CANADA:							
4. Chief Justice at Quebec - - -	1,125	-	-	1,500	-	-	6. The salary of the resident Judge at Three Rivers ought not to be so much as that of the Judges at Montreal and Quebec, and it is therefore proposed to reduce it, on a change taking place.
4. Three Puisne Judges - - -	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	
4. Chief Justice at Montreal - - -	1,125	-	-	1,100	-	-	7. It may become expedient to make changes with regard to the administration of justice in Gaspé. It is therefore proposed to name a larger sum than at present for the service "Administration of Justice in Gaspé."
4. Three Puisne Judges - - -	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	
6. Judge, Three Rivers - - -	600	-	-	900	-	-	8. The saving under this head will be effected by a reduction of salaries.
6. Judge, Saint Francis - - -	500	-	-	500	-	-	
7. Administration of Justice in Gaspé.	600	-	-	500	-	-	9. This amount is a mere estimate. The salaries would be fixed in the Act establishing the Court.
Pensions to Judges - - - -	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	
8. Attornies and Solicitors-general, and allowance for clerks.	3,850	-	-	4,620	-	-	10. The saving on this head would be effected by such a reduction of salaries as would assimilate them more to what were paid previous to the establishment of the Civil List.
Court of Vice-Admiralty - - -	425	-	-	425	-	-	
Circuit allowance for Judges - - -	1,000	-	-				11. It may be more expedient to pass a separate Act for securing the Indian annuities; but the amount has been included in the Schedule, to show the aggregate amount to be provided.
9. Court of Appeals - - - -	3,000	-	-				
10. Provincial Secretaries and their offices.	3,995	-	-	4,640	-	-	12. It is proposed to discontinue paying salaries to the Executive Council, who are all paid as Heads of Departments. The present salary of the chief clerk is not thought commensurate with his position, and is much less than what was paid formerly to the clerk of the Executive Council in Lower Canada. It might with propriety be raised.
10. Registrar - - - -	887	10	-	1,025	-	-	
10. Receiver-general and his office -	1,697	10	-	1,937	10	-	
10. Inspector-general and his office -	2,275	-	-	2,598	-	-	
10. Board of Works - - - -	1,845	-	-	1,885	-	-	
Emigrant Agent - - - -	400	-	-	400	-	-	
Pensions - - - -	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	
11. Indian Annuities - - - -	6,000	-	-				
12. Executive Council - - - -	2,387	10	-	3,450	-	-	
	58,752	10	-				
There would be a margin of - - -	1,247	10	-				
£.	60,000	-	-				

— No. 2. —

(No. 145.)

No. 2.
Right Hon. Sir
C. T. Metcalfe to
Lord Stanley,
11 Dec. 1843.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart. G. C. B. to Lord *Stanley*, dated Government House, Kingston, 11 December 1843.

I HAVE the honour to submit an Address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada to Her Majesty, relating to the Civil List.

TO the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, actuated by a consideration of the heavy and increasing liabilities of the Province, the decrease of the revenue, and a just regard for economy, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty, and to lay at the foot of the Throne certain resolutions we have at the present Session deemed it our duty to adopt in reference to the expenses of Your Majesty's Civil Government in this Province, and other matters in connexion therewith.

We are humbly of opinion, that no appropriation of any monies levied upon Your Majesty's subjects in this Province ought to be made without the free consent of their representatives in the Legislative Assembly thereof.

That the appropriation by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, commonly called in this Province "The Union Act," of 75,000*l.* annually of the monies levied upon Your Majesty's subjects in Canada, towards defraying the administration of justice and support of Your Majesty's Civil Government therein; that is to say, the annual sum of 45,000*l.* permanently for salaries and pensions to the Judges, Attornies-general, and Solicitors-general, and other expenses of the judicial establishment; and 30,000*l.* annually during the reign of Your Majesty (whom God long preserve), and for five years next thereafter, to defray a Civil List, and certain expenses of the Civil Government, however expedient such appropriation by Act of the Imperial Legislature may have been, under the peculiar circumstances of the Canadas at the period when the Act was passed, now that those circumstances happily have passed away, which may have rendered it a measure of necessity, is unsatisfactory to Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, inasmuch as it withdraws from the control of their representatives a large proportion of the public revenue raised upon them, and is of a tendency to create, foster, and perpetuate abuses in the misapplication of the public monies, and also is in contravention of the declaratory Act of Parliament of Great Britain in 1778, by which it is declared, that "the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the respective general courts or general assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations, are ordinarily paid and applied."

That the repeal of the aforesaid appropriation would be conducive to the general contentment of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, and to the peace, welfare, and good government thereof, and tend to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds which happily unite it with the parent state.

That Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, not less mindful of their duty towards Your Majesty, our Most Gracious Sovereign, than of the trust reposed in them by Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this Province, are of opinion that the necessary provision for the support of Your Majesty's civil government and administration of justice therein, in a manner suited to the honour and dignity of Your Majesty's Crown, ought to proceed solely from the free and voluntary vote of Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons aforesaid, to whom also the right of controlling the outlay and application of all monies levied in the Province, and of defining and fixing the Civil List thereof, and of setting limits to the same, constitutionally belongs.

That the existing salaries, those of the Judges excepted, upon the Civil List of the Province, and generally the expenses of the Civil Government, in all departments thereof, are exorbitant, and ought to be reduced, on a scale corresponding to the resources and liabilities of the Province.

That

That Your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Canada, are prepared, and will, when thereunto called upon by Your Majesty, make, in conformity with the well understood wishes of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Canadian subjects, a constitutional and permanent provision for the salaries to the Judges in this Province, and for suitable retiring pensions to such of them as from age, infirmity, or accident shall become incapacitated for duty, and generally for such other permanent salaries and charges as are indispensable to the due administration of justice therein, as well as a provision during Your Majesty's reign (which God prolong) for a Civil List, agreeably with the usages of the Imperial Parliament in the like case; it being provided in the enactments to be passed on the subject, that the same shall only go into effect when the aforesaid appropriation of 75,000*l.* sterling annually by "the Union Act" shall have been repealed by the said Imperial Parliament; and the public monies levied upon Your Majesty's subjects in this Province have been replaced at the free disposal of their representatives.

That the office of Chief or Civil Secretary, to which is annexed a salary of 1,620*l.* sterling, exceeding considerably any of those appertaining to the highest and most important offices in the Province, including those of the Chief Justice in Lower Canada, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and the Vice-chancellor thereof, respectively, and next to that, of Your Majesty's representative in this Province, the Governor-general thereof, is an unnecessary and burdensome charge on the Civil List of the Province, and ought, in the opinion of Your Majesty's faithful Commons, to be forthwith abolished, and the duties thereof transferred to the Provincial Secretary responsible to Your Majesty's faithful Commons, as a member of Your Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, and in that quality a responsible adviser of his Excellency, Your Majesty's representative, the Governor-general aforesaid.

All which Your Majesty's faithful Commons humbly beseech Your Majesty graciously to receive.

Legislative Assembly Hall,
Wednesday, 6 December 1843.

(signed) *Austin Cuvillier*, Speaker.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE.

COPY of the REPORT presented by the COMMISSIONERS appointed, pursuant to an Address, of the 7th day of September 1841, of the House of Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, to inquire relative to the SEIGNIORIAL TENURE existing in *Lower Canada*.

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, of the 28th June 1841.

Resolved,—THAT the House will, on Wednesday week, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the laws of that part of the Province heretofore known as Lower Canada, touching the tenure of lands, and commonly known as "Feudal Tenure," and to consider the expediency of altering and amending the same; and the best and most equitable mode of effecting the alterations that may be deemed necessary.

No. 1.
Committee of whole on Wednesday week, to take into consideration the Laws relating to "Feudal Tenure."

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, of the 28th July 1841.

THE order of the day for the House in Committee to take into consideration the laws of that part of the Province heretofore known as Lower Canada, touching the tenure of lands, and commonly known as "Feudal Tenure," and to consider

No. 2.
House goes into Committee of whole on "Feudal Tenure."

the expediency of altering and amending the same, and the best and most equitable mode of effecting the alterations that may be deemed necessary, being read,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Woods took the chair of the Committee, and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Several resolutions reported.

And Mr. Woods reported, that the Committee had come to several resolutions, which resolutions were again read at the clerk's table as followeth :

Resolutions on "Seigniorial Tenure."

1st. *Resolved*,—That from the increasing improvements of the country, and from the abuses which have grown out of the operation of the tenure of lands now existing in that part of the Province heretofore called Lower Canada, commonly known as the "Seigniorial Tenure," the said tenure has become less adapted to the wants, prosperity, and advancement of the Province, and, in many instances, burthensome and oppressive to the people.

2d. *Resolved*,—That the different legislative enactments passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom touching and concerning the said tenure, have not attained the end sought for by their framers ; and that it is expedient to adopt other efficient and equitable means for relieving the people from the above difficulties, and of gradually substituting for the seigniorial system, a free tenure more consonant to their condition, interests, and wishes.

3d. *Resolved*,—That in the changes to be made in the laws of tenure, due regard should be had to the vested rights of all parties concerned, and provision made for ascertaining the same, with a view to an equitable adjustment.

Ordered,—That the question of concurrence be now separately put upon each of the said Resolutions.

And the first and second of the said Resolutions being again severally read, and the question of concurrence being separately put thereon, the house divided on each, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as followeth :

Yeas.—45.

House divides on First and Second Resolutions.

Armstrong.
Baldwin.
Borne.
Boutillier.
Buchanan.
Cameron.
Chesley.
Christie.
Cook.
Day, Hon. C. D.
Delisle.
Derbishire.
Draper, Hon. W. H.
Dunscomb.
Durand.
Foster.
Hincks.
Holmes.
Johnston.
Killaly, Hon. H. H.
M'Donald (Glen).
Moffatt, Hon. G.
Moore.

Morin.
Morris.
Parent.
Parke.
Powell.
Price.
Quesnel.
Raymond.
Robertson.
Simpson.
Small.
Smith (Fron).
Sherwood.
Steele.
Taché.
Thompson.
Thorburn.
Turcotte.
Watts.
Williams.
Woods.
Yule.

Noes.—3.

Berthelote.
Neilson.

Viger, Hon. D. B.

Resolutions, First and Second, carried.

So they were carried in the affirmative.

The

The third and last of the said resolutions being again read, and the question of concurrence being put thereon, it was agreed to unanimously, and Third Resolution carried.

Resolved,—That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions.

Mr. Dunscomb moved, seconded by Mr. Morin,—

That the said Resolutions be referred to a Committee of seven Members, to inquire into the best means of investigating the subject with a view to its final adjustment, and to report thereon from time to time by Bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. Resolutions referred to Committee of seven.

The Honourable Mr. Viger moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Berthelot, that the words “by Bill or otherwise,” be struck out of the said motion.

The question having been put upon the motion of amendment, a division ensued, and it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the main motion, a division also ensued, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Resolved,—Accordingly.

Mr. Dunscomb moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong,—

That the following members do compose the said committee, Mr. Morin, Mr. Noel, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Armstrong, and the Hon. Mr. Moffatt; and that the 77th rule of this House be dispensed with, in so far as relates to the appointment of this committee.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered,—Accordingly.

— No. 3. —

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada; 7th of September 1841.

No. 3.
Extract from Journals of Legislative Assembly, 7 Sept. 1841.

MR. BURNET, from the committee of the whole House on the Report of the select committee, to which were referred the resolutions of this House of the 28th of July last, relative to the laws of that part of the Province heretofore known as Lower Canada, touching the tenure of lands, and commonly known as “Feudal Tenure,” reported, according to order, the resolution of the said committee, which resolution was again read at the clerk’s table, and is as followeth :—

Chairman of Committee of whole, on Report on Feudal Tenure, reports Resolution.

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-general, representing that this House, being desirous of improving the condition and promoting the welfare of the people, by removing in a manner consistent with justice to all parties concerned, the difficulties and inconveniences which have resulted and may hereafter result, from the tenure of lands commonly called the “Seigniorial Tenure,” as it obtains in that part of the Province heretofore called Lower Canada, and being of opinion that, to facilitate legislation on this important subject, an inquiry ought to be had into the state of the law, and other circumstances connected with the said tenure, and its operation generally, into the relative position of the seigniors and the censitaires, and into the means of establishing a general and uniform system of commutation, on a fair and equitable basis, do humbly pray his Excellency to be pleased to appoint a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the said inquiry, and assuring his Excellency that whatever expense may be incurred for the accomplishment of that purpose, will be made good by this House; also humbly representing to his Excellency, that the end in view, in the opinion of this House, would be best attained if a fit and proper person residing in that part of this Province formerly known as Lower Canada, and well versed in the law and practice of the said tenure, and being a practitioner at the bar, or a notary of long standing, were appointed to inquire into the feudal and seigniorial tenure, and two other commissioners, having been long resi-

Resolution for Address to his Excellency on the Feudal Tenure.

Resolution for Address to his Excellency on the Feudal Tenure.

dent in the said part of this Province, were appointed to be commissioners jointly with the commissioner above mentioned, and if the said chief commissioner were instructed to make the necessary examination and search into all public records and notarial acts, from the time of the settlement of the country, and to establish for several distinct periods the true conditions on which grants of land on seignior have been made by the Crown, and on which lands have been conceded *en arrière fief* or *en censive et roture*, and to collect all other requisite information connected with the said subjects; to inquire into the laws which have from time to time governed, and now govern the said tenures; to inquire generally into the present working of the system, by proper investigation in every section of Lower Canada, in a number of seigniories, indifferently chosen by a majority of the said commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the present rents, dues, reservations and charges of any kind; the probable quantity of unconceded seigniorial lands in the Province, and their quality and value; and also the quantity of lands conceded but not improved; the value of seigniorial mills in the Province, and the annual average value of *lods et ventes* paid or accruing thereon, and of obtaining such further information as may tend to throw light on the subject; to consult the seigniories and censitaires respectively upon the most proper and equitable means of effecting, by law, a commutation of the Feudal and Seigniorial Tenures (such commutation being founded upon a due regard to the rights and interests of all parties), and also upon the most proper means of effecting an arbitration in cases where it may be required; and if, upon consideration of such information and statements obtained by him and the other commissioners, the said commissioners should report their proceedings and opinions to his Excellency, in order that the same might be submitted, with the original minutes of all proceedings, to the Provincial Legislature.

Motion to concur
in Resolution.

Mr. Dunscomb moved, seconded by Mr. Watts,—

That this House doth concur with the committee in the said resolution.

The question having been put upon the said motion, a division ensued, and the names being called for, they were taken down as followeth:

Yeas.—32.

Baldwin.	M'Nab, Sir A. N.
Buchanan.	M'Lean.
Cameron.	Merritt.
Cartwright.	Morris.
Chesley.	Parent.
Daly, Hon. D.	Price.
Day, Hon. C. D.	Roblin.
Derbishire.	Smith, (Front.)
De Salaberry.	Smith, (Went.)
Dunn, Hon. J. H.	Steele.
Dunscomb.	Taché.
Durand.	Thompson.
Foster.	Viger, Hon. D. B.
Hincks.	Watts.
Holmes.	Williams.
Hopkins.	Yule.

Noes.—5.

Barthe.	Neilson.
Cook.	Christie.
Kimber.	

So it was carried in the affirmative, and,

Resolved,—Accordingly.

Ordered,—That the said address be presented to his Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Honourable the Executive Council of this Province.

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— No. 4. —

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of
Canada ; 11th of September 1841.

No. 4.
Extract from
Journals of Legis-
lative Assembly,
11 Sept. 1841.

THE Honourable D. Daly, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from his Excellency the Governor-general, signed by his Excellency.

Message from his
Excellency.

And the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth :—

“ Sydenham.

“ In reply to their address of the 7th instant, the Governor-general informs the House of Assembly that he will take the necessary steps for complying with their wishes, as therein expressed, in regard to the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon the tenure of lands, commonly called the Seigniorial Tenure, as it obtains in that part of the province heretofore called Lower Canada.

Message from his
Excellency re-
specting Commis-
sion on Feudal
Tenure.

“ Kingston, 11 September 1841.”

— No. 5. —

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of
Canada ; 3d of October 1842.

No. 5.
Extract from
Journals of Legis-
lative Assembly,
3 October 1842.

THE Honourable D. Daly laid before the Board, by command of his Excellency the Governor-general, copy of a preliminary Report made to him by the Commissioners of Seigniorial Tenure Inquiry :—

“ To his Excellency the Right honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-general of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America and the Island of Prince Edward, &c. &c. &c.

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ Having been honoured by your Excellency with the joint commission to inquire into the Feudal and Seigniorial Tenure of lands in that part of the Province called Lower Canada, appointed by you in pursuance of an Address of the Honourable the House of Assembly, of the 7th September 1841, we have the honour of reporting that we proceeded, on the 7th July last, to continue the labours of the former Board of Commissioners, and to discharge, as far as we might be enabled to do so, the important trusts reposed in us.

“ Since that period our Board has been constantly in session, and we have unceasingly employed such powers and opportunities as lay within our reach to obtain the information deemed by the Honourable House of Assembly necessary as a basis of legislation, and to accomplish the objects of the present investigation.

“ We respectfully invite your Excellency's attention to the variety of matters submitted for our inquiry by our Commission, which is founded on the said Address

“ By that Commission we are commanded—

“ 1. To make the necessary examination, and search into all public records and notarial acts, from the time of the settlement of the country, and to establish for several distinct periods the true conditions on which grants of land in seigniorial have been made by the Crown, and on which lands have been conceded *en arrière fief*, or *en censive et roture*, and to collect all other requisite information connected with the said subjects.

“ 2. To inquire into the laws which have from time to time governed and now govern the said tenures.

" 3. To inquire generally into the present working of the system, by proper investigations in every section of Lower Canada, in a number of seigniories indifferently chosen, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as possible, the present rents, dues, reservations, and charges of any kind; the probable quantity of unconceded seigniorial lands in the Province, and their quality and value, and also the quantity of lands conceded, but not improved; the value of seigniorial mills in the Province, and the annual average value of *lods et ventes* paid or accruing thereon; and of obtaining such further information as may tend to throw light on the subject.

" 4. To consult the seigniors and censitaires respectively, upon the most proper and equitable means of effecting, by law, a commutation of the feudal and seigniorial tenure (such commutation being founded upon a due regard to the rights and interests of all parties), and also upon the most proper means of effecting an arbitration in cases where it may be required.

" To show how far the purposes of the Commission may be served or advanced by us, we beg leave to follow the order of classification above stated.

" As regards the first section, we have humbly to represent that the powers conceded to us by the Commission have enabled us to secure valuable evidence derivable from the public records existing in the Secretarial Department, and in the custody of judicial officers, in which last category are the original documents of notaries deceased and absent; but we have the honour of declaring that we have no authority to compel the attendance of persons, or to force the production of instruments in the hands of notaries actually exercising their professional functions, a voluntary production of which by them would be an unauthorized breach of duty towards individuals.

" On this head, therefore, we have to say, that we are in possession of information requisite to form an opinion touching the conditions upon which grants of land in seigniority have been made by the Crown; but we regret to say that, from our limited powers, we cannot exhaust the subjects of the rates and conditions of concession *en censive*, of the relations of seignior and censitaire, and of those arising out of sub-infeudation.

" We, consider that our arriving at something proximate to the real state of the matter, would not provide the means of revising any judgment to which we might now be led, by what may be deemed defective examination.

" Having had more clearly within our control and consideration the topics secondly enumerated, we have the honour of stating, for your Excellency's information, that as an isolated portion of the matter referred to us, we might, with a due allowance of time for discussion, prepare ourselves to make a final report on the conclusion we may come to on that leading principle in our inquiry.

" On the third of the heads into which we have divided the subjects proposed for our investigation, we have to remark, that unless we are clothed with some sufficient compulsory power and authority to discover the truth, and arrive at accuracy of detail, we cannot indulge the least hope of being able to lay before your Excellency that degree of purely statistical information which it would seem to have been the wish of the Honourable the House of Assembly to be furnished with. Although a willingness has been expressed by the parties interested in the question to afford us that statistical information, which can be procured only through their means or by their instrumentality, and although by inviting personal conference, and soliciting written statements, we have used our utmost endeavours to prevail on those parties to place us in possession of the objects of our researches, we have to regret that our efforts have been so far unavailing as to leave our knowledge on this extensive branch of the subject extremely imperfect, and in an unfit state to be transmitted to your Excellency.

" It remains for us respectfully to observe to your Excellency, with regard to the fourth division of the subject, that both by oral intercourse and in written communications, a great number of schemes have been proposed, as well by seigniors as by censitaires, for effecting by law a commutation of the feudal and seigniorial tenure; yet there is in these plans a variety so perplexing and difficult to reconcile or compromise, that, apart from the other labours of our Commission, we have not had sufficient leisure to decide which may be the most eligible or most conformable to the views entertained by the Honourable the House of Assembly, of establishing a mode of commutation by equitable means, and founded upon a due regard to the rights and interests of all parties.

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" It becomes necessary also to represent to your Excellency, with respect to many of those schemes of commutation, prepared with great care and consideration, that they are dependent for their value and soundness upon accurate statistical information and details, the attainment of which, however, for the want of compulsory powers and authority, we must confess we deem a fruitless task.

" All which is respectfully submitted, by your Excellency's

" Most obedient humble servants,

(signed) " *A. Buchanan.*
 " *J. A. Taschereau.*
 " *James Smith.*"

CANADA TENURES ACT.

EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE of the Governor-General of *Canada* and the Colonial-Office, respecting the Repeal of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled, "THE CANADA TENURES ACT," since the Year 1837.

No correspondence has taken place between the Governor-General of Canada and the Colonial-Office, respecting the repeal of the Canada Tenures Act since the year 1837.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Effect of the BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT, and the Policy of excluding from the Province American Reprints of British Publications.

— No. 1. —

(No. 128.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*, Bart. G.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

No. 1.
 Right Hon. Sir
C. T. Metcalfe to
 Lord *Stanley*,
 18 Nov. 1843.

My Lord,

Government House, Kingston,
 18 November 1843.

I HAVE the honour to submit an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of this Province, relating to the importation of foreign, and especially of French, works into this Province; which I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

TO the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent,

That the advancement of useful knowledge is of such primary importance as to merit the attention of every government, but more especially of any government conducted on the principles of the British Constitution:

That to promote this invaluable object, one of the most efficacious means is to facilitate the introduction of the best works of useful information at the least possible expense:

That, without now calling in question the wisdom of those regulations by which the importation of reprints of copyright works published in the United Kingdom is prohibited,

it cannot, in our opinion, be wise or consistent with sound policy to discourage the importation of works promoting useful information, originally written and published in foreign countries:

That, in consequence of the peculiar situation and peculiar circumstances of this country, a very large portion of the inhabitants speak the French language, and that, for this reason, the standard works required by them in the three great departments of religion, literature, and law, are French, and must be obtained from France.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to adopt such measures as may in Your wisdom be deemed expedient to remove the discouragement arising from the duties imposed by the Imperial Act on works of the class above mentioned, and calculated to promote the dissemination of important knowledge; and we beg to assure Your Majesty of our conviction that in complying with this prayer, Your Majesty will increase the happiness and prosperity of Your Majesty's subjects in this province.

Legislative Assembly Hall, Kingston,
10 November 1843.

(signed) *Austin Cuillier*,
Speaker.

— No. 2. —

(No. 143.)

No. 2.
Lord Stanley to
Right Hon. Sir C.
T. Metcalfe, 21
Dec. 1843.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to the Right Hon. Sir *C. T. Metcalfe*,
Bart. G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 December 1843.

I HAVE laid before The Queen the Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, dated the 10th November 1843, praying "that Her Majesty will be pleased to adopt such measures as may in Her wisdom be deemed expedient to remove the discouragement arising from the duties imposed by the Imperial Act on works of the class above mentioned*, and calculated to promote the dissemination of important knowledge."

The Queen's solicitude for the general welfare of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and especially for the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of the inhabitants of the Province, would have recommended this subject to the Queen's most careful attention, even had it not been brought under Her notice with all the authority derived from the opinion and wishes of the House of Assembly. But Her Majesty finds that the Imperial import duty leviable in Canada on foreign books originally printed and published in foreign countries, is the same as on all other manufactures of paper; that is, seven per cent. *ad valorem*, a duty imposed in the fifth & sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, in substitution for a previous duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. If any evidence has been collected by the Assembly to show that this low rate of duty materially impedes the introduction into the province of original French works from France, the Queen, on being placed in possession of that evidence, will lose no time in considering how the evil may be best corrected. But in the absence of any such information, Her Majesty being unapprised of the extent or of the sources of the mischief, is not able to judge by what means it may be most effectually and properly remedied.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley*.

* French works on religion, literature, and law.

